



# Regional Strategy of Austrian Development Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa 2020-2030

Strengthening regional cooperation by supporting the African Union and the regions of West Africa/Sahel, East Africa/Horn of Africa and Southern Africa

## **Imprint**

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## List of abbreviations

AAF	Austrian Armed Forces
AAP	Accountability to affected populations
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
APPEAR	Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education and Research for Development
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
AU(C)	African Union (Commission)
DC	Development cooperation
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECREEE	ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
EUTF Africa	EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FDF	Foreign Disaster Fund
FMD	Federal Ministry for Defence
FMESR	Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research
FMST	Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
GAP	Gender Action Plan
HDI	Human Development Index
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IFIs	International financial institutions
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
LDCs	Least developed countries
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OeEB	Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank (Austrian Development Bank)
OeKB	Oesterreichische Kontrollbank (Austrian Control Bank)
PSEA	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
SACREEE	SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSR	Security sector reform
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WKÖ	Austrian Federal Economic Chamber

# 1 Introduction and summary

Austrian cooperation with the countries and regional organisations of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is embedded in the EU's Africa policy. As neighbouring continents, Europe and Africa share a special relationship and face challenges that can only be surmounted together. The EU is seeking to enhance cooperation with the AU and African nations at diverse levels. The last EU-AU Summit in 2017 defined joint goals and priorities for cooperation with Africa. A specific framework for this is also being drawn up in negotiations on the sequel agreement to Cotonou.

Africa is a growing continent. Economic growth in Sub-Saharan African countries for 2019 is forecast at 3.5%, with some countries expected to achieve 5% to 7%. However, due to rapid population growth, ineffectual labour market and infrastructure policies, poor educational and health care systems, persistent corruption and bad governance and the inequitable distribution of wealth, this economic growth has done little to boost development. Population growth in Africa, predicted to reach 2 billion people by 2050<sup>1</sup>, the mounting impacts of climate change and the degradation of natural resources also pose a threat to the continent's potential, longer-term economic performance and heighten the risk of further impoverishing marginalised groups, especially women and girls. In spite of progress in access to education and health, Africa is still the continent with the lowest life expectancy and highest poverty rate. Thirty-three out of 46 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are classified by the United Nations as least developed countries (LDCs). Thirty-five out of a total of 58 countries rated by OECD as 'fragile states' are located in Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>2</sup>. With 18 million internally displaced persons or refugees in Sub-Saharan Africa, this continent also accounts for the largest percentage of forcibly displaced persons.

As part of development cooperation (DC), Austria contributes to meeting these challenges. Based on the Three-Year Programme on Austrian development policy for 2019–2021, it provides assistance to Africa with a focus on 4 priority countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique)<sup>3</sup>.

The present strategy outlines the transnational, regional and continental initiatives of ADC in its cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa. These are aligned with the 4 strategic priorities of the AU-EU Strategy (Abidjan Declaration 2017).

## 2 Context and approach

### 2.1 Sub-Saharan Africa and the EU

Austria carries out its activities in Sub-Saharan Africa as part of an international framework (particularly the UN/2030 Agenda and the EU) and its own overall guidelines (Federal Development Cooperation Act and the Three-Year Programme on Austrian development policy for 2019-2021). It defines its objectives according to the African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063 and the EU-AU Partnership based on the global 2030 Agenda and its 17 goals.

The AU's Agenda 2063 sets out the strategic framework for itself and its member states aims at the socio-economic and political transformation of the African continent. The goals and priorities for the first ten years (2013-2023) are: 1) a **prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development**, 2) an **integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of pan-Africanism and the vision of an African Renaissance**, 3) an **Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law**, 4) a **peaceful and secure Africa**, 5) an **Africa with a strong cultural identity, common values and ethics**, 6) an **Africa**

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<sup>1</sup> Encompassing 30.2 million km<sup>2</sup>, Africa is the second largest continent after Asia with its territory of 44.6 million km<sup>2</sup>. Its population density by 2100 is forecast at slightly below that of Asia: <https://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/1721/umfrage/bevoelkerungsdichte-nach-kontinenten/>

<sup>2</sup> All 4 ADC priority countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are rated as 'fragile' in the OECD States of Fragility Report 2018. The OECD definition of fragility is multifaceted; it analyses political, social, economic, environmental and security risks and the related resilience of a state and/or society; see OECD (2018): States of Fragility 2018 at [https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/states-of-fragility-2018\\_9789264302075-en#page1](https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/states-of-fragility-2018_9789264302075-en#page1)

<sup>3</sup> See respective country strategy at [www.entwicklung.at](http://www.entwicklung.at)

**whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children and 7) an Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.**

Agenda 2063 also envisages empowering women and eliminating all forms of gender discrimination: "...for only an equitable Africa can harness its full potential."<sup>4</sup>

The guiding parameters for relations between EU and Africa at EU level are the Africa-EU Partnership launched at the Africa-EU Summit in 2000 or the Joint Africa-EU Strategy of 2007, which are implemented with specific action plans and roadmaps. Proceeding from the first Joint Africa-EU Strategy's Roadmap for 2014-2017, the following four priority fields of action for the coming years were defined at the fifth EU-Africa Summit in November 2017 in Abidjan:<sup>5</sup>

- I. Investment in people – education, science, technology and skills development
- II. Strengthening resilience, peace and security and governance
- III. Migration and mobility
- IV. Mobilising investments for African structural and sustainable transformation

In the part dealing specifically with Africa, the sequel to the EU-ACP Cotonou Agreement (ratification in 2021) currently under negotiation envisages 6 strategic priorities<sup>6</sup> as a substantive focus. At the next EU-Africa Summit for 2020, a new EU-Africa Strategy will also be adopted. Its priorities have not yet been defined, but are expected to be aligned with similar thematic clusters.<sup>7</sup>

Presented by the President of the EU Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker in September 2018, the Communication on a new Africa – Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs also highlights the importance of investments, improving the economic climate and boosting trade between the continents, in order to be able, together with TVET measures, to create jobs for the African population, especially the youth, and to provide prospects for them in their locality.

Owing to the great security and development policy challenges it faces, the Sahel Zone is a focus of European and international concern. The EU already drafted the comprehensive Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel in 2011 and France and Germany forged the Sahel Alliance in 2017 to advance cooperation among the major bilateral and multilateral development partners in the Sahel countries to find a way out of the security crisis.

## **2.2 Austrian approach, principles and actors**

The following principles are the main guidelines for ADC in planning and implementing regional projects and programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa:

- The 4 principles of efficient cooperation (ownership, management for results, partnership, transparency and accountability)
- Gender equality as a major entry point for promoting development
- Capacity development to reinforce democratic principles, human rights and good governance
- Promoting peace, human security and resilience (human rights-based, conflict and gender sensitive) with a special focus on conflict prevention and support in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and ensuing resolutions<sup>8</sup>
- Sustainable investments and job creation
- Focusing on the poorest members of society to alleviate inequalities and leave no one behind (SDG principle)
- Capacity building measures and institutional support for issues related to climate change/adaptation and resource management

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<sup>4</sup> Agenda 2063: <https://au.int/en/agenda2063/aspirations>

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/31991/33454-pr-final\\_declaration\\_au\\_eu\\_summit.pdf](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/31991/33454-pr-final_declaration_au_eu_summit.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> The strategic priorities proposed by the European Union for the EU-Africa Partnership in the ACP negotiations (Post-Cotonou Agreement): 1) achieving peace and stability, 2) managing migration and mobility, 3) consolidating democracy and good governance, 4) unleashing economic opportunities, 5) reaching human development standards and 6) addressing climate change.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. EC/EEAS Joint Communication of February 2020

<sup>8</sup> In particular UN SC Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122 and 2467

All priority areas explicitly address the situation of women and girls. ADC has laid down minimum standards<sup>9</sup> for the empowerment of women which must be adhered to when promoting educational initiatives in family planning and the reproductive rights of women, the resolution of conflicts, peacebuilding and peacekeeping. It supports gender equality, the eradication of genital mutilation and the empowerment of women and girls (in accordance with OECD-DAC gender equality policy markers 1+2).<sup>10</sup> It also takes account of the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 and prospective subsequent plans by mainstreaming the issue in all priority areas of the strategy.

Austria can enhance its effectiveness and visibility by involving various national actors in carrying out this ADC strategy and attaining its goals. The participation of all (Austrian) governmental and non-governmental DC actors and partners in the activities of local institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa is essential for policy coherence and a whole-of-government approach as well as adhering to the 2030 Agenda principle of leaving no one behind.

For ADC, this strategy intends to take the focus of activities in Sub-Saharan Africa beyond bilateral engagement when carrying out country strategies for the 4 priority countries in Africa. It defines **transnational, cross-border and regional priorities**. Primary partners for ADC under this strategy are therefore regional organisations and institutions, civil-society networks, the African regional economic communities<sup>11</sup> and the AU at continental level (see Chapter 4 for details).

The Austrian embassies and the coordination offices of development cooperation mobilise synergies (also including ADC country strategies), seek to maximise coherence in the interest of sustainable and inclusive development and contribute to networking through exchange with local partners.

### 3 Priority areas and goals of engagement

At the fifth EU-Africa Summit in November 2017 in Abidjan four priority fields of action were defined for cooperation in the coming years (see Chapter 2.1). The (sixth) EU-Africa Summit planned for 2020 is expected to focus on similar issues.<sup>12</sup> As part of these 4 priorities, **ADC places its focus on regional or thematic cooperation with Sub-Saharan Africa in the following areas:**

#### Re I: Investment in people – education, science, technology and skills development

In **science and research**, ADC will concentrate on enabling young people, especially women and girls, to gain access to research and science as well as technical and vocational education and training (TVET), on fostering dialogue among institutions and developing institutional capacity in science and research. In **TVET** needs-based and systemic interventions will be pursued and harmonised (including the needs and prospects of the private sector).

#### Re II: Strengthening resilience, peace and security and governance

Regional and multilateral cooperation in all phases of the conflict cycle will make a contribution to **peace and human security**. Implementing the nexus humanitarian aid, development cooperation and peacebuilding is a special concern. **Integrated water resource management** will help linking together spatial and sectoral fields of activity, such as food security/agriculture, commerce and industry, health, environmental and climate protection and social equity. It also plays a role in combating climate change, as it contributes to efficient disaster preparedness and resilience by minimising the adverse impacts of disasters for government, people and the economy in advance.

#### Re III: Migration and mobility

ADC seeks to provide local assistance to contribute to **poverty reduction and tackling the root causes** of displacement and irregular migration. It aims at improving the economic independence of women, particularly in rural areas, preventing gender-based violence and guaranteeing

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<sup>9</sup> [https://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Dokumente/Publikationen/Leitlinien/Englisch/PD\\_Gender\\_2017\\_EN.pdf](https://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Publikationen/Leitlinien/Englisch/PD_Gender_2017_EN.pdf), page 12

<sup>10</sup> [www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> Particularly ECOWAS, host state Nigeria, 15 member states, 320 million inhabitants; EAC, host state Tanzania, 6 member states, 190 million inhabitants; IGAD, host state Djibouti, 8 member states, 230 million inhabitants; SADC, host state Botswana, 16 member states, 300 million inhabitants

<sup>12</sup> Cf. EC/EEAS Joint Communication of February 2020

comprehensive assistance to survivors/victims. It will also focus here on supporting measures that put the **humanitarian aid-development cooperation nexus** into effect.

#### Re IV: Mobilising investments for African structural and sustainable transformation

ADC will help to put **enabling conditions**, such as legal certainty, capacity development in structural, national and decentral institutions, **investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency**, in place and sustain them. It will upgrade instruments for generating synergies between Austrian business, industry and development banks (in a whole-of-government approach).

## 4 Thematic priorities of ADC

Based on the overall priorities of the EU-AU Partnership cited in Chapters 2.1 and 3, the ADC actors, ADA and FMEIA, concentrate their **regional cooperation** on supporting activities in two thematic clusters:

- **Peace and human security**
- **Transboundary integrated water resource management (IWRM)**

The focus lies on enhancing regional cooperation by supporting regional, public, civil-society and private actors, institutions and initiatives<sup>13</sup>, the African Union and its regional organisations in West Africa/Sahel, East Africa/Horn of Africa and Southern Africa. Where possible, the aim is to mobilise synergies with the bilateral cooperation programmes in the 4 priority countries, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique.

To ensure an effective and efficient engagement, different approaches and instruments are deployed in consultation with regional organisations, the African Union and the related partner countries, including civil society and the private sector.

### 4.1 Africa, especially Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Partners:

As the transregional organisation for Africa, AU is the primary partner for the EU and Austria. Specific partners are the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), the AU Gender Unit and the AU Peace and Security Council.

#### Objectives of ADC:

- Supporting the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)
- Implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and ensuing resolutions<sup>14</sup> and framing and carrying out PSEA policies
- Assisting regional and pan-African activities in sustainable and inclusive water resource management, especially the African Water Facility, and in scientific and institutional collaboration for managing aquatic ecosystems in East Africa
- Taking active part in policy dialogue between AU and the EU on African initiatives, especially in thematic priorities, also accounting for measures to promote gender equality

### 4.2 West Africa and Sahel

#### Partners:

In West Africa and the Sahel Zone, ADC assists the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in particular, but also regional, international and civil-society organisations that contribute to the goals of ECOWAS.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> E.g. EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls

<sup>14</sup> In particular UN SC Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122 and 2467

<sup>15</sup> In the Sahel Zone, ADC also supports peacekeeping in collaboration with FMD as part of the EU-G5 (Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania) Alliance



#### **Objectives of ADC:**

- Strengthening the capacities of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, particularly in early warning for and response to emerging local and cross-border conflicts and crises
- Upgrading know-how in civilian, gender-sensitive crisis management, framing and carrying out PSEA policies and civilian-military cooperation, including the engagement of civil-society actors, accounting for the humanitarian aid-development cooperation-peacebuilding/peacekeeping nexus as part of security sector reforms and civil protection
- Supporting capacity development in conflict management, peace negotiations, election monitoring, PSEA policies, gender equality and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and ensuing resolutions. ADC is also concerned to prevent and contain conflicts that often arise over resources, life opportunities, traditional property and use rights, but are also subject to global factors of influence (e.g. transnational organised crime and arms trafficking, the spread of violence-prone extremism, climate change, migration, unfair trade relations, international resource exploitation, etc.).
- Compiling knowledge and experience in or facilitating regional exchange among West African states on resilience, food security and transboundary integrated water resource management; developing capacity and building relevant institutions, with a special focus on cross-border and regional initiatives for enhancing resilience to the impacts of climate change on river basins.

### **4.3 East Africa and Horn of Africa**

#### **Partners:**

In East Africa and at the Horn of Africa, ADC cooperates in particular with the regional organisation, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD located in Djibouti) and the East African Economic Community (EAC located in Tanzania). With its assistance to the IGAD's Peace and Security Strategy, ADC contributes to reinforcing the continental African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

#### **Objectives of ADC:**

- Strengthening accountable and gender-responsive East African institutions in conflict prevention and resilience, where shortage of resources in the traditional system of property and use rights frequently coincide with external factors, such as transnational organised crime, the spread of violence, prone extremism, climate change, migration, etc.
- Supporting early response mechanisms for avoiding, containing and/or resolving conflicts
- Upgrading the capacities of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the institutions in its member states and civil society in gender-responsive and human-rights based conflict management and peacebuilding; framing and implementing PSEA policies and transboundary, resilient water resource management
- Compiling knowledge and experience in or facilitating regional exchange on resilience, gender mainstreaming and transboundary water management; strengthening and upgrading relevant institutional capacities and partnerships, with a special focus on cross-border and regional initiatives to enhance resilience against the impacts of climate change on river basins

### **4.4 Southern Africa**

The Three-Year Programme on Austrian development policy for 2019-2021 places the focus of ADC engagement in the Southern Africa Region and Mozambique on the water-energy-food security nexus and calls for a **review of Austrian engagement before the end of 2021**. Depending on the decision taken, ADC engagement and activities in Mozambique and/or Southern Africa may need to be altered for the future.

#### **Partner:**

The cooperation partner of ADC in Southern Africa is the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The agenda for ADC engagement in Southern Africa is set out in the memorandum of understanding between Austria and SADC, which was signed in October 2008. ADC mainly assists SADC in building up democratic institutions, developing sustainable, low-carbon energy systems and promoting renewable energy.

### **Objectives of ADC:**

- Building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (SDG 16)
- Advancing good governance, especially in land rights and democracy, by strengthening the oversight function of civil society
- Implementing human rights, especially equal and inclusive access to resources (primarily land rights for women) and their sustainable and conflict-sensitive use
- Implementing regional policies in sustainable energy (e.g. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan - REEESAP, in the SADC Region), with a focus on the transition from fossil-fuelled energy to affordable and sustainable energy supply
- Strengthening relevant institutions and administrative authorities and setting up collaborations

## **5 Monitoring and evaluation**

Management for results, transparency and mutual accountability are major principles that ADC observes when planning and carrying out its activities. Monitoring and evaluation generally take as their frame of reference the impact objectives of the Federal Government<sup>16</sup> and the results matrix for Austrian Development Cooperation, as appended in Annex 1.

An important instrument in monitoring and evaluation is dialogue with other Austrian actors, who will therefore be invited to take part in regular meetings to discuss the direction and implementation of the regional strategy and sectoral issues and to align individual activities with each other. Major components here are transparent information, ongoing documentation of experience and the facilitation of joint learning.

In addition, related reporting is essential. ADA is required to submit an annual report to FMEIA on the activities it has carried out under this strategy (see in particular Chapter 4). This is based on the results matrix shown in Annex 1/1a.

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<sup>16</sup> [https://www.oeffentlicherdienst.gv.at/wirkungsorientierte\\_verwaltung/wirkungsziele/index.html](https://www.oeffentlicherdienst.gv.at/wirkungsorientierte_verwaltung/wirkungsziele/index.html)

## Annex 1: Results matrix for Chapter 4. Thematic priorities in Africa, especially Sub-Saharan Africa, West Africa and the Sahel, East Africa and the Horn of Africa

Objective	Indicators <sup>17</sup>	Strategic frame of reference of regional organisation	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>1 Thematic priority: Peace and human security</b>			
<b>Strengthening the continental African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) in two areas: Regional capacities for peace and human security Participation of women in peace processes (UN Security Council Resolution 1325, ff)</b>	(16.1.2) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population by sex, age and cause <i>Source: UN SDG Monitoring Report</i>	<u>AU Agenda 2063:</u> Goal 11 - Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched Goal 13 - Peace, security and stability is preserved Goal 17 - Full Gender equality in all spheres of life  ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF) ECOWAS Humanitarian Policy ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network (ECOWARN) IGAD Peace and Security Strategy	(5.5) Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (16.1) Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (16.6) Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (16.7) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
<b>Developing capacities of regional organisations in peace and human security, especially early warning systems, civilian crisis management, human rights, including protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, and exchange between RECs and civil society</b>	Percentage of organisations involved in cooperation with regional organisations with a favourable assessment of their effectiveness in peace and human security and dialogue between Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and CSOs <i>Source: project evaluations</i>		(5.2) Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation (16.1) Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere (16.6) Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
<b>Promoting women and their effective participation in peace processes, mediation and reconstruction in supporting UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and ensuing resolutions</b>	(16.7.a) Number/ Percentage of women, involved in conflict resolution processes and related decision-making <i>Source: FMS SDG indicator evaluation; project reports and</i>		(5.5) Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (16.7) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and

<sup>17</sup> The numbers cited pertain to the respective indicator in the reference source, either SDG indicators or ADA internal indicators (allow for easy reference).

	<i>evaluations</i>		representative decision-making at all levels
<b>Ensuring that civil society makes an active contribution to peace and human security</b>	Number/Proportion of procedures for conflict resolution and prevention in which CSOs are increasingly and formally involved <i>Source: project reports and evaluations</i>		(16.7) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
<b>2 Transboundary integrated water resource management</b>			
<b>Strengthening transboundary integrated water resource management, accounting for the challenges of climate change and adopting a nexus approach aimed at efficient, equitable and conflict-sensitive use for drinking water, agriculture (food security) and power generation</b>	(6.5.3) Number of persons who benefit from improved implementation of IWRM, broken down by gender (13.2.2) Number of strategies/plans for adaptation to climate change that have been drafted and implemented with a cross-border component and accounting for the WEF nexus <i>Source: FMS SDG-indicator evaluation; project reports and evaluations</i>	<u>AU Agenda 2063:</u> Goal 7 – Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities Goal 8 - United Africa (federal or confederate) Goal 12 - Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place Goal 17 - Full gender equality in all spheres of life  African Water Vision 2025 African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) EAC Environment and Natural Resources IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) ECOWAS Water Resources Coordination Centre (WRCC) Guidelines for Development of Water Infrastructure Guiding Principles for Transboundary Water Resource Management Institutions/Bodies	(6.5) By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate (6.6) By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes (13.2) Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (13.b) Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities
<b>Strengthening regional institutions and mechanisms for the sustainable, integrated management of transboundary water resources, with the involvement of civil society and the private sector and also for conflict prevention</b>	(6.5.2) Proportion of operational preparations in the transboundary basin for IWRM involving civil-society organisations and/or the private sector <i>Source: FMS SDG-indicator evaluation; project reports and evaluations</i>		(6.5) By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate (6.6) By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
<b>Strengthening the effective role of women</b>	(16.7.a) Number of women taking part in		(5.5) Ensure women's full and effective participation

<p><b>in IWRM at all, particularly executive, levels</b></p>	<p>planning, budgeting and decision-making procedures in connection with transboundary IWRM <i>Source: FMS SDG-indicator evaluation</i></p>		<p>and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (16.7) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>
<p><b>Laying the foundation for green investments in sustainable water supply infrastructure and water resource management to improve water supply security and flood protection</b></p>	<p>(13.1.2) Number of integrational strategies/plans for reducing disaster risk (national, regional or local) (6.1.1) Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.2.1) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (6.3.3) Quantity of safely treated wastewater/faecal sludge (m<sup>3</sup>) <i>Source: UN SDG Monitoring Report; FMS SDG indicator evaluation</i></p>		<p>(6.1) By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (6.2) By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (13.1) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>
<p><b>Strengthening regional scientific collaboration and research on climate change, including flood protection and aquatic ecosystems</b></p>	<p>Number of funded partnerships and institutions (North-South and South-South or trilateral science and research collaborations with priority attached to climate change/IWRM/aquatic ecosystems) <i>Source: ADC ODA statistics</i></p>		<p>(6.5) By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate (6.6) By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes (13.2) Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (15.1) By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under</p>

			international agreements
<b>3 Monitoring and Evaluation Programme<sup>18</sup></b>			
<b>Participation of Austrian actors in regular meetings to discuss the direction and implementation of the regional strategy and sectoral issues and to align individual activities with each other</b>	<p>Dialogue meetings among ADC, AU and RECs</p> <p>Annual dialogue FMEIA/ADA, e.g. in the course of regional days of the Ambassadors' conference at the Austrian MFA</p> <p>Regular (roughly annual) dialogues among actors as part of extended interministerial meetings</p>		<p>(17.14) Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <p>(17.16) Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p>
<b>Conducting a mid-term evaluation</b>	Final mid-term evaluation report		(17.17) Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
<b>Reporting</b>	Annual reports based on the results matrix		

<sup>18</sup> Also pertains to Southern Africa

## Annex 1a: Results matrix to Chapter 4. Thematic priorities for Southern Africa under the memorandum of understanding,<sup>19</sup> review planned<sup>20</sup>

Objective	Indicators <sup>21</sup>	Strategic reference of the regional organisation	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>1 Good governance accounting for land issues</b>			
<b>Setting up effective, accountable, inclusive and gender-responsive regional institutions as a contribution to SDG 16</b>	(16.7.2) Assessment of SADC performance by the International Partners Forum <i>Source: Reports from the Forum</i>	SADC Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Peace and Security (SIPO)	(16.6) Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (16.7) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
<b>Enhancing good governance, especially land rights and democracy, by strengthening the oversight function of civil society</b>	Number of mechanisms initiated/carried out by CSOs or with their close participation that assess and supervise governance or government services <i>Source: FMS SDG indicator evaluation; project reports and evaluations</i>		(1.4) By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance (16.7) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (5.a) Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
<b>Implementing human rights, particularly</b>	(1.4.2) Number of women with secure		(1.4) By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in

<sup>19</sup> The Memorandum of Understanding between Austria and the Southern African Development Community was signed on 7 October 2008 and places the focus of ADC on two issues: governance with special reference to land issues and infrastructure with thematic focus on renewable energy.

<sup>20</sup> Review planned of Austrian engagement in keeping with the Three-Year Programme 2019-2021; subsequent appropriate adaptation of the results matrix

<sup>21</sup> The numbers cited pertain to the indicator in the reference source.

<p><b>equitable and inclusive access to resources (primarily land rights for women) and their sustainable and conflict-sensitive use</b></p>	<p>tenure rights to land <i>Source: UN SDG Monitoring Report; FMS SDG indicator evaluation; project reports and evaluations</i></p>		<p>particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance (5.a) Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws (16.10) Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>
<p><b>2 Infrastructure with a focus on renewable energy</b></p>			
<p><b>Implementing regional policies for sustainable energy with a focus on the transition from fossil-fuelled energy to affordable and sustainable energy supply</b></p>	<p>(7.2.1) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption <i>Source: UN SDG Monitoring Report; FMS SDG indicator evaluation</i></p>	<p>SADC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP)</p>	<p>(7.1) By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (7.2) By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (7.a) By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p>
<p><b>Facilitating regional cooperation and investments in sustainable energies and</b></p>	<p>Regional conferences, workshops, seminars and investments as part of SDG 7.2. and</p>		<p>(7.1) By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p>



<p><b>energy efficiency with the participation of the local population and accounting for current disputes over use</b></p>	<p>7.3. projects <i>FMS SDG indicator evaluation; project reports and evaluations</i></p>		<p>(7.2) By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (7.3) By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p>
<p><b>Promoting sustainable energy technologies and energy efficiency for environmentally sustainable economic and social development</b></p>	<p>(7.3.2) Proportion of energy savings made - broken down by household, population and private and public institutions (7.3.1) Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP <i>Source: UN SDG Monitoring Report; FMS SDG indicator evaluation</i></p>		<p>(7.2) By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix (7.3) By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p>
<p><b>Ensuring access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all population groups</b></p>	<p><b>(7.1.1) Proportion of population with access to electricity</b> <i>Source: UN SDG Monitoring Report; FMS SDG indicator evaluation</i></p>		<p>(7.1) By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (7.2) By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p>