# 2021-22 Africa Development Program Progress Report

Reporting on Australia’s COVID-19 Development Response has been extended through to 2022-23.   
In 2022-23, Australia’s development cooperation with African nations will help to advance stability, growth and prosperity through well-targeted activities to build food security and resilience, strengthen government capacity in key sectors, empower vulnerable communities, and share knowledge in areas such as climate adaptation and renewable energy.

| Program Budget | 2021-22 Budget Estimate $m\* |
| --- | --- |
| Bilateral | 15.0 |
| Regional | 5.8 |
| Global | 29.7 |
| Other Govt. Departments | 8.8 |
| Total ODA | 59.3 |

The Africa Regional Development Program by Sector Group 2021-22 Budget Estimate
Economic Infrastructure and Services 4%
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors 23%
Governance 7%
Education 43%
Health 20%
Humanitarian 1%
Multisector and General Development Support 2%


*\*Actual expenditure is expected to be available in early 2023. Due to rounding, totals may not match the sum of components.*

***Our development program to the Africa region contributes towards achieving the following Sustainable Development Goals:***

Sustainable Development Goal 1- No Poverty
Sustainable Development Goal 2-Zero Hunger
Sustainable Development Goal 3-Good Health and Well-being
Sustainable Development Goal 4-Quality Education
Sustainable Development Goal 5-Gender Equality
Sustainable Development Goal 6-Clean water and Sanitation
Sustainable Development Goal 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth
Sustainable Development Goal 10- Reduced Inequality
Sustainable Development Goal 17- Partnerships to achieve the Goal


The 2021-22 Africa Development Program Progress Report summarises progress with implementation of the Australia – Africa COVID-19 Development Response Plan and highlights program results.

## CONTEXT

Immediately prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, many African countries were experiencing positive economic growth and making progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Other African countries continued to face major humanitarian and development challenges, including those resulting from extreme weather events, political crises and/or conflict.

While the impact of COVID-19 has varied across Africa, **across all countries, multiple waves of the pandemic placed additional demands on already strained health systems, disrupted livelihoods and supply chains, and reduced economic activity and agricultural productivity**. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), African economic growth declined from 3.2 per cent in 2019 to -1.6 per cent in 2020 before rebounding to 4.7 per cent in 2021. Meanwhile, the African Development Bank (ADB) estimates 30 million people in Africa were pushed into extreme poverty and about 22 million jobs were lost due to the impacts of COVID-19.

Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and other global pressures have led to inflation and increases in the cost of essential fuels and grain. This has exacerbated economic pressures and food insecurity. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that over the reporting period **at least 38 of Africa’s 54 countries experienced some level of food shortage, further hindering the pandemic response**. Economic growth in Africa is forecast to moderate slightly in 2022 to 3.6 per cent, largely because of inflation pressures. Economies dependent on tourism, oil exports and other extractives industries have suffered from reduced global movement and supply chain disruption – these sectors are still recovering. **The debt outlook for African countries has deteriorated**, with the share of countries assessed as high risk of debt distress by the World Bank increasing from 52.6 per cent to 60.5 per cent over the last 12 months.

## AUSTRALIA’S RESPONSE and PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

In response to COVID-19, **Australia prioritised its humanitarian and development investments in Africa to build resilience and protect economic and development gains**. Investments targeted areas where our engagement could have the greatest impact, and seize opportunities to empower African governments, institutions and local communities to drive their own recovery. Australia contributed **$10.9 million** to theInternational Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Australian Red Cross to **address food security needs in Ethiopia and Somalia**. This funding **also supported critical health and medical services, assisted survivors of sexual violence and addressed the essential needs of the most vulnerable**.

The Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) continued to make a substantial contribution to development in   
Sub-Saharan Africa by working with Australian NGOs and their local partners to respond to the social and economic impact of the pandemic, in line with *Partnerships for Recovery*. An estimated **2.5 million people in Africa benefitted from the work of 26 Australian NGOs and their local partners in 2020-21.** The ANCP provided over **$23.5 million to these NGOs to work in 18 countries across Africa** and deliver over 75 projects in sectors including eye health, food security, governance, rural development and agriculture, water health and sanitation (WASH), disability inclusion and gender equality**.** Australia, as a member of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), joined with other GPE members to help **more than 40 African partner countries improve basic and secondary education with a focus on girls**, distance learning and skills to spur economic growth.

### Health Security

Australia responded swiftly to assist African countries to manage the health impacts of COVID-19 including funding the COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC), which delivered COVID-19 vaccine doses to countries in the African region in 2021-22. Australia also provides funding to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, which provides routine vaccination support to 37 countries in Africa, protecting children against infectious diseases. Australian NGOs assisted over 360,000people to respond to COVID-19 in Africa by delivering **hygiene messaging, ensuring access to safe water, training health staff, providing soap and protective equipment, and ensuring basic food security and livelihoods.** Australian funding, estimated at around $180 million of our total global contribution to the **Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for the period 2020-2022, was directed to Africa.**

In the reporting period, Australia provided **emergency assistance to** **95,111 people in Ethiopia in response to escalating humanitarian need.** Australia contributed to WFP in efforts to reach **9.83 million people across Ethiopia with food and cash assistance, including 590,013 persons with disabilities.** Australian funding to ICRC helped make clean water and primary health care more accessible and provided survivors of sexual violence with comprehensive assistance. Thirteen Australia Assists deployees (over half of whom were female) provided program management expertise to eight UN agencies to maintain and improve the **effectiveness and efficiency of life-saving support to affected communities across** **Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Zimbabwe.**

Additional small grants activities provided a range of community-level health support, including: **access to critical medical equipment for the Harare Children’s Hospital** and **WASH facilities for children in primary school in South Africa and Zimbabwe**. Australian funded the installation of solar panels on an accommodation facility for child cancer patients and their families in South Africa and **built four mobile clinics to provide healthcare to remote communities in Zimbabwe.** In Madagascar, Australia funded a reproductive health campaign through an educational radio station and workshops for young people.

### Stability

Communities in Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Nigeria and Zambia benefited from agricultural research for development though the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).Projects promoted **agriculture productivity and regional collaboration in irrigation, agroforestry, farm mechanisation, conservation agriculture, disease mitigation and value-chain enhancement**, resulting in improved, food security and livelihoods. Australia’s support to the International Savanna Fire Management Initiative (ISFMI)in Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique has contributed to the **revitalisation of Indigenous fire management techniques** to manage vast tracts of land and increase resilience to increasingly intense climate change related wildfires.

In South Sudan, Tearfund Australia worked with communities to **improve primary education and health services, increase household food production and income, and engage in community peace-building**. Primary school enrolments increased by 39 per cent across the 25 targeted schools and the annual target of full immunisation for children under five was exceeded by eight per cent. Small grants funding provided **training for vulnerable groups in Mauritius, Comoros and Madagascar in horticulture, fishing, oil spill mapping, solar panel installation and climate smart agriculture.** In Uganda, ActionAid Australia **supported women to collectively negotiate their rights to participate and lead in justice, land rights and peace**. Evidence gathered by ActionAid Uganda under the project supported the enactment of a Regional Women Land Agenda 2021.

### Economic recovery

Through the Business Partnerships Platform (BPP), Australia has partnered with KOKO Networks in Kenya to roll out a **renewable bio-ethanol fuel solution for household cooking, replacing dirty fuel and reducing emissions**. Another BPP activity in Kenya has promoted the use of soft fruit that would otherwise be wasted, providing small holder farmers with an additional income generating opportunity. In 2021, 113 mid-to senior-level professionals from government, civil society and the private sector completed Master’s degrees in Australia under the Australia Awards Africa Program. These participants will use the **skills gained to contribute to sustainable development in their home countries** in key fields such as agriculture, extractives and public policy**.** These scholarships deepened connections between Australia and future African leaders. **Professionals from 32 countries in Africa have also participated in climate change Short Courses** on adaptation and grid integration of renewable energy.

Digital Earth Africa (DE Africa), established by Geoscience Australia, is now the world’s largest Open Data Cube and the only **Earth observation platform offering free, readily accessible, open-source data and products for the entire African continent.** During the reporting period, (DE Africa) transitioned to an Africa-led Program Management Office in South Africa, in partnership with the South African National Space Agency. DE Africa worked with a range of African partners to increase their focus on the most vulnerable, including by **assessing the impacts of climate change on agriculture**. The estimated economic benefit for Africa of unlocking the continent’s earth observation data is $2 billion. DE Africa’s range of tools and services provides **enhanced support for planning and decision making for agriculture (crops), food security and water resources.** A Ghanaian partner organisation, BigData Ghana, created a platform using the satellite data. It is being used to support industry and decision makers to estimate food production for **improved supply chain planning, analysis and tracing of areas for suitability for specific crops.** The platform is also being used as a tool to determine transportation costs to market.

Australia provided a range of small grants in the reporting period to support the economic recovery of communities. For example, **15 women survivors of domestic violence in South Africa completed a 6-month financial independence and empowerment program**, which included financial literacy, practical skills and business and career pathways. In Zimbabwe, smallholder farmers were given **access to improved livestock value chains and agricultural technologies** to strengthen their resilience to climate change and to improve agricultural productivity and food security. In Ghana, approximately **20,000 people will benefit from the construction of ten mechanized boreholes** in the Eastern region.

## Annex 1: Progress against COVID-19 development Response plan results indicators

### Health Security

| **Key Results Indicators** | **Progress/Result** |
| --- | --- |
| Number of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys provided with emergency assistance in conflict and crisis situations (target 200,000 over 2-year Plan) | Supported 47,986 women, 47,125 men, in Ethiopia with emergency assistance during conflict and displacement. |
| People provided with essential health services | Supported NGOs in Malawi, Mozambique and South Sudan to improve public health through vaccination and WASH initiatives, the establishment of a rural health centre, and provided safe drinking water for 485 poor rural households with new boreholes. 42 health centres were supported in Ethiopia. |
| Communities provided with WASH support | Supported 360,000 people in vulnerable communities, including remote communities, with improved access to clean water, handwashing facilities and sanitation. |

### Stability

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Results Indicators** | **Progress/Result** |
| Women and men receive help to increase livelihoods | Increased agricultural production and food self-sufficiency for 750 farmers in Democratic Republic of the Congo through improved farming techniques. |
| Vulnerable communities reached with new or improved social protection programs, including remote communities | Supported people in vulnerable, violence-affected and remote communities in Ethiopia with social protection programs that delivered income support, capacity building, and improved living conditions and essential food and health services. |
| Countries Australia has supported in the last 12 months with policy and technical advice on building capacity for food security (including examples of assistance provided and results achieved) | Supported 15 African countries with technical agricultural assistance to strengthen food security (Malawi; Zambia; Zimbabwe; Mozambique; Nigeria: Ethiopia; Kenya; Uganda; Rwanda; Burundi; Tanzania; South Africa; Ghana; Burkina Faso).  In Ethiopia, contributed to the national government’s action to restore degraded land. The ReGreen the Globe Pilot Project in Ethiopia established 3,892 hectares of demonstration sites for Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration.  In Nigeria, ACIAR is disseminating and monitoring the release of Pod borer-resistant Cow Pea – the main source of dietary protein in the country. |

### Economic Recovery

| **Key Results Indicators** | **Progress/Result** |
| --- | --- |
| Women and men assisted to gain recognised post-secondary qualifications (target 30 over 2-year Plan) | Supported 113 scholars to gain recognised post-secondary qualifications and develop African leaders. |
| Examples of small businesses having increased market access | Women Trading Globally built the capacity of women entrepreneurs across Africa to undertake international trade and increase market access.  In central Uganda, Australia worked to improve rural women farmers’ livelihoods through climate resilient banana and plantain production. Food crop production increased by an average 55 per cent through water harvesting, adoption of bio-fertilisers and other soil improvement techniques, as well as seed saving. |
| Examples of African Government usage of Digital Earth Africa products to inform policy and/or practice | Ghana's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Ghana Statistics Service (GSS) used satellite data to better understand the health of the Apamprama reserve's ecosystem and identify factors that were adversely affecting the environment such as illegal mining.[[1]](#footnote-1) |

**Annex 2: Investment Performance ratings**

| **Investment Details** | **Year** | **Effectiveness** | **Efficiency** | **Gender Equality** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Digital Earth Africa Phase II** | 2022 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Investment duration: 2019-23; Budget: $10m | 2021 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| **Australia Awards - Africa 2015-2020** | 2022 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Investment duration: 2015-22; Budget: $65m | 2021 | 5 | 4 | 5 |

**Definitions of rating scale**:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all areas.   
5 = Good; satisfies criteria in almost all 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 and/or fails in at least one major area.  
2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in major areas.  
1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major area

1. [Digital Earth Africa - Detecting landscape change and unregulated mining | Digital Earth Africa](https://www.digitalearthafrica.org/media-center/blog/digital-earth-africa-detecting-landscape-change-and-unregulated-mining) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)