Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Aid Program Performance Report 2013-14

Sub-Saharan Africa Program

September 2014

Key Messages

This aid program performance report (APPR) summarises the progress of the Australian aid program in 2013–14 under the Sub-Saharan Africa Program[1]. This report assesses the effectiveness of the program in achieving its objectives, and highlights achievements over the 2013-14 financial year.

2013-14 was a challenging year for the Sub-Saharan Africa program, with a mid-year budget reduction and policy uncertainty, as well as the integration of AusAID with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Included in these challenges were staffing reductions at both Post and Canberra. However the program still performed well and achieved impressive results. These include:

- Ministerial endorsement of a repositioned Africa program focused on productive sectors of the economy (extractives and agricultural productivity), delivering predominantly in East and Southern Africa
- Providing over 3.5 million instances of life saving assistance[2]
- Contributing to increasing government capacity within the extractives sector in 24 African countries
- 43,939 poor men and women gaining access to and using agricultural technologies
- Providing 974 Australia Award long and short course scholarships across 51 countries, including in our priority sectors of extractives and agricultural productivity
- Assisting 210,836 poor women and men to increase their access to financial services
- Increasing access to safe water for 375,577 women and men, and basic sanitation to 158,850 women and men, and
- Assisting 71,972 women to give birth with a skilled birth attendant present.

Context

Political and economic highlights

According to United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)[3], Africa is at a critical juncture in its development trajectory. There has been remarkable economic growth since 2000, political conflicts had declined (at the time of the UNECA report) and economic management, governance and political stability have improved. Yet recent economic performance has not generated enough economic diversification, job creation or social development to create wealth and lift millions of Africans out of poverty. Most African countries still depend heavily on commodity production and exports and hence are very vulnerable to changes in demand and prices.

[1] Sub-Saharan Africa covers most of the continent excluding Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt.

[2] All results reported at the aggregate level for the Sub-Saharan Africa Program were collected during the 2014 Aggregate Development Results data collection exercise and represent latest program results for a 12 month period. Therefore results may not strictly correlate to the financial year.

[3] UNECA 2013 Economic Report on Africa accessed on 9 July 2014, available at http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/publications/unera_report_eng_final_web.pdf

While Africa experienced strong economic growth exceeding the world average in the 2000s, its rate of poverty reduction has not been sufficient to lift millions out of extreme poverty. Many Sub-Saharan African nations are unlikely to meet most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) despite strong gains (in particular in education, child and maternal mortality rates and gender equality). [4]

Governance, infrastructure, and skills and technology capacities need to improve to capitalise on economic growth and globalisation. Greater industrialisation and intra-regional trade would assist in creating more inclusive economic growth.

Development Context

There are encouraging signs of development progress in Sub- Saharan Africa, but many challenges remain. As stated above, most Sub-Saharan Africa countries are unlikely to meet many of the MDGs. 48 per cent of people in Sub-Saharan Africa live on less than $1.25 a day. Contributing to this are the high proportion of small, fragile and/or conflict-affected states in Sub-Saharan Africa. Women continue to be over-represented in vulnerable employment, increasing their difficulty in climbing out of poverty. 21 per cent of children under five are moderately or severely underweight. Sub-Saharan Africa has made great strides in working towards universal primary education, with a net primary enrolment rate of 78 per cent. However population growth, armed conflicts and other emergencies threaten this achievement. Girls are still lagging behind boys in achieving primary education and children with disabilities are even less likely to be enrolled.

MDG 4 aims to reduce child mortality rates by two-thirds. Although not sufficient to meet this target, substantial progress has been made with deaths of children under five decreasing from 177/1000 in 1990 to 98/1000 in 2012, a reduction of 45%[5]. Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole is also not likely to meet MDG 5, reducing maternal mortality rates by three quarters, although great progress has also been achieved here. Mortality rates have reduced by 49% between 1990 and 2013.

Progress has been made in terms of water and sanitation, although again, generally not sufficient to meet targets. 64 per cent of Sub-Saharan Africa had access to safe water in 2012. The proportion of people living in slum conditions in urban areas in Sub-Saharan Africa is 62 per cent. This population requires proper infrastructure and facilities and inclusive economic growth which will provide jobs and increase tax revenue.

Australian Context

Following its election in September 2013 the Coalition Government announced its priority for the aid program was to lift the living standards of the most vulnerable people in our region through aid for trade, better health and education outcomes, empowering women and girls, and leveraging private sector involvement. Reflecting the Government’s focus on the Indo-Pacific region, the Sub-Saharan Africa program 2013-14 budget was reduced from an anticipated $224.9 million to $133 million (with an additional $31.3 million in humanitarian funding, plus other aid flows). As a result, the Africa portfolio finished a number of programs early, or reduced

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[4] All data on progress towards achieving the MDGs comes from the Millennium Development Goals Report 2014 launched by the United Nations Secretary General on 7 July 2014. This report was accessed on 9 July from http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/MDG_Report_2014%20EN.pdf.

[5] While Sub-Saharan Africa will not meet MDG 4, Ethiopia will, reducing under-five mortality from 204 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 68 per 1,000 live births in 2012. Australian assistance to Ethiopia contributed to this success.

their funding. This mid-year budget reduction and concomitant staffing reduction impacted on the Sub-Saharan Africa program's ability to achieve its original objectives.

The program is being consolidated and strategic objectives refined to reflect the Government's policy priorities, geographic focus, and our national interest. This consolidation and tighter focus will help maximise development results within the revised budget envelope.

The goal of the Australian aid program in Sub-Saharan Africa is to assist African people to achieve more equitable access to the benefits of economic growth. This report will assess sub-Saharan Africa program performance against this goal and the refined strategic objectives in Table Two below. A new Aid Investment Plan will be released in 2014-15 setting out the direction of the aid program in Africa for the next four years consistent with this realignment.

The integration of AusAID and DFAT presented opportunities and challenges in 2013-14, with closer integration between the development, political and economic goals for Australia in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Government's focus on economic diplomacy has influenced the shape of the Sub-Saharan Africa program and the way in which the Australian aid program operates at Post and Canberra.

Senior management will ensure that the Australian aid program in Africa is aligned with economic diplomacy goals and that the synergies that exist between aid, trade and political economy are maximised, in line with the Government's agenda.

Donor Context

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), overall Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows to Sub-Saharan Africa are equal to $42.2 billion or approximately 25% of all ODA flows[6]. Using the latest available Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) data, the top five bilateral[7] donors to Sub-Saharan Africa were:

Table 1 OECD donor country contributions to Africa – top five

Donor	Aid flows in 2012 (US$ million)
United States	$8,828
France	$3,551
United Kingdom	$3,370
Germany	$2,523
Japan	$1,799

China, while not an OECD donor and therefore not included in the above list, recently announced that between 2010-12 Chinese bilateral aid to Sub-Saharan Africa was $7,464 million.

[6] http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Poverty%20Reduction/Inclusive%20development/Towards%20Human%20Resilience/Towards_SustainingMDGProgress_Ch5.pdf accessed 9 July.

[7] Note this does not include the European Union which is not a bilateral donor, nor does it include flows through multilateral organisations. According to OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) statistics, Australia was the 12th largest donor to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2012, however this was skewed by Australia's large response to the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

As demonstrated above, Australia is a relatively small donor in Africa. We will continue to consolidate and focus our efforts to ensure that we are using our resources most efficiently. This includes more effective use of total ODA flows to Sub-Saharan Africa.

Estimated total Australian ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2013-14 was $243.8 million. Global and Whole of Government programs were therefore responsible for $79.5 million of aid to Sub-Saharan Africa. Of this, funds provided in the Australian-NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) to accredited Australian NGOs in 2013-14 equalled $22.7 million. The ANCP APPR can be found on the DFAT website. The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) managed $7.3 million worth of projects in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2013-14, with performance discussed under Objective 2. Australian funding to global multilateral partners also facilitated work in Sub-Saharan Africa. Australia assesses performance of these partners in separate processes outside the APPR process.

Expenditure

Table 2 Expenditure in FY 2013-14

Objective	A$ million	% of regional program
Objective 1: Improve extractives sector management and its contribution to inclusive economic growth through developing skills, increasing government capacity and empowering local communities	39.559	24.1
Objective 2: Improve agriculture productivity and decision-making through support for development and adoption of new technologies and innovations in the agricultural sector	24.854	15.1
Objective 3: Respond appropriately to humanitarian crises in Africa through working with effective humanitarian partners	31.300	19.1
Objective 4: Improve the resilience, health and productive capacity of target communities through improved health services (in particular for women and children), innovative social support and increased access to safe water and sanitation	41.989	25.5
Non-aligned expenditure*	25.650	16.2
TOTAL	**163.352**	**100**

Source: AidWorks data, funding for the Sub-Saharan Africa Program and the Humanitarian Fund for Africa. Does not include global flows or ODA managed by other government departments.

* As mentioned above, due to budget reductions, the Sub-Saharan Africa Program is repositioning. Non-aligned expenditure is expenditure on investments which fall outside the above strategic objectives and which have either ceased or will not be renewed upon completion. Much of this non-aligned expenditure was through Australia Awards in fields outside of the program's priority sectors. This expenditure still makes substantial contributions to economic and public diplomacy objectives.

Progress towards objectives[8]

The Sub-Saharan Africa Program consolidated in 2013-14 as it transitioned to a tighter geographic and sectoral focus. Several programs were coming to a natural close but the in-year budget reduction of $92 million (or 41%) meant that a number of investments in the health and water and sanitation sectors could not be continued or ceased early. However at the same

[8] All information sourced in this report on investment performance is drawn from Quality at Implementation reports, Annual Reports from implementing partners, Evaluations (where these were conducted over the relevant period) and monitoring visits unless otherwise stated.

time, designs for three larger, multi-year investments commenced with the aim of improving the value of Australian aid and focusing our efforts on the sectors where we could make the most difference.

The 2012-13 APPR committed the Sub-Saharan Africa Program to developing a Regional Strategy and Performance Assessment Framework in 2013-14. Work on this was delayed in order to ensure that the program was in line with the Government's policy directions and until information regarding the size of the budget reduction was released. It is difficult to assess progress towards objectives in 2013-14, given lack of an up-to-date regional strategy and Performance Assessment Framework, implications of the budget reduction, and mid-year modification to objectives. It is therefore also difficult to exactly compare previous ratings with ratings for this year.

For this APPR, progress against objectives has been assessed through synthesising the results of individual investments, and how well they are progressing against their objectives. These lower level investment objectives contribute towards meeting the Sub-Saharan Africa Program objectives.

Along with all country and regional programs, the Sub-Saharan Africa Program will develop an Aid Investment Plan and Performance Assessment Framework by 1 July 2015. The 2014-15 APPR will report against this Framework.

Table 3 Rating of the program's progress towards Australia's aid objectives

Objective	Previous Rating*	Current Rating
Objective 1: Improve extractives sector management and its contribution to inclusive economic growth through developing skills, increasing government capacity and empowering local communities	Amber	Green
Objective 2: Improve agriculture productivity and decision-making through support for development and adoption of new technologies and innovations in the agricultural sector	Green	Green
Objective 3: Respond appropriately to humanitarian crises in Africa through working with effective humanitarian partners	Green	Green
Objective 4: Improve the resilience, health and productive capacity of target communities through improved health services (in particular for women and children), innovative social support and increased access to safe water and sanitation	Amber	Amber

Note:

Green. Progress is as expected for this point in time and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.

Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected for this point in time and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.

Red. Progress is significantly less than expected for this point in time and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.

* These ratings are a synthesis of ratings from the 2012-13 strategic objectives and therefore are not strictly comparable.

Objective 1: Improve extractives sector management and its contribution to inclusive economic growth through developing skills, increasing government capacity and empowering local communities

Two main investments work towards achieving this objective: the Australia Africa Partnership Facility (AAPF) and the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC). In addition Australia Awards and Australian Development Research Awards Scheme research projects (ADRAS) are used as further support, providing scholarships to strengthen public policy and mining governance skills and to provide a strong research base for sound policy decisions.

Progress towards meeting this objective is rated green. Sound progress is being made in the AAPF, with demonstrable results leading to enhanced extractives sector management through improved skills and increased government capacity.

Evidence drawn from its monitoring and evaluation system indicates that the AAPF has contributed to increasing government capacity within the mining sector in 24 African countries (of the 26 participant countries in FY 2013-14). AAPF alumni self- report that they have participated in the process to update mining codes in 14 countries, including Djibouti, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia. Capacity has been increased to develop, implement, monitor and enforce mining related regulations; 12 African countries have self-reported improvements in this area. Resource revenue taxation has been improved in a number of countries as a result of AAPF activities and 1,632 public servants received training. In partnership with the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ), Australian support helped improve natural resource governance in the Liberian Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy. The reform of its cadastre system gave the Liberian Government the confidence to lift moratorium of exploration licences in March 2014. Approximately USD4 million has been captured under the new system.

While community development has been less evident in the AAPF[9], gains have still been made. Thirteen African countries have increased local procurement for mine impacted communities as a result of AAPF work. At least one country has seen skills development in the NGO community, leading to improved advocacy around mining issues. Community representatives have also participated in extractives study tours and short courses.

The Liberia 'Building Markets' initiative is supported by the AAPF and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Since July 2013 this activity has supported 128 businesses to win 2,013 contracts worth USD 17 million. Of these, female-owned businesses won 65 contracts worth USD 6.5 million. Businesses created 364 full time equivalent jobs, and 451 participants have been trained.

The AAPF does not have an explicit objective to advance gender equality and promote women's empowerment but aims to increase the meaningful participation of women in its activities over time. Progress has been made. As well as other successes, Australia conducted a Mining and Gender study tour to South Africa in 2013-14. This tour adopted a holistic approach to gender issues, examining both women and men's roles and engagement in extractive industries and how they relate to each other, as well as the gendered impacts of mining. Eleven men and 22 women participated in this study tour.

Additional focus has been placed on gender considerations in the design and implementation of individual activities under the AAPF. This shift to promote a gendered approach in the mining governance program has been noted and supported by government counterparts. The approach has also enabled dialogue with partner Governments around gender equality.

[9] Working with local communities has been less a focus of the AAPF and the AMDC. It is anticipated that this will be strengthened in a new extractives investment currently under design. This investment will build on the success of the AAPF in developing skills and improving government capacity and will strengthen the focus on local communities.

As well as improvements to gender considerations, disability-inclusiveness is being assessed in all activity designs, and disability disaggregated data was collected for the first time in 2013.

While progress is being made in promoting gender equality and women's economic empowerment in the extractives sector, the Sub-Saharan Africa team recognise that more can be done. A new extractives investment is currently under design and will incorporate elements designed to support gender equality.

The AMDC supports the African Union to implement its Africa Mining Vision. Australia's strategic support focuses on helping African governments to effectively address their own mining sector priorities. It supports coordinated regional responses to ensure the benefits of linking markets and infrastructure flow across borders.

The Centre is in its early days. Slow recruitment of professional experts has hampered progress, but is being overcome. Despite this initial slowness tangible early gains have been made including training African officials in mining policy; contract negotiations and mining tax law; supporting country-level mining plans; and co-hosting an emerging leaders training program with the International Mining for Development Centre.

The 2013 Cluster Review Report found evidence that alumni of Australia Awards had made significant contributions to their countries in the extractives industry. In Zambia, the Extractives Industries Bill was drafted by a team including Australia Awards alumni. Australia Award contributions to objectives necessarily occur once the alumni are back in their country. It is anticipated that the strong focus on extractives scholarships in 2013-14 will produce results in later years such as those highlighted in the Cluster Review.

Objective 2: Improve agriculture productivity and decision-making through support for development and adoption of new technologies and innovations in the agricultural sector and through increasing human capacity

Progress towards achieving the objective is rated as green. Progress overall is as expected for this point in time. Factoring in the budget reduction the redefined objective is likely to be achieved. In 2013-14 the sub-Saharan Africa program assisted 43,939 poor women and men gain access to agricultural technologies.

The Australian Government, in partnership with the UK's Department for International Development (DfID), delivered the Zimbabwe Transitional Agricultural Inputs Program (TAIP). In 2013-14 (its second and final year) the program delivered strong results. More than 30,000 households received crop or livestock vouchers, providing a partial subsidy for the purchase of agricultural inputs.

The Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES) is a $90 million partnership program with ten Australian NGOs and their in-Africa partners. AACES delivers community-based interventions in 11 African countries, with particular attention to marginalised groups including women, children and people with disability. In 2013-14 AACES helped smallholder farmers to increase agricultural productivity by providing inputs, facilitating access to extension services, supporting them to diversify incomes and advocate for their rights, including women's land and inheritance rights.

AACES created opportunities for marginalised rural women to earn income from a variety of sources. AACES supported women through village savings and loans associations, which have become integral to strengthening women's activities in business while diversifying their sources of income. Through ActionAid's support, six village savings and loans associations in Uganda each saved 1.5 million Ugandan shillings ($652), while a further 38 farmer groups saved 10 million Ugandan Shillings ($4,152) for income-generating activities.

AACES has a strong focus on disability inclusiveness and is achieving positive results in this area. Anecdotal evidence in reports[10] demonstrates the personal impact of these programs and wider behavioural change which should endure beyond the life of AACES.

By 2013-14 the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund's (AECF) Zimbabwe Window was supporting 27 local business development initiatives, with an estimated $7 million in benefits accruing in 2013, mostly to poor rural households. During 2013-14 AECF's Research into Business (RIB) window, through a competitive selection process, contracted six projects in Kenya, Burundi, Malawi, Nigeria and South Africa. Whilst too early to measure progress, the projects aim, through replicable business models, to promote inclusive benefits such as income generation and employment opportunities for local economies. Gender equality and women's economic empowerment has been a weakness in AECF RIB, however, Australia has been working closely with AECF to address this and will continue to do so. Disability inclusiveness is also an area of weakness, one which Australia is hoping to address in the coming year.

DFAT also supports the multi-country CSIRO Africa Agricultural Productivity Partnership (CSIRO-AAPP). In East Africa, CSIRO-AAPP has partnered with Biosciences East and Central Africa (BecA) to focus on bioscience challenges in animal health, crop productivity and human nutrition. The program has helped develop a thermo-stable vaccine for sheep and goats; improved cavies breeding and housing practices; and improved aflatoxin detection/control. CSIRO-AAPP has also had success in building local research capacity, particularly focusing on new disease resistant plant varieties. BecA have actively targeted women in fellowships and formal training.

In West-Africa, CSIRO-AAPP worked with the West and Central Africa Council for Agriculture Research (CORAF/WECARD) to create enabling environments for agricultural innovation. Working with private and public actors across a number of countries, innovation platforms have informed and tested interventions aligned to the needs of local communities. Such work is also influencing national governments across West Africa. For example Burkina Faso now engages whole of government actors in policy formulation and coordination for enhanced food security.

While progress is being made in the CSIRO partnerships, most development impacts are unlikely to be realised until 2014-15 or later. CSIRO's efforts in developing its monitoring and evaluation will help measure development impacts from the innovation platforms in West Africa as work comes to a completion. In 2014-15, the CSIRO-AAPP with BecA enters a new phase focused on the pathway from research and innovation to development results, economic growth and poverty reduction.

In the last six months of 2014, DFAT and CSIRO will plan next phase deliverables. The next phase will define achievable results; develop partnerships with the private sector and NGOs; and focus on gender inclusion.

ACIAR has agricultural productivity projects in twelve eastern and southern African countries focused on increasing agricultural productivity through farming systems intensification,

[10] See for example the 2012-13 AACES Annual Report "Advancing disability-inclusive development" for case studies.

diversification and improved market access[11]. Several projects have achieved strong outcomes over 2013-14. A notable success has been with *Sustainable Intensification of Maize-Legume cropping systems for food security in Eastern and Southern Africa* (SIMLESA). SIMLESA's research results were shared and scaled out in five key African countries and in five associated spillover countries in the region.

Women farmers are major beneficiaries of ACIAR's program, and lead a number of the innovation platforms around the research sites in SIMLESA. Through the elimination of tillage, conservation agriculture has been shown to reduce the workloads of African women farmers. Other research has investigated the impact of climate change on women farmers in Africa and explored ways of institutionalising gender frameworks in planning national agricultural research.

The World Vision Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) project in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania is demonstrating strong results at an early stage of implementation. In target farms there has been increased availability of forage for livestock and improved soil and water conservation. The lives of women and children have improved as it takes less time to collect firewood and fodder as they are now available on their farms.

Australia's Environment Department is implementing a System for Land-based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK). This investment is at the early stage of implementation, however, has met all key milestones to date. While it is too early to measure outputs or outcomes, the investment will assist in improving decision-making in land use, including for the agriculture sector. Results for this investment will be reported in future APPRs.

Australia also supports a number of subsidiary programs contributing towards this objective. The Australia Awards investment provides a mix of short and long-term Awards across 51 countries in Africa. Agriculture-related courses represented 34 per cent of the total intake for the Africa Fellowships (short courses) in 2013. There is strong evidence from the annual Outcomes Study that alumni are making significant contributions to development outcomes. Agriculture-related training courses indirectly help improve agricultural productivity when alumni apply the Awards-acquired skills in their respective countries upon return.

In Ghana, an Australia Awards alumnus introduced new approaches to agricultural extension at the district level resulting in a 50 per cent reduction on post-harvest losses; minimal tillage techniques resulting in a second crop; and increased food security indicators.

In addition to Awards, five agricultural research projects under the (ADRAS) are progressing well.[12] They will indirectly contribute to achieving this objective through applied research and development of policy recommendations.

Objective 3: Respond appropriately to humanitarian crises in Africa through working with effective humanitarian partners

In 2013-14, Australia responded to deteriorating humanitarian situations and protracted crises in Somalia, South Sudan, the Central African Republic (CAR), Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Our response has been appropriate to both the needs presented and

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[11] Information on the contribution of ACIAR to the achievement of the objective was collated from monitoring and evaluation frameworks and ACIAR's Key Performance Indicators. More information on ACIAR projects can be found in ACIAR's 2013-14 Annual Report.

[12] Annual Reports indicate that three of the five are on schedule, with two currently not progressing as expected due to factors outside the project's control. However, these two are making strong progress towards recovering lost time, and the delay is not likely to result in overall delays or lack of completion.

the budget available, and our humanitarian partners have demonstrated their effectiveness. For this reason progress against this objective is rated as green.

Australia's humanitarian assistance remained modest in Africa in comparison to other like-minded donors, and when compared to our funding in the two previous years. Australia allocated $31.3 million in assistance for humanitarian crises in Sub-Saharan Africa[13].

Despite the modest size of our assistance, Australia's support during the reporting period still realised commendable life-saving results for vulnerable populations across a number of protracted crises. Over 3.5 million instances of life-saving support were delivered through food security, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene and protection interventions.

South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and parts of Sudan faced a significant deterioration in humanitarian conditions due to political strife, violence and displacement. The United Nations (UN) declared Level 3 humanitarian emergencies in CAR and South Sudan, which is the UN’s classification for the most severe, large-scale humanitarian crises.

With likely ongoing high levels of humanitarian need in the context of a constrained budget, Australia will prioritise and consolidate humanitarian funding to ensure effectiveness.

Australian support was delivered in line with the Humanitarian Action Policy and the Protection in Humanitarian Action Framework. Australia provided timely humanitarian contributions in CAR and South Sudan shortly after the Level 3 declarations. Contributions in Somalia and South Sudan complemented efforts to build longer-term community resilience and increase food security. Our funding supported refugee relief efforts and protection activities in our countries of engagement. Australia has also been working on the UN Security Council to help mitigate humanitarian crises in Africa, including by supporting full, safe, timely and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance for those in need and promoting a strong focus on protection of civilians in UN peacekeeping mandates. For example, in response to the outbreak of conflict in South Sudan, Australia worked actively to revise the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), to prioritise the protection of civilians, humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring.

Our partners were chosen carefully. We support effective peak UN bodies (e.g. Common Humanitarian Fund - CHF), organisations that are able to assist in hard to access and vulnerable areas (e.g. International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC]) and those who are piloting innovative delivery mechanisms to improve humanitarian results (e.g. World Food Programme's work in biometrics and cash programming).

In South Sudan and Somalia it is critical to align CHF allocations and disbursements to seasonal calendars. Australia, together with other donors, will work with Humanitarian Country Teams. This work will focus on speeding up disbursements and forging a better balance between timeliness and risk management.

Objective 4: Improve the resilience, health and productive capacity of target communities through improved health services (in particular for women and children), innovative social support and increased access to safe water and sanitation

[13] Australian core contributions also enabled humanitarian programming in Africa by our multilateral partners.

Progress towards achieving objective 4 is rated as amber despite a large number of investments making progress in the areas of maternal and neonatal child health, water, sanitation and hygiene and social support. This objective was the one most impacted by budget reductions, with a number of programs receiving reduced funding and others being wound up early. Therefore while some investments did deliver strong results, the changed policy context could impact on the sustainability of those results. These risks will need to be carefully assessed and managed with delivery partners. Other investments are slightly off track to achieve the objective. These two factors are the main reason that progress against achieving the objective is rated amber.

Over the course of 2013-14, Australian assistance contributed to an additional 143,850 people having increased access to basic sanitation, an additional 375,577 people having increased access to safe water and 452,736 people increasing their knowledge of hygiene practices.

In Mozambique, the Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor program worked with national partners, including local small enterprises, to develop models of sustainable and scalable water and sanitation services to low income peri-urban areas of Maputo. The major water utility operator in Mozambique has adopted the program's approach to expanding networked water delivery to low income communities.

DFAT championed gender mainstreaming with all its water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) partners. Our Mozambique program was particularly effective in addressing gender equality, including women throughout the design and incorporating specific strategies for each initiative. DFAT's WASH programs have paid close attention to sanitation and to ensuring more consultative approaches with disability and women's groups, to ensure water and sanitation infrastructure was suitably located and enabled access for all.

DFAT's work in the WASH sector in Mozambique also helped improve water management at local levels. This was particularly evident in the NAMWASH program in Nampula province. There were modest but verifiable impacts in Phase One, including improved water supply to communities and schools, improved sanitation in a number of schools and public institutions, and an extensive program of health and hygiene education. However, there were concerns about aspects of the program, including whether local communities were adequately consulted.

In Zimbabwe, Australia has been the leading donor in the urban WASH sector since 2009, when our support helped stop epidemics of cholera and other water-borne disease. WASH programs operated with United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Australian NGOs, African Development Bank (AfDB) and GIZ have increased the production of safe drinking water through the rehabilitation of infrastructure in targeted towns, improved refuse collection, enhanced customer care, and strengthened management within local councils. These interventions significantly reduced levels of water-borne diseases in 2013, delivering safe water to a further 82,000 people and access to sanitation for over 67,000 people in Zimbabwe's urban areas[14].

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Transboundary Water Management Program increased buy-in by SADC Member States to joint management of water resources and strengthened the capacities of the respective River Basin Organisations to coordinate planning and facilitate agreements between the riparian states. The program saw implementation of an

[14] These results are for the entire investment, not merely Australia's contribution to the investment, and do not include people assisted in previous years of these programs.

innovative public-private development partnership reducing water losses in municipal water supply systems.

A mid-term review of AACES in 2014 found it remains highly relevant to Australia's interests in Africa and is making a difference at the household and community level, including in WASH. AACES has improved access for marginalised communities by delivering WASH services to communities and schools, promoting safe hygiene practices and increasing engagement between communities and local government. In Tanzania, Caritas has reduced water collection times from 60 to 30 minutes, directly improving the lives of women and girls who are mostly likely to be assigned water-collection duties.

In the area of health, Australian aid to Sub-Saharan Africa was responsible for 71,972 additional births being attended by a skilled birth attendant, and 278,484 children being vaccinated.

AACES helped more people access health care by promoting community involvement, providing vital health services, strengthening government health systems, fostering positive social and behavioural change, and empowering women and people with disability to identify and advocate for their rights.

In Ethiopia, Australian funding supported the Ethiopian Government's Health Sector Development Program IV. Significant progress has been made in improving access to basic health services for Ethiopians, largely through funding for Health Extension Workers and the Health Development Army which links service delivery to communities. Australian support helped contribute to Ethiopia's achievement of MDG4 in 2013-14.

The Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) in Kenya is an innovative social protection program focused on the four poorest counties in Kenya, delivered in partnership with the Kenyan and UK Governments. This program faced challenges[15] which have slowed implementation of Phase 2. Despite these difficulties by 2013-14 HSNP was providing regular cash transfers to approximately 496,800 people (49% female) in the target counties. A key achievement of HSNP is using fully transactional bank accounts for Phase 2 support - a first for the beneficiaries.

Work in Kenya also includes the Index Based Livestock Insurance investment (IBLI), another innovative program targeting nomadic pastoralists in the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya. While IBLI shows significant promise, there remain challenges in building a commercially sustainable market at scale for this financial service. Our support to IBLI aligns with the Australian Government's priorities of private sector engagement. It demonstrates the potential of affordable insurance products in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Northern Kenya, to support longer-term drought-resilience amongst pastoralist communities.

Australia Awards also contributed to the achievement of this objective. In Botswana an alumnus was responsible for the introduction of a national immunisation framework for children under one year old. While Awards will be more focused on extractives and agricultural productivity in future years, it is anticipated that Australia's investment in capacity in the areas of health and water and sanitation will continue to reap returns over a number of years.

Supporting Governance in Zimbabwe

[15] Including changes to the Government of Kenya, changes to the devolution model, more complex and slower roll out of bank accounts than first anticipated, and challenges with registration and targeting for the program.

Recognising the particular characteristics of Zimbabwe, our aid also aimed to help improve the ability of the Government of National Unity to provide services and increase its responsiveness and accountability to citizens.

Support to the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority during the period of the reformist Government of National Unity helped to increase revenue collection, with receipts rising from USD2.8 billion in 2011 (before assistance began) to USD3.43 billion in 2013 (when the assistance ceased).

Our contribution to the national census helped collect demographic and socioeconomic data essential for planning and delivering services and promoting economic growth.

Australian assistance for the 2013 elections aimed to improve the likelihood of free, fair and credible electoral processes. While the Australian Government did not consider that the 2013 elections met these standards, our assistance helped non-government organisations to undertake election education for over 250,000 people and to scrutinise the electoral process (through funding for over 1000 election observers), and contributed to a relatively non-violent election.

Progress against achieving the objectives as set out in the Zimbabwe Delivery Strategy is therefore rated as amber.

Mutual Obligations

The Sub-Saharan Africa program is a multi-country program with regional investments, and in many countries our funds are modest relative to the country's GDP and other donor support. While we align our work with the priorities of partner governments and Australia's national interest and expertise, we do not necessarily have mutual obligations or shared priorities in the same way as a large bilateral program. Instead, mutual obligations can be at the regional organisation level, the country level, and sometimes even at the provincial or local government level. In nearly all investments there is a level of mutual obligation and as can be expected, progress against these obligations is mixed. The below captures progress against a select number of investments.

Our work in agricultural productivity through regional research organisations is designed to support the African-led Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). Since CAADP was established in 2003, agricultural production had increased by more than 10 per cent per annum on average compared to less than 2 per cent a year during the decade prior to its formation[16]. This is a result of focused commitments from Africa governments and key donors, including Australia.

In extractives, the Australia Africa Partnerships Facility has helped partner governments improve extractives governance. Real progress has been seen, including with new legislation and better regulation of the industry. Our partner countries have demonstrated strong commitment to improvements in extractives regulation and management, with 14 countries, including Djibouti, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia updating their mining codes in 2013-14.

The Government of Kenya is highly committed to HSNP, and this year committed funds for the first time, a promising sign for the program's sustainability. The Ethiopian Government's strong leadership of the Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP IV) has supported good progress.

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[16] The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Chief Executive Officer, Dr Ibrahim Mayaki in NEPAD newsletter April 2014 edition.

Ethiopia's commitment and good policy dialogue has seen more donors supporting HSDP IV, demonstrating best practice development support.

We have mutual obligations with Australia Awards partner governments' Coordinating Authorities. These relationships are for the most part strong, with partner governments committed to aligning Australia Awards with the country's development priorities, and supporting alumni development on return from studies. Government employers commit to supporting alumni to use and develop their Australia Awards acquired skills and knowledge through Work Plans, which help ensure the benefits of the Award are maximised.

Program Quality and Management

In the 2012-13 APPR, the Sub-Saharan Africa program committed to developing a Program Strategy and associated Performance Assessment Framework. The program also committed to improving staff capacity in monitoring and evaluation. Due to policy uncertainty and budget and Posted staff reductions, much of this work was delayed. Assessment of monitoring and evaluation provided useful lessons learnt for future work in this area. Work will progress on a learning and development plan once the staffing profiles and investment management structures are known. This is likely to be in the last quarter of 2014-15 or the first quarter of 2015-16[17]. An Aid Investment Plan and associated Performance Assessment Framework will be completed by 1 July 2015, and will be used to assess performance in the 2014-15 APPR.

Quality at Implementation (QAI) reports show improvements in performance management of individual investments. Teams are more proactively working with implementing partners to improve monitoring and evaluation, particularly in the area of gender equality. This was most evident in the water and sanitation investments. Evaluations are being better used to improve investment performance, as evidenced through the timely implementation of recommendations from the AACES mid-term review. Three major Sub-Saharan Africa investments are in design; Australia Awards, an extractives facility, and a new phase of the CSIRO agricultural productivity partnership. These three new designs will represent the bulk of program funding over the coming years, substantially consolidating the program's focus and number of investments.

Evaluations in 2013-14 (Annex C) contributed to better program management. More timely management responses and publication are required to ensure transparency in aid management.

Sub-Saharan Africa senior management will ensure evaluations and management responses are finalised and published in a more timely manner.

The Sub-Saharan Africa Program is undergoing a period of strong consolidation of investments and country coverage. At this stage the percentage reduction between 2012-13 and 2013-14 does not reflect this consolidation as the process is still underway. However, statistics will be made available in the 2014-15 APPR.

The 2014-15 APPR will provide data on consolidation of the Sub-Saharan Africa Program, both at the investment level and the spread of activities across countries.

[17] While the importance of monitoring and evaluation skills development is noted, programmatic changes, ongoing staff reductions and the transfer of some program management functions from Post to Canberra means that it is not feasible to undertake comprehensive capacity development any earlier than this.

Analysis of Quality at Implementation Reports

QAI assessment and reporting is a key component of the Department's monitoring system. Managers annually review how well initiatives are performing against aid quality criteria[18]. Annex B provides a comparison of QAI ratings for 2012 and 2013.

A snapshot of the ratings across all investments shows most investments performing at similar levels to the previous year. Increases in ratings can be clearly linked to actions undertaken by managers, often as a result of a management response identified in the previous year's QAI.

Occasionally ratings within investments have decreased. In all instances where ratings have decreased, or were generally low, management responses have been identified to improve the investment and policy alignment over the coming year. Relevance scores on the whole remained high, which is impressive given the change in policy settings. The Sub-Saharan Africa program includes highly relevant investments which are aligned with Australia's national interest and contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.

Seven of the 29 programs assessed in 2013 had insufficient ratings in gender equality. Of these, four have either ceased or will be ceasing shortly as a result of consolidation. There are challenges in addressing low gender equality scores in the remaining three with all three being partner-led investments. Improving gender equality performance of partner-led investments half way through implementation requires a large investment of time from DFAT program managers which may not be possible given staffing reductions within the Sub-Saharan Africa Program. As the Africa program repositions to focus predominantly on extractives and agricultural productivity, program managers will need to ensure strong gender analysis and strategies are used throughout design and implementation.

DFAT managers will ensure that the three new investments currently under design have a strong focus on gender equality and women's economic empowerment from the beginning.

The program had two underperforming investments[19]. These were Prevention and Treatment of Fistula in Ethiopia and SWaSSA Malawi (water and sanitation). Both investments have already ceased. SWaSSA Malawi made substantial improvements after the 2013 QAI report, and all seven water projects were eventually delivered, albeit with delays.

Performance of key delivery partners

Our Sub-Saharan Africa Program multilateral delivery partners include United Nations agencies[20], AfDB, the African Union, the ICRC and the World Bank. The performance of United Nations agencies is variable, particularly around their monitoring and reporting, and they have complex recruitment mechanisms and procurement procedures which can result in implementation delays[21]. However, UNICEF in Zimbabwe proved to be a highly flexible partner which efficiently implemented water and sanitation programs and was responsive during implementation.

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[18] Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, monitoring and evaluation, sustainability and gender equality.

[19] DFAT defines underperforming investments as those which score a three or lower on the QAI effectiveness criterion, for more than two consecutive years. These investments either undergo performance management or are cancelled.

[20] Including UNICEF, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), UNDP, World Food Program (WFP), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

[21] This was a factor for delays in AMDC implementation.

Also in Zimbabwe, AfDB's management of the infrastructure-focused ZimFund improved significantly during 2013, recruiting key technical staff and commencing long-delayed infrastructure projects. A number of projects continue to move slowly, and the Bank needs to improve the quality of its project management, and monitoring and reporting. Gender considerations and reporting on gendered aspects of implementation and impact could also be improved in this particular program.

Our largest humanitarian contributions were through OCHA, ICRC and WFP. In each case these have proved to be appropriate and effective delivery partners for the Sub-Saharan Africa aid program. WFP has a strong network of local and international agencies to assist in the delivery of food assistance in Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. The ICRC has an excellent network of storage and health infrastructure and strong partnerships with local Red Cross/Red Crescent movements. OCHA plays a critical role in supporting coordination between the UN and NGOs and this was evident in both Somalia and South Sudan. The challenges of working in difficult situations such as those in Somalia and South Sudan mean that fraud and risk management are crucial, and DFAT will continue to monitor the processes our partners have in place to manage these risks.

In a number of investments we have worked through delegated cooperation with bilateral donors such as Germany (through GIZ) and the United Kingdom (through DfID). Both these partners were highly effective. In some investments, notably in water and sanitation, GIZ was initially weak around reporting on gender results, but worked well with Australia to improve this. Australia's aid budget reductions have impacted on a number of these delegated cooperation agreements, presenting planning and implementation challenges for our partners. Australia will continue to manage the relationships over the coming years.

Our work with partner governments is also producing mixed results. The Kenyan Government is a strong and committed partner for both HSNP and SLEEK. This has been demonstrated by management and financial commitments. Kenya will contribute approximately $56 million (KES4.6 billion) over four years to HSNP, which represents approximately half the programme budget and beneficiaries. Ethiopia's Health Sector Development Plan is widely acknowledged as one of Africa's strongest-performing central government health programs. On the other hand, the Government of Malawi has exhibited mixed progress as an implementing partner, with delays and difficulties in program implementation, while demonstrating strong commitment to the water and sanitation program through dedicated financing.

We have worked with a number of NGOs, both international and Australian. In Mozambique we have worked with an international NGO, Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP), in the water and sanitation sector. WSUP has proven to be a highly effective partner through forming genuine working partnerships with local delivery partners and mainstreaming gender throughout all activities from the outset.

Many of our implementing partners are focused on continuous improvement and are seeking to address weaknesses identified through regular monitoring. Over the course of 2013-14 CSIRO has implemented a number of activities to improve its monitoring and evaluation, particularly the ability to report against development outcomes, as opposed to purely scientific outputs.

Our managing contractors have also proven to be effective choices where used. Annual Contractor Performance Appraisals are used to continue to improve performance.

Risks

Table 4 Management of key risks to achieving objectives

Key risks	What actions were taken to manage the risks over the past year?	What further actions will be taken to manage the risks in the coming year?
Reduced staffing numbers, loss of expertise and transitioning program management to Canberra may impact on business continuity and our ability to dedicate the required resources to ensure effective aid. This is particularly the case for managing relationships with our partner governments, and improving gender and disability mainstreaming in our current investments.	Careful management and prioritisation of resources, and investment concepts tailored to reduced management and budget resources.	Well planned transition arrangements to transfer management functions to Canberra and/or Posts effectively and efficiently. This includes focusing on relationship management to ensure it is not outsources to Managing Contractors. Ongoing staff development and peer support will be prioritised. Strong leadership at senior levels will be provided on ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment receive adequate management attention and resources.
Changes in partner government policies or deteriorating security situations make it difficult to achieve investment objectives or monitor these investments.	Strong analysis and working relationships with partner governments, other donors and key partners. Engage key partners in dialogue around innovative monitoring methods and technologies, particularly for hard-to-reach areas.	We will engage with partners on appropriate risk mitigation and monitoring mechanisms to ensure risks are identified early and managed appropriately.
Future aid funding uncertainty may make it difficult to implement a credible aid program and may harm our reputation with partners.	The reductions in the 2013-14 budgets for investments were made in consultation with partner governments and organisations. While there was understandable disappointment, on the whole our partners were understanding and our relationships and impacts on programs were managed well.	The investment portfolio in Sub-Saharan Africa will be focused in a few key sectors, limiting our exposure to reputation risk should the budget situation change. Investments will be flexible and scalable, rather than needing to be completely terminated, reducing this risk. We will continue to manage the reputational impacts from the 2013-14 budget reduction.
An inflexible investment portfolio may reduce our ability to adapt to changing budget circumstances over the period of the Aid Investment Plan.	The Sub -Saharan Africa program is consolidating around a few key sectors with a tight geographic focus. Design work underway in 2013-14 and being finalised in 2014-15 will also focus on delivering flexible investments which can be sensibly and effectively scaled up or down in response to future funding decisions.	Design work underway in 2013-14 and being finalised in 2014-15 will also focus on delivering flexible investments which can be sensibly and effectively scaled up or down in response to future funding decisions and policy priorities.
Major investments in Awards and the extractives sector will not be ready for implementation by 1 July 2015.	Work on design was progressed through key peer review and senior management decision making mechanisms.	The design work will be prioritised and well resourced. Africa team will continue to engage collaboratively with relevant operational and thematic areas within DFAT and with Whole of Government and delivery partners to ensure designs stay on track for approval and procurement. Transition plans will be developed for the next phases of Awards and AAPF, including appropriate handover periods for managing contractors.

Management Responses

A number of management responses have been identified throughout the report. The emphasis in the coming year will be transitioning the program to a focus on a smaller number of countries predominantly in East and Southern Africa, investing in extractives and agricultural productivity sectors. We will continue to engage with and monitor legacy investments in the WASH, health and social services sectors, ensuring sustainability of development results. Senior management will ensure efficient transition of extractives and Awards program management from Pretoria to Canberra and bilateral Posts, with a particular focus on business continuity, stakeholder relationships, and risk management, particularly in the context of reduced staffing.

A new Aid Investment Plan and associated Performance Assessment Framework will be essential to demonstrate policy alignment, articulate strategic priorities and the place of ongoing investments which sit outside our priority sectors, but within our broader national interests and economic public diplomacy objectives. The Performance Assessment Framework will enable program managers and partners to assess the program's progress towards achieving our objectives.

More specific management responses include:

- Senior management at Post and Canberra will ensure that the Australian aid program in Africa is aligned with economic diplomacy goals and that the synergies that exist between aid, trade and political economy are maximised, in line with the Government's agenda.
- As Australia is a small donor in Africa we will continue to consolidate and focus our efforts to ensure that we are using our resources most efficiently. This includes more effective use of total ODA flows to Sub-Saharan Africa.
- In the last six months of 2014, DFAT and CSIRO will plan deliverables for a new agricultural productivity investment. This investment will define achievable results; develop partnerships with the private sector and others; and focus on gender.
- With likely ongoing high levels of humanitarian need within a constrained Africa budget environment, Australia will prioritise and consolidate humanitarian funding to ensure effectiveness.
- In both South Sudan and Somalia, Australia, together with other donors, will work with Humanitarian Country Teams to track and aim to speed up disbursements and also assist in forging a better balance between timeliness and risk management.
- Sub-Saharan Africa senior management will ensure evaluations and management responses are finalised and published in a timelier manner.
- The 2014-15 APPR will provide data on consolidation of the Sub-Saharan Africa Program, both at the investment level and the spread of activities across countries.
- DFAT managers will ensure that the three major new investments (Australia Awards, extractives governance and CSIRO agriculture) will have a strong focus on gender equality and women's economic empowerment from design and throughout implementation.

Annex A Progress in addressing 2012-13 management responses

Management consequences identified in 2012-13 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2013-14
Develop a program strategy that will: a. set out end-of-strategy program outcomes, reflecting the relationships between different sector programs where appropriate b. clarify how to reduce fragmentation and strengthen coherence, including using flexible mechanisms such as the Australia Awards and the Australia–Africa Partnerships Facility to deliver on program objectives c. recognise food security activities contribute to increased incomes and enterprise opportunities as well as food availability and nutrition d. clarify how to better connect the agency's multilateral core contributions to Sub-Saharan Africa Program priorities and work more collaboratively with the AusAID NGO Cooperation Program on how to strengthen engagement with non-government organisations in Africa e. clarify the Sub-Saharan Africa Program's approach to addressing gender equality f. include a performance assessment framework that contains sex-disaggregated and disability-inclusive indicators	Not achieved	The Sub-Saharan Africa program has undertaken a great deal of research and analysis to feed into the new Aid Investment Plan. This analysis takes into account the Government's new Aid Policy and Performance Framework, as well as the current and anticipated budget for the program. A strong beginning has been made on reducing fragmentation and strengthening coherence. In addition, the following work has been undertaken in 2013-14: • a refocused program goal and strategic objectives have been developed to shape the new AIP and the program's direction, framing discussions have been held with senior management, and the Foreign Minister has endorsed new strategic direction for the Africa program. • A gender mapping exercise on a sample of current sub-Saharan Africa program investments has been undertaken. The assessment made in this exercise will be used to shape further gender work within the program. • A Performance Assessment Framework is under development, to be completed as a component of the new AIP.
Develop a Mining for Development engagement plan	Partly achieved	Drafting of an engagement plan was put on hold given the change in Government, AusAID/DFAT integration and then the need for policy and budget clarity. A new Africa extractives program is in design. The Aid Investment Committee endorsed the extractives program Investment Concept. The Concept addresses issues that would have been included in the engagement plan, including alignment with higher level strategic and policy settings, theories of change and thematic priorities. These are being further refined and articulated through the design process.
Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems, including by undertaking a monitoring and evaluation stocktake and pilot, and a monitoring and evaluation capacity building and support program	Partly achieved	In light of significant budget reductions and investment changes in 2013-14 it was decided to modify the program of support and capacity building for staff on monitoring and development. As such work undertaken in 2013-14 included: • a monitoring and evaluation stocktake, where the Monitoring and Evaluation products and tools of a statistically significant proportion of investments were analysed, with findings used to improve those investments and feed into a final report • The findings of the above analysis were used to develop a staged capacity development plan for the Sub-Saharan Africa team which could be implemented over time • A monitoring and evaluation 'Help Desk' service made available to Sub-Saharan Africa Program staff

Engage with the Government of Ethiopia and other donors to address challenges noted in the Health Sector Development Program IV mid-term review, including identifying and implementing strategies to improve quality of data collection systems	Achieved	The Australian Government (through Addis Ababa Post) continues to engage with the Government of Ethiopia and fellow health sector donors to address challenges identified in the HSDP mid-term review. This engagement occurs through the Joint Consultative Forum (JCF) (high–level joint dialogue forum chaired by the Ethiopian Minister for Health) and the Joint Core Coordinating Committee (JCCC) (an operational arm of the JCF) which provides support to the Ministry of Health for HSDP IV management processes including planning, financial management, and reporting and M&E activities. Given the significantly reduced aid allocation for health (completely ceasing at the end of 2014/15), and the reduced technical resources at Addis Ababa Post, Post's capacity to maintain this engagement has reduced accordingly.
Develop a more coherent approach to building resilience, including aligning the humanitarian, social protection and agricultural productivity activities in the Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan programs	Partly achieved	Whilst some further progress on building resilience, including aligning the humanitarian, social protection and agricultural productivity activities, has been made, budget reductions and conflict disruptions have been a limiting factor, particularly in South Sudan and Somalia. However, we have undertaken joint design work, particularly for South Sudan food security; built linkages between programs including on knowledge areas such as cash and in-kind transfers, private-public partnerships and value chain development, as well as between partners (e.g. between BecA and WFP on aflotoxin). We have also supported the Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) managed by an NGO consortium to establish economic foundations in communities through revitalising assets, like irrigation systems and local markets, to re-establish a positive growth path.
Strengthen focus on agricultural adoption to ensure research innovations benefit poor farmers and communities, and recruit an agricultural productivity and markets specialist, based in the Nairobi office	Achieved	The recommendations from the mid-term review conducted in October 2012 are being considered in a proposed phase III design, noting that this phase will focus on Eastern and Southern Africa. An Agricultural productivity and markets specialist was recruited in October 2013.
In recognition of growing donor interest in South Sudan's mining sector, convene a donor coordination forum to help coordinate international support for improved governance in the sector	Not achieved	This has not been progressed due to the conflict in South Sudan which commenced in December 2013 and is ongoing.
Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene in Nampula Province and Water Services and Institutional Support initiatives to ensure they are on track to deliver outcomes as expected and advocate for remedial action where required	Partly Achieved	Due to budget cuts, no further support will be provided for the UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) program in Nampula province of Mozambique. However, the recommendations of the independent evaluation of the first phase of the UNICEF program were passed to UNICEF for its consideration. UNICEF agreed to continue to improve their M&E processes although political tensions in the program area have been affecting UNICEF access.
Pay close attention to the performance and project delivery of the water, sanitation and hygiene program in Malawi, including deploying an Australian Civilian Corps specialist in 2013–14 to assist where possible	Partly Achieved	Overall implementation throughout the Malawi project was not of an acceptable standard because of poor project management by the Program Management Unit established by the Government of Malawi despite efforts by both AfDB and the Australian aid program to strengthen the program during several missions. Nevertheless, the project provided improved sanitation to almost 90,000 people. Due to budget cuts, no further support will be provided for the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) components of the aid program in southern Africa. As a result, the Australian Civilian Corps specialist will not proceed.

Explore ways to further support farmers including expanding the range of agricultural inputs accessible through the vouchers, as well as improvements in electronic vouchers, particularly in rural areas where access to technology is a challenge	Partly achieved	In 2013-14 TAIP in Zimbabwe built on the experience gained in its previous (first) year of activities to encourage its private sector partners (small Agricultural Dealers and their supplier firms) to increase the range, quality and volume of the products available to farmers. It also used this experience to improve the functionality of the electronic voucher systems being used to manage farmer co-payments for inputs. Unfortunately, the effectiveness of this work was somewhat undermined by politically-driven handouts of free inputs during part of the project cycle.
Engage a Mining for Development specialist within the AusAID Pretoria team to provide the relevant experience and expertise to inform a deeper understanding of how to translate mining into development outcomes. AusAID will also use research, commissioned through the AusAID Development Research Awards Scheme, to further identify the links between mining and the other sectors	Partly achieved	Engaging a long term mining development specialist could not proceed given budget constraints. A short term specialist based at Pretoria Post was engaged to inform concepts for Africa's new extractives governance program. The specialist made valuable contributions to developing pilot programs in mining skills development and community partnerships, and extractive linkages with our Australia Awards program. Various research is ongoing. In March 2014 the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (CCSI) finalised a "Framework to Approach Shared-Use of Mining Related Infrastructure", which addresses economic, legal and operational issues.
Emphasise adoption, impact and scale-out of agricultural research results and improve monitoring and evaluation in the next phase of the food security program (2014–2017), which is currently in development	Partly achieved	The new phase design clearly outlines a delivery and adoption strategy, which includes partnership agricultural productivity focused NGOs and private sector working along value chains. In addition, the program logic and a performance assessment framework are framed in the design document. Two critical positions (development partner specialist and performance management specialist) are considered for the next phase and BecA has hired a performance management specialist to support ongoing projects.
Through in-country donor forums and global humanitarian relationships, explore opportunities to advocate for multi-year appeals across the Sahel region to: a. facilitate greater funding for early recovery activities b. stimulate earlier programming of recovery activities essential to link humanitarian interventions with more sustainable development c. provide partners with greater funding certainty and the ability to program over longer time frames.	Partly Achieved	Australia highlighted our support in various fora for the UN's three-year Humanitarian Response Plan for the Sahel region, which was launched in 2014. Ongoing Australian support continued to enable partners to undertake resilience and early recovery activities in the region. For example, in 2012-13 with Australian support UNICEF and WFP trialled a new approach to nutrition resilience in Niger. This is showing promising early results. In line with current Australian Government priorities, we have not provided additional early recovery funding in 2013-14.

Note:

- Achieved: significant progress has been made in addressing the issue
- Partly achieved: some progress has been made in addressing the issue, but the issue has not been resolved
- Not achieved: progress in addressing the issue has been significantly below expectations

Annex B Quality at Implementation ratings

Investment Name	Approved budget* & duration	QAI Year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender Equality
Australia Awards in Africa	$123,845,000 15/10/15 – 31/10/15	2012	5	4	4	4	4	5
		2013	5	5	5	5	4	6
Australia Africa Partnerships Facility	$125,000,000 1/12/09 – 30/6/15	2012	5	4	4	4	3	4
		2013	5	4	5	4	4	5
Improving Agricultural Productivity in Africa (P1)	$39,206,000 23/3/10 – 30/6/15	2012	4	4	4	3	3	4
		2013	5	5	4	4	4	3
Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme	$84,380,000 10/5/10 – 30/6/16	2012	5	5	4	6	5	5
		2013	5	5	5	6	5	5
Australia-Africa Community Grants Scheme	$10,579,000 1/7/10 – 30/6/15	2012	4	5	5	4	5	5
		2013	5	5	5	3	4	4
M4D: Africa - African Minerals Development Centre	$5,000,000 5/4/13 – 30/6/15	2013	5	3	3	3	4	4
Prevention and Treatment of Fistula in Ethiopia	$8,359,000 23/2/01 – 30/6/14	2012	4	3	3	3	4	5
		2013	4	3	3	3	4	4
Tanzania Maternal and Child Health	$9,229,000 20/5/11 – 31/3/14	2012	4	4	4	3	4	3
		2013	4	3	4	3	4	4
Kenya Food Security Community Resilience	$24,750,000 1/7/11 – 30/6/16	2012	6	5	5	4	4	5
		2013	5	5	5	5	5	4
Support to Ethiopia HSDP IV	$45,000,000 28/4/11 – 30/6/15	2012	6	4	5	4	5	4
		2013	5	5	5	4	4	4
South Sudan Maternal and Child Health	$35,000,000	2012	5	5	4	4	5	4

	1/5/12 – 30/6/15	2013	5	5	5	4	4	4
Zimbabwe Food Security - AECF Zimbabwe Window	$35,147,000 10/8/09 – 30/6/16	2012	5	5	4	3	4	4
		2013	5	4	4	4	4	3
Zimbabwe Food Security - Agricultural Recovery	$30,762,000 17/9/09 – 30/6/15	2012	5	5	5	4	3	4
		2013	5	4	4	4	3	3
Zimbabwe Water & Sanitation Rehabilitation	$29,205,000 14/12/09 – 31/8/14	2012	6	6	6	5	5	5
		2013	6	5	5	5	4	5
SWaSSA: Regional Water and Sanitation- AWF and WSP	$18,150,000 12/6/09 – 30/6/15	2012	4	4	5	4	4	4
		2013	5	4	4	4	4	3
Support for democratic reform in Zimbabwe	$4,419,000 1/3/10 – 30/6/15	2012	5	5	4	4	3	5
		2013	5	4	3	5	4	4
Zimbabwe Food and Water Initiative	$5,000,000 10/3/10 – 19/12/12	2012	5	5	5	3	4	3
SWaSSA Malawi	$14,100,000 1/11/10 – 30/6/14	2012	4	3	3	3	3	3
		2013	4	3	3	3	2	3
Zimbabwe Capacity Building	$7,078,000 20/5/10 – 31/12/13	2012	6	6	5	5	5	4
		2013	5	5	4	5	4	5
Zimbabwe - Civil Society Support	$12,253,000 1/6/10 – 31/12/14	2012	6	5	5	4	5	4
		2013	5	4	5	4	3	4
Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund	$20,347,000 11/10/10 – 30/6/17	2012	5	3	3	4	4	3
		2013	5	4	3	2	4	2
SWaSSA Regional: GIZ SADC Transboundary Water Mgt	$17,500,000 4/10/10 – 31/12/15	2012	4	4	4	4	4	4
		2013	5	5	4	4	4	4
SWaSSA Zambia (GIZ Water Sector Reform)	$4,000,000 31/3/11 – 30/6/13	2012	4	4	4	3	4	5
Zimbabwe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Program	$25,538,000 2/9/11 – 30/6/15	2012	6	6	6	5	5	4
		2013	6	5	6	5	5	5
SWaSSA Mozambique	$11,286,000	2012	6	4	4	5	5	5

	13/12/10 – 30/6/15	2013	5	4	4	4	5	4
Small Towns Water Sanitation and Hygiene Program	$30,000,000 25/1/13 – 28/2/16	2013	5	5	5	5	4	5
Mozambique Mine Action	$3,000,000 1/5/12 – 30/6/14	2013	4	3	3	2	4	2

* Rounded to the nearest $1000. Note these figures are for original approval of budget and duration, and do not reflect impacts of 2013-14 and 2014-15 budget reductions.

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

= 6 = Very high quality

= 5 = Good quality

= 4 = Adequate quality, needs some work

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

= 3 = Less than adequate quality; needs significant work

= 2 = Poor quality; needs major work to improve

= 1 = Very poor quality; needs major overhaul

Annex C Evaluation and Review Pipeline Planning

List of evaluations completed in the reporting period

Name of Investment	Aidworks number	Name of evaluation	Date finalised	Date Evaluation report Uploaded into Aidworks	Date Management response uploaded into Aidworks	Published on website
Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme	INJ318	Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme Mid Term Review	27 June 2014	1 August 2014	In approval process	Estimated to be published in early October 2014
WASH in Nampula Province, Mozambique (NAMWASH)	INK348	Evaluation of NAMWASH	31 July 2013	1 September 2014	1 September 2014	October 2014
Sustaining and Scaling Pro-Poor Urban Water and Sanitation in Maputo, Mozambique	INK348	Phase 1 Review of Sustaining and Scaling Pro-poor Urban Water and Sanitation Services in Maputo	6 February 2014	1 September 2014	1 September 2014	October 2014
Australia Africa Partnership Facility	INJ018	Independent Progress Review	June 2013	-	6 October 2013	Estimated to be published in late October 2014
Prevention and Treatment of Fistula in Ethiopia	INF039	Prevention and Treatment of Fistula in Ethiopia	24 September 2013	28 November 2013	28 November 2013	Yes

List of evaluations planned in the next 12 months

Name of Investment	Aidworks number	Type of evaluation	Purpose of evaluation	Expected completion date
Australia Awards - Africa	INI978	Independent Progress Review	To assess the progress of the investment in achieving its objectives	December 2014
System for Land-based Emission Estimation in Kenya	INK531	Mid-term review	To improve the existing program	Currently under negotiation with implementing partner – anticipated by June 2015

Hunger Safety Net Program	INK050	Partner-led evaluation, Independent Completion evaluation (aligned with DfID evaluation for re-alignment of program)	To assess the impact of DFAT's investment in HSNP at completion of funding implementation	June – September 2015
UNICEF Emergency Rehabilitation and Risk Reduction Program	INJ107	Independent Completion Evaluation	Evaluate achievements and lessons for future work	November 2014
Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund (ZIMFUND)	INJ532	Independent donor evaluation	Assess progress and guide future investment	October 2014
Transitional Agricultural Inputs Program	INI952	Partner-led evaluation, Independent Completion Evaluation (DfID will be the lead partner)	Evaluate achievements and guide successor program work	October 2014
Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund – all windows (Australia supported the Research Into Business and Zimbabwe window)	INJ211 and INI879	Partner-led evaluation, mid-term review	To quality check the ongoing monitoring process	31 December 2014
Malawi National Water Development Program	INJ200	Independent evaluation, held in conjunction with partner (AfDB) project completion evaluation	To assess both the effectiveness of the program, and the performance of AfDB as an implementing partner	December 2014
South Sudan Early Recovery and Humanitarian NGO Funding Round	INJ734	Independent Evaluation	To assess results of humanitarian and early recovery response	October 2014
Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Transboundary Water Management Programme	INJ535	Partner-led evaluation, independent evaluation (aligned with GIZ's program progress review).	To assess the impact of the SADC-TWM Programme and identify potential for future engagement in SADC water sector.	December 2014, with recommendations submitted in first quarter of 2015

Annex D Performance Benchmarks 2014 -15

Aid objective	2014-15 benchmark	Rationale for selecting this performance benchmark
All objectives	Investments which contribute to, or are completely focused on Aid for Trade outcomes will be 20 per cent of the total Africa Program aid budget for 2014-15	This performance benchmark will enable the Sub-Saharan Africa program to measure its progress as it seeks to consolidate in two key sectors, as well as assess its contribution to the wider policy directions of the Australian Government.
All objectives	70 per cent of the total Sub-Saharan Africa budget (including humanitarian funding) will be spent in countries in Eastern and Southern Africa	With a severely reduced budget, the sub-Saharan Africa program will need to consolidate geographically in order to achieve substantial and demonstrable results. This performance benchmark aligns with Government's focus on the Indo-Pacific region, and allows us to assess our program management as we seek to effectively and efficiently deliver aid.
Improve agriculture productivity and decision-making through support for developing and adopting new technologies and innovations in the agricultural sector; and Improve extractives sector management and its contribution to inclusive economic growth through developing skills, increasing government capacity and empowering local communities	The Australia Awards investment will provide at least 45 per cent of scholarships to women	The Sub-Saharan Africa program is realigning to focus on the extractives and agricultural productivity sectors, including through targeting of Awards. Both of these are male-dominated industries. By setting a target for inclusion of women Awardees, the Sub-Saharan Africa program is aiming to encourage women to engage in these sectors, with positive results for women's economic empowerment and gender equality.
Improve agriculture productivity and decision-making through support for developing and adopting new technologies and innovations in the agricultural sector	26,000 poor women and men benefit from access to and use of new agricultural technologies	Supporting research and development around new agricultural innovation is important, however it is only when poor women and men have access to and use this technology that agricultural productivity and decision making will improve.
Improve extractives sector management and its contribution to inclusive economic growth through developing skills, increasing government capacity and empowering local communities	The Africa Program will complete the design and procurement of the Extractives for Growth investment in time for mobilisation June 2015	Completing this design on time is essential to enable achievement of our objective in the extractives sector.

Aid objective	2014-15 benchmark	Rationale for selecting this performance benchmark
Respond appropriately to humanitarian crises in Africa through working with effective humanitarian partners	The Africa Program will provide 1.2 million instances of life-saving support through its humanitarian program	An important element of measuring the effectiveness of humanitarian partners is how many instances of life saving support it can provide per dollar of donor contribution. In seeking to deliver 1.2 million instances of life saving support, we are acknowledging the ongoing protracted crises in Africa as well as our budget envelope, and seeking to ensure that as many people as possible are provided with the assistance they require in order to survive.