



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



AUSTRALIA – AFRICA (REGIONAL) DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2025–2030

Section 1: Introduction

Australia's partnership with Africa

Australia is committed to supporting African nations as partners for regional and global stability and a rules-based international system that delivers economic growth, security and human development. With strong people-to-people links, we have a vibrant and active African diaspora who are making a valuable contribution to our relations with the African continent.

Australia's development cooperation in Africa has helped build food security and resilience, strengthen government capacity in key sectors, empower vulnerable communities, and share knowledge in areas such as climate adaptation, renewable energy and mining governance. We deliver humanitarian and development support through partnerships, including with Australian agencies, non-government organisations (NGOs), the United Nations, and other multilateral agencies. Australian education institutions are key partners in the delivery of training and skills development for governments, civil society and the private sector. We also provide support directly to community-level organisations through small grants.

Although Africa is a diverse region, the countries of Africa have identified shared objectives, articulated in the African Union's blueprint for development, Agenda 2063. These shared objectives centre on creating a prosperous Africa, based on inclusive and sustainable social and economic development, good governance, peace and security.

Australia's development partnerships in Africa will increasingly focus on climate resilience and food security, education and skills development and health services to support economic growth, and ensuring development is inclusive and sustainable.

Purpose of the Development Partnership Plan

Australia's [International Development Policy](#) presents a long-term vision for how the development program will meet the critical needs of our partners, support sustainable development and help lift people out of poverty. Australia seeks relationships based on respect and partnerships that create economic and social value for us all. To achieve this, Australia supports our partners to:

- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development
- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks
- connect with Australia and regional architecture
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

The Australia – Africa (Regional) Development Partnership Plan 2025–2030 (DPP) translates into action the development priorities Australia shares with African countries. The DPP sets out agreed objectives, how we will deliver shared outcomes, and how progress will be monitored. It also identifies where Australia can add value to the national development priorities of African countries and the region more broadly, and how Australia will work with other development actors, ensuring the Australian Government contribution to African development ambitions is well coordinated.

The DPP reflects the full spectrum of Australia's development support – Australian Government regional Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant bilateral and global ODA. A commitment to ongoing dialogue and engagement with government and non-government actors in support of a genuine and respectful partnership underpins this DPP. A mid-cycle review of the DPP will be undertaken.

The DPP's objectives respond to the development priorities of African countries. Australia will increasingly focus on climate resilience and food security across the continent. The new \$76.4 million Africa–Australia Partnership for Climate Responsive Agriculture will support research, capacity development and innovative partnerships.

Preparing the Development Partnership Plan

The DPP has been prepared in consultation with a broad group of stakeholders, including the African diplomatic corps in Australia, multilateral development agencies and Australian NGOs. Alongside the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, other relevant Australian Government departments and agencies also contributed to the drafting of the DPP.

The DPP reflects the climate risks faced by African countries, as well as challenges in relation to gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI). The DPP reflects key priorities of African countries, as articulated by African governments and by the African Union.

The DPP features three objectives that will underpin the Australia – Africa development partnership. These are to:

- increase climate resilience and food security
- support education and health outcomes
- support gender equality and inclusion.

We will create partnerships to deliver economic growth and prosperity.

The DPP includes a Performance Assessment Framework, which defines indicators for assessing progress towards our shared objectives, and a consultation, evaluation and learning plan, which identifies the timing of key reviews and stakeholder forums.

The DPP summarises Australia's development partnerships across the African continent. The nature and scale of these partnerships, however, vary significantly across African countries. Most of Australia's programs and investments in Africa focus on specific regions, rather than being active in every African country. The DPP also incorporates a range of global programs that have significant and impactful activities in Africa.

Section 2: Development context and Australian partnership

As a region, African countries have outlined their key aspirations and shared development objectives through the African Union's Agenda 2063,¹ which is the key document underpinning the approach of this DPP. The core ambitions outlined in Agenda 2063 are:²

- a prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
- an integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's renaissance
- an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
- a peaceful and secure Africa
- an Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics
- an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children
- Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

African countries have immense development potential but face systemic challenges. According to the United Nations, in 2024 Africa was home to 33 of the world's 45 Least Developed Countries (LDCs),³ and progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on the continent lags other regions. Multiple humanitarian crises persist across the continent: the Horn of Africa has faced its most severe food security crisis in more than two generations; western Africa is suffering from increased terrorist activity; the conflict in Sudan continues to take a devastating toll on civilians; and crops in many southern Africa countries have failed due to drought. Economic growth, moreover, has been impacted by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and, in many countries, and is still recovering from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Australia has provided modest development support to African countries for several decades. Australian NGOs, through the government's Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), have made an outsized impact, delivering essential health programs, especially for people with disability, and facilitating primary education. Scholarships and professional short courses at Australian universities, through the Australia Awards program, have provided world-class tertiary education to thousands of African students, many of whom have gone on to hold senior leadership positions in their home countries. The Digital Earth Africa program has provided unprecedented access to satellite imagery of Africa, assisting with climate adaptation and supporting all 17 SDGs. The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) has supported improvements in productive and sustainable agricultural and resource production systems through international research partnerships across a range of countries. Australia Assists, Australian Volunteers and the Direct Aid Program have provided targeted and localised support across the continent. Australia has also responded to humanitarian crises in Africa, having provided \$56 million to the Horn of Africa and \$33 million in response to the Sudan conflict over the 2022–23 and 2023–24 financial years.

The Australian Government provides significant support to the development of African countries through multilateral partnerships. Australia provides around \$1 billion ODA each year in core contributions to multilateral agencies, much of which is spent throughout Africa. Australia also values its membership of the Indian Ocean Rim Association and its collaboration with the African member states.

The Australian Government's broader engagement with Africa is focused around three pillars: supporting the stability and security of African countries; working with African countries in the multilateral system; and enhancing commercial ties between Australia and Africa. Australian ODA in Africa primarily supports the first two of these pillars. Nevertheless trade is, and will continue to be, a key driver of economic growth across the continent. Australia, accordingly, has provided aid-for-trade support and has delivered short courses for African officials on

trade facilitation, and these will be continued. In addition, the government is exploring ways to increase its engagement with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Climate change

Africa accounts for less than 4 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions,⁴ but is disproportionately impacted by climate change. The continent has warmed more than any other region since the pre-industrial era, resulting in a fall in agricultural productivity of more than a third since 1961 and pushing 58 million people into acute food insecurity. Worsening droughts have caused more than 500,000 deaths and \$70 billion in economic losses over the past 50 years.⁵

Climate change threatens sustainable development in African countries. At the 2023 Africa Climate Summit, African leaders called for urgent action on climate change and investment to promote the sustainable use of Africa's natural assets, including support for sustainable agricultural practices.⁶

ACIAR is already leading these climate resilience efforts in Africa and will expand this work through the Africa–Australia Partnership for Climate Responsive Agriculture. Australia will also continue to respond to climate and disaster risks through humanitarian assistance, working collaboratively through multilateral development partners.

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion varies drastically across African countries. A variety of challenges are limiting progress towards SDG5 (Gender equality) and SDG10 (Reduced inequalities). Of the 383 million women and girls globally living in extreme poverty, more than 63% are in Africa. There is inconsistent data on the number of people with disability in Africa. The World Bank identifies discrimination and a lack of appropriate accommodation as major limitations to workforce participation for people with disability across the continent.⁷

Women's leadership is key to achieving development goals across Africa. Women play critical roles in agriculture and climate adaptation. The ability of social protection systems to respond to the needs of women and people with disability varies significantly across the continent, and programs that address gender-based violence are absent in many areas. Women and people with disability also experience heightened vulnerability during disasters and humanitarian emergencies.

The DPP will support African countries' efforts to address these issues. The African Union *Strategy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*⁸ aims to allow women and girls to participate fully in economic activities, political affairs and social endeavours. The African Union *Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa*⁹ aims to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of human rights by all people with disability. Recently released Australian Government strategies on gender equality and disability equity and rights will guide delivery of Australian investments that support these African Union priorities.

Australia prioritises the empowerment of women and girls, people with disability and marginalised groups in Africa, including through the Direct Aid Program, ANCP and Australia's humanitarian programming. For example, projects have sought to eliminate barriers to women's equitable participation in trade and exports under AfCFTA, to facilitate entrepreneurship and business ownership, participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and support access to education and health services.

Section 3: Joint objectives of the Australia – Africa development partnership

The overarching goal for the Australia – Africa development partnership is a prosperous, resilient and stable Africa. Our three development partnership objectives, and how we will progress each objective, are set out below and summarised in Table 1. These objectives reflect the principles and priorities identified during consultations with African governments, Australian NGOs and multilateral agencies. A mid-cycle review of this DPP will be undertaken to review progress and make adjustments as required.

Table 1: Australia – Africa development partnership

Goal: A prosperous, resilient and stable Africa

Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3
	Increase climate resilience and food security	Support education and health outcomes	Support gender equality and inclusion
Outcomes	Outcome 1.1 Communities are supported to implement climate resilience measures Outcome 1.2 Immediate and medium-term food security is strengthened	Outcome 2.1 Educational opportunities are enhanced and taken up Outcome 2.2 Access to essential health services is improved	Outcome 3.1 More women play leadership roles in their communities
Focus areas	Objective 1 focus areas - Digital solutions - Agricultural research collaborations - Humanitarian support	Objective 2 focus areas - University scholarships - Primary education - Treatment of disease	Objective 3 focus areas - Gender-based violence - Local civil-society organisations

Ways of working

We will work together to progress the objectives set out in Table 1 through:

- ongoing consultation
- partnerships
- transparency
- locally led development
- a focus on outcomes
- strengthened monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Objective 1: Increase climate resilience and food security

African countries and Australia agree that climate change is a significant threat. Australia's International Development Policy commits to increasing climate investments and better addressing climate risks, including climate disasters. Climate resilience, therefore, forms a significant part of the Australia – Africa development partnership.

Climate change and other external shocks have exacerbated food insecurity across Africa. According to the United Nations, 893 million Africans (58.9 per cent of the African continent's population) were food insecure in 2024, of whom 337 million were severely food insecure.¹⁰ The Australia – Africa development partnership will include targeted measures to address food security across Africa, which has important links to improved nutrition and population health outcomes.

The Africa–Australia Partnership for Climate Responsive Agriculture will support climate resilience and food security across the continent. This \$76.4 million partnership will be delivered by ACIAR from 2024 to 2030. The agricultural environments of Africa and Australia have much in common, and the free-market orientation of Australian agricultural research is highly relevant to African contexts. The partnership will build on ACIAR's impactful research in eastern and southern Africa, and allow it to expand its research into northern and western Africa. ACIAR will work closely with relevant regional and national agricultural research organisations. It will also deliver capacity development and innovative partnerships across Africa. ACIAR's gender-responsive approach will support women to take more prominent roles in agriculture.

The Digital Earth Africa program will enable African climate resilience. Drawing on Australian technology innovations, it makes satellite imagery and associated services freely available across Africa, which is empowering individuals, communities and government to assess changes in their landscape over multiple years. This supports informed decisions on land use, resource management, urbanisation and disaster risk reduction. Phase III of Digital Earth Africa will transition the program to be fully led, sustained and operated in Africa. Australia will continue to provide science and innovation support to the program through Geoscience Australia.

Australia's humanitarian assistance will support food security and broader humanitarian objectives. In addition to core contributions to multilateral development partners, on a case-by-case basis, additional contributions to multilateral agencies and Australian Humanitarian Partnership partners will be considered. Australia Assists will deploy humanitarian specialists into multilateral agencies and African regional institutions. Separately, ANCP projects will help climate resilience and food security, including expanded access to clean water.

Objective 2: Support education and health outcomes

Economic growth and prosperity are key priorities for partner governments and a focus of Australia's engagement with African countries. Education is fundamental for sustainable economic growth, and Australia has strong advantages in the knowledge economy with world-class universities and technical expertise in sectors relevant to African growth potential. Health is also a key determinant of economic growth, and partnering with local health organisations will ensure a community-focused response and expand our support to remote and impoverished groups.

Australia Awards Africa will be the key education program of the Australia – Africa development partnership. Australia Awards scholarships for Masters studies and Awards for professional short courses will invest in human capital to empower and enhance the leadership and network capabilities of emerging and mid-career professionals in African countries. Australia Awards Africa will focus on key impact areas that reflect Australia's broader engagement with Africa, including mining governance, trade facilitation and climate change. Separately, ACIAR will establish new capacity and professional development programs in Africa across a range of agricultural specialisations.

ANCP will support and improve primary health services across African countries. For example, ANCP will conduct tens of thousands of essential health consultations in Somalia, deliver treatments for key diseases, and provide access to eye and hearing care across several African countries. Health support delivered through ANCP will continue to adapt and respond throughout the DPP period.

Objective 3: Support gender equality and inclusion

The African Union's Agenda 2063 recognises the importance of women in driving Africa's development, and gender equality is a priority of Australia's International Development Policy. Broader social inclusion, likewise, is crucial to a comprehensive approach to development that has broad buy-in across communities and protects the most vulnerable groups, including people with disability. Opportunities to support women into leadership positions will be mainstreamed across Australia's key development programs in Africa.

The Direct Aid Program, which provides small grants to community projects, will help strengthen gender equality and social inclusion across the African continent. By working with local communities and civil society organisations, the Direct Aid Program will strengthen local accountability and address country-specific social inclusion challenges, including by providing support for ethnic minority groups.

ANCP will promote gender equality and social inclusion in African countries. For example, the program will help children and young mothers to access safe spaces, provide training on gender-based violence prevention and response and child protection, deliver mobility devices and training, and assist women to assume leadership roles in their local communities. ANCP activities to promote gender equality and social inclusion will adapt and respond throughout the DPP period.

Section 4: Delivering our partnership

Locally led development

Significant parts of the Australia – Africa development partnership will be delivered through local partner organisations. For example, the Direct Aid Program provides grants to local NGOs and civil society organisations, and ANCP sees Australian NGOs work directly with in-country implementing partners. The Africa–Australia Partnership for Climate Responsive Agriculture will partner with community-based organisations to deliver its research-for-development programs. Local staff working at Australia’s embassies and high commissions across Africa will have a significant role in overseeing and monitoring Australian development activities in Africa.

Consultation

DFAT is committed to continuing discussions with a variety of stakeholders to assess risks and challenges, share learning, and provide updates on progress. During the life of the Australia-Africa development partnership plan, regular stakeholder forums will discuss these issues and ensure that relevant organisations connect with Australian counterparts. Senior Officials Meetings with key African partners will also include discussion of the DPP where relevant.

The Africa–Australia Partnership for Climate Responsive Agriculture will regularly engage and partner with national and regional African research organisations to align its activities with African priorities. Throughout the delivery of the DPP, opportunities to work with African Union institutions will be explored, such as delivering trade facilitation short courses in partnership with the African Continental Free Trade Area Secretariat.

Evaluation and learning

Table 2 outlines the Africa DPP consultation, evaluation and learning plan, including investment-level evaluations during the first three years of implementation and a mid-cycle evaluation of the DPP.

The DPP includes a commitment to learning, continuous program improvement, and accountability, including through ongoing dialogue to build partnerships and listen to local leaders. There will be regular monitoring visits to key Australian investments, including for ANCP, the Direct Aid Program and the Africa–Australia Partnership for Climate Responsive Agriculture.

Table 2: Consultation, evaluation and learning plan

Objective	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27
Objective 1 Increase climate resilience and food security	Design consultations on Africa–Australia Partnership for Climate Responsive Agriculture	No formal reviews planned	Commencement of mid-program evaluation for the Africa–Australia Partnership for Climate Responsive Agriculture
Objective 2 Support education and health outcomes	End-of-program evaluation of Australia Awards Africa	No formal reviews planned	Commencement of end-of-program evaluation of Australia Awards Africa
Objective 3 Support gender equality and inclusion	No formal reviews planned	No formal reviews planned	No formal reviews planned
Cross-program	No formal reviews planned	No formal reviews planned	Commencement of DPP mid-cycle review

Performance and results

The Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) at Table 3 provides a selection of indicators and expected results for the first three years of the DPP. The PAF will be updated periodically, including at the mid-cycle review point, at which time indicators for the second half of the DPP will be identified.

Table 3: Performance Assessment Framework

Objective 1: Increase climate resilience and food security

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.1 Communities are supported to implement climate resilience measures	1.1.1 Number and value of investments that improve climate change adaptation and disaster resilience (Tier 2)	More than \$5 million across at least 15 Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) projects	More than \$7 million across at least 20 ACIAR projects	More than \$10 million across at least 25 ACIAR projects	SDG13: Climate action
Outcome 1.1	1.1.2 Number of countries with improved adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters (Tier 2)	10 countries with the support of Digital Earth Africa	10 countries with the support of Digital Earth Africa	Digital Earth Africa continues to operate following the conclusion of Australian financial support	SDG13
Outcome 1.1	1.1.3 Number of people using basic or safely managed drinking water or sanitation services (Tier 2)	10,000	10,000	10,000	SDG6: Clean water and sanitation
Outcome 1.2 Immediate and medium-term food security is strengthened	1.2.1 Improved food security and climate resilient agriculture practices via policy, technical advice and/or capacity building (Tier 2)	ACIAR commences preparatory work to expand its partnerships across Africa	ACIAR increases the number of projects it operates across Africa	Evidence that ACIAR projects are contributing to improved food security and climate resilient agriculture	SDG2: Zero hunger

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.2	1.2.2 Number of marginalised women, men, girls and boys provided with emergency assistance in conflict and crisis situations (Tier 2)	100,000	100,000	100,000	SDG1: No poverty

Objective 2: Support education and health outcomes

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.1 Educational opportunities are enhanced and taken up	2.1.1 Number of successfully completed tertiary or professional development training opportunities (Tier 2)	80	80	80	SDG4: Quality education
Outcome 2.1	2.1.2 Number of alumni participating in mutual collaborations between their country and Australia, after completion of an Australia Award (Tier 2)	100	150	200	SDG4
Outcome 2.2 Access to essential health services is improved	2.2.1 Partner countries have improved ability to anticipate, prevent, detect, and control disease threats, with Australian support (Tier 2)	100,000 screenings and/or treatments provided with Australian support	100,000 screenings and/or treatments provided with Australian support	100,000 screenings and/or treatments provided with Australian support	SDG3: Good health and well-being

Objective 3: Support gender equality and inclusion

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.1 More women play leadership roles in their communities	3.1.1 Number of women entrepreneurs provided with financial and/or business development services (Tier 2)	1,000	1,000	1,000	SDG5: Gender equality
Outcome 3.1	3.1.2 Number of services provided to victim/survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (Tier 2)	5,000	5,000	5,000	SDG5
Outcome 3.1	3.1.3 Number of people provided with mobility devices	No target available, as this will be contingent on future programming	No target available, as this will be contingent on future programming	No target available, as this will be contingent on future programming	SDG10: Reduced inequalities

Cross-program

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Gender equality	Percentage of investments that effectively address gender equality (Tier 3)	80% of investments receive at least a rating of effective	80% of investments receive at least a rating of effective	80% of investments receive at least a rating of effective	SDG5: Gender equality
Disability equity	Percentage of investments that are effective in addressing disability equity (Tier 3)	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG10: Reduced inequalities

Annex 1: Supporting investments/activities in Africa

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 1 – increase climate resilience and food security (regional Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant bilateral and global ODA).

Name of investment/activity	Value and duration	Key partners
Digital Earth Africa (regional)	\$13 million, 2019–2026	African governments; industry; universities; civil society
Africa–Australia Partnership for Climate Responsive Agriculture (regional)	\$76.4 million, 2024–2030	National African research organisation and institutions
Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) (regional)	\$32.5 million per year ^a	Australian NGOs and their African delivery partners
Australia Assists (global)	\$1.9 million per year	African regional organisations; multilateral agencies

Australian Government supporting investments for Objective 2 – support skills development and health outcomes (regional Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant bilateral and global ODA).

Name of investment/activity	Value and duration	Key partners
Australia Awards Africa (regional)	\$12 million per year	Australian universities
ANCP (regional)	\$32.5 million per year ^a	Australian NGOs and their African delivery partners

Australian Government supporting investments for Objective 3 – support gender equality and inclusion (regional Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant bilateral and global ODA).

Name of investment/activity	Value and duration	Key partners
Direct Aid Program (regional)	\$4.2 million per year	African NGOs and civil society
ANCP (regional)	\$32.5 million per year ^a	Australian NGOs and their African delivery partners

- a The \$32.5 million value of ANCP per year is the total across all objectives, not the amount for each objective. The \$32.5 million is an approximate figure and may fluctuate from year-to-year depending on the number and value of ANCP projects each year. The mix of ANCP funding between the three objectives will vary each year depending on the projects proposed by NGOs.

Endnotes

¹ African Union, *Agenda 2063: the Africa we want*, African Union, 2015. https://au.int/Agenda2063/popular_version

² African Union, *Agenda 2063: the Africa we want*, p. 2.

³ UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD), *UN list of least developed countries*, UNCTAD 2023. <https://unctad.org/topic/least-developed-countries/list>

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<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1287508/africa-share-in-global-co2-emissions/>

⁵ International Drought Resilience Alliance and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, *Global drought snapshot 2023: the need for proactive action*, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 2023.

<https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2023-12/Global%20drought%20snapshot%202023.pdf>

⁶ Africa Climate Summit, *Africa Climate Summit 2023 resources*, ACS23, 2023. <https://africaclimatesummit.org/resources>

⁷ World Bank, *Challenges Facing Persons with Disabilities in Sub-Saharan Africa – in 5 charts*, World Bank Group, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/challenges-facing-people-with-disabilities-in-sub-saharan-africa-in-5-charts>

⁸ African Union, *AU strategy for gender equality and women's empowerment 2018–2028*, African Union, 2019,

<https://au.int/documents/20190320/au-strategy-gender-equality-womens-empowerment-2018-2028>

⁹ African Union, *Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa*, African Union, 2018. <https://au.int/en/treaties/protocol-african-charter-human-and-peoples-rights-rights-persons-disabilities-africa>

¹⁰ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, *The state of food security and nutrition in the world 2025 – addressing high food price inflation for food security and nutrition*, 2025.

<https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cd6008en>

Cover photo credits

- Top left: A farmer harvesting local vegetables on the farm.
Credit: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
- Top right: Australia Awards Alumni delegates attending the Alumni Climate Resilience Workshop in South Africa in April 2024.
Credit: Palladium
- Bottom left: Caroline Wamame with husband Luke and children in Bungoma Kenya. Caroline was a participating farmer in the recently concluded Sustainable Intensification of Maize-Legume Cropping Systems for Food Security in Eastern and Southern Africa (SIMLESA) project financed by ACIAR.
Credit: ACIAR
- Bottom right: Dr Makarius Mdemu inspecting the harvests at the Magozi irrigation scheme.
Credit: ACIAR