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Review of Australia's Relationship with the Countries of Africa

Name: Mr Marc Purcell
Executive Director

Organisation: Australian Council for International Devleopment

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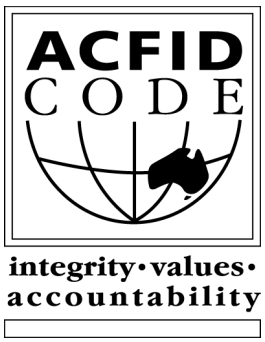

Inquiry into Australia's Relationship with the Countries of Africa

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Submission to the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

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14 Napier Close
Deakin ACT 2600
Phone: +61 2 6285 1816
Fax: +61 2 6285 1720
Contact: Zoë Tiller

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1. Introduction

The Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) welcomes the opportunity to make this submission to the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade (the Committee) regarding the Inquiry into Australia's Relationship with the Countries of Africa (the Inquiry). ACFID's submission to the Committee primarily responds to the subject of development assistance co-operation and capacity building with the countries of Africa.

ACFID is the national association of Australian non-government organisations (NGOs) working in the field of international aid and development. ACFID has seventy-one members operating in more than one hundred developing countries. ACFID members' expenditure is over one billion dollars a year, with over $800 million raised via the Australian public in the 2007-2008 financial year.

Since 1965, ACFID has assisted the Australian aid and development sector to promote sustainable human development so that people can enjoy the full range of human rights, fulfill their basic needs free from poverty and live in dignity. As the peak council for the aid and development sector in Australia, ACFID represents the experience and expertise of Australian civil society organisations working in partnership with local organisations in development activities around the world. Australian NGOs have long standing connections with the countries of Africa.

This submission has been prepared with input from members of the ACFID Africa Working Group (the Africa Working Group). The Working Group consists of around 30 Australian NGOs with particular expertise and experience in Africa, which shares information among members, assists in the development of policy positions, and engages in consultations with AusAID and other organizations on matters pertaining to the group's interests.

In 2008, almost 35% of funds donated by the Australian community to Australian NGOs were directed to programs in a range of countries in Africa. In 2007-2008, the Australian community provided over $280 million to NGO programs in Africa.[1] This clearly shows the NGO face of Australian assistance to Africa and the Australian public support for development activities in Africa. ACFID member agencies supported development programs in 39 countries in Africa. By way of contrast, since 2002, around 3 per cent of Australia's total annual Official Development Assistance (ODA) went to Africa, representing $163.9 million in 2009-2010.

Refer to the attachments for a list of the large range of NGOs, countries and development projects supported as well as case studies.

2. Development in Africa

African growth and development is changing. Prior to the Global Financial Crisis, much of Africa's estimated 5.5% economic growth in 2006 was attributed to China's rapidly growing demand for African commodities. Trade between China and Africa surpassed $52 billion in the first nine months of 2007 and is expected to top $70 billion by the end of the year. By the end of 2010, China-Africa trade is scheduled to total over $100 billion.

[1] The total funds provided by the Australian community to Australian NGOs was $812,187,129, according to consolidated data from ACFID member organisations' annual reports.

Despite this growth as a result of Chinese Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in many countries across the continent, according to the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals Report of 2009, the countries of Africa are tracking poorly on achieving the MDGs. In particular, the countries in sub-Saharan Africa have under performed expectations in the improvement of health conditions, reducing hunger and ensuring environmental sustainability.

ACFID's members are concerned by the lack of progress made in many of the countries of Africa towards the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the high levels of child and maternal mortality and the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

The highest levels of child mortality are found in sub-Saharan Africa, where in 2007 close to one in seven children died before their fifth birthday. This has resulted in an increase in the absolute number of under-five deaths from 4.2 million in 1990 to 4.6 million in 2007.[2]

Every year, 536,000 women die as a result of complications during pregnancy, childbirth or in the six weeks following delivery. Half of all maternal deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa. The risks are higher for both mother and child when pregnancy occurs at too young an age.[3]

Two thirds of those living with HIV are in sub-Saharan Africa, most of whom are women.[4] The absolute number of people living with HIV is still increasing in that region and AIDS-related illnesses remain the leading cause of death.

Africa is the only region in the world where per capita food production has fallen in the last 30 years. Drought frequency in the Horn of Africa, for example, is now believed to be three out of every four years; previously drought was experienced roughly once a decade.

Some 23 million people across the Horn of Africa are threatened with severe hunger following consecutive years of drought, leaving them in need of emergency food aid.

3. Recommendations

ACFID recommends that the Australian Government adapt its approach to development as follows.

1. Concentrate development assistance in Africa to a limited number of countries that are in most need of additional resources, and also where Australian NGOs and the government have comparative advantage and demonstrated quality programmes;

> The following countries in Eastern and Southern Africa should be prioritised: Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

2. Increase the amount of aid channelled through civil society organisations in Africa, as well as those in Australia (recent increased funding to Australian NGOs is acknowledged);

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[2] UN, The Millennium Goals Report 2009.
[3] UN, The Millennium Goals Report 2009.
[4] UN, The Millennium Goals Report 2009.

3. Ensure that it promotes development programs with the Australian NGO sector, which is already engaged with their African NGO partners as well as working with African Community Based Organisations directly;

4. Increase the 2015-16 aid commitment from 0.5% to 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) with a large part of this increase utilised to address extreme poverty in those countries of Africa that are currently under resourced;

5. Improve the predictability of aid (as agreed to in the Paris Declaration[5]) by providing:

a) full information on annual commitments and actual disbursements that the countries of Africa are in a position to accurately record all aid flows in their budget estimates and their accounting systems; and

b) regular information on their rolling three to five-year forward expenditure and/or implementation plans, with at least indicative resource allocations.

6. In line with the Accra Agenda for Action[6], ensure the development and sharing of transparent plans in order to fulfil its commitment to the Paris Declaration, using country systems in all forms of development assistance;

7. Focus scholarships on inter-Africa exchanges and African based educational opportunities, with a greater focus on retaining local and nationally educated citizens;

8. Not invest excessive resources in technical assistance programs in Africa;

9. Promote Australian identity via support of Australian NGOs rather than overly favouring channelling taxpayer funds through bilateral arrangements and multilateral institutions;

10. Utilise Australian comparative advantage in the following proven NGO approaches in Africa:

a) multi-sector approaches: an effective approach at the community level involves a multi-sectoral response, which addresses both practical and strategic needs of the women, men and children who are living in poverty and experience marginalisation and discrimination. This should encompass HIV prevention, care and mitigation of impact; support for sustainable livelihoods, rights of women, children and other marginalised groups (such as the poorest, people living with HIV and AIDS, youth); civil society strengthening and disaster risk reduction.

b) Sustainable Livelihoods including food security, Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change, emergency responses and protection;

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[5] The Paris Declaration, endorsed on 2 March 2005 at the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) meeting, commits adhering donors, including Australia, and developing countries to improving the distribution and management of aid in order to increase its effectiveness. Over one hundred Ministers, Heads of Agencies and other Senior Officials committed their countries and organisations to continue to increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators.

[6] The statement by the Australian Government delegation, made in Accra in September 2008, confirmed an overarching commitment to the Accra Agenda for Action reforms.

c) HIV and AIDS prevention, care, mitigation and support (with a strong focus on youth), broader community health (including Maternal Child Health) and technical and institutional capacity development of civil society;

d) women and children's rights, gender equality, rights of other groups who are marginalised or have their rights violated through development, by strengthening engagement with civil society, promoting good governance, capacity building of duty bearers and protection of human rights and rights in national law;

e) child survival, participation in decisions that affect them and child protection through capacity building of various stakeholders;

11. Retain a distinct emphasis on HIV and AIDS in the forthcoming AusAID framework for Africa;

12. Replicate eye care interventions that draw on the success of the Australian Blindness Initiative in the Asia and Pacific regions;

13. Build a stronger focus on women's and girls' rights incorporated into the Australian Government's development approach;

14. Bilateral relations and development assistance cooperation to Africa should increase its focus on adaptation to the impacts of climate change;

15. Develop a policy to better address chronic crises as part of AusAID's Humanitarian Action Plan;

16. Strengthen resourcing and commitment to the protection of civilians in high-risk areas of Africa, including the Sudan, and

17. Contribute to international efforts towards:

a) ensuring any multilateral trade agreement (emerging from renewed World Trade Organisation Doha Development Round negotiations) meets the human development needs of poor countries and delivers global economic growth that is equitable and sustainable;

b) maintaining pressure on rich countries such as the United States, Japan and also the European Union, to significantly reduce or eliminate agricultural subsidies, and

c) acknowledge the limitations of certain developing countries in Africa to opening their agricultural markets in ways that undermine their food security, rural development and the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people.

4. The Scale and Geographical Focus of ACFID members in Africa

Australian NGOs have traditionally been key development partners for Australian development assistance to Africa. More than half of member agencies actively work in various areas.

The Australian community provides considerable support to Australian NGOs for development programs in Africa. Each year, ACFID receives reports from member organizations on their development funding and produces a consolidated report. This report

shows, in dollar terms, the top ten countries who received funding through ACFID members (refer to the table below).

Refer to the attachments for a list of the large range of NGOs, countries and development projects supported as well as case studies.

In 2008, almost 35% of funds donated by the Australian community to Australian NGOs were directed to programs in a range of countries in Africa, representing over $280 million. This clearly shows the NGO face of Australian assistance to Africa and the Australian public support for development activities in Africa. By way of contrast, since 2002, around 3 per cent of Australia's total annual Official Development Assistance (ODA) went to Africa, representing $163.9 million in 2009-10.

5. Future Geographical Focus

Members of the Working Group have identified a number of countries where AusAID funding, through the forthcoming Africa Framework for development assistance, would be welcomed. The following countries in Eastern and Southern Africa were prioritised: Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Other countries our agencies mentioned were: Ethiopia, Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda. Members were also concerned by the impacts of displaced people from Somalia and Darfur through cross border activities. Some agencies were interested in the possibilities of funding being provided to countries in West Africa.

Recommendation 1
ACFID recommends concentrating development assistance in Africa to a limited number of countries that are in most need of additional resources, and also where Australian NGOs and the government have comparative advantage and demonstrated quality programmes.

Table 1. Top ten countries for funding by Australian NGOs 2007-8[7].

	Country	**Funding from ANGOs in 2007 and 2008 – A$**
1.	Ethiopia	$ 12.72 m
2.	Kenya	$ 12.04 m
3.	Uganda	$ 10.71 m
4.	Sudan	$ 8.50 m
5.	Zambia	$ 7.62 m
6.	Zimbabwe	$ 7.54 m
7.	Tanzania	$ 7.39
8.	Mozambique	$5.76 m

[7] This data is derived from an optional, but more detailed section of ACFID's annual statistical survey of member agencies and signatories to the Code of Conduct. As providing this information is optional - 55% of members responded - it is not comprehensive.

	Country	Funding from ANGOs in 2007 and 2008 – A$
9.	Malawi	$5.69 m
10.	South Africa	$5.13 m

6. Benefits of Working with Australian NGOs in Africa

Supporting a robust NGO program will give depth, greater reach and a stronger Australian identity to Australia's presence in Africa.

Australian NGOs work directly with local organisations and communities strengthening capacity to address development needs and engage with government duty bearers. This is not only effective in ensuring sustained change at the community level but provides an environment in which localised government can implement pro-poor policies. With the increasing emphasis on decentralisation, civil society needs to have the capacity to engage with government; the work that NGOs do to create environments in which the most marginalised and vulnerable have a voice is critical.

NGOs have achieved much in the recent past working in Africa (with both AusAID and Australian public finding). This is evident in the recent evaluations of the AusAID-funded Australian Partnerships with African Communities (APAC) NGO programs, which also offer significant opportunities for scaling up.

For example, the "Beyond Basic Needs" paper produced by the UK's prestigious Overseas Development Institute (ODI) as part of AusAID's research papers under APAC, looked at the approach taken by the Australian NGOs involved with the APAC Program. The paper states that "*development programs work best when they reflect the local reality and respond to both rights violations and a lack of access to services*" and notes a number of strengths of Australian NGOs approaches including:

- high levels of participation and responsibility;
- breaking barriers that impede access to services;
- seeking legitimacy; targeting and working with unconventional partners;
- standard and innovative ways of measuring change, and
- the significant involvement of the community to allow for sustainability.

It is through long-standing involvement of NGOs with the communities in which we work that we are able to achieve these levels of understanding and participation at the community level. NGOs contribute to building relationships between the state and citizens by fostering demand for good governance, which can have a greater impact on building effective governance than direct donor support for state institutions.

Recommendation 2
In line with the OECD Development Advisory Committee Peer Review of Australia 2009, we suggest that Australia should increase the amount of aid channelled through civil society organisations in Africa, as well as Australia (recent increased funding to Australian NGOs is acknowledged).

Recommendation 3
We recommend that the Australian Government ensure that it promotes development programs that engage with the Australian NGO sector who are already working closely with their African NGO partners as well as African Community Based Organisatons directly. We would argue that fostering these relationships is valuable in raising Australia's visibility and profile in the region. We understand the requirement for a high political profile for Australian

aid, but we would like the framework to use a range of strategies, including direct engagement at the NGO level.

Table 2. Value adding of ANGO approaches to development in Africa

NGO approaches	Value of ANGO approaches
Rights based approaches	Many NGO approaches focus on community development and strengthening civil society from community to national levels, to improve governance and increase the responsiveness of government structures and policies to citizens. Many NGOs take rights based approaches to development programs applicable to a range of sectors. This involves working with citizens and community groups to improve understanding of rights (human rights and/or rights in national law) and structures for assistance for protection/redress. This work does not appear to be included in the current draft AusAID framework (or narrow view of the MDGs). A focus on work with communities and with other stakeholders including governments to promote and protect the rights of the poorest and most marginalised groups is a key focus of NGO approaches, which is important to recognise as an area of special expertise, where multilateral, bilateral and managing agent delivery mechanisms may not apply.
Focus on the poorest in rural areas	NGOs work mostly in rural areas where often the poorest and most disadvantaged are located, where most food production happens (MDG 1).
Integrated community development approach	Combining an integrated community development approach with capacity building and advocacy has been an effective way to enable men and women to realise their rights to livelihoods.
Collaboration, linkages, and dialogue for greater responsiveness to change	Our strength lies in part in our continuing dedication to working collaboratively with our partners, allies and other stakeholders to affect changes at local, national and international levels. We have expertise in brokering relationships and facilitating dialogue, which means we are well equipped to respond to new challenges and ever changing political and social environments.
Cause and Effect - going beyond just the effects of poverty	NGO programs facilitate poverty alleviation activities, which address the underlying causes of poverty over and above meeting the immediate needs of people. We put a strong emphasis on capacity building of partners and working with networks of CSOs and churches to address root causes of poverty. This often includes advocacy to tackle the root causes of poverty and injustice, which are often political in nature.

NGO approaches	Value of ANGO approaches
Bottom up approaches, Inclusive Development and Appropriate Technologies	NGOs are in a better position to facilitate bottom-up approaches to development. Working within communities ensures that the most vulnerable and marginalised are not ignored or excluded, and solutions often use simple technologies that can be easily accessible and maintained.
Integrated and participatory approaches	Participation of women, children and other groups who are marginalised is key to much NGO work.
Enhancing government policy and service delivery through experience of work at the community level	Multilateral and bilateral programs work within government policy and government priorities whereas NGO programs can complement policy, provide assistance targeting other needs identified by communities and use this to influence policy development sensitive to the needs of the poor.
Responsive to local needs and connectedness to communities	NGOs can also be more responsive to local needs and adjust models in the light of different contexts. The staff of many NGOs are already known and engaged in the local community.
Committed partnerships with local civil society groups and organisations	ANGOs have long-established partnerships at grass roots levels.
Engagement at multiple levels with wide range of stakeholders	ANGOs work with a wide range of stakeholders including communities, local and central governments, UN agencies and other development agencies.
Impact at the community level	NGOs emphasise different systems/methodologies for achieving impact at the community level – with an emphasis on participatory methodologies that larger, bilateral and multilateral agencies might struggle to implement.
High level of accountability	ANGOs provide a high level of accountability to our partners and are working to improve this via ACFID in 2010.

7. Australia's Official Development Cooperation Program in Africa

Australian NGOs working in international development are very supportive of Australia's recent and renewed engagement with the countries of Africa. As noted by the Foreign Minister on 29 January 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Australia 'wants to be part of Africa's future in ways where our expertise and experience can make a unique and positive

contribution'[8]. ACFID welcomes the Foreign Minister's emphasis on accelerating progress towards the MDGs and addressing peace and security challenges.

ACFID welcomes the increase in development assistance to the continent from $116.4 million in 2008/09 to $163.9 million in 2009/10.

ACFID welcomes the opening of AusAID posts in Ghana, Ethiopia, and plans for others.

ACFID sees it as critical that the countries of Africa continue to benefit from the commitment to scale up Australia's aid program to 0.5 per cent of GNI by 2015-16. However, current global Official Development Assistance (ODA) will not be sufficient to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Recommendation 4
ACFID recommends that the Australian Government increase its 2015 aid commitment from 0.5 to 0.7 per cent of GNI with a large part of this increase utilised to address extreme poverty in those countries of Africa that are currently under resourced.

ACFID acknowledges that the political support base for growth in aid spending hinges on perceptions of community attitudes about budget priorities, particularly in light of the recent global financial crisis. Australian NGOs play an important role in fostering increased understanding and support in Australia for development in Africa. The Make Poverty History campaign and Micah Challenge initiatives have been key to harnessing and broadening engagement by the Australian community on development issues.

The Paris Declaration, endorsed on 2 March 2005 at the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) meeting, commits adhering donors - including Australia - and developing countries to improving the distribution and management of aid in order to increase its effectiveness[9]. Through the Paris Declaration, Australia agreed that greater predictability in the provision of aid flows is needed to enable developing countries to effectively plan and manage their development programmes over the short and medium term. The Overseas

[8] Available at www.foreignminister.gov.au/speeches/2009/090129_african_union.html last accessed 26.03.09

[9] The Paris Declaration contains five key principles that target donors and partner countries in order to improve the effectiveness of aid, including: partner country ownership of development implementation; donor alignment with partner country development strategies; harmonisation of donor development approaches and activities; managing for better results through national development strategies and performance frameworks; mutual accountability between partners and donors.

A significant component of the Paris Declaration is the inclusion of indicators and measurable targets for development effectiveness against these five reinforcing principles. The Paris Declaration remains an important initiative for the reform of development practices for its emphasis on the establishment of partnerships between donors and developing countries, developing country ownership of the development process, as well as mutual accountability for improved development results. Over one hundred Ministers, Heads of Agencies and other Senior Officials committed their countries and organisations to continue to increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators.
http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html

Development Institute has demonstrated the crucial role greater aid transparency plays in ensuring effectiveness[10].

Recommendation 5
In respect to the Paris Declaration, ACFID recommends Australia provide the following in a timely manner to improve the predictability of aid:

a) full information on annual commitments and actual disbursements so that the countries of Africa are in a position to accurately record all aid flows in their budget estimates and their accounting systems, and

b) regular information on their rolling three- to five-year forward expenditure and/or implementation plans, with at least indicative resource allocations.

Australia should also work with the countries of Africa at the international level on ways to further improve the medium term predictability of aid, including by developing tools to measure it.

ACFID has welcomed the government's initiative of the Pacific Partnerships for Development and, over time, lessons learnt from this positive approach should inform the approach to development programming in Africa. In line with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Action Agenda (AAA), ACFID urges that all bilateral aid be delivered through partnerships with recipient governments and communities, with a strong focus on mutual accountability.

The Accra Agenda for Action is an international agreement that aims to highlight the need for specific reforms in the aid sector to achieve improved aid effectiveness and is designed to complement the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.[11] The statement by the Australian Government delegation, made in Accra in September 2008, confirmed an overarching commitment to the AAA reforms.

Recommendation 6
In line with the AAA requirement for clear plans and long-term commitments, ACFID recommends Australia ensure the development and sharing of transparent plans for undertaking their Paris commitments; using country systems in all forms of development assistance**.**

8. AusAID's draft Framework 2009-2016

The forthcoming Framework aims to contribute to alleviating poverty and to reaching the poor and vulnerable who are being left out of mainstream development.

[10] Sam Moon and Tim Williamson "Greater aid transparency: crucial for aid effectiveness", Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Project Briefing No 35 January 2010

[11] The AAA highlights three key areas where progress is required to ensure continued improvements in aid reform, including: strengthening developing country ownership of development; more effective and inclusive partnerships for development; delivering and accounting for development results.

Table 3. AusAID Africa Framework

Proposed AusAID Framework for Development Assistance to Africa 2009-2016			
Support for MDGs in key sectors Builds on work in southern and eastern Africa Delivered in partnership with others Multi-year funding for agreed and defined programs	MDG 1: Food Security and Agriculture Key Partners: African Union's CAADP and associated institutions[12]	MDG 4 & 5: Maternal and Child Health Key Partners: UNICEF UNFPA[13] Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital	MDG 7: Water and Sanitation Key Partners: World Bank African Development Bank
Capacity building and other cross-sectoral support Continent-wide May be delivered by Australia or in partnership with others Flexible and responsive funding to emerging issues Prioritises, but is not limited to, the key MDG sectors above	Building Capacity of African Partners (e.g. scholarships, technical assistance)		

At the time of consultations between AusAID and ACFID regarding the Framework, in mid-2009, it appeared overall that the Framework could benefit from a political, social and economic context analysis. It would be helpful to include a contextual overview of development issues and progress (or lack of it) in relation to pan-African issues, other disparities and progress towards each of the MDGs in sub-Saharan Africa. This would normally be undertaken for country assistance frameworks and strategies too. Increased attention to the complexities of development challenges and uneven progress towards achieving the MDGs in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) would be helpful in informing the further development of the draft Framework. Consideration of the key policy drivers and pan-African institutions including the African Union, Southern African Development Community (SADC) and New Economic Partnerships for Development (NEPAD) and how AusAID proposes to work with these institutions would be worthwhile.

ACFID would like to see the interconnectedness of many development issues, which make people vulnerable to poverty, better articulated in the Framework. Such a Framework also needs to reflect the Paris Declaration, refer to human rights, transparency and accountability.

The four MDGs identified by AusAID as a basis for the Framework are important but the ACFID Africa Working Group believes that these alone are too narrow, as the MDGS are

[12] CAADP is the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, managed by the African Union's New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). Associated institutions include the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, the African Agricultural Markets Program, West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research, and Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa.
[13] UNFPA is the United Nations Population Fund.

really an important global communication tool (which ACFID strongly supports), but not necessarily a basis for aid programming in complex environments on their own. It is unclear whether it is intended that the MDG targets are the focus, or whether the MDGs are being used as a shorthand description for the broader sector of which the MDG target is one part.

ACFID suggests that additional sectoral areas where Australian NGOs have programs and expertise are: HIV and AIDS, active citizenship and civil society building, gender and rights, security and peace building, climate change and youth. Unlike some of the areas proposed for expansion, NGO programs in Africa have been comprehensively evaluated and NGOs go through a rigorous accreditation process with AusAID to be eligible for government funding.

Prospects for increased funding to NGO work in Africa

While ACFID welcomes AusAID's intention to provide funding for a further five year program – Australian Partnerships with African Communities (APAC) 2 – for Australian NGOs work in Africa, it appears that AusAID intends to maintain the program at the same level, in terms of the number of NGOs likely to be selected for funding – five to six NGOs have tentatively been discussed. Such a small number would be a fraction of the 39 organisations that are already working with partners in Africa, and may exclude medium sized organisations or those that are sectorally focused. This small figure stands in contrast to the substantially larger number of NGOs supporting development programs in Africa through community raised funds, and the potential to expand this further with increased government resourcing.

As APAC is the only substantial, dedicated funding for Australian NGOs working in Africa, and given it operates on a five year funding cycle, NGOs would like to see the number of organisations supported via APAC 2 increase significantly from 5- 6 to at least around 15-20. ACFID supports the proposed focus of APAC 2 on child health, maternal health, water and sanitation and food security but would like to see a clear and strong focus provided for work in the area of HIV and AIDS in Africa.

APAC 1 was the first AusAID NGO Cooperation Agreement, which provided funding to seven Australian NGOs to support development in seven countries in Southern and Eastern Africa. The $60 million program (which covered the period from 2004 to June 2010) provided long term more flexible funding to Australian NGOs and their partners to implement programs addressing HIV and communicable diseases, livelihood and food security and water and sanitation. Australian NGOs commissioned independent evaluations of their programs in 2009 and a further AusAID review undertaken in August 2009 identified significant achievements and strengths of the programs. As the review noted:

> *"APAC has achieved significant and lasting outcomes. The capacity of partners has been developed including in-country offices of the International NGO and local Civil Society Organisations (of various sizes) and district and local government. Partners report that they now have stronger internal systems (such as financial management and governance), stronger relationships with governments and communities, and are delivering better quality services to more people.*
>
> *APAC has increased national partners' and community knowledge of HIV prevention, treatment and care; opportunities and means to enhance livelihoods; and the rights of women, children, and People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA). Communities' attitudes have changed with reducing stereotyping of gender roles and more inclusive development. Examples of practice changes included establishing child-friendly environments in homes and schools; increasing realistion of women's inheritance rights; reduced stigma and discrimination against PLWHA; reduced domestic violence and community conflict; and many communities now planning and leading their own development and demanding services from government.*

The program has contributed towards improvements in health through provision of water and sanitation, home based care, and adherence to Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART). Increased food security and enhanced nutrition have been achieved through introduction of small-scale irrigation, seed banks, food stores, solar dryers, and herbal gardens. Income security has been increased through income generation activities, village savings and loans, and support for increased crop and livestock production and diversification.""

Review of Australian partnerships with African Communities, Final Report, 13 September 2009. Catherine Bennet, Jessica Kenway, Gilbert Kamanga, John Morley.

9. Scholarships

It is noteworthy that the proposed increased official development assistance program to Africa will primarily be delivered through government and regional organisations and includes:

a) a scholarship program providing one thousand scholarships negotiated with partner governments. This is in spite of the lack of evidence demonstrating the effectiveness of scholarship programs, as noted by AusAID's office of Development Effectiveness Annual Review, 2007), and

b) a technical assistance facility providing assistance to governments.

ACFID has questions about the delivery organisations and forms of assistance, particularly the scholarship and technical assistance fund components proposed and funding for multilateral organisations. AusAID's Annual Review of Development Effectiveness (ARDE) 2007 noted that "reliable information is not available on some significant non-country programs", including funding to multilateral organisations and the Australian Development Scholarship Program. It noted that "to date no systematic approach has been taken to assessing post-award effects", and cites a study undertaken for the scholarship program in Vietnam between 1998 and 2005 which found that nearly 25% of graduates from this period were either living overseas or were untraceable (pp 27-28).

There are many ways of building the capacity of partners besides offering sponsorship; for example, local training within the country. There are good courses at reputable universities in Africa, which would mean that learning was more appropriate for the local context. ACFID understands that a scoping study is to be undertaken on the proposed scholarship program and would welcome the Committee's scrutiny of this in relation to Africa.

The Paris Declaration emphasises the importance of civil society's participation in producing and implementing the development plans and strategies of partner countries. Bilateral assistance has a particular responsibility to promote supportive framework conditions and concrete involvement of civil society organisations. It is noteworthy that the Danish cooperation program has a civil society strategy that recognises the contribution of Danish CSOs and Danish cooperation with CSOs in developing countries as part of the Danish bilateral development cooperation. These aspects need to be considered in relation to the proposed new technical assistance facility and the scholarships program, both of which are understood to be directed towards government agencies and personnel.

Recommendation 7
ACFID recommends that scholarships are focused on inter-Africa exchanges and African based educational opportunities, with a greater focus on retaining local and nationally educated citizens.

10. Technical Assistance and Funding to Multilaterals

AusAID's Annual Review of Development Effectiveness (ARDE) 2007 also raises questions about the effectiveness of technical assistance as a means of building capacity. It refers to a 2006 UK Department for International Development (DFID) evaluation of its technical assistance to economic management in sub-Saharan Africa, which found *"the overall impact on capacity development to date has been limited and significant concerns about sustainability remain"* (ARDE 2007, p 32).

The recent Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) review of AusAID noted: *"The value of technical assistance is much debated. Some argue that donors provide too much technical assistance, that technical advisers are too easily and often ignored, that capacity building is often an elusive goal, and that the provision of advisers can 'suck out' capacity, rather than build it."*
"The OECD calculated that use of technical assistance grew from 37 per cent of Australian ODA in 1999 to 46 per cent in 2003. A recent AusAID survey suggests technical assistance spending remains at a similar level. Australia uses a high amount of technical assistance to deliver aid compared to other donors, at around twice the average proportion of technical assistance of other OECD countries." [14]

An AusAID evaluation of technical assistance, cited in the ANAO report states: "many programs are unclear about how technical assistance can best contribute to capacity development". Technical assistance is still seen as the default position—the first solution to considered—although there is much questioning about alternatives.

Recommendation 8
ACFID feels that simply providing technical expertise at a national level around the provision of services – whatever the sector - will not necessarily translate into changes at the community level. ACFID recommends not overly investing in technical assistance programs in Africa. Australian NGOs are well placed to deliver quality programs at this level and have a track record of success, working with the most vulnerable and with government and other agencies in many sectors including those highlighted as priorities by AusAID.

In addition, it is not clear how the current approach of directing the majority of AusAID funds through multilateral and bilateral organisations such as DFID (for example in Zimbabwe) is capitalising on achievements to date or building a distinct Australian identity. NGOs who have received funding from DFID recently in Zimbabwe are unaware that this funding came from AusAID.

Recommendation 9
To increase Australia's direct contribution towards achieving the MDGs, and to promote the Australian identity of development programs, the new Australian Government Development Framework for Africa should prioritise increased engagement with, and support of Australian NGOs, rather than overly favouring channelling taxpayer funds through bilateral arrangements and multilateral institutions.

With the global financial crisis, it has become increasingly difficult for Australian NGOs to source funding from other bilateral and multilateral donors. Donor funds have been eroded resulting in the suspension of funding rounds to sustain current commitments. Therefore,

[14] The Auditor - General Audit Report No.15 2009–10 Performance Audit, "AusAID's Management of the Expanding Australian Aid Program", pp.85-6

Australian NGOs propose that in the current financial climate, funding to bilateral donors such as DFID be reduced given DFID has significant resources beyond Australian support.

11. Priority Sectors & Approaches

Recommendation 10
ACFID recommends that the Australian Government utilise the comparative advantage of Australian NGOs in the following proven approaches in Africa:

Table 4. ACFID Priority Sectors & Approaches

An effective approach at community level involves a multi-sectoral response, which addresses both practical and strategic needs of the women, men and children who are living in poverty and experience marginalisation and discrimination. This should encompass HIV prevention, care and mitigation of impact; support for sustainable livelihoods, rights of women, children and other marginalised groups (such as the poorest, people living with HIV and AIDS, youth etc); civil society strengthening, disaster risk reduction.
Sustainable Livelihoods including food security, Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change, emergency responses and protection.
HIV and AIDS prevention, care, mitigation and support (with a strong focus on youth), broader community health (including MCH) and technical and institutional capacity development of civil society.
Women and children's rights, gender equality, rights of other groups who are marginalised or have their rights violated through development, by strengthening engagement with civil society, promoting good governance, capacity building of duty bearers and protection of human rights and rights in national law.
Child survival, development, participation in decisions that affect them and child protection through capacity building of various stakeholders.

12. Specific Sectors

HEALTH, HIV & AIDS, AVOIDABLE BLINDNESS, WATER AND SANITATION

ACFID welcomes the significant increase to health expenditure in the 2009/10 Aid Budget, and recommends that Australia's engagement with the countries of Africa include partnership arrangements to strengthen and finance national health systems to improve the quality of life of Africa's people.[15]

HIV prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa remains far higher than anywhere else in the world, and the absolute number of people living with HIV is still increasing. The HIV epidemic has a "long wave" effect, with significant impacts on population and household structures, ability of households to provide for themselves and effects on community structures and government capacity to provide basic services. As highlighted by the Report of the Commission on HIV/AIDS and Governance in Africa (UN Economic Commission for Africa, 2008), despite some modest successes, serious challenges still remain for Africa and a response to HIV/AIDS must be at the centre of development strategies.

[15] Please refer to the Recommendations of the MDG Africa Steering Group, June 2008 available via: www.mdgafrica.org.

AusAID has given HIV and AIDS prominence in previous Africa Strategies and Africa regional NGO funding mechanisms (APAC and the previous AusAID Africa NGO program). This invaluable support has shaped the programming and expertise of Australian NGOs and this significant investment should continue to be capitalised upon.

Recommendation 11
ACFID recommends retaining a distinct emphasis on HIV and AIDS in the forthcoming AusAID framework for Africa.

In relation to Water and Sanitation, ACFID emphasises the importance of a strong focus on sanitation and hygiene, as this is where significant problems lie. The sanitation MDG in sub-Saharan Africa is not likely to be met until next century; priority should be on improving services for those currently unserved such as in rural areas and informal urban settlements; the benefits of school sanitation facilities for girls and children with disabilities.

Preventable Blindness: Australian NGOs highlight documented evidence of a positive correlation between under-five mortality rates and childhood blindness in Africa[16]. Programs to address this are being implemented by Australian NGOs through their blindness prevention work.

Recommendation 12
In Africa, there are 33.2 million visually impaired people, of whom 8.1 million are legally blind[17], mostly women and girls. As blindness prevention is a particularly cost-effective intervention that not only addresses health care gaps but also contributes to poverty alleviation, ACFID recommends that eye care interventions be considered as a health area that needs attention. This will build on the success of the Australian Blindness Initiative in the Asia and Pacific regions contribute to the disability agenda and will leverage leadership in this area.

GENDER

Recommendation 13
ACFID believes that there needs to be stronger focus on women's and girls' rights incorporated into the Australian Government's development approach.

MDG 3 on gender equality has important but narrowly defined targets. There are many other aspects relating to gender equality which impact on development across communities and countries in Africa. It would be appropriate for AusAID to include gender equality as a specific focus of the Africa Framework, recognising the significant gender disparities in the region and the effect of these on development benefits. This is in line with the recognition in AusAID's Annual Review of Development Effectiveness 2007 (page 34) that gender inequality stands in the way of just about every objective that faces the Australian aid program.

[16] Gilbert, Anderton, Dandona, and Foster, 1999
[17] International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness, 2009

FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Africa is the only region in the world where per capita food production has fallen in the last thirty years.[18] Key reasons for this decline include multi-year persistent droughts, failures of seasonal rains, crop failure, livestock deaths and rising food prices. Drought frequency in the Horn of Africa, for example, is now believed to be three out of every four years; previously drought used to be roughly once a decade.

Some 23 million people across the Horn of Africa are threatened with severe hunger following consecutive years of drought, leaving them in need of emergency food aid. In a region where pastoralism and small-scale subsistence farming is the mainstay of the majority of the population, the impact of climate change has dramatic consequences.

ACFID welcomes Australia's support to African countries in their effort to enhance food security through the African Union and New Partnerships for African Development (NEPAD), as noted by the Foreign Minister in January 2009.[19]

Australian agricultural expertise in a range of climatic conditions puts Australia in a strong position to augment local expertise of farmers to face the growing food crisis by lifting agricultural productivity, raising farmers' incomes, and improving access to global markets (see section below on trade). The allocation of resources should be coordinated but largely provided directly to those organisations with the capacity to deliver services on the ground.

Recommendation 14
ACFID recommends that Australia's bilateral relations and development assistance cooperation to Africa should increase its focus on adaptation to the impact of climate change.

CHRONIC EMERGENCIES AND CONFLICT

While news of major humanitarian emergencies and spikes in conflict often dominate headlines, the plight of millions of people in Africa who have been displaced for years and sometimes decades, remains a low-profile but high-risk situation with serious humanitarian and security implications. The root causes of long-standing population displacement stem from the very states whose instability engenders chronic regional insecurity. Chronic emergency situations result from, and are perpetuated by a convergence of complex historical, socio-political and economic factors.[20]

Trapped in these perpetual situations, refugees cannot return home because of continuing violence or persecution, while facing significant restrictions on their rights in places of asylum. The UNHCR cautions that the situation raises political and security concerns among host governments and other states in the region. As such, protracted refugee situations represent a significant challenge both to human rights and security and should be a priority for Australia's engagement with the countries of Africa.

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[18] MDG Africa Steering Group "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Africa", Fact Sheet www.mdgafrica.org
[19] Speech by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Hon Stephen Smith MP, on 29 January 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
[20] UNHCR counts at least 33 so-called "protracted or chronic refugee situations" involving groups of 25,000 people or more who have been in exile for over five years. According to UNHCR data, altogether they account for 5.7 million of the world's 15.2 million refugees

Australian NGOs are particularly concerned by the Dagahaley, Hagadera and Ifo camps in Dadaab Kenya, which comprise the largest single refugee site in the world. Reports suggest that many host communities are struggling to cope with the influx of people due to high food prices and persistent drought.

To date, Australia has no specific policy to address chronic emergencies or protracted situations. It is critical that Australia distinguishes the unique complexity that chronic emergencies bring, the emphasis on promoting regional stability and the specific skill-sets required to address entrenched issues. This acknowledgement should be defined separately from Australia's existing definitions of 'fragile states', which does not recognise regional issues and emphasises political solutions rather than specifically addressing urgent humanitarian need. The Government could develop a policy to better address chronic crises as part of AusAID's Humanitarian Action Plan and to leverage the Government's Chairing of the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator Donor Group. In addition, Australia should work with host governments and African civil society to contribute to international efforts towards the development of durable solutions to population displacement.

Recommendation 15
Develop a policy to better address chronic crises as part of AusAID's Humanitarian Action Plan and to leverage the Government's Chairing of the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator Donor Group.

PROTECTION

Recommendation 16
ACFID recommends that the Australian Government strengthen its resourcing and commitment to the protection of civilians in high-risk areas of Africa, including the Sudan. The partnership with the Asia Pacific Civil Military Centre of Excellence and the African Union — with support from the Australian Government, the NGO community, the United Nations and other International Organisations — in preparing Protection guidelines for peace support operations is one exemplar of partnership and commitment in this area. The momentum should not be lost and tangible efforts should continue to support protection mandates in peacekeeping missions and protection activities across humanitarian and development activities.

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

The Make Poverty History campaign notes that in 1980, Africa had a 6% share of world trade[21]. By 2002, this had dropped to just 2 per cent despite the fact that Africa has 12 per cent of the world's population. As noted by the Foreign Minister, Australia and some countries of Africa have common interests, as agricultural producing countries, in bringing down protection levels.

This is particularly the case with regard to the tariffs and subsidies of rich countries such as the United States and Japan as well as the European Union, which inhibit African exports. Yet, it is important to recognise the elimination of tariffs and other trade barriers removes

[21] "Fairer Trade", available at http://www.makepovertyhistory.com.au/getdoc/ecbd4a07-5eb3-4923-9c4d-b40c07fb220c/Fairer-Trade.aspx

important and powerful instruments of industrial and agricultural policy, which, in addition to protecting its infant industries, are often indispensable for improving the developing country's supply capacities in the long run.

With around 70 to 80 per cent of the world's poor working in the agricultural sector, ensuring there is fair trade in agriculture must also be recognised in the international trade agenda. Indeed, fairer trade is essential if we are to reduce poverty in the countries of Africa. Countries in Africa may need to protect their agricultural sector and associated population from the impact of unfair subsidies in rich countries.

Recommendation 17
ACFID recommends that the Australian Government contribute to international efforts towards

a) Ensuring any multilateral trade agreement (emerging from renewed World Trade Organisation Doha Development Round negotiations) meets the human development needs of poor countries and delivers global economic growth that is equitable and sustainable;

b) Maintaining pressure on rich countries such as the United States, Japan and also the European Union, to significantly reduce or eliminate agricultural subsidies;

c) Acknowledge the limitations of certain developing countries in Africa to opening their agricultural markets in ways that undermine their food security, rural development and the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people.

Annexure A: Australian ACFID NGO programs in the 39 countries of Africa

Annexure B: Selected Case Studies on ACFID NGO Approaches

Annexure A: Australian ACFID NGO programs in the 39 countries of Africa

Annexure B: Selected Case Studies on ACFID NGO Approaches

Attachment A: Australian NGO programs in the countries of Africa

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
Act for peace - NCCA	Across Africa	• Africa Council of Churches, core budget and HIV/AIDS and Poverty Reduction
	Egypt	• Comprehensive Integrated Development Program
	Ethiopia	• Water Security • Agricultural Program
	Namibia	• Training and Development Programs
	Sudan	• Relief and Development Programs (Darfur Emergency Relief Operations)
	Zambia	• HIV/AIDS Program
ActionAid Australia	Kenya	• Vocational Training Skills for Refugee Youth • Repatriation Officer, UNHCR
	Sudan	• Sudan Protection Officers • Protection Officers in Darfur (Rapid Response Register)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency Australia	Kenya	• Nyalwodep - AIDS Widows and Orphans Project - income generation and education support
	Malawi	• Southern Africa Food Security and AIDS Response - community development with food security and health
	Mozambique	• Southern Africa Food Security and AIDS Response - community development with food security and health
	Zambia	• Southern Africa Food Security and AIDS Response - community development with food security and health
APHEDA – Union Aid Abroad	South Africa	• HIV care and education • Developing democratic and community media
	Western Sahara	• Support for refugees
	Zimbabwe	• HIV Education in the Workplace • Emergency food security • Support for democratic civil society
AngliCORD	Ethiopia	• Afar Health and Literacy • Afar HIV and AIDS • Afar Hospital Building Project • Water Wells
	Kenya	• Mt Kenya West MU AIDS Program
	Lesotho	• Mantsonyane AIDS Prevention and Care

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
AngliCORD	Mozambique	• Community Health Services
	Rwanda	• Support for Orphaned Children
	South Africa	• Grahamstown DSR HIV/AIDS • Healing of Memories
	Sudan	• Relief and Rehabilitation
	Tanzania	• Community Development
	Zimbabwe	• Relief and Rehabilitation • Community Education
Archbishop of Sydney's Overseas Relief and Aid Fund	Democratic Republic of Congo	• Malaria Awareness Project • Dentistry Project • HIV/AIDS Project • Emergency relief to IDPs
	Ethiopia	• Community Based Skill training and Rehabilitation Project
	Egypt	• Refugee Program
	Kenya	• HIV and Development Project • Informal Settlement Economic Development Project • Maternal Health Project
	Rwanda	• Literacy Project
	Sudan	• Micro Enterprise Development Project
	Tanzania	• Community Based Rehabilitation Project • Education Project • Cassava Promotion Project
	Uganda	• Malaria Prevention Project • Nutrition Project • Community Based Skill Training Project
Australia for UNHCR	Across Africa	• Unearmarked funding for education programs around the world • Providing programs for the prevention and control of malaria including mosquito nets and medicines • Unearmarked funding for under-funded emergency programs
	Chad	• Providing reproductive health programs for Darfurian refugees in Chad • Emergency relief for Darfur refugees in camps in Chad
	Ethiopia	• Emergency relief to Somali refugees fleeing their country to camps in Ethiopia

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
Australia for UNHCR	Kenya	• Provision of a youth centre for refugees in Ifo camp, Kenya • Programs addressing malnutrition for Somlai refugees in Dadaab camp, Kenya
	Somalia	• Emergency relief for Somali refugees and IDPs fleeing the crisis
	Sudan	• Emergency relief to IDPs within Darfur
	Uganda	• Providing of essential non food items for newly arrived refugees arriving in Nakivale refugee camp
Australian Foundation for the People's of Asia and the Pacific Limited	Ethiopia	• Child focused poverty alleviation program • HIV/AIDS Education and impact mitigation • Child Sponsorship Program
	Kenya	• Integrated rural development program working in the sectors of water and sanitation, food security and health in the District's of Yatta and Kajiado.
	Malawi	• Integrated rural development program working in the sectors of water and sanitation, food security and health in Ntcheu district.
	Mozambique	• Integrated health program which includes increasing access to safe water and sanitation services and increased capacity to deal with the impact of HIV/AIDS in Niassa Province.
	Zambia	• Integrated health program which includes increasing access to safe water and sanitation services and increasing community capacity to deal with the impact of HIV/AIDS in Monze, Gwembe and Choma District's.
	Zimbabwe	• Integrated rural development program working in the sectors of water and sanitation, food security and health in Nyanga, Goromonzi, Chegutu, and Murewa Districts.
Australian Lutheran World Service	Kenya	• Kakuma Refugee Camp: Assistance to refugees
	Sudan	• Sanitation and Hygiene Project in southern Sudan • Darfur Emergency Response Operation • Rehabilitation and Reintegration Project in south Sudan • Support to Returnees, Internally Displaced and Host Communities in Burundi

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
Australian Red Cross	Ethiopia	• Support to Ethiopia Red Cross to provide emergency food aid and livelihoods activities
	Kenya	• Support to Kenya Red Cross Drought Appeal in implementation of a school feeding program in 66 primary schools
	Sudan	• Support International Committee of Red Cross working in conflict affected rural areas and delivery of nutrition program in Gereida Internally Displaced Person's camp
Australian Volunteers International	Eritrea	• Agriculture Project
Baptist World Aid	Kenya	• Kenya Sponsorship • Primary Health Care Literacy and Orphan Support • Kenya Africa Partners Forum • Kwa Rueben Slum Project
	Malawi	• Malawi Lydia Project • Malawi Afforestation Training • Total Life Care Program
	Uganda	• Uganda Sponsorship • Steel Magnolias Trauma Project • Uganda Integrated Community Development Program •
	Zambia	• Zambia Sponsorship • Eagles Wings Street Children Program – Ndola • Fiwale Hill Rural Health • Integrated Community Development Program • Eagles Wings Adult Education Program – Ndola
	Zimbabwe	• Zimbabwe Capacity Building Projects
Burnet Institute	Mozambique	• Strengthening the Civil Society Response to HIV/AIDS in Maputo and Manica (APAC) • which includes: • Technical and Institutional Capacity Development for NGOs in Manica • HIV prevention in Manica • Expanded Counselling Initiative in Maputo and Manica Chimoio STI Night Clinic

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
CARE Australia	Democratic Republic of Congo	• Humanitarian Assistance (IDPs) • Emergency Response Capacity
	Ethiopia	• Drought Rehabilitation • Emergency Response Capacity
	Kenya	• Livestock Production Fund (APAC) • Sweetening Justice (GBV and post-election violence) • Food Security in Kibera • Emergency Response Capacity
	Malawi	• Supporting and Mitigating the Impact of HIV/AIDS for Livelihood Enhancement (APAC) • Small Scale Irrigation Initiatives (SSIRI) • Emergency Response Capacity
CARE Australia	Mozambique	• Strengthening Civil Society for Rural Empowerment (APAC) • Emergency Preparedness Planning and Capacity Building • Technical Support to WASH sector • Emergency Response Capacity
	Sudan	• Gender Based Violence and Peacebuilding
	South Africa	• Water Health and Livelihoods Program (APAC) • Emergency Response Capacity
	Tanzania	• Emergency Response Capacity
	Uganda	• Humanitarian Assistance • Emergency Response Capacity
	Zambia	• Emergency Response Capacity
	Zimbabwe	• Technical Support to WASH sector • Emergency Response Capacity
Caritas Australia	Democratic Republic of Congo	• HIV/AIDS Sensitization Program • Sexual Assault Program
	Kenya	• Community Development Program. • Pendekezo Letu Child Rights Program • Regional Support Office
	Malawi	• Community Development Programs in 3 dioceses – Mzuzu, Mangochi and Blantyre. • Sr Bridget Harley Development Projects
	Mozambique	• Community Development Program in Gaza Province. • Namaacha Water and Nutrition Program

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
Caritas Australia	South Africa	• Creating self reliant and sustainable communities for holistic response to HIV/AIDS. • Creating Caring Schools (OVC Program)
	Sudan	• Emergency Relief Operation
	Tanzania	• Integrated Community Development Program in 4 dioceses.
	Uganda	• Sustainable Agriculture Program in Kasese Diocese. • Integrated Food Security Program in Kiyanda Mityana Diocese. • Integrated Sustainable and Agriculture and Youth Skills Training Program. • Sustainable Agriculture Program • IDP Resettlement Program in Lira Diocese.
	Zambia	• Mphunza & Mbwindi Community Development Program
	Zimbabwe	• Sustainable Livelihoods Program in Hwange Diocese • Integrated Community Development Program – Gweru Diocese. • Integrated Community Development Program – Archdiocese of Harare. • Capacity Enhancement Support to Diocesan Offices
CBM Australia	Cameroon	• School for Blind Children • Community Based Rehabilitation Programme Mbingo
	Democratic Republic of Congo	• National Prevention of Blindness Programme • National Onchocerciasis Control Programme
	Ethiopia	• Harar School for the Deaf • Bako School for the Blind • Skills Training and Rehabilitation Program • Aira Hospital • Cheshire Services Ethiopia • Lalibella CBR
	Guinea Bissau	• Eye Care Programme

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
CBM Australia	Kenya	• Service for the Poor in Adaptive Rehabilitation, Emergency Relief and Trachoma Control • A.I.C. Bethany Crippled Children's Centre of Kenya
	Liberia	• Ganta Methodist Hospital • Prevention of Blindness Programme • Phebe Hospital and School of Nursing Eye Clinic Gbarnga
	Niger	• Community Based Rehabilitation Programme for the Blind and Physically Disabled
	Nigeria	• The Salvation Army Oji River Children's Home • St. Louises's Centre for the Deaf and Mentally Handicapped • Rehabilitation Services for People with Disabilities • Presbyterian Joint Hospital Uburu • Egbe Hospital (Evangelical Churches of West Africa) • Mangu Leprosy and Rehabilitation Centre (Churches of Christ in Nigeria) • Evangelical Churches of West Africa Eye Hospital, Kano • St. Mary's Catholic Eye Hospital • N.K.S.T. Rehabilitation Hospital Mkar • The National Vision 2020 Support Programme-Jigawa State
	Rwanda	• National Prevention of Blindness Program Rwanda - Training for Opthalmic Staff Training • Community Based Rehabilitation Inkuru Nziza • PNLC Rwanda - Prevention of Blindness in Northern-Western
	Sierra Leone	• Kissy U.M.C Eye Clinic
	Sudan	• Juba CBR • Broader Horizons Institute
	Tanzania	• Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation Tanzania • Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre - Orthopaedic Deptment

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
	Togo	• Community Based Rehabilitation Programme, Dapaong • Centre of the Blind Mission • Community Based Rehabilitation Programme, Lome
	Uganda	• Comprehensive Rehabilitation Services for Uganda
ChildFund Australia	Across Africa	• Child-centred community-based programs (including health and sanitation, food security and livelihood, education, HIV and AIDS)
	Kenya, Uganda, Zambia	• APAC – Enhancing Community-based Care and Support Systems for Children and Youth Living with HIV and AIDS
	Ethiopia	• Child Friendly School (Buee) Livelihood Project
	Zambia	• School Governance (Mumbwa) • Youth Agriculture and Marketing Project (Chongwe) • Child Friendly School (Luangwa)
Every Home Global Concern	Malawi	• Food Security community development program
	Togo	• Small primary health care project
	Zambia	• Food Security community development program
International Centre for Eyecare Education	Eritrea	• Refraction and Spectacle Technician education
	Malawi	• School of Optometry; Vision Centres
	Mozambique	• School of Optometry; Vision Centres
	Nigeria	• Refraction education; Institutional strengthening
	South Africa	• Service development; Vision Centres; Institutional
	Uganda	• Refraction, Low Vision and Spectacle Technician education; Vision Centres; Institutional strengthening
International Christian Aid Relief Enterprises Limited	Kenya	• Classroom Construction Desk and Fittings • Primary School Education • Four Wheel Drive for NGO
	Uganda	• School Education Costs
Interplast Australia and New Zealand	Tanzania	• Improving Access to Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Services and Training

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
Marist Mission Centre	Senegal	• Children at Risk
	Tanzania	• Grain Storage
Mercy Works Inc	Kenya	• Vulnerable Children Project, Diocese of Lodwar
	Sudan	• Education Project, Nuba Moutnains
Muslim Aid Australia	Gambia	• Combating blindness in children caused by water contamination through cataract removal surgery
	Ghana	• Food Aid to Destitute Rural Communities
	Kenya	• Emergency Food Aid to IDPs
	Nigeria	• Supply of Screens for Maternity Unit • Food Aid to the Needy
	Senegal	• Food Aid to IDPs, Refugees and Destitute Families
	South Africa	• Food Aid to Refugees, Homeless and Poor Families •
	Sudan	• Food Aid to Refugees and IDPs
	Uganda	• Food Aid to Destitute Rural Communities
Opportunity International Australia	Ghana	• Microfinance and Enterprise Development
Oxfam Australia	Across Africa	• Emergency Unit Out of Regions Program
	Ethiopia	• Drought Management Project for Harshin and Gashamo, Somali Region, Ethiopia
	Kenya	• Humanitarian Assistance Program, Wajir District, North Eastern Kenya • Disaster Risk Reduction Through Rebuilding and Diversification of Livelihoods
	Malawi	• Joint Oxfam Program in Malawi focus on livelihoods and HIV
Oxfam Australia	Angola	• Food response in Cunene

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
Oxfam Australia	Mozambique	• Mozambique Program (Field Office) • Building a Network to Improve the Quality of the Response to HIV and AIDS • Reducing Community Vulnerability to HIV and AIDS • Support to people living with HIV and OVCs • Mozambique Network of AIDS Service Organisations Policy Engagement • Promoting Active Citizenship in Gaza and Inhambane Provinces. • Promoting the civic rights of women and supporting the fight against Gender Based Violence • Networking and Capacity Building for Mozambican Associations of People living with HIV (PLHIV) • Capacity Building in Stepping Stones and Memory Books Methodologies • Improvement of service delivery to PLHIV through income generating activities to support livelihoods • Mainstreaming Livelihoods into HIV and AIDS Work • Support to Local Food Security Initiatives - Building Community Capacity • Strengthening Community Participation in Development Processes • Promoting Community Resilience • Achieving Food Sovereignty Through Building Community Capacity in Inhambane Province • Consolidation of organizational structure of the small-scale farmers' in Manhiça, Inhambane Province to become more self sufficient in agriculture and other livelihood alternatives

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
	South Africa	• Social protection that effectively addresses the needs of orphans and other vulnerable children and their care givers. • Strengthen the capacity of families and households to protect and care for orphans and other vulnerable children by providing a safe and protective economic, legal, and political environment. • Ensure that governments protect children through improved legislations, polices, and implementation. • Strengthen community food and nutrition security responses within the context of HIV and AIDS in the UMkhanyakude District, KwaZulu-Natal. • Influence government legislation, policy and implementation to protect the most vulnerable with a specific focus on livelihoods. • Communities are less vulnerable to HIV and AIDS and their impacts though the support of programs that enhance the quality and cohesion of the response to HIV and AIDS in South Africa. • Strengthen approaches to HIV and STI prevention work that effectively address gender, sexuality and diversity, with a particular focus on young people. • Support the sustainable delivery and uptake of integrated HIV and AIDS programs at community level. • Create and sustain enabling environments with a particular focus on the rights of people living with and affected by HIV and/or AIDS. • Ensure that partner organisations have the organisational and technical capacity to implement program initiatives.
	Southern Africa	• Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration for Australian Partnership with African Communities • Oxfam International HIV and AIDS Project Group • Southern Africa Regional Program • Social Protection for Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Southern Africa

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
	Sudan	• Integrated Public Health and Livelihoods Program in Darfur, Sudan • Oxfam Great Britain Darfur Integrated Humanitarian Program 2007 - 2008 (North and South Darfur)
	Zimbabwe	• Capacity Building AIDS Service Organisations • Oxfam Australia Zimbabwe Field Office • HIV and AIDS Prevention and Home Based Care Among Commercial Sex Workers and Communities • Entertainment-Education for HIV/AIDS Prevention: Youth Out-Reach Program • Consolidating Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV and AIDS Prevention • Gender, Masculinity and HIV/AIDS Prevention Amongst Youths • HIV and AIDS Resource Centres • Strengthening Home Based Care and Support • Sustainable Nutrition • Combined Gender and HIV/AIDS Program • Empowerment of Rural Communities - Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights Program • Men as Partners in Sexuality and Reproductive Health Issues • Support for Water & Sanitation • Targeted Feeding in Rural Districts
Plan International Australia	Benin	• School Improvement Plan for Zounzoukanme
	Burkina Faso	• Child Centred Community Development
	Cameroon	• Child Centred Community Development
	Egypt	• Child Centred Community Development
	Ethiopia	• Child Centred Community Development
	Ghana	• Child Centred Community Development
	Guinea	• Child Centred Community Development
	Guinea Bissau	• Child Centred Community Development
	Niger	• Child Centred Community Development

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
Plan International Australia	Kenya	• Improving of Learning Dagoretti Muslim School • Reducing Community Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS • Child Centred Community Development • Emergency Relief Kenya
	Malawi	• Child Centred Community Development
	Mali	• Child Centred Community Development
	Senegal	• Child Centred Community Development
	Sierra Leone	• Child Centred Community Development
	Sudan	• Child Centred Community Development
	Tanzania	• Kisaware Clean Water Project • Food security
	Togo	• Child Centred Community Development
	Uganda	• Reducing Community Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS • Child Centred Community Development
	Zambia	• Child Centred Community Development • Food Security for HIV/AIDS
	Zimbabwe	• Reducing Child and Community Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS • Child Centred Community Development • Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups in Mutare
Quaker Service Australia	Uganda	• Provision of Water Tanks and Training • Training in Sustainable Organic Farming
Salesian Society (Vic) Incorporated	Ethiopia	• Basic Education • Emergency Assistance
	Kenya	• Basic Education • Emergency Assistance
	Madagascar	• Basic Education
	Mozambique	• Emergency Assistance
	Sudan	• Emergency Relief
	Swaziland	• Basic Education
	Uganda	• Basic Education • Emergency Relief
	Zambia	• Emergency Relief

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
TEAR Australia	Ethiopia	• Kale Heywet Church Aleta Wondo Child-Focused Community Development Project • Vocational Training - Dessie • EKHC/CMBI Medical Assistance • Hairrara Rural Community Based Child Care
	Kenya	• Dagoretti Corner Self Help Group Vocational Training • Ugunja Community Resources • Christian Community Services Mt Kenya Diocese HIV/AIDS • Anglican Diocese of Eldoret Water Supply, Sanitation and Health program • Anglican Diocese of Eldoret Water Supply, and Sanitation program, Kitale Zone • Anglican Diocese of Eldoret Water Supply, and Sanitation program, Kapsabet Zone • Christian Community Services Mt Kenya Diocese Mai Mahiu Water for Peace • Nakuru Regional Inter Diocese Christian Community Services (NRIDCCS) Gilgil and Mauche Program Funding • Nakuru Regional Inter Diocese Christian Community Services (NRIDCCS) Korossi Rural Community Develop
	Madagascar	• Assemblies of God World Relief (AOGWR) Education Program
	Somalia	• World Concern Somalia Education Program
	South Africa	• Field workers • Evangelical Seminary of South Africa (ESSA) Development Studies • Robin Hemmens Development Studies • Ekukhanyeni Child Support • Rob Smetherham Bereavement Services for Children

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
TEAR Australia	Sudan	• ACROSS (Association of Christian Resource Organisations Serving Sudan) Health and Education Program • Sudan Evangelical Mission- Adult Literacy • Humanitarian Assistance for South Sudan (HASS) Skills training for Youth • ACROSS (Association of Christian Resource Organisations Serving Sudan) Staff training • Sudan Evangelical Mission- Staff Training • Sudan Evangelical Mission- Organisational Development • Sudan Evangelical Mission - Community Empowerment • Wadi Salih (Darfur) Integrated Development Project
	Tanzania	• Diocese of Morogoro Ukaguru Mountains Environment Conservation Project • Buhemba Rural Agricultural Centre (BRAC) Environment and Farming

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
TEAR Australia	Uganda	• Pentecostal Assemblies of God Churches Kaberamaido Adult Literacy • Diocese of Sebei Reproductive Health • Pentecostal Assemblies of God Churches – Advocacy • Diocese of Northern Uganda Livestock Restocking Program • Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CWCRC) Management Partnership • Pentecostal Asemblies of God Churches - National Secretariat • Diocese of Lango Planning Aber Archdeaconry Planning and Development Committee • Vision Terudo Integrated Development Program • Kampala Urban Oasis Community Assistance Program • Uganda Women's Concern Ministry Institutional Strengthening • Ukuru Archdeaconry Planning and Development Committee (APDC) - Integrated Community Based Programs • Junam Archdeaconry Planning and Development Committee (APDC) Integrated Rural Development • Pentecostal Assemblies of God Churches Community Empowerment and Participation • Church of Uganda Madi/West Nile Diocese Integrated Community Development • Field Workers

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
TEAR Australia	Zambia	• Reformed Open Community Schools - Community Schools Program • Reformed Church of Zambia - Basic Education • Christian Youth Initiative for Disease and Poverty Awareness (CYIDPA) Campaigns • Reformed Church of Zambia - Study Grant, Rev P Banda/Home-Based Care Training • Reformed Church of Zambia - Home-based Care HIV/AIDS training • Prison Fellowship of Zambia HIV/AIDS Program • Jubilee Centre Micah Challenge Advocacy Programs • Christian Youth Initiative for Disease and Poverty Awareness (CYIDPA) Campaigns - HIV Mitigation • Reformed Church of Zambia - Agriculture and Food Security • Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia - Livestock restocking program
	Zimbabwe	• Scripture Union Street Children's Program – Chiedza • Association of Evangelicals in Africa Recovery/Rehabilitation for Internally Displaced Persons
The Fred Hollows Foundation	East Africa	• Fred Hollows Eastern Africa
	Eritrea	• Eritrea Blindness Prevention Program
	South Africa	• Eastern Cape Blindness Prevention Partnership Program
The Leprosy Mission Australia	Democratic Republic of Congo	• Socio-Economic Development - Maniema, Sankuru, South Kivu • Field Workers Support • TB / Leprosy Control, Training and Rehabilitation South Kivu • South Kivu Irrigation Project
	Ethiopia	• Field Workers Support
	Nigeria	• Rehabilitation Program Technical Support - Kebbi State • Community Based Rehabilitation - Zamfara State

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
World Vision Australia	Across Africa	• Africa Area Development Program Research • Children's Emergency Response and Disaster Mitigation Program • Community Resilience & National Capacity Program • Gender Enhancement Program • Health Initiative • Regional Advocacy Capacity Building • Capacity building in mainstreaming the Transformed Livelihoods Security Approach • Gender Capacity-Building Project • Gender Mainstreaming project • Health and Nutrition Initiative • Horn of Africa Emergency Response • Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs Capacity Building • Hope Initiative – HIV Prevention Model for Children and Youth • Southern Africa Food and Nutrition Security
	Burundi	• 'Springs of Life' Water and Sanitation Project. • Burundi Environment and Biodiversity Project • Burundi returnees and refugees gender based violence pilot project • Gashoho Area Development Program (Food Security, Health, Education) project •
	Chad	• Chad farmer managed natural regeneration project • Gueni River Area Development Program (Education, Food Security, Health) • Loumia Valley Area Development Program (Education, Food Security, Health) • Loumia Valley Potable Water • Pende Area Development Program (Civil Society)
World Vision Australia	Ethiopia	• Agricultural Emergency Support for Drought Affected Districts • Alamata Area Development Program (Education, Food Security, Health) • Appropriate Agricultural Technology Promotion • Atsbi Nutrition Project • Atsbi Womberta Area Development

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
		Program (Education, Food Security, Health and HIV/AIDS, WATSAN) • Bedelle Area Development Program Assessment and Design • Chencha Area Development Program (Education, Food Security, HIV/AIDS, WATSAN) • CMAM Project - Samre and Alamata ADPs • Community Capacity Enhancement for HIV Resilience • Enemorna Ener Community WASH Project • Addis Ababa Fistula Hospital • Homosha-Assossa Area Development Program (Health, Education, HIV and AIDS, WATSAN, Agricultural Development) • Humbo Community reforestation Programme • Increased Household Incomes through Mango Production and Marketing • Kochore Area Development Program (Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Kochore Coffee Project • Kochore Safe Motherhood Project • Ma'okomo Bambasi Area Development Program (Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development, WATSAN) • Medebay Zana Area Development Program Assessment and Design • Combating child labour and trafficking in Adama & Angolela ADP's • Samre Area Development Program (Education, Food Security, Health) • Shonkolla Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Sibusire ADP (Education, Food Security, Health and WASH, HIV and AIDS) • Sodo Community Reforestation Programme • Trees of the Holy Land • Tropical Bamboo Forest Restoration • Tsaeda Emba Area Development Program (Education, Food Security, Health, WASH) • Western Abaya Eye Care • Wukro Area Development Program
World Vision Australia	Ghana	• Ahanta West Area Development Program (Health & Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Leadership

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
		Development) • Buruli Ulcer Prevention and Treatment (BUPaT) Phase II • Ga West Area Development Project (Education, Health, Leadership Development) • Mpohor Wassa East Area Development Program (Education, Health) • Talensi Natural Resource Management Project • Talensi-Nabdam Area Development Program (Education, Health, Livelihoods)
World Vision Australia	Kenya	• Bamba Food Security Recovery Project • CMAM Project - Kinango and Samburu • Community Learning Centres Project • Golbo Assessment and Design Project • Kahawa Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS) • Kahawa and Ndabibi Business Facilitation Initiative project • Kaloleni ADP (Health, Education, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development, WASH) • Kenya Community Therapeutic Care in Turkana • Kenya Food Aid Monitoring & Evaluation • Laisamis Area Development Program (Education, HIV and AIDS, WASH) • Laisamis Integrated Resilience and Nutrition Project • Laisamis, Marsabit Nutrition Project • Makueni Area Development Program (Health, Education, WASH, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Moyale (Marsabit) Area Development Program (Health, Education, WASH, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Mtito Andei Area Development Program (Food Security, HIV and AIDS, WASH) • Mtito Andei Emergency Water Project • Ndabibi Area Development Program (Economic Empowerment, HIV and AIDS, WASH • Policy and Advocacy Project • Protection Standards Field Testing • Taru Area Development Program (Health, Education, HIV and AIDS, Community Based Tourism)

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
		• Wema Area Development Program (WASH) • WFP EMOP Extension Phase VIII Turkana • WFP PRRO Turkana (1 May 09 - 30 Apr 10) • Yatta Area Development Program (Food Security, HIV and AIDS, WASH)
World Vision Australia	Lesotho	• HIV and AIDS Capacity Building Project • Child Participation and Advocacy project • DM&E Capacity Building Project • Makhunoane Area Development Program Assessment • Maphutseng Area Development Program • Nazareth Area Development Program (Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development, Education, Afforestation) • Nthabiseng Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Southern Africa Food and Nutrition Security • School to School Project (Education facilities and training) • Social Protection and Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
	Malawi	• Chikwawa Cash & Food Transfer for Livelihoods • Chikwawa Food Aid to Orphans and Vulnerable Children • Chikwawa HIV and AIDS Project • Chiradzulu Nutrition Project • Chitundu Area Development Program • Kafulu ADP (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Lake Chilwa - Zone Child Protection • Machinga HIV and AIDS Phase II • Mlolo Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Nayuchi Area Development Program (Emergency Relief, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development, WASH) • Ngodzi Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Ngodzi-Matowe Agroforestry and Environmental Protection Project • Nkaya Area Development Program (Leadership Development, Food Security, HIV and AIDS, WASH) • Southern Africa Food and Nutrition Security • Tigwirizane Posamalirana comprehensive care, support and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
World Vision Australia	Mozambique	• HIV and AIDS Capacity Building Project • "MOYO WATHU" Changara Community Health Project • Cahora Bassa Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Cahora-Bassa Community Health Project – Phase II • Chonguene Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development, WASH) • Cigwerisano (PHASE II) • Food Aid to Orphans and Vulnerable Children • Food Aid to People Living with HIV and AIDS • Inteta Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Inteta WASH Project • Marara Area Development Program (Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Mozambique Cholera Response • Mucotho Area Development Plan Assessment • Ororomelo Food Security Phase 2 • WFP Vulnerable Group Feeding
	Republic of Congo	• Bujovu Orphans and Vulnerable Children Project • Children's Voice Learning Centre • Dikula Area Development Program Assessment • Eastern Democratic of Congo Emergency Response • Humanitarian Protection Project • Masisi Agricultural Recovery Project • Street Children Support Project •
World Vision Australia	Rwanda	• HIV and AIDS Capacity Building Project • Essential nutrition and health package • Towards universal Access to integrated HIV/AIDs services in Rwanda • Kageyo Area Development Program (Education, Health and Sanitation) • Kinihira Area Development Program

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
		(Health) • Kisaro Area Development Program (Agriculture, Education, HIV/AIDS, WASH) • Rebero Area Development Program (Education, Food Security, Health and HIV & AIDS) • Rebero School Construction project • Rwamiko Area Development Program (Education, Food Security, HIV and AIDS, Peace Building) • Rwanda - Gender Mainstreaming Project • Rwanda Lawyers of Hope • Twiyubake Capacity building for HPR (Healing, Peace Building, Reconciliation) community initiatives • Urban Orphans and Vulnerable Children Economic development •
	Senegal	• Beysatol – Economic and Environmental Enhancement Project. • Environment Development Management Program PAGE • Fimela Area Development Program (Economic Development, Education, Health, Leadership Development) • • Kedougou Area Development Program Assessment • Kolda Equal Ability project • Mampatim Area Development Program (Economic Development, Education, Health, Leadership Development) • Ndiognick Area Development Program (Economic Development, Education, Health, WASH) • Nguer Area Development Program (Leadership Development) • Nguer Health Infrastructure Reinforcement • Senegal Microfinance • Senegal Food and Livelihood Enhancement Initiative • Small Scale Solar Electrification • Maintenance and Return of Talibe Children to their Areas of Origin

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
World Vision Australia	**Somalia**	• Bakool Emergency Nutrition CTC Project • Bakool Nutrition Project • Child Support & Development Project – Phase 2 • Community Seed Bulking Project • Emergency Kala Azar Response Project, Bay Region, Somalia • Food production and post harvest handling project (Qansaxdheere) • Gender Promotion & FGM Eradication • Middle Juba Nutrition Project • Livelihood Restoration Project (Lambs) • Somaliland Education Reconstruction Project • Somaliland Nutrition project • Strengthening Livelihoods through Beekeeping • Supplementary Feeding Project

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
World Vision Australia	South Africa	• Embo ADP (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Supporting Internally Displaced People Project • Ixopo ADP (Health, Agricultural Development, HIV and AIDS) • Ixopo Mfelandawonye Project (HIV and AIDS) • Orlando East Area Development Program Assessment • Umzimkulu Area Development Program (Food Security, HIV and AIDS) • Urban Pilot Program •
	Sudan	• Central Equatoria (Bahr el Jebel/Juba) Area Rehabilitation Program (Reconstruction/Relief) • Conflict Sensitivity & Peacebuilding/Program Integration Project • Improving Sustainability of Water Supply and Sanitation • Psychosocial Support & Integrated AIDS Project • Rapid Small Ruminant Restocking Project for Western Equatoria • Recovery and Reintegration of Children Affected by War in Southern Sudan • Shilluk Livelihood Support Project Phase II • Sobat Area Rehabilitation Program (WASH) • Tonj South County Emergency Nutrition Project • Upper Nile Child & Youth Reintegration and Protection Project • Western Equatoria (Tambura) Area Rehabilitation Program (Reconstruction/Relief) • Western Equatoria Child & Youth Reintegration and Protection Project • Western Equatoria Market Access Project • WFP Phase VII Food Assistance for Relief, Recovery and Resettlement

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
	Swaziland	• HIV and AIDS Capacity Building Project • Entrepreneurship Training (Economic Development) • Macudvulwini Area Development Program (WASH) • Ngudzeni Area Development Program (Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Nkalashane Area Development Program (Education, Health, WASH, Agricultural Development, HIV and AIDS) • Southern Africa Food and Nutrition Security • Strengthening Protection Against HIV/AIDS • Velezizweni Area Development Program (WASH, Food Security) • Velezizweni Economic Development Project
World Vision Australia	**Tanzania**	• Busangi Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Busangi Water Community Project • Chipanga Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Citizen Voice and Action Pilot • Dar Urban Area Development Program (Education, Vocational Training, HIV and AIDS, Health) • Enhanced Community Capacity in Nutrition Programming • Farkwa Area Development Program (Education, Food Security, Health, Leadership Development) • Farkwa School Support Project • Gijedabung Primary School construction • Kasulu Food Security phase 2 • Katerero Area Development Program (Health, Education, Vocational Training, WASH) • Kinyangiri Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Kishanda Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Matamondo Food Security • Mombo Area Development Program

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
		(Education, Vocational Training, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Mukalat Area Development Program (Education, Vocational Training, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Mukulat Water and Sanitation project (MUWASA) • Nakombo Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Olchoronyori WASH Project • Orphans and Vulnerable Children Access to Education • CBO Capacity Building Project • Shambarai Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Simbo Area Development Program (Agricultural Development, HIV and AIDS) • Simbo Community WASH Project

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
World Vision Australia	**Uganda**	• Karamoja Improved Water and Sanitation Project • Karamoja Livelihood Improvement Project • Aboke Area Development Program (Health) • Acaba Area Development Program • Arapai Area Development Program (Education, Food Security, Health, WASH HIV and AIDS) • HIV and AIDS Care, Support and treatment Project • Citizen Voice and Action PiIot Project • Emergency Feeding project for IDPs and Vulnerable Communities • Iyolwa Area Development Program (Agriculture, Education, Health, HIV and AIDS) • Kalongo Area Development Program Assessment • Kammengo Area Development Program (Agriculture & Income Security, Education, Health and WASH, HIV/AIDS) • Karamoja General Food Distribution project • Kitgum Area Development Program (Agriculture, Education) • Kitgum Reconciliation and Economic Recovery project • Lamogi Peace and Reconciliation Project • Masaka - Rakai Psychosocial Project • Nabiswera Area Development Program Assessment • Nkozi Area Development Program (Agriculture, Education, Health and WASH, HIV and AIDS) • North East Masaka Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development, WASH) • Northern Uganda Pader District WFP Food Aid Project • Offaka Area Development Program (Education, HIV/AIDS, WASH) • Pader District Improved Health and Education Project • Pader General Distribution Project phase V • Rakai Kyotera Area Development Program (Education, Health, WASH, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Wabinyonyi Area Development Program (Agriculture, HIV and AIDS)

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
World Vision Australia	**Zimbabwe**	• HIV and AIDS Capacity Building Project • Behaviour Change Promotion- UNFPA • Bolamba Area Development Program Assessment • Buhera Area Development Program • Buhera Give a Well (WASH) • Chivi Area Development Program (Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH) • Chivi Milling Enterprises (Vocational Training, Cottage Industries) • Chivi WATSAN Phase II • Dande Area Development Program (HIV and AIDS, Food Security, Health) • Gwanda Emergency Agricultural Relief Project Phase 2 • Gwanda Emergency Relief Project • Mosquito Net Distribution • Muzarabani Area Development Program (Agriculture, Education, HIV and AIDS) • Muzarabani Gender Enhancement Project • Robert Sinyoka Area Development Program (Education, HIV and AIDS) • Robert Sinyoka Drip Irrigation Project • Strengthening Community Livelihoods - Mupwapwezi irrigation project • WFP Vulnerable Group Feeding • Acute Watery Diarrhoea (Cholera) Preparedness & Response Plan • Zimbabwe WASH

AGENCY	COUNTRY	PROGRAM/PROJECTS
	Zambia	• Care & Maintenance for Congolese Refugees in Kala & Mwange Camps Chainda Area Development Program • Chama Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH, Agricultural Development) • Chama Water and Sanitation Project • Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) • Kapumfi School (Education Facilities and Training) • Kopa Area Development Program (Education, Health, HIV and AIDS, Agricultural Development) • Luampa Area Development Program (Education, Leadership Development, Agricultural Development) • Management & Distribution of Commodities for Refugees in Kala Camp • Management & Distribution of Commodities for Refugees in Mwange Camp • Mpika Area Development Program (Food Security, HIV and AIDS, Leadership Development) • Mpika Youth Empowerment Project • Mweru Area Development Program (Health, HIV and AIDS, WASH) • Mwinilunga Area Development Program (HIV and AIDS) • Nyimba Area Development Program (Leadership Development)

Attachment B: Selected Case Studies on NGO approaches in Africa

1. **Mai Mahiu, Kenya: Water For Peace**
TEAR Australia in partnership with the Anglican Church of Kenya, Christian Community Services Mt Kenya Region

Mai Mahiu is a typical trucking town; a busy transport and tourist route on the edge of the Great Rift Valley in Kenya. It is however, in a very poor area, with 40 per cent of people living below the poverty line and with an average income of less than one Australian dollar per person per day. Annual rainfall has halved since the 1980s and the area is badly affected by overgrazing.

The Maasai and Kikuyu form the two major, but very different communities living in the Mai Mahiu area. The Maasai people are nomadic pastoralists and herders, and the Kikuyu, a less mobile farming people who grow crops. Traditionally these two communities lived here together harmoniously, and even shared the land with fields opened up to livestock to feed on after harvest.

However, from the 1990s, this peaceful existence was violently disrupted. Tribal clashes across Kenya resulted in large numbers of displaced people settling in the Mai Mahiu area. This led to overgrazing and competition for land and water. Disagreements over water turned violent in 1992, 2000 and 2005.

The Anglican Church of Kenya, Christian Community Services (CCS) Mt Kenya, has been working as part of the community for some time, and over the last four years has been involved in a dialogue with other local groups and the communities, seeking to find appropriate and lasting ways of resolving conflict, settling disputes and finding appropriate solutions for their own particular water needs.

The Water for Peace project has allowed CCS staff to expand their involvement, and in particular, to work alongside the six Maasai and Kikuyu villages in this part of the Rift Valley. Each of the village communities has forged strong links with various levels of government, and has successfully negotiated significant assistance from the area politician's Constituency Development Fund. This Fund has supplied the additional water pipes needed to improve access to water points, or to rehabilitate abandoned systems. The Kenya Pipeline Company has built, or restored several boreholes, and communities have dug the kilometres of trenches required to make the collection of water less burdensome. Dams have been scooped with assistance from local road contractors.

Village peace committees have been established in each of the six communities to run "peace campaigns", including the dissemination of peace information, training in peace-building skills, and fostering links with the broader regional and national peace-building networks.

With the encouragement of local authorities, there has been a return to traditional dispute resolution. Now, leaders who have been trained and supported by the local magistrates and police are hearing the majority of disputes at a village level.

Barely one year into the project the enterprise was put to the test when Kenya erupted into violence following the disputed election in December 2007. In the nearby town of Naivasha it was reported that more than 100 people were killed, and many others were driven off their land and their farms burned. In Mai Mahiu,

community leaders travelled together to the villages around the district, encouraging people to stay calm, and to resist the spread of misinformation and the influence of provocateurs. In the Mai Mahiu villages, no one was killed, and no farms were burnt. Trading continued, “tractors were able to move freely about”, and “no war cries were heard during this period.” Mai Mahiu has become known as “the place of peace.”

2. **CARE – Community Score Cards**

CARE’s Community Score Card was developed in response to the evolving decentralization process in Malawi where existing operating systems and service delivery mechanisms faced many constraints in reaching rural and marginalized populations. This participatory tool can be used for various purposes such as social auditing, planning, monitoring and evaluation and reporting. Its primary function is to improve primary services through demand for accountability, transparency, inclusion and mutual responsibility between service providers and service users. It brings together these two sides to jointly analyse the provision and utilisation of services, identify any underlying issues and, through joint action planning, to find a shared way of addressing these matters and improving the quality and appropriateness of services. Common tools used in the process include scoring, ranking, social mapping, focus group discussions and trend analysis.

The CSC process enables direct dialogue between service providers (government or others) and the communities they serve, through interface meetings facilitated independently. These meetings are the culmination of smaller focus group discussions that ensure participation of marginalized groups and representation in decision-making activities. CARE piloted the Score Card Tool linking public health services and the staff providing those services with target communities (service users) to facilitate improved service delivery. Through this process, public health service providers responded positively to community demands for improved and targeted health services, strengthened relationships between health centre staff and the community, promoted responsible service usage and contributed to improved health of target communities.

Health service provision is an issue of concern in Malawi where the majority of people live in poor rural communities. Village health centres are often under-resourced, poorly staffed, creating dissatisfaction amongst community members and frustration for health centre workers. The relationships between village health committees, health centre staff and community members can be strained and engagement in planning and decision making in provision of health services limited. The CSC provided an opportunity to build better relationships, trust and understanding amongst stakeholders and, most importantly, developed the skills of community members and committees to participate in the planning and delivery of services. Through the CSC process, communities were able to voice concerns and participate in developing solutions that improve delivery of local services and influence delivery of health services nationally. Health centre committee members report that community members are now aware of their right to know and be engaged in health centre operations but that engagement of health centre staff with the community has increased health knowledge and improved positive health seeking behavior. For example, fewer women are delivering babies at home and maternal mortality has decreased.

The CSC has proven a valid tool and process for facilitating devolution of decision making powers from district and national level structures to middle and local/community levels, allows communities to influence the decision making process and promotes meaningful representation and inclusion of marginalized groups. The success of the SCS Tool has resulted in high demand for training, replication and adaptation of the tool by government structures and civil society within Malawi as well as NGO programs across Africa and the Asia-Pacific.

3. **Isabelle's Story, Democratic Republic Of Congo** *Caritas Australia in partnership with Caritas Goma*

Isabelle is fourteen years old. Like many women her age in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Isabelle is a rape victim, and a mother. Two masked gunmen attacked Isabelle in 2007, when she was thirteen years old. "I went to Karaturini and met the soldiers," said Isabelle. "They raped me and then stabbed me. They raped me in the early morning, as I was trying to fetch water." Fetching water is a dangerous daily task for many Congolese women like Isabelle, who are preyed upon by militiamen and soldiers intent on terrorising civilians.

In the following days, Isabelle became sick. She sought traditional healing treatment, which proved ineffectual. Her mother escorted her to a hospital in Goma, where Isabelle discovered she was pregnant as a result of being raped. Isabelle's pregnancy was a difficult one. Her mother became ill and died before Isabelle gave birth. She gave birth prematurely to twin boys – only to have one die within days of being born. Isabelle took her son Jonathan to live in Goma. She now resides there with her child, grandmother and younger brother, who depend on her for survival.

Isabelle joined the Sexual Assault Program - run by Caritas Goma and supported by Caritas Australia. The program provides medical, legal and financial assistance to 600 men, women, girls and children, victims of sexual violence in the Rutshuru and Masisi territories and in the city of Goma and its environs. In hospital, Isabelle was able to obtain counseling, medical help, and financial assistance. Caritas Goma not only provided her with direct support, but also contributes to funding and supplying the hospital where Isabelle sought treatment.

Isabelle knows that due to being raped and having an illegitimate child, she has little prospect of marriage or obtaining a dowry. She has been trained as a seamstress, in order to make her own living. Isabelle, now almost sixteen, continues to improve her skills. She has benefited from a micro loan. She is able to run her own business selling the clothes that she makes. She is also able to purchase food for herself and provide for her family as well (her elderly grandmother, younger brother and her son).

Isabelle says she is very appreciative of the generosity and prays to God that the program continues to help many more young girls in similar situations. Isabelle still has access to the counsellor who she trusts and who has been helping her with her struggles. Her son is now healthier and Isabelle is happy to have him and sees him as a symbol of courage and strength. She is an active member of the community and is able to share her story to help other girls in her position.