




Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



Aid program performance report 2017-18

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA PROGRAM

September 2018



Sub-Saharan Africa Aid Program Performance Information 2017-18

SUMMARY

This report summarises the performance of Australia's aid program in Sub-Saharan Africa regional program from July 2017 to June 2018 against the Sub-Saharan Africa Aid Investment Plan 2015-2019¹.

The Sub-Saharan African Aid Program made good progress against its objectives in 2017-18:

- Australia Awards – Africa, in 2017-18, supported 445 awards including 144 Masters Scholarships, 211 Short Course Awards and 90 Australia Awards Fellowships.
- Australia improved agricultural productivity by supporting new and innovative approaches to food security and farming techniques that increased the incomes of 614,777 beneficiaries.
- Australia provided humanitarian assistance in response to protracted crises in Somalia and South Sudan, reaching over 1,117,000 vulnerable people with life-saving assistance.
- The Australia Awards-Africa program is achieving close to gender parity in the number of men and women receiving scholarships [48 per cent received by women]. The Women in Leadership Network supports professional development for women alumni with 452 registered members from 37 African countries.

Sub-Saharan Africa is a highly diverse region with multiple development challenges across 48 countries and a population of 1.033 billion.² Sub-Saharan Africa is seeing a modest growth pick up from 2.8 percent GDP growth in 2017 to 3.4 percent in 2018, on the back of improved global growth, higher commodity prices, and continued strong public spending. About three quarters of the countries in the region are predicted to experience faster growth in 2018.³

However, this growth is starting from a low base and African countries continue to share a number of key constraints to economic growth, including skills shortages; poor enabling environments for business and governance; food insecurity and low agricultural productivity; humanitarian crises; and gender and other inequalities. Africa is at the bottom of almost every knowledge economy indicator, and many of its tertiary education systems are not capable of meeting the immediate skill needs or supporting sustained productivity-led growth.

Australia's funding to Africa supports the Foreign Policy White Paper agenda to broaden our international influence in support of stability, prosperity and cooperation to address global challenges. Our program builds people-to-people links, supports economic engagement and promotes gender equality. The Australian aid program focuses on extractives, agriculture and human capacity development reflecting the region's priorities and aligning with Australian expertise. Australia's current commercial activity in Africa is strongly focused on the extractives sector. At least 170 Australian Stock Exchange-listed mining and other resource companies are operating in some 35 African countries, with current and potential investment in exploration, extraction and processing estimated to be worth more than \$40 billion.⁴

¹ <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/aid-investment-plan-aip-Sub-saharan-africa-2015-16-to-2018-19.aspx>

² <http://data.worldbank.org/region/sub-saharan-africa> 2016

³ IMF, World Economic and Financial Surveys, Regional Economic Outlook, Sub-Saharan Africa April 2018

⁴ https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Foreign_Affairs_Defence_and_Trade/TradeInvestmentAfrica/Report/c02



Australian aid expenditure in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2017-18 totalled \$137.3 million through bilateral, global and regional programs including humanitarian assistance, Australian Volunteers, the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP). The bulk of Australia’s investment is directed to countries in eastern and southern Africa where we have historical program ties, long-term Australian NGO experience, economic and security interests and diaspora links.⁵ Australia’s aid program in Sub-Saharan Africa is a multi-country program with regional investments. In many countries, our funds are modest relative to recipient country’s GDP and support provided by other donors. Australia was ranked the 19th largest bilateral OECD Development Assistance Committee donor to the Sub-Saharan region in 2014-16.⁶

EXPENDITURE

Table 1: Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) Expenditure to Sub-Saharan Africa in FY 2017-18

Bilateral	40.0	29.1%
Regional and Global ^a	85.2	62.1%
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	11.9	8.7%
Other Government Departments	0.2	0.1%
Total ODA Expenditure	137.3	3.3% ^b

Note: Small differences in values are due to rounding and/or percentages below two per cent, which are not labelled.

- a) Regional and Global funds include the ANCP, volunteers as well as humanitarian and agricultural funding.
- b) Total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa as a percentage of total Australian ODA.

⁵ DFAT Sub-Saharan Aid Investment Plan 2015-19 Country targeting will be based on the Australian aid program’s ‘4 tests’: national interest, ability to impact, ability to measure results, and our value-add and leverage. Other factors included level of poverty and need; Indian Ocean orientation; experience and successful partnerships; positive government reforms and development commitment; potential for strong economic growth; ongoing regional instability and insecurity concerns; humanitarian need.

⁶ Development aid at a glance (2017), statistics by region – Africa includes ODA to north African countries, <https://data.oecd.org/oda/distribution-of-net-oda.htm>





PERFORMANCE AGAINST STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Objective	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Objective 1: <i>Contribute to African leadership and human capacity development in areas of critical skills shortages, specifically in the areas of extractives, agricultural productivity and public policy, where Australia has extensive experience and expertise.</i>	Green	Green
Objective 2: <i>Enhance agriculture's contribution to sustainable and inclusive economic food security.</i>	Green	Amber
Objective 3: <i>Respond appropriately to humanitarian crises in Africa through working with effective humanitarian partners and supporting advocacy efforts for effective international humanitarian action.</i>	Green	Green
Objective 4: <i>Empower women and girls and improve gender equality outcomes.</i>	Amber	Amber

Note:

■ Green. Progress is as expected at this stage of implementation and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.

■ Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected at this stage of implementation 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 at this stage of implementation and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.

Objective 1: Contribute to African leadership and human capacity development in areas of critical skills shortages, specifically in the areas of extractives, agricultural productivity and public policy, where Australia has extensive experience and expertise.



Australia Awards contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals for quality education and decent work and economic growth. The Australia Awards-Africa (Australia Awards) program is the key investment under this objective it is rated green because the two benchmarks set in the Aid Investment Plan were met in 2017-18. The first benchmark is to achieve gender parity in the allocation of scholarships, in 2017-18, 48 per cent of awards went to women.⁷ Promotional efforts to increase the number of applications from women resulted in a moderate increase from 30 per cent to 32 per cent. This is in part due to low female representation in certain sectors, particularly extractives. The sectoral base for short courses is being expanded to attract more applications from women with new short courses being delivered in 2019-20.


The second benchmark is for 90 per cent of alumni to use their award acquired skills and knowledge to contribute to development outcomes. The 2017 Global Australia Awards Tracer Study conducted in five African countries found that in all five countries over 90 per cent Alumni (who completed their studies in 2010 to 2016) had contributed to development.⁸

The strength of the Australia Awards lies in equipping awardees with the leadership, confidence and communications skills to drive change in combination with their technical expertise. Examples include:

- A Zambian alumna, recognised the impact of undernutrition in her country. As a newly appointed lecturer she applied skills gained on award to develop the country's knowledge and policies on the

⁷ Australia Awards Africa, 2017 Outcomes Study Report, February 2018

⁸ Tracer Survey reports for Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia.



topic. Through her research and advocacy, she has been instrumental in the establishment of a nutrition-focused curriculum at the university.

- An alumnus applied his skills gained from his studies in Australia to lead on the modelling and implementation of a major rural electrification project covering 23 of the 31 regions of Tanzania. The first phase of the project successfully increased access to electricity in rural areas from seven per cent in 2013 to 40 per cent in 2016 and a second phase is scheduled to provide electricity to a further 3,559 villages.
- An alumnus from Cote D'Ivoire who completed the 'Managing Mine Closures' short course influenced national level policy development on legacy gold mines and their rehabilitation for artisanal mining purposes. This illustrates how Australia Award Alumni are able to apply Australian expertise and knowledge to promote sustainable development practices in their home countries.

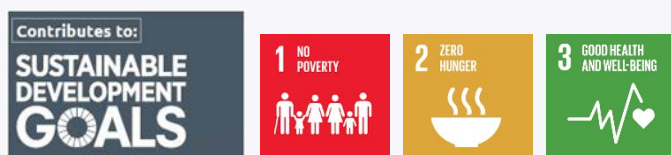
Alumni are also leading organisational change by transferring their skills to colleagues, improving systems and service delivery.⁹ For example, a West African extractives alumnus influenced and educated mine site managers to require their employees to use protective equipment. As a result, the workplaces reported reductions in occupational accidents and injuries.

Employers have validated the contributions of awardees on their return to work. However, awardees have identified challenges in their workplace re-entry. The reasons vary from resource constraints in their organisations to cultural barriers to change. The Australia Awards Stay Connected Workshops are intended to assist awardees address barriers to change by enhancing their leadership skills.

The expected long-term outcomes of the Australia Awards are (i) alumni using awards skills, knowledge and networks to contribute to sustainable development; (ii) alumni maintaining positive ongoing links with Australia; and, (iii) targeted countries in Africa viewing Australia as a valued partner. In 2017-18, around 495 mid- to senior-level professionals from government, civil society and the private sector completed Masters Scholarships, intensive short courses and Fellowships. Four per cent of the Awards offered were to people with a disability, meeting the aspirational target range of 3-5 per cent.

Alumni remain engaged with Australia through a range of activities that reinforce people-to-people and institutional linkages. These include networking events, professional development workshops and access to a small grants fund for community projects. The Alumni Associations, including the African Women in Leadership Network, work with Australian missions in Africa to advance the Australia Award's profile in Africa. Institutional links are the highest with 63 per cent of alumni maintaining contact with their lecturers. Links with Australian organisations and students remain low at 35 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively.¹⁰ The Australia Awards-Africa will implement the Global Linkages Framework being developed by DFAT to encourage Awardees to connect while on-award and stay connected on their return.

Objective 2: Enhance agriculture's contribution to sustainable and inclusive economic food security



Investments under this objective contribute to SDGs 1, 2 and 3 and aim to improve food security, strengthening agricultural markets and research. Our interests are advanced through: the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF); the System for Land Based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) implemented by the Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE); the Cultivate Africa's Future (CultiAF) and Trees for

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.



Food Security in Africa implemented and funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).

AECF provides grants and loans to small and medium-sized African enterprises in the agribusiness sector to stimulate ideas that create jobs, increase income for rural households and make markets work better for the poor. The Research into Business (RIB) Window has 13 active projects, which is consistent with investment targets. Five of these projects are achieving high development impact – characterised as generating a total net benefit of \$250,000 or more per annum. The Zimbabwe Window (ZW) has eight active projects, with four of these projects also achieving high development impact

The objective is rated Amber because, in 2017, 614,777¹¹ poor women and men increased their incomes, which is less than the 2017 benchmark of 812,200 people.¹² Ongoing discussions with AECF management in 2018 on data issues were resolved. It was determined that due to the wide-ranging nature of projects; a small number of low impact but large-scale beneficiary projects was inflating data. To resolve the issue it was determined that from 2018 data would exclude outliers to reflect more solid impact. The impact data for the second benchmark, the number of men and women who receive financial services, is of variable quality and will no longer be used. The result is a single more rigorous agriculture program benchmark.

.Australia’s support for SLEEK, a carbon accounting measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system, will end on 31 December 2018. The Government of Kenya is now managing SLEEK with some transitional support from DoEE. The SLEEK program is on track to achieve its end of investment outcomes including a national system that reports emissions from the land sector and the availability of land sector information to support Government of Kenya decision making.

ACIAR, the Australian Government’s specialist agricultural research for development agency, delivered significant support for agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2017-18, funding more than 20 major projects valued at approximately \$11 million. Results for phase one of *Cultivate Africa’s Future* were positive, for example, projects in Malawi reduced fish losses by 67 per cent and the cost of poultry and fish feed by over 33 per cent. ACIAR’s *Trees for Food Security* project also delivered strong results, including higher crop yields, healthier landscapes and improved livelihoods for farmers. The project’s Rural Resource Centres (RRCs) reached its target of distributing nearly 500,000 tree seedlings to farmers and the Ethiopian Government is developing a program to replicate these innovative centres throughout the country.

Objective 3: Respond appropriately to humanitarian crises in Africa through working with effective humanitarian partners and supporting advocacy efforts for effective international humanitarian action.



Australia’s humanitarian assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa contributes to the achievement of the first six SDGs. This APPR reports on the Africa humanitarian program in 2017, which focused on South Sudan and Somalia. In addition to addressing protracted crises in these countries, it also responded to the humanitarian situation in the Lake Chad Basin. The Africa humanitarian program allocated \$72.6 million in 2017 through partners including UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Australian NGOs.

¹¹ AECF Africa Agribusiness Window annual reports provide data on total number of households benefitting each year. To calculate the DFAT benchmark the total number of households benefitting is pro-rated against the proportion of DFAT funding to each window and the number of households is then multiplied by 4.4 (as per the DFAT’s Aggregate Development Results technical guidance). DFAT funds 58 per cent of the RIB window and 70 per cent of the ZIM window.

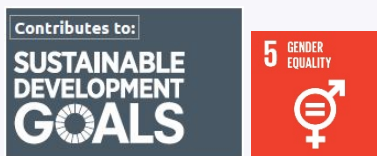
¹² The overall objective rating does not reflect the performance of ACIAR projects, which are reported separately.



The program reached over 1,117,000¹³ vulnerable people with life-saving assistance, exceeding the primary performance benchmark. Performance against this objective is therefore rated as green. The program met all of its high-level performance indicators: it exceeded the benchmark target number of beneficiaries (670,000), allocated over 80 per cent of funding to pooled funds, all investments were based on comprehensive needs assessments and the percentage of partners reporting sex-disaggregated data exceeded the benchmark target of 80 per cent. The program will continue to look at improving timeliness of our allocations.

In 2017-18, Australia continued to influence policy dialogue, in particular via our role as co-chair of the Somalia Informal Humanitarian Donor Group and through our memberships of the Somalia Humanitarian Fund Advisory Board and the donor advisory group for SomReP. The recruitment of an additional staff member in Addis Ababa has now been completed. Progress has been made on the development of a multi-year strategy, which will enable greater predictability and reliability of our support for key implementing partners enabling them to provide better-planned and more efficient assistance to those in need. Finalisation and implementation of the multi-year strategy will remain a key management action next year.

Objective 4: Empower women and girls and improve gender equality outcomes.




The performance against this objective is rated amber. Three of the seven Sub-Saharan investments did not meet the performance benchmarks for this objective, the AECF Zimbabwe and Research into Business windows, the System for Land Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) and the Nigeria Humanitarian Assistance. As these three investments have ended or will end in 2018-19 and the ongoing investments are meeting the gender benchmarks no management actions will be implemented. The first Benchmark is for 85 per cent of investments to have an Aid Quality Check (AQC) rating of satisfactory or above for gender equality. The second benchmark is that 100 per cent of investments collect, analyse, report sex-disaggregated data, and have a strategy informed by gender analysis. In 2017-18, the AQC gender equality rating was 57 per cent and the three investments listed above did not meet the second benchmark. This result does not fully represent the performance of the Sub-Saharan Africa program as the three ongoing investments; the Australia Awards-Africa and two humanitarian investments, consistently reach performance targets on gender equality.

In 2017-18, women made up 48 per cent of Australia Awards-Africa awardees, an improvement on 2016-17. The program's Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy guides each phase of the awards cycle to enhance equality of access for women and people with a disability. At the promotions and selection stages, gender equality is supported through targeted outreach and earmarked funding to support female participation. For example, Australia Awards-Africa supported applicants with child minding responsibilities to attend selection interviews, pre-departure briefings and reintegration workshops. The Australia Awards Women in Leadership Network (WILN) supports female alumnus to access professional development and networking opportunities. WILN forums were held in Maputo, Harare, Port Louis and Nairobi.

All of the Sub-Saharan Africa Posts have Gender Action Plans (GAP), established in 2015-16 to support implementation of the Australian Government's *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy* in the region. Posts' GAP plans aim to incorporate gender equality and empowerment in all aspects of their

¹³ Benchmark data is derived from delivery partners' annual program reports including from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross and NGO partners. The humanitarian benchmark figure is calculated using an estimate of the total humanitarian funds likely to be allocated in a one-year reporting period divided by the cost per person reached (this is based on an average figure from the Africa humanitarian aggregate development results 2014-15).





business including corporate practices and delivery of development, foreign policy and trade objectives. For example, Addis Ababa Post through the Direct Aid Program (DAP) supported the Barbara May Foundation to train and employ women as midwives and health extension workers in Ethiopia. In the Central African Republic the DAP program supported Maison Prisca to build a training centre for women and girls.

MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The African aid program is aligned with the priorities of partner governments and Australia's national interest and expertise. We do not have formalised mutual obligations or shared priorities in the same way as a large single-country bilateral program. Instead, we deliver aid in line with the objectives of the Sub-Saharan Africa Aid Investment Plan (2015-2019) and its performance benchmarks.

Australia works closely with key donors in the region, including the United States, UN agencies, Canada, the Multilateral Development Banks, the United Kingdom, European Union, and other European donors to oversee implementation, monitoring and evaluation of jointly funded investments in the region. This includes our contributions to the African Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) and the Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust Fund (ZimFund).

PROGRAM QUALITY

The three ongoing Sub-Saharan Africa program investments, Australia Awards-Africa and two humanitarian investments consistently produce good results across the aid quality criteria. Large multilateral partners with mandates and resources to deliver on aid quality to a high standard deliver the humanitarian investments.

The gender benchmarks were not achieved in 2017-18 but no management action will be taken, as this result is an anomaly for this year only as outlined under objective four above. Australia's investment in Sub-Saharan African agriculture will change significantly after 2018-19. Two agriculture investments, AECF Zimbabwe Window and the Research into Business Window and the System for Land Based Emission Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK), will end in 2018-19. Programs will be assessed against the agriculture benchmark of 'the number of poor women and men who increased their incomes' will be reported in the 2019 APPR. After 2019, ACIAR and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, will deliver all of Australia's agricultural investments in Sub-Saharan Africa.



MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The progress of the 2016-17 APPR management actions are summarised in [Annex A](#) below.

Management responses for implementation in 2018-19: In 2018-19, DFAT is due to develop a new Aid Investment Plan (AIP) for the Sub-Saharan Africa program. It will be an opportunity to identify new or changed priorities and ensure alignment with the Foreign Policy White Paper.

Australia Awards – Africa (1). In 2018-19, DFAT will commission a mid-term evaluation of the Australia Awards-Africa program to provide information about its performance, efficiency, effectiveness and inform the future direction of the program.

(2). AAA DFAT Program Manager will broaden the suite of short courses to include health and vocational training and, in turn, increase participation by women. The expected outcome is an increase in the number of applications from women.

(3). AAA DFAT Program Manager will institute a new approach to Awards promotions to increase applications from the private sector and civil society. The expected outcome is to increase the number of awards to non-government applicants.

(4). AAA DFAT Program Manager will review and monitor the themes, content and delivery of the new ‘Stay Connected’ workshops designed to address successful reintegration of Australia Awards - Africa recipients to their workplaces.

Humanitarian program: The humanitarian program will continue working towards the finalisation of a multi-year strategy for protracted crises. It will also explore approaches for building DFAT capacity to monitor and evaluate our investments, including through the locally engaged humanitarian officer at the Australian Embassy in Addis Ababa and joint monitoring approaches with other donors in Somalia and South Sudan.

Agriculture: The Kenyan Government is still in the process of recruiting staff with the required technical skills to administer the SLEEK program. Two consecutive national elections in 2017, delayed the recruitment process. Australia is working with the Kenyan Government to ensure sustainability of the program, which ends on 31 December 2018, with a particular emphasis on staffing and institutionalisation.

Timely publication of evaluations: In 2017-18 the monitoring and evaluation program manager (Pan Africa and Effectiveness Section) undertook to work with desk and post officers to develop an Africa Branch approach to support publication of future evaluations in line with the requirements of DFAT’s monitoring and evaluation standards. There were no independent evaluations requiring publication in 2017-18. This management response will be implemented in 2018-19.

Disability inclusion: The ODE assessment of the 2015-16 APPR recommended developing a specific approach for overall consideration of disability. A number of programs do consider and address disability issues including Australia Awards - Africa, DAP, ANCP, Volunteers and Humanitarian programs. Management action is deferred until the release of the ODE’s Strategic Evaluation into Disability Inclusive Development so its findings can inform our approach and management response.

Annex A - Progress in Addressing Management Responses in 2016-17 report

Management responses identified in 2016-17 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2017-18
<i>Global Aid Flows to Africa</i> - In 2017-18 the Pan Africa and Effectiveness Section will liaise with the relevant areas to promote information sharing with Africa posts.	Achieved	In 2017-18 the Pan Africa and Effectiveness Section liaised with the global policy areas to promote information sharing with Africa posts which has resulted in public diplomacy benefits.
<i>The Australia Awards - Africa</i> The Pan Africa and Effectiveness team has an agreement with the managing contractor to ensure timely notice of changes to the budget	Achieved	The Program's managing contractor has implemented a number of strategies agreed with DFAT, to manage expenditure monitoring and reporting. As a result, there were no unexpected underspends resulting from the contract in 2017-18.
<i>The Australia Awards - Africa</i> managing contractor will continue to promote the social inclusion aspects of the Australia Awards to improve application rates from women and people with a disability.	Achieved	A concerted focus saw the number of applications from women increase from 30 per cent to 32 per cent. This level of applications from women is likely to remain constant due to factors outside the control of the program.
<i>The agriculture program manager</i> will review Australia's support for agricultural productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa in consultation with partners to develop new performance benchmarks, in time for inclusion in the 2017-18 APPR.	Achieved	Agriculture program benchmarks were reviewed in consultation with partners. It was agreed that the performance benchmarks for increased incomes was credible but that lower impact projects with high numbers of beneficiaries were distorting data. It was agreed "outlier" projects would be excluded to reflect more realistic impact. It was also agreed that increased access to financial services will no longer be reported as the data was of variable quality.
The Kenyan Government is taking over management of the SLEEK program and is recruiting staff with the required technical skills to manage the program. Nairobi Post will monitor the outcomes of staff recruitment as part of the transition of the program to the Kenyan Government.	Partially achieved	Two successive national elections in 2017 caused delays in the Kenyan Government's recruitment process. Australia is working with the Kenyan Government to ensure focus on sustainability with a particular emphasis on staffing.
The humanitarian program manager will continue working towards the introduction of multi-year funding for protracted crises in our focus countries in 2017-18. Creation of a locally engaged humanitarian officer at Addis Ababa Post in 2018 to improve monitoring and program management.	Partly achieved	The investment concept note for the multi-year strategy is progressing through the investment concept design process. In April 2018, the CFO approved the establishment of a locally engaged humanitarian officer in Addis Ababa. The recruitment process is complete.
The monitoring and evaluation program manager will work with desk and post officers to develop systems to support publication of future evaluations in line with the requirements of DFAT's monitoring and evaluation standards.	Not achieved	No independent evaluations were completed in 2017-18 so this activity has been deferred to 2018-19.
The monitoring and evaluation program manager will work with posts to revise and streamline the Sub-Saharan Gender Action Plan.	Achieved	A streamline approach for posts to report progress implementing their gender action plans has been implemented.
The monitoring and evaluation program manager will assess aid activities in 2017-18 to determine the extent of disability inclusive practices across the program.	Not achieved	Deferred until the release of the ODE's Strategic Evaluation into Disability Inclusive Development so its findings can inform our approach.

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 – PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS

Progress towards Performance Benchmarks in 2017-18

Aid objective	Performance Benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2017-18
Overall program objective	<i>90 per cent allocation of funding across Sub-Saharan Africa will be focused on countries in Eastern and Southern Africa</i>	Achieved	Over 90% of ODA was allocated in countries in Eastern and Southern Africa, not including DAP and ANCP as funding data is not yet available to assess geographic focus.
AIP Strategic Objective 1	<i>Australia Awards - Africa will work towards achieving gender parity in its allocation of scholarships.</i>	Achieved	In 2017-18, 48 per cent of awardees were women. ¹⁴
	<i>Proportion of alumni using awards-acquired skills and knowledge to contribute to development outcomes – 90%.</i>	Achieved	The annual survey of alumni found that 98 per cent of respondents who reported they are contributing development outcomes, attributed their contributions to awards acquired skills and knowledge.
AIP Strategic Objective 2	<i>812,200 poor women and men increase their incomes</i>	Partially achieved	The AECF RiB and ZW windows contributed to 614,777 poor women and men increasing their incomes.
	<i>812,200 poor women and men who increase their access to financial services</i>		The impact data for this benchmark was not considered strong so it will no longer be used.
AIP Strategic Objective 3	<i>670,000 vulnerable people provided with lifesaving assistance in conflict and crisis situations</i>	Achieved	The program exceeded its benchmark, supporting 1,117,125 vulnerable people in 2017.
	<i>80 per cent of partners reporting gender disaggregated data.</i>	Achieved	Eight out of nine (over 80 per cent) partners provided sex-disaggregated data. ICRC usually reports sex-disaggregated data, but in 2017 did not provide this in their annual reporting.
AIP Strategic Objective 4	<i>85 per cent of investments having a satisfactory or above score for gender equality</i>	Not Achieved	For the Sub-Saharan African program, 57 per cent aid investments received a satisfactory rating or above for gender equality through the AQC process. The three programs with below satisfactory gender results are legacy programs with end dates in 2018-19.
	<i>All investments collect, analyse and report sex-disaggregated data and have a strategy, informed by gender analysis, to improve gender equality outcomes.</i>	Not Achieved	Three legacy investments have designs that lacked gender analysis and a gender equality strategy. Despite remedial actions undertaken to improve gender analysis and collection of sex-disaggregated data these investments do not meet all the benchmark requirements.

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

¹⁴ Australia Awards Africa, 2017 Outcomes Study Report, February 2018

Performance Benchmarks for remainder of Aid Investment Plan or new Aid Investment Plan

Aid objective	Performance Benchmark	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Overall program objective	<i>90% allocation of funding across Sub-Saharan Africa will be focused on countries in Eastern and Southern Africa</i>	90%	90%	-
AIP Strategic Objective 1	<i>Australia Awards - Africa will work towards achieving gender parity in its allocation of scholarships – 50% of scholarships allocated to women.</i>	50%	50%	-
	<i>Proportion of alumni using awards-acquired skills and knowledge to contribute to development outcomes.</i>	90%	90%	-
AIP Strategic Objective 2	<i>Number of poor women and men increase their incomes</i>	812,200	883,500	-
	<i>Number of poor women and men who increase their access to financial services</i>	-	-	-
AIP Strategic Objective 3	<i>670,000 vulnerable people provided with lifesaving assistance in conflict and crisis situations</i>	670,000	670,000	-
AIP Strategic Objective 4	<i>85 percent of investments having a satisfactory or above score for gender equality</i>	85%	90%	-
	<i>All investments collect, analyse and report sex-disaggregated data and have a strategy, informed by gender analysis, to improve gender equality outcomes.</i>	100%	100%	-

Annex C - Evaluation Planning

LIST OF EVALUATIONS COMPLETED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

Investment number and name (if applicable)	Name of evaluation	Date completed	Date Evaluation report Uploaded into AidWorks	Date Management response uploaded into AidWorks	Published on website
No independent evaluation reports were completed in 2017-18	-	-	-	-	-

LIST OF PROGRAM PRIORITISED EVALUATIONS PLANNED FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Evaluation title	Investment number and name (if applicable)	Date – planned commencement (month/year)	Date – planned completion (month/year)	Purpose of evaluation	Evaluation type
Independent Mid-term Review	INL420 Australia Awards - Africa	December 2018	June 2019	The primary purpose of the independent mid-term evaluation of the Awards – Africa program is to inform the design for the next phase of the Australia Awards (2020-2024). The evaluation will also verify performance, improve existing investments, examine value for money and analyse the pilot post-doctoral fellowships project	DFAT led (includes consultants engaged by DFAT)
Independent evaluation of NGO partners	INM132 South Sudan humanitarian Assistance in 2017-18. Activity 17A153 South Sudan Famine Relief via NGOs	December 2018	January 2019	To assess partner performance and program results of the humanitarian NGO partners in South Sudan, World Vision and Oxfam.	Managing contractor led

Annex D - Aid Quality Check ratings

AQC RATINGS

AQC investment performance over the previous 12 months and where available last year's AQC ratings.

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	year on year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality
INL420 Australia Awards Africa	\$81.7 m 2015-20	2018 AQC	6	5	5	6	4	4
		2017 AQC	6	5	4	6	4	4
INI879 Zimbabwe Food Security – AECF and Regional Investment Window	\$17m 2016-19	2018 AQC	4	4	3	4	4	4
		2017 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	4
INJ532 Zimbabwe Multi-Donor Trust fund	\$26.9m 2010-19	2018 AQC	5	4	4	4	3	3
		2017 AQC	4	4	4	4	3	3
INK531 Active SLEEK Climate Change Initiative	\$13 m 2012-18	2018 AQC	5	4	4	4	5	3
		2017 AQC	5	5	4	4	5	3

HAQC ratings

Humanitarian response AQC's assess performance over the previous 12 months (ratings are not compared to previous years).

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Connectedness	Protection	Gender equality
INM130 Somalia Humanitarian Assistance	\$7m 2016-17	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
INM132 South Sudan Humanitarian Assistance	\$10m 2016-17	5	4	4	4	5	5	4
INM307 Nigeria Humanitarian Assistance	\$5 m 2016-17	6	4	4	4	4	4	3

Annex E – Performance Assessment Framework

Sub-Saharan Africa Performance Assessment Framework - Program Logic

End of program goal	To assist African people to achieve more equitable access to the benefits of economic growth and to save lives through appropriate and effective humanitarian action					
	Pillar 1: Awards	Pillar 1 Awards	Pillar 1 Awards	Pillar 2: Agriculture	Pillar 3 Humanitarian	Pillar 4: Empower women and girls
Long Term Outcome	Australia Awards enhance development of targeted African countries and build positive relations with Australia.	Targeted countries in Africa view Australia as a valued partner.	Alumni have positive ongoing links with Australia.	DFAT's support improves livelihoods and increases resilience of the poor.	African people in humanitarian need receive the most effective and efficient lifesaving support.	Key partners adopt improved approaches to gender equality.
Intermediate outcome	Alumni use their knowledge, skills and networks in sectors relevant to their training to contribute to sustainable development.	Alumni contribute to Australia's influence and standing in Africa.	Alumni use their networks to inform development practices in key sectors.	DFAT's support for key programs helps to improve agricultural capacities and access to key services.	Partners deliver appropriate humanitarian assistance.	Improved approaches to gender equality lead to improved program outcomes.
Activity output	Program participants receive good quality, relevant education, training, professional development (including gender equality, inclusiveness and good governance) and research.	Program communicates Australia Awards Alumni successes and contributions in international education, expertise and investments.	Links established between Alumni and Australian individuals, governments, businesses, communities and higher education institutions.	DFAT funds programs, which aim to enhance agricultural productivity and food security for the poor in select African countries (and regions).	Australia provides humanitarian support to African people for relief and recovery.	Australia advocates for and provides technical assistance to programs it funds to strengthen gender equality.