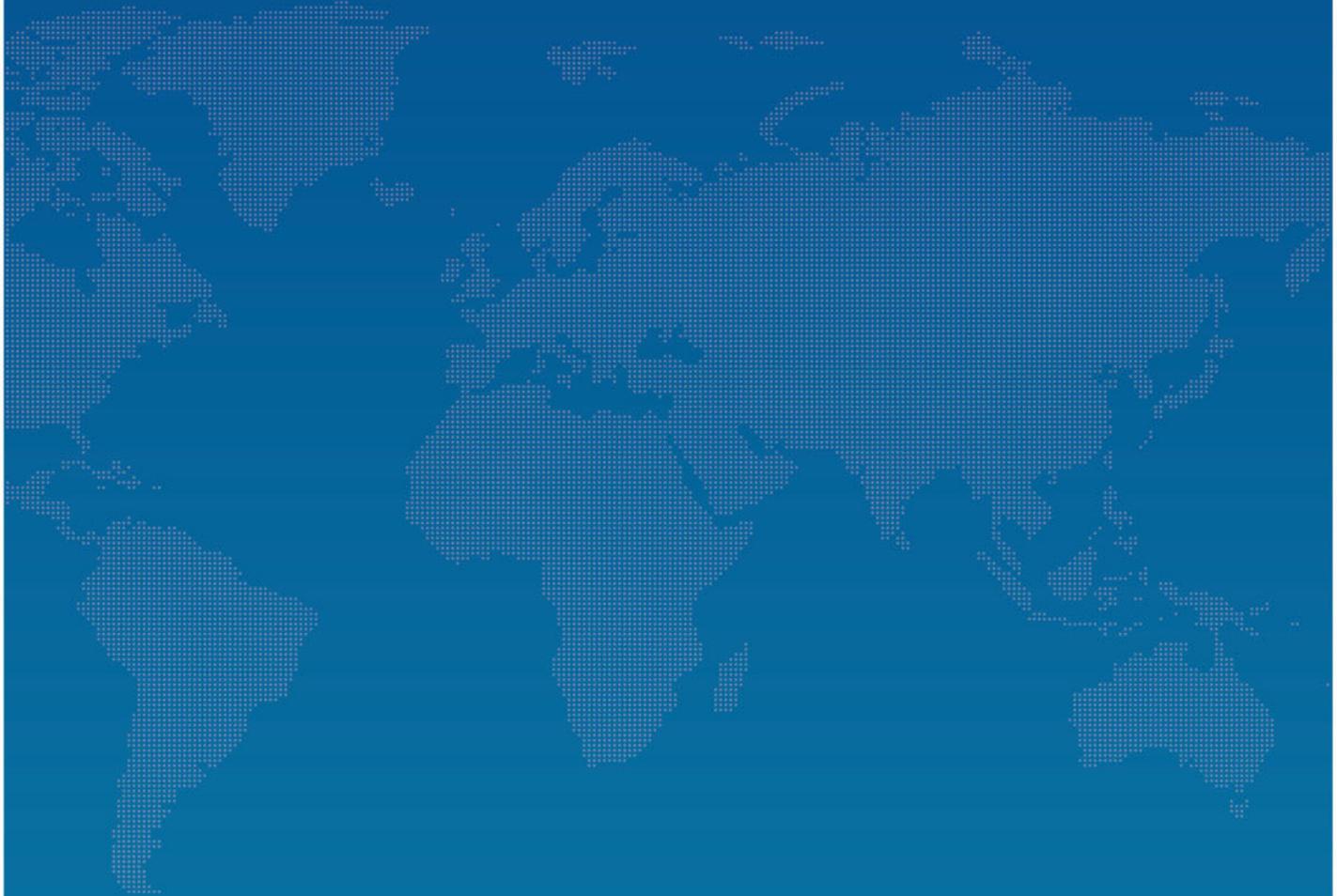




Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



Aid Program Performance Report 2014-15

Sub-Saharan Africa Program

October 2015

Key Messages

- › The Aid Program Performance Report (APPR) summarises the progress of Australia's aid investments in Sub-Saharan Africa for the period July 2014 to June 2015. It reports on the effectiveness of the Program in achieving those objectives outlined in the 2013-14 APPR. Future APPRs will report on the objectives outlined in the Sub-Saharan Aid Investment Plan (AIP) 2015-2019.
- › In 2014-15, the Sub-Saharan Africa program made good progress against expected objectives despite large reductions in the budget allocation and global reorientation of the aid program towards the Indo-Pacific region. This led to a more consolidated geographic (in Southern and Eastern Africa) and sectoral (in human capacity building and leadership through Awards; agriculture; humanitarian assistance and gender equality) focus of the aid program to Africa. The aid program is an important element of Australia's broader engagement with Africa and strongly reflects the Government's economic diplomacy agenda.
- › The program exceeded Government strategic aid targets on value for money and consolidation in 2014-15. While gender was at the centre of the program's approach, it fell just short of meeting the target on empowering women and girls and as well as aid for trade. Measures have been identified to strengthen these.
- › Other key challenges during 2014-15 included: the reduced scope of programs, an inability to fund future phases and politically and economically difficult operating environments. Investment managers have explored a range of options to mitigate the impacts of budget reductions on the effectiveness of programs, including by encouraging other donors to fill funding shortfalls and establishing suitable exit strategies.
- › Despite challenges, Australian aid has continued to make a valuable and targeted contribution to the development of Sub-Saharan Africa. Key achievements over 2014-15 include:
 - Contribution to the establishment of industry-led extractives technical vocational education and training (TVET) models in Mozambique and Zambia and the adoption of best practice water harvesting techniques among West Africa Water Management activity participants, leading to 40-70 per cent higher yields, through the Australia Africa Partnerships Facility (AAPF).
 - Increased incomes for over 170,000 poor women and men and increased access to financial services for over 90,000 poor women and men through Australia's support for the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF).
 - Life-saving assistance for more than 203,000 vulnerable men, women and children, in response to critical food shortages in South Sudan.
 - Mitigation of chronic food insecurity for 98,000 poor women and men in the four poorest counties in Kenya.
 - Strong research results on maize legume intensification and crop-livestock integration by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) which is contributing to food and nutrition security in eight countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Context

Sub-Saharan Africa continued to register solid economic performance in 2014 and is forecast to grow at 4.5 per cent in 2015.¹ African economies are supported by an abundance of natural resources and a young and growing population. The continent's macroeconomic stability, expanding middle class and the increasing presence of the private sector, particularly in the agricultural, telecommunications, finance, retail and construction sectors, have boosted Africa's economic growth. Trade continues to play a major role, underpinned by private consumption and gross domestic investment.

Despite these advances, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) states the majority of African countries are among the least competitive in the world. Weak institutions, persistent infrastructure deficits and low levels of health and education risk leaving the continent's vast human potential untapped. Corruption is a key constraint to inclusive growth. The Corruption Perceptions Index 2014 reported 92 per cent of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa scored less than 50 in perceived levels of public sector corruption (where 0 indicates the highest levels of perceived corruption).²

Productivity across all sectors needs to create greater employment opportunities and turn progress into sustainable and inclusive growth. While the region's unemployment-to-population ratio declined from 57.7 per cent in 2005 to 44.4 per cent in 2012, unemployment rates are in the double digits in some subregions masked, in some cases, by high levels of informality.³ African countries are developing plans and strategies to reorient their economies, particularly towards manufacturing and agro-related industries. This is one of the key priorities in the draft strategic plan of the African Union, *Agenda 2063*, which sets out a plan for Africa's structural transformation.

Development needs remain immense: nearly one out of two Africans continue to live in extreme poverty and income inequality in the region remains among the highest in the world.⁴ Sub-Saharan Africa has 33 of the world's 48 least developed countries, and continues to be largely agrarian, with a significant and expanding informal sector. On the global food security index, nine of the ten lowest-ranked countries are from Sub-Saharan Africa.⁵

While some progress was made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), overall the continent lags behind the rest of the world. Out of the eight MDGs, the continent is on track to achieve only three goals by the 2015 deadline: achieving universal primary education (MDG 2), promoting gender equality and empowering women (MDG 3), and combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases (MDG 6). Performance on MDGs among African countries has of course been diverse, with certain countries being standout performers in some instances, including Rwanda, Malawi and Ethiopia.

Other key challenges to Sub-Saharan Africa's development during 2014-15 have included: the outbreak of Ebola, widespread protests, unrest and civil wars and insurgencies. The Ebola outbreak in West Africa claimed thousands of lives and disrupted many more. Highly concentrated and high-profile conflicts such as the Boko Haram insurgency in Central Africa and the Al Shabaab insurgency in the Horn of Africa led to instability, conflict and many lives lost during 2014-15, as did continued unrest in South Sudan and Somalia.

The aid program to Africa began the year focussing on a range of areas to promote inclusive growth and development, including extractives, agriculture, humanitarian, capacity building, water, sanitation and health. Significant budget reductions and a refocussing of Australia's overall aid program to the Indo-

¹ <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/reo/2015/afr/eng/pdf/sreo0415.pdf>

² <http://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/results>

³ <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/mdg/mdg-reports/africa-collection.html>

⁴ http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_ACR_2015/Africa_Competitiveness_Report_2015.pdf

⁵ <http://www.pwc.co.za/en/assets/pdf/agribusinesses-insights-survey-2014-2015.pdf>

Pacific region during 2014-15 required a more streamlined approach to the geographic and sectoral focus. This resulted in the consolidation of aid activities towards Eastern and Southern Africa, and a reduced presence of Australia in the water and sanitation, health and community resilience sectors.

The aid program continues to be an important element of our broader economic engagement with Africa and it is strongly aligned with the Government's economic diplomacy agenda. Accordingly, the future focus of the Africa Aid Program (as detailed by the AIP) will support human capacity building and leadership through Australia Awards (in extractives, agriculture and public policy), enhance agricultural productivity, provide appropriate humanitarian assistance and improve gender equality in Southern and Eastern Africa.

Table 1 OECD donor country contributions to Africa – top five¹

Donor	Aid Flows in 2013 (\$US million)	Aid Flows in 2012 (\$US million)
United States	\$8,979	\$8,828
United Kingdom	\$3,922	\$3,370
France	\$3,169	\$3,551
Germany	\$2,397	\$2,523
Japan	\$2,092	\$1,799

Expenditure

Table 2 Total ODA Expenditure in FY 2014-15

Objective	A\$ million	% of total ODA
Objective 1: Improve extractives sector management and its contribution to inclusive economic growth through developing skills, increasing government capacity and empowering local communities	38	17%
Objective 2: Improve agriculture productivity and decision-making through support for development and adoption of new technologies and innovations in the agricultural sector	40	17%
Objective 3: Respond appropriately to humanitarian crises in Africa through working with effective humanitarian partners	27	12%
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	118	51%
Other Government Departments	7	3%
Total ODA Expenditure	230	100%
TOTAL BILATERAL FLOWS	105	
TOTAL REGIONAL FLOWS	125	

¹ Development Aid at a glance (2015), Statistics by Region - Africa

Progress towards objectives¹

From 2014-15, the Sub-Saharan Africa Program continued to consolidate to an even tighter geographic and sectoral focus. Reductions to the Africa program allocation were sizable over the financial year, with a 21 per cent reduction on 2013-14 expenditure following the May 2014 Budget and 2014-15 Mid-Year Economic Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO), and an additional 70 per cent reduction in the May 2015 Budget. This resulted in Australia's support for a number of programs ending early or not being renewed in health, agriculture, extractives and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and only one of the three planned multi-year investments going ahead (a new phase of Australia Awards). Even so, many global and regional programs are continuing to invest in Africa with strong results and Australia continues to cultivate productive partnerships with other donors.

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

Objective	Previous Rating	Current Rating
<u>Objective 1:</u> Improve extractives sector management and its contribution to inclusive economic growth through developing skills, increasing government capacity and empowering local communities		
<u>Objective 2:</u> Improve agriculture productivity and decision-making through support for development and adoption of new technologies and innovations in the agricultural sector		
<u>Objective 3:</u> Respond appropriately to humanitarian crises in Africa through working with effective humanitarian partners		
<u>Objective 4:</u> 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		

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.

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

Progress towards meeting this objective is rated as amber due to some programs not proceeding and challenges associated with the breadth and ambition of work being undertaken by Australia in this sector. Extractives governance has been one of the most consistently demanded areas requested by African Governments for Australian assistance. Since 2010, DFAT's extractives governance assistance program has increased Australia's profile as an engaged and flexible partner to governments and regional organisations in Africa.

Over 2014-15, investments seeking to improve extractives sector management reported good results, including through: the Australia Africa Partnerships Facility (AAPF), the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC), the International Mining for Development Centre (IM4DC) and Australia Awards.

¹ 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.

The AAPF (\$125 million over 2009-2015) provided support to 51 African countries through 191 capacity building activities in a variety of sectors. Evidence from AAPF's M&E system and independent reviews shows that despite the breadth and short term nature of activities, sound progress is being made to enhance extractives sector management through improved skills and increased government capacity. AAPF has contributed to the establishment of industry-led extractives TVET models in Mozambique and Zambia and the development of stronger rules-based architecture, such as public financial management, taxation (Ghana, Liberia, Zimbabwe) and legislative frameworks (Uganda and South Sudan). AAPF has been highly successful in meeting its overall objective of being a flexible, responsive Facility which can address issues across a broad range of African countries and sectors.

Australia's contribution (\$5 million) to the Africa Minerals Development Centre (AMDC) (2013–2016) has continued to help AU member states to better manage their extractive industries. AMDC achieved some good results despite delayed implementation due to slow recruitment of experts. Activities include: the development of the African Mining Vision (AMV)-compliant Minerals and Mining Policy for Lesotho; a review of key legislation in Mozambique to identify reform required to meet the AMV; and a review of mining regulation in Ghana, Tanzania and Guinea to ensure AMV compliance.

Support for extractives governance is also provided through Australia Awards and its alumni. In 2014 and 2015, 113 awards were offered to Africans professional in the mining sector, with another 60 for study in environmental and resources management. An Outcomes Study published in November 2014 found that 85 per cent of Awards Alumni were contributing to their countries in their area of practice; 48 per cent were transferring skills; and 63 per cent were making contributions beyond their workplace.¹ In October 2014, Australia hosted a Symposium on Mining and Agriculture in Uganda which built knowledge, skills and networks among African leaders on how best to maximise the development benefits of mining and agriculture.

Australia's global contributions to Africa also contributed to improved extractives governance during 2014-15. Funding was provided through the Extractives Global Programmatic Support (EGPS), Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the Extractive Industries Technical Assistance Fund (EI-TAF), and the International Monetary Fund and the Managing Natural Resources Wealth Topical Trust Fund.

In 2014-15, 323 Africans (including 95 women) from the public and private sectors, civil society and academia and representing 32 African countries participated in 16 short courses and workshops in Australia or abroad delivered by the IM4DC. The Centre closed in June 2015, and the design of a successor entity is underway and expected to be operational by 2016.

The planned Extractives for Growth investment did not proceed due to budget pressures. This has impacted the scale of results possible during the 2014-15 reporting period.

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 amber. Considerable efforts by DFAT's program managers have helped to ensure that progress overall remained on track, with some exceptions, despite significant pressures from budget reductions to a number of key programs.

Australia's \$33.4 million contribution to the CSIRO Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI) (2010-2016) is helping to address food security challenges, particularly related to agricultural productivity and market development in Africa through agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption. It comprises three components including two partnerships between CSIRO and regional research institutes - Biosciences Eastern and Central Africa Hub (Beca) and the West and Central African Council

¹ GRM International, *Australia Awards Africa – 2014 Outcomes Study*.

for Research and Development (CORAF) (which finished in March 2015). Overall, the partnerships have supported 13 research projects across 15 countries in East, West and Central Africa to increase agricultural productivity through research for development (i.e. research focused on crop improvement, animal health, food safety and human nutrition). The sub-partnerships also supported organisational capacity building for BecA and CORAF and their national partners, and provided fellowships for African scientists. The third component of support under the initiative was the Policy Pathways for Food Security pilot, which finished in December 2014.

Over 2014, Australia's support for CSIRO's AFSI enabled almost 16,000 men and women to adopt innovative agricultural and fisheries practices to improve their livelihoods. It has also provided over 11,500 men and women with increased incomes and almost \$2 million of additional agricultural and fisheries production. Despite these results, budget reductions meant that Australia could not fund the third phase of the CSIRO BeCA partnership and so the Africa Program has fallen short of its target to support 26,000 poor women and men to benefit from access to and use of new agricultural technologies. Key challenges around strengthening outcomes including on gender, highlighted by the CSIRO 2012 Mid Term Review (MTR), would have been addressed had the next phase proceeded.

Australia has provided almost \$24 million to the Zimbabwe window of the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) and \$9 million to the Research Into Business (RIB) AECF window (2010-2019). Funding supports innovative business models which enhance business growth and benefit the poor. RIB AECF results have been impacted by a slower than expected start to the selection and contracting of businesses. As at December 2014, six grantees had been selected. The quality of outputs through the Zimbabwe window of AECF is as expected despite issues with the Zimbabwe operating environment, characterised by tight liquidity conditions, company closures and very high unemployment. KPMG, the Fund Manager, expects AECF's requirement for matching funds will become increasingly difficult in the current economic climate.

Consequently, AECF has fallen short of its target to provide \$75 per household, instead providing an average benefit of \$25 per household. Measures are being taken by KPMG to minimise the potentially detrimental impacts of this on otherwise successful projects. In 2014, DFID rated the AECF as performing well under the prevailing economic challenges, giving it a score of an "A". Latest available figures show that during 2013, Australia's contribution to the Zimbabwe window of the AECF increased incomes for over 170,000 poor women and men, and increased access to financial services for over 90,000 poor women and men. AECF has responded comprehensively to calls for improvements to M&E, including by applying the Donor Committee Enterprise Development (DCED) 'Standard' for results measurement, which is widely regarded as best practice for market-based initiatives.

The \$30.75 million Zimbabwe Food Security- Agriculture production investment (2009-2015) has helped to reduce food insecurity through increasing agriculture productivity for vulnerable households in Zimbabwe. This investment is a delegated cooperation arrangement between DFID and DFAT, consisting of a Protracted Relief Program (PRP II) and a Transitional Agriculture and Inputs Program (TAIP). PRP helps poor people through a range of support mechanisms including social transfers, internal savings and lending, income generation and water and sanitation. TAIP boosts the resilience and productivity of target beneficiaries by graduating households to higher socio-economic categories. Overall, objectives have largely been achieved despite economic decline and political uncertainty. A landmark achievement of the PRP during 2014-15 was the graduation of 100 per cent of the chronically poor households out of the 'survival' threshold. By the end of the program, all participating households were able to meet their food requirements. The program achieved some good results on gender, including increasing the proportion of women owning and managing livestock, but more work is required.

Through Australia's support for the Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES) (\$83 million from 2010-2016), 10 Australian NGOs and their African partners work with the rural poor to

increase their incomes by supporting agricultural productivity. Farmers, mostly women, diversified their sources of income through village savings and loan associations, which helped them access credit for farm inputs, improve farming techniques and develop small businesses. As a result, women in rural areas have improved access to services and are more involved in decision-making. Over 2014, AACES projects contributed to over 14,000 poor women and men accessing increased incomes in Ethiopia, Malawi and Tanzania.

The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) is a valued partner in the agricultural sector. ACIAR funds a number of research programs that help to improve food security and livelihoods in Africa. The Cropping Systems and Economics Cropping Program (\$29.33 million) focusses on improving crop production of common African produce. Despite challenges associated with the depreciation of the Australian dollar and the turnover of African scientists, strong research results have been realised on maize legume intensification and crop-livestock integration in eight countries. The Land and Water Resources Program (\$8.5 million) aims to improve the sustainable management of land and water resources. During 2014-15, the program increased the profitability of rice farmers in Tanzania by providing the technology and support to help them produce two traditional rice varieties. It also provided training and demonstrations for nutrient and pesticides/herbicides management. The Australian International Food Security Research Centre (AIFSRC) (\$33 million over 2011-2015) has also continued to contribute to research and the adoption of innovations for food security. Support provided by ACIAR to Africa has not been significantly impacted by budget reductions.

The System for Land-based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK), managed by the Department of Environment, showed promising signs of contributing to more sustainable land use in 2014-15. SLEEK assists Kenya to report on its land sector emissions to comply with international monitoring, verification and reporting standards, supports good land sector policy and ensures data is accessible to those who most need it. The MTR of SLEEK found it to be tracking well against its objectives. However, SLEEK's monitoring and evaluation system needs to be strengthened to better demonstrate the links between its activities and the longer term development outcomes sought.

Agricultural productivity continued to be a priority sector for the Australia Awards program to Africa in 2014-15 with 267 agriculture-based awards offered over 2014 and 2015. An outcomes study of alumni contributions conducted in 2014 found a strong link between the skills gained by Awards alumni and the adoption and adaptation of relevant Australian practices to local contexts including conservation agriculture in Kenya and post-harvest production in Ghana and Kenya.

During 2014-15, Australia also continued to support increased agricultural productivity through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program and AgResults. During 2014-15, AgResults pilot projects, continued to drive adoption of existing technologies to increase agricultural productivity in Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia. In Nigeria the use of improved seeds, fertilizers and crop management practices through AgResults has assisted smallholder maize farmers to produce more than twice their normal yield and receive 13.2 per cent more than the average market price for their aflatoxin-free grain. Progress against outcomes through these investments is reported on through DFAT's Multilateral Assessments.

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

In 2014-15, Australia responded to protracted humanitarian crises in Somalia, South Sudan, the Central African Republic (CAR), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Our response has been appropriately targeted within the budget available, and our humanitarian partners have broadly demonstrated their effectiveness. Australian support also supported broader donor efforts to strengthen the international humanitarian system and was delivered in line with DFAT's Humanitarian Action Policy and the Protection in Humanitarian Action Framework. For this reason progress against this objective is rated as green.

South Sudan, the CAR, the DRC and Somalia continued to require substantial humanitarian assistance due to ongoing conflict, violence, displacement and drought. At the time, the CAR and South Sudan had been declared level 3 humanitarian emergencies, the UN's classification for the most severe, large-scale humanitarian crises (the CAR is no longer a level 3 emergency). In Somalia, due to the ongoing conflict, drought and flooding, more than 3.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, of which 855,000 are severely food insecure.¹

Australia's support to South Sudan directly responded to critical food and nutrition shortages to provide life-saving assistance for more than 203,000 vulnerable men, women and children, many of whom were internally displaced people (IDPs). Our assistance helped to contain a cholera outbreak, contributed to the vaccination of nearly one million children against measles and polio, and supported people being housed in UN Protection of Civilian and refugee camps. Support to WFP logistics helped humanitarian actors to deliver assistance in more difficult to reach areas and supported a range of protection measures, including the hiring of an international protection advisor to reduce the vulnerability of women. Good outcomes have been achieved through these initiatives, including increased rates of safety and awareness of rights among vulnerable populations when travelling to and from the project site (93 per cent of those interviewed did not experience safety issues and 87 per cent knew their entitlements and where to complain). Ongoing conflict and security issues continue to be challenges to the effective delivery of Australia's humanitarian assistance.

Australia's support to Somalia in 2014 provided timely life-saving assistance to 187,000 vulnerable women, men and children. In rural and peri-urban areas, it helped to build community resilience to recurring shocks and stresses such as floods, droughts and disease (polio and measles). Food security support was provided by the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) to reduce the malnutrition caseload and prevent people from falling back into crisis. This complemented nutrition, health, water, sanitation and other livelihoods support, including in hard to reach areas. Through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Somalia Resilience Program, Australia's support helped meet the immediate food, water, household and hygiene needs of people affected by fighting or climate shocks. Key challenges to the effective delivery of services include instability caused by Al-Shabaab, the AMISOM offensive and the influx of refugees from Yemen.

In the DRC and CAR, Australia's contributions during 2014 helped an additional 74,000 vulnerable women and men access to food, improved livelihoods, water and health services. Assistance to these countries reunited families separated by conflict, provided medical and psychosocial support to victims of sexual violence and emergency medical treatment for people affected by conflict. DFAT provides its support through partners who have proven to be effective and are able to access hard to reach places.

Previously, the humanitarian program has aimed to provide greater funding predictability for partners, and it will continue to attempt to improve in 2015-16.

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

Progress towards achieving objective 4 is rated as green due to strong progress being made against expected objectives despite significant challenges faced by some programs being scaled down or finishing earlier than anticipated due to 2014-15 budget reductions. A number of global and regional programs that continue to receive funding contributed to the achievement of this objective.

In 2014-15, AACES helped more people accessing health, including almost 26,000 additional boys and girls being vaccinated during 2014. The program worked to strengthen government health systems, foster positive social and behavioural change, and empower women and people with disability to identify and advocate for their rights. AACES NGOs improved access to safe water and sanitation for

¹ OCHA: Somalia Humanitarian Snapshot – 9 October 2015

marginalised communities by constructing and rehabilitating water supply and sanitation facilities. Their efforts resulted in an additional 408,000 people accessing safe, sustainable water and appropriate sanitation.

Australia's \$24.6 million support (2011-2016) for the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) and Index Based Livestock Insurance project (IBLI) has contributed greatly to improved resilience, health and productive capacity. In partnerships with DFID, in 2014-15 Australia's support to HSNP enabled an additional 98,000 poor and chronically food insecure women and men in the four poorest counties of Kenya access regular non-conditional cash transfers and an additional 260,000 poor women and men access to financial services through IBLI. Evidence from DFID's M&E system showed that HSNP exceeded its planned target (70,000 households) with 74,138 households receiving regular, timely non-conditional cash transfers. This earned HSNP an A+ rating in DFID's 2014-2015 Annual Review. An additional 95,000 households received support through HSNP's innovative emergency cash transfer program which is a first for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Issues related to security in the region as well as lack of access to required identification (including IDs cards and/or established bank accounts) for cash transfers were the main challenges in 2014-15. DFID has engaged Help Aid International (HAI) and the National Registrations Board to establish an ID registration and bank account opening process across all counties to address this in order to meet its target of reaching 100,000 households by 2016. While there is evidence that IBLI has been an effective insurance product, contributing to improved resilience and productive capacity, limited knowledge of the product has contributed to fluctuations in policy sales. IBLI is running a communications campaign to address this.

Concerted efforts by HSNP to address gender equality issues have resulted in some impressive results: as at 16 June 2015, 76,803 bank accounts were active for Group 1 beneficiaries (those receiving regular, timely cash transfers), with 59 per cent of those owned by women. HSNP's 2014 Annual Review also noted that women who had suffered discrimination due to their tribe, poverty or disability, reported that HSNP had helped them become more engaged in their communities.

The Australian Government has also contributed to improved health services through its \$26 million support to Ethiopia's Health Sector Development Program IV (HSDP IV), (2011 – June 2015). The overall goal of HSDP IV is to reduce morbidity, mortality and disability and improve the health status of Ethiopians through providing and regulating a comprehensive package of health services via a decentralised health system. Over its lifetime, HSDP IV has made impressive progress against key milestones including: overall health system improvements such as the timely supply of essential drugs, and the increase in the number of health centres and hospitals providing basic and comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care. Australia's support has also enabled large-scale training of health workers to improve the quality of health services. Latest figures from 2013-14 show Australia's support enabled more than 55,000 boys and girls to be vaccinated and almost 16,000 additional births to be attended by a skilled birth attendant.

Australia contributed to the Health Pooled Fund (HPF) in South Sudan, a three-year UK-led multi-donor funding mechanism which aims to improve basic health services, particularly for women and children. DFID's most recent annual review highlights strong results despite the December 2013 crisis, with 11 out of 13 indicators in 2014 being met or exceeded. The review highlighted the need for strengthening quality of care needs in the program's final years. Australia funded a Social Appraisal that investigated barriers for women to maternal health and informed a gender and social inclusion strategy and workplan. Strong male-dominated cultural practices and views on family and children have presented significant challenges around efforts to improve safe sex and family planning practices. The Program is responding to questions around the proliferation of gender based violence. Australia's commitment to HPF finished on 30 June 2015. The broader HPF will continue with other donor support until April 2016.

Australia's \$28.5 million funding (2011-2015) for three investments under the Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services for Africa (SWaSSA) Mozambique investment show promising signs of contributing to increased access to safe water, effective sanitation services, and improved hygiene knowledge and practices. In 2014-15, the initiatives helped establish and accelerate implementation of an institutional and regulatory framework for water supply in smaller cities and towns in Mozambique, provided more than 19,000 additional women and men with increased access to safe water, and almost 15,000 women and men with increased access to basic sanitation. SWaSSA made good progress against objectives even though future funding is no longer available. The investment's systemic approach to addressing gender equality issues has made it a reference point for key partners on gender issues, and the Government of Mozambique has requested it contribute to the National Gender Strategy for the Water and Sanitation sector.

Australia's \$17.5 million support (2010-2015) through the SADC Transboundary Water Management Programme (Phase III) has contributed to improved water management and water governance during 2014-15. In a water-scarce region, where 70 per cent of water resources cross international borders, the program contributes to an effective regional water governance environment, enabling delivery of sustainable access to water and sanitation Southern African countries. The program has achieved strong results including increased resilience and improved flood warning systems, the facilitation of two additional partnerships which will lead to better services delivered beyond the life of the program, the development of flood risk mapping and planning tools.

The program has made notable achievements on successfully mainstreaming gender into its activities. The gender mainstreaming handbook produced will provide clear guidance for ensuring gender considerations are integrated into each step of the water resource management project cycle.

Australia's \$25 million contribution to the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation in Zimbabwe program (2011-2016), has contributed to improved access to water, sanitation and health outcomes. The joint DFAT- GIZ program aims to restore reliable water and sanitation to six towns, provide institutional support to local authorities and re-establish sewerage and solid waste management. In 2014-15, our support provided 15,000 additional women and men with increased access to safe water. The program has been responsive to addressing social inclusion needs, but it is too early to determine the longer term financial sustainability of the institutions supported.

The UNICEF Small Towns Water Sanitation and Hygiene (STWSH) Program aims to increase access to safe water and improved sanitation in seven small and medium sized towns in Zimbabwe through the rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure, institutional support and hygiene promotion. This in turn will likely decrease the incidence of water borne diseases. Through the program, Australia has assisted more than 6,500 women and men increased access to basic sanitation in 2014-15. DFAT responded to budget cuts in 2013 and 2014 by slightly reducing the original scope of rehabilitation works. Nonetheless, UNICEF's report notes promising progress towards investment milestones. UNICEF has developed a strategy to address gender gaps following a gender analysis conducted in 2014. This will be supported by the Gender Technical Working Group, which will provide training tools on gender for NGOs and local authorities.

Australia's support to the Zimbabwe Multi Donor Trust Fund (ZimFund) has contributed to improving vital infrastructure to enhance the availability and quality of water supply and sanitation in Zimbabwe. ZimFund's December 2014 report notes good progress towards the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure with 90 per cent of work contracts complete. ZimFund will conduct a gender analysis to inform programming and policy dialogue discussions with key partners following recommendations from a 2014 donor review.

In 2014-15 Australia provided \$35 million to the international Ebola response, in addition to more than \$40 million provided to the WHO for global health activities. The Australian-managed and operated Ebola Treatment Centre (ETC) at Hastings Airfield in Sierra Leone cared for 216 patients. Australia's

support also helped to train 200 Sierra Leonean health care workers and support staff in preventing, detecting and treating Ebola.

In 2014 and 2015, 188 Australia Awards were offered for study in the health sector, including a short course in Maternal and Neo-natal Child Health. Australia also continued to support improved health outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa via its 2014-15 contributions through GAVI, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) and WHO.

Performance Benchmarks

The Africa Aid Program achieved mixed results in meeting the pilot performance benchmarks proposed in the 2013-14 APPR, with two fully achieved, one not achieved and one partially achieved. The contraction in the 2015 budget to Sub-Saharan Africa was the key factor influencing these results (the third phase of the CSIRO BeCA program was not funded nor was the planned Extractives for Growth investment). The program did, however, reach its target to ensure 45 per cent of its scholarships were offered to women in 2014-15. The program also met its target to consolidate 70 per cent of its programming in Eastern and Southern Africa (see Annex B for further details).

Mutual Obligations

The Africa Aid Program has several (mostly informal) mutual obligations at multiple levels of government: regional, national, provincial and local government levels. This is a point of difference to many bilateral aid programs which have formal agreements in place with national governments. The information below captures progress against a select number of regional and bilateral commitments in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Our work in agricultural productivity has been aligned with and informed by the African-led Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) which sets out clear objectives for agriculture across the continent, endorsed by African leaders. Australia's ongoing engagement with CAADP has helped to ensure better alignment and coordination of individual country National Agricultural Research System (NARS) priorities across CAADP member states.

Our work through the AAPF has reinforced and complemented our commitment to encouraging compliance with EITI by helping African governments to improve extractives governance. Partner countries continue to demonstrate strong commitment to improvements in extractives regulation and management through Australia's support through AAPF.

Australia's mutual obligations with partner governments on key investments have continued to remain strong during 2014-15. For example, the Kenya Government continues to demonstrate leadership and commitment in implementing the HSNP cash transfer program in the four poorest counties of Kenya as well as working with the Department of Environment to establish a sustainable emissions program in Kenya through SLEEK. The Ethiopian Government has also demonstrated its ongoing leadership and continued commitment to improving maternal and child health through the HSDP IV.

Mutual obligations with Australia Awards partner governments' Coordinating Authorities remain strong. Partner governments continue to support Australia Awards recipients including by supporting alumni development and ensuring utilisation of skills and knowledge upon return from Australia.

Program Quality and Partner Performance

Overview

Overall, the Sub-Saharan Africa program strongly supported the Government's [strategic aid objectives in 2014-15](#), and significant improvements were made towards strengthening the effectiveness and

efficiency of the Africa Aid Program's investments. The Program met the Government's value for money¹ and consolidation² strategic targets. The Program did not meet the Government's strategic target for empowering women and girls³ by a very small margin, nor the aid for trade target⁴ and renewed efforts will be made in the next reporting period.

Ten of the anticipated 12 evaluations for 2014-15 were completed during the reporting period. Of these seven were published to DFAT's internet site. During 2015-16, DFAT will continue to work to ensure more timely management responses and publication of evaluations to support the Government's aid transparency agenda. During 2015-16, the Africa Aid Program is scheduled to conduct six evaluations to strengthen programming.

Analysis of Aid Quality Checks (AQC's)

During 2014-15, significant improvements were made towards improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Africa Aid Program's investments. For example, 100 per cent of investments were rated as satisfactory and above for effectiveness (compared with 81 per cent in 2014) and 92 per cent scored satisfactory and above for efficiency (compared with 78 per cent in 2014). The Program greatly consolidated the number of individual investments during 2014-15 from 56 at 1 July 2014 to 44 at the 1 July 2015 (exceeding the Government's 20 per cent consolidation target by 2016-17). However, 73 per cent of investments scored a satisfactory or above rating for effectively addressing gender (reduced slightly from 74 per cent in 2013-14). Gender specialists have been enlisted for those programs which extend beyond 2015 to ensure gender is strengthened. There were no underperforming investments (scoring unsatisfactory ratings for effectiveness and efficiency) or requiring improvement (scoring unsatisfactory for effectiveness and efficiency two years in a row) during the 2014-15 reporting period.

A more specific breakdown of scores against key quality criteria for 2015 is provided below:

Relevance: All investments were assessed as highly relevant to the development context in Sub-Saharan Africa during this year's AQC reporting.

Effectiveness: All investments were rated as being effective in the 2014-15 reporting cycle: five of these were rated as performing well and the remaining 13 performing adequately. Key issues included: difficulties in clearly articulating the program's theory of change and higher level objectives; challenges faced by the reduced scope of programs and the inability to fund future phases; and difficult operating environments.

Efficiency: Seven investments were rated as performing well, one as very well, eight as adequate and two as unsatisfactory. The two investments rated as unsatisfactory were the Zimbabwe Multi Donor Trust Fund and the Democratic Reform in Zimbabwe program. Complex governance arrangements associated with trust funds and challenging operational environments (due to serious economic and political challenges) influenced the scores of these investments. Measures are being taken to manage these issues. Other challenges which influenced the scores of investments included: managing programs remotely; adequate oversight of delegated cooperation agreements; and unrealistic and/or changing timeframes and budgets.

¹ 100 per cent of investments rated as satisfactory and above for effectiveness (compared with 81.48 percent in 2014) and 92 percent scored satisfactory and above for efficiency (compared with 77.78 percent in 2014).

² The Africa Aid Program has exceeded the Government's target to reduce the number of individual investments by 20 percent by 2016-17, and consolidated the number of its investments by more than 40 per cent in 2014-15 from 1 July 2013.

³ The Africa Aid Program however, failed to meet the strategic objective that, 'more than 80 percent of investments, regardless of their objectives, will effectively address gender issues in their implementation' (with a score of 73.08).

⁴ Only five per cent of our programming is considered aid for trade so we are not likely to meet the target to increase our aid for trade investments by 20 percent by 2020. However, this is an overall DFAT rather than specific geographic target. Note all scholarships are classified as education support, rather than capacity building support to the trade sector, where relevant.

Monitoring and evaluation systems: Six investments were rated as performing well in M&E, one as performing very well, eight as performing adequately and three as performing unsatisfactorily in capturing the necessary information to satisfy DFAT's quality reporting requirements. The complexity of operating environments and systems and the broad range of stakeholders were contributing factors.

Gender: One investment was assessed as performing very well against gender equality, one as performing well, 11 as performing adequately and five as unsatisfactorily. DFAT gender specialists are working closely with the managers of those investments which scored unsatisfactory ratings to explore further opportunities for strengthening the ratings of these investments. Key issues included: analysis of gender issues not being conducted or being conducted later in the program; a lack of gender specific expertise to utilise; and gender not being adequately captured through monitoring. The new AIP for Sub-Saharan Africa, proposes the Africa Aid Program works towards achieving at least an adequate score on gender for all of its investments. This will be supported by all investments having a strategy, informed by gender analysis, to improve gender equality outcomes.

Sustainability: Five of the investments were rated as performing well with nine assessed as adequate and the remaining two as unsatisfactory (note: humanitarian investments were not assessed against this criteria). Most issues related to sustainability were around those investments impacted by budget cuts. Investment managers explored a range of options to mitigate the impacts of this, including encouraging partners to look for donors to fill this gap and establishing suitable exit strategies.

Performance of key delivery partners

The Africa Aid Program's multilateral delivery partners include United Nations agencies¹, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the ICRC and the World Bank. All of our partners during 2014-15 have been assessed as being most appropriate, with encouraging signs of improvement in their efficiency and effectiveness. The performance of the AfDB in delivering outputs for ZimFund has improved in the past year. While there were some noted delays in the implementation of rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure, the Bank was on time with its rehabilitation of power infrastructure. In the past AfDB had challenges with applying value for money on contracts because of the inherent risk of doing business in Zimbabwe, which increased the tender costs. With DFAT's support, ZimFund have trialled alternatives (such as local contracting) to re-tendering that have avoided or minimised concerns.

Our largest humanitarian contributions during 2014-15 continued to be through OCHA, UNDP, ICRC and WFP. WFP's work contributed significantly to the overall international humanitarian effort that helped to avert a looming famine in South Sudan in 2014. Its monitoring and evaluation plans and reporting provided confidence and assurance of progress towards meeting objectives. WFP's re-positioning of food prior to the onset of the wet season as opposed to utilisation of expensive airlift services during the wet season, proved excellent value for money. ICRC is able to access populations where many other humanitarian agencies are unable to reach due to their unique nature of their mandate - for example in Somalia.

A number of investments are delivered through delegated cooperation arrangements with donors such as Germany (through GIZ) and the United Kingdom (through DFID). Both these partners remained effective and appropriate partners in 2014-15. GIZ has achieved progress in all outcome areas and surpassed expectations in some as outlined by a recent independent evaluation. A recent DFAT performance assessment also found GIZ to be excellent value for money. DFID implemented a number of changes over 2014-15 which have increased the efficiency and effectiveness of HSNP operations including the introduction of a more cost-effective, less intensive approach to monitoring and evaluation, among other measures. While implementation of HSNP through DFID is efficient, the administration requirements of IBLI are less so.

¹ Including UNICEF, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), UNDP, World Food Program (WFP), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Our partner governments have continued to demonstrate strong commitment to programs supported by the Australian Government. Examples include the Kenyan Government's support for both HSNP and SLEEK and the Ethiopian Government's ongoing leadership and commitment to improving maternal and child health in the Ethiopia Health Sector Development Plan, which remain important to national development priorities.

Throughout 2014-15, DFAT has continued to work closely with highly effective Australian and international NGOs through programs such as AACES and ANCP across a range of African countries. Over the past year, AACES NGOs have improved their M&E systems by strengthening focus on value for money and gender and providing more targeted information to enable DFAT to better assess progress against objectives.

Palladium, the managing contractor of Australia's major aid program to Africa, (Australia Awards) has performed well over 2014-15, exercising flexibly and responding promptly to requests from DFAT in a period of decreasing budget realignment of policy imperatives. They have also made improvements to the quality of reporting, financial management and monitoring and evaluation upon DFAT's request.

A total of 26 Partner Performance Agreements (PPAs) were conducted in 2014-15. Of these, 15 were for NGOs, nine were for multilaterals and two were for commercial suppliers.

Risks

Table 3 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?	Risk Rating (low, medium, high, very high)
Impacts on resourcing from significant budget cuts, including reduced staffing numbers both at posts and in Canberra, loss of expertise and transitioning program management from staff who have left DFAT and the demands to do more with less.	Flexible working arrangements for those working in Canberra and at Posts have been adopted to enable this transition. Careful management and prioritisation of resources have also been vital.	Regular assessment and communication of resources and priorities	High
Deteriorating economic and political situations in countries where we work often present challenges to achieving and monitoring objectives.	Ensuring possible economic and political challenges were factored into assessments of our investments to ensure results were realistic and reasonable within the given contexts.	Ongoing assessment and reflection of these conditions in key reporting documents	Medium
Reduced funding footprint in Africa may make it difficult to implement a credible aid program and maintain Australia's credibility and strategic input with partners.	Posts have worked hard to ensure partnerships are maintained despite a reduced presence. Australia continues to engage in key forums to maintain our presence and reputation as a valued contributor to development discussion and expertise.	Continued and ongoing strategic engagement in key forums and sectors where Australia's interests are focused (see AIP)	Medium
Timely selection of a new managing contractor for Australia's major aid investment in Africa in going forward (Australia Awards).	The tender for the new phase of Australia Awards was released and is expected to be operational by the first half of 2016.	Close management of selection of tenderer and implementation of new program	Low

Management Responses

Overall, the Africa Aid Program made good progress towards implementing the management responses identified in the 2013-14 APPR during 2014-15. For example, the development of an AIP for Sub-Saharan Africa has helped to align Australia's development priorities with its economic diplomacy, trade and political economy goals. Australia has also continued to consolidate and focus its efforts in Southern and Eastern Africa. Gender equality has been incorporated into the new phase of Australia Awards, our flagship program going forward. The contraction in the budget has meant that the two new programs planned in the extractives and agriculture sectors have not been funded. Australia has made progress on ensuring evaluations and associated management responses were finalised and published in a timely manner.

Based on current priorities, a number of management responses have been identified throughout this report including:

- A tighter alignment of our development assistance in the human capacity building, agriculture, humanitarian and gender equality sectors with our trade, investment and foreign policy objectives.
- Ensuring women's rights, gender equality and women's economic empowerment are more effectively integrated and promoted as a cornerstone of our aid program.
- Ensuring independent evaluations and management responses are finalised and published in a timelier manner.
- Continued monitoring of legacy investments in areas outside the scope of the new Sub-Saharan Africa AIP to ensure development results and impacts are realised.
- Continued engagement with key Whole of Government partners (such as CSIRO and ACIAR, Department of Environment) to enhance capacities for capturing development results.
- Working closely with our humanitarian partners (such as the UN, WFP and ICRC) and DFAT's humanitarian colleagues to strengthen reporting on Australia's humanitarian assistance in Somalia and South Sudan to enable greater tracking of our humanitarian results.
- Working closely with implementing partners to ensure appropriate exit strategies from those programs which will discontinue in 2015-16, to support program sustainability and ongoing results.
- Develop a fit for purpose Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) which will enhance the Africa Aid Program's ability to comment on results against expected targets.

Annex A - Progress in Addressing Management Responses

Management responses identified in 2013-14 APPR

Develop a program strategy that will:

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.

Rating

Achieved

Achieved

Achieved

Partially achieved

Partially achieved

Achieved

Partially achieved

Partially Achieved

Progress made in 2014-5

During 2015, the Sub-Saharan Africa Aid Program developed an Aid Investment Plan (AIP). The AIP (2015-2019) sets out clear linkages between Australia's aid investments in Africa and its trade and foreign policy objectives. This document was published on 30 September 2015 and will be used to guide DFAT's future engagement in aid, with clear links to broader foreign policy and trade objectives.

Over 2014-15 the Africa Aid Program consolidated the number of its investments by more than 40 percent. The AIP sets out a clear narrative for further sectoral (with a focus in the agriculture, extractives and public policy areas) and geographic consolidation (in Eastern and Southern Africa) for our aid program.

The decision was made, as part of the May 2015 budget, not to support this phase of this CSIRO program. Australia will continue to engage with CSIRO through its support for Phase II of the current program to help strengthen the capturing of development results and gender impacts.

Over the course of 2014-15, Australia prioritised its humanitarian support for those countries in which it has a long standing presence (Somalia and South Sudan and the DRC).

While efforts were made to improvement disbursement timelines the process is still relatively slow, largely as a result of enhanced due diligence, staff turn-over and late donor contributions. Australia will continue to advocate for ongoing improvements in disbursement times through our engagement with the Somalia CHF steering committee meetings and Humanitarian Country Team as an alternative donor representative.

Senior management have supported the timely publishing of documents. Some documents remain outstanding due to reduced staff profile both at post and in Canberra.

This has been achieved at the investment level but not at the country level.

Due to budget cuts in 2015, only one of the three investments mentioned (Australia Awards) will now proceed. The Gender Strategy developed and input from Gender Advisers into the design for the new phase of the Australia Awards will ensure a strong focus on gender equality and women's economic empowerment during all phases of the program.

Note:

- **Achieved.** Significant progress has been made in addressing the issue
- **Partially 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 - Progress towards Performance Benchmarks in 2014 -15

Aid objective	2014-15 benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2014-15
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	Not achieved	This objective has not been met – just five percent of Africa’s aid budget was classified as Aid For Trade in 2014-15.
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	Achieved	This objective was fully met during 2014-15
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	Partially achieved	This objective was only partially met. Due to the contraction in the aid budget, the third phase of the CSIRO BeCA partnership, which was set to contribute a large portion of this projected benefit, was not funded. Therefore, results were less than expected.
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	Partially achieved	The program was designed but budget decisions prevented it from going to procurement.
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	Achieved	This objective was fully achieved.

Note:

- Achieved. Significant progress has been made and the performance benchmark was achieved
- Partly achieved. Some progress has been made towards achieving the performance benchmark, but progress was less than anticipated.
- Not achieved. Progress towards the performance benchmark has been significantly below expectations

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		February 2015
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

List of evaluations planned in the next 12 months

Name of Investments	Aidworks Number	Type of evaluation	Purpose of Evaluation	Expected completion
African Enterprise Challenge Fund	INI879	Partner-led evaluation	To assess the success of the investment in achieving its objectives	Dec 2015
System for Land-Based Emissions Estimation in Kenya	INK531	Partner-led mid-term review	To assess progress of the investment in achieving its objectives	Dec 2015
Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) and Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI)	INK050	Possible partner-led independent progress review	To assess the success of the investment in achieving its objectives	June 2016
Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP)	INL378	Possible partner-led independent progress review	To assess the progress of the investment in achieving its objectives	2016
Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund (WASH)	INJ532	Independent completion review led by AfDB	To assess the success of the investment in achieving its objectives	June 2016
Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES)	INJ318	Independent Completion Review	To assess the success of the investment in achieving its objectives	Sept/Oct 2015

Annex D - Aid Quality Check ratings

There have been significant changes in AQC reporting this year. The previous investment level performance assessment system utilised Quality at Implementation (QAI) reports. Two criteria, Risks and Safeguards and Innovation and Private sector were not assessed in QAI reports and Innovation and Private Sector is not a quality standard.

AQC ratings

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	AQC/QAI year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
Australia Awards in Africa	\$172 million 15 Oct 2009 - 31 Mar 2016	2014 AQC	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Zimbabwe Food Security - AECF Zimbabwe Window	\$33 million 2010-2019	2014 AQC	5	4	4	4	3	3	5
Support for democratic reform in Zimbabwe	\$4.4 million 2010-Dec 2016	2013 QAI	5	4	4	4	4	3	N/A
		2014 AQC	5	4	3	5	4	4	N/A
Support to Ethiopia HSDP IV	\$26 million 2011 - June 2015	2013 QAI	5	4	3	5	4	4	N/A
		2014 AQC	5	4	5	4	4	3	4
Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund	\$20 million 2011 - June 2017	2014 AQC	4	3	3	3	4	4	NA
		2013 QAI	5	4	3	2	4	2	N/A
Small Towns Water Sanitation and Hygiene Program (Zimbabwe)	\$28.9 million 2013 - June 2017	2014 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	4	5
		2013 QAI	5	5	5	5	4	5	N/A
Improving Agricultural Productivity in Africa (P1)	\$42.8 million 2010 - June 2017	2014 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	3	4
		2013 QAI	5	5	4	4	4	3	N/A
Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme	\$90 million 2010 - June 2016	2014 AQC	5	5	5	6	5	6	N/A
		2013 QAI	5	5	5	6	5	5	N/A
Clinton Climate Initiative	\$13 million 2012 - June 2017	2014	5	5	5	5	5	5	N/A
M4D: Africa - African Minerals Development Centre	\$5 million 2013 - June 2016	2014	6	4	4	4	4	4	5
		2013	5	3	3	3	4	4	N/A
Kenya Food Security Community Resilience	\$24.75 2011 - June 2016	2014	5	4	4	5	5	4	4
		2013	5	5	5	5	5	4	N/A

HAQC ratings

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Connectedness	Protection	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
Investment 3									
Investment 4									
South Sudan and South Humanitarian Assistance	31 January 2014 – 30 January 2015 \$22.4 million (clustered HAQC)	5	5	5	3	3	4	4	4
CAR and Somalia Humanitarian Assistance	1 July 2014 – 30 June 2015 \$14.5 million	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4

FAQC ratings

FAQC scores assess performance over the lifetime of the investment and should not be compared to the previous year's QAI ratings.

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Overall rating	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
SWaSSA Regional: GIZ SADC Transboundary Water Mgt	\$17.5 million 2010 – Dec 2015	2014 FAQC	5	5	6	5	5	4	4
		2013 QAI	5	5	4	4	4	4	N/A
Zimbabwe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Program	\$25 million 2011 – June 2015	2014 FAQC	6	5	5	5	5	4	N/A
		2013 QAI	6	5	6	5	5	5	N/A
SWaSSA Mozambique	\$11.3 million 2012 – June 2015	2014 FAQC	5	4	4	4	4	4	4

Australia-Africa Partnerships Facility	\$107 million 2009 – Dec 2015	2013 QAI	5	4	4	4	5	4	N/A
		2014 FAQC	5	4	4	4	4	4	5
Zimbabwe Food Security - Agricultural Recovery	\$30.8 million 2009 – June 2015	2013 QAI	5	4	5	4	4	5	N/A
		2014 FAQC	5	4	5	5	4	4	N/A
Zimbabwe - Civil Society Support	\$12.3 million 2010 – April 2015	2013 QAI	5	4	4	4	3	3	N/A
		2014 FAQC	5	4	5	3	3	4	4
		2013 QAI	5	4	5	4	3	4	N/A

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

■ = 6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all or almost all areas

■ = 5 = Good; satisfies criteria in most areas

■ = 4 = Adequate; on balance, satisfies criteria; does not fail in any major area

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

■ = 3 = Less than adequate; on balance does not satisfy criteria but does not fail in any major area

■ = 2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in major areas

■ = 1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major areas