



Australia’s development program – performance assessment

The Australian Government is committed to delivering a targeted and high quality development program that supports preparedness, response and recovery from COVID-19 in the Indo-Pacific. Australia’s approach will be defined by setting clear objectives for all programs and closely monitoring progress against them, in alignment with the Government’s broader focus on effective implementation.

A Contemporary Performance System

The performance system that supports the *Partnerships for Recovery* strategy has three central elements:

- A three-tier framework for reporting on the overall context, annual results and effectiveness of Australia’s COVID-19 development response efforts
- Whole of government COVID-19 Development Response country and regional plans setting out expected outcomes, key results and supporting investments
- Performance indicators for global programs and strategic partnership agreements with multilateral organisations.

| LEVEL | MEASURES | REPORTING TOOL |
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| Context and results of Australia's development program | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tier 1: Indo-Pacific development context• Tier 2: Australia's contribution to development• Tier 3: Organisational effectiveness and efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Annual Ministerial StatementDFAT Annual Report |
| Country and Regional Programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• COVID-19 Development Response Plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Brief annual progress reportsPeriodic outcome-focused reportsInvestment monitoring reportsPeriodic multilateral performance reports |
| Global Programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global program COVID-19 aligned performance frameworks• Strategic partnership agreements with multilateral organisations | |

Context and results of Australia's development program

A three-tier framework will be used to track progress against the Partnerships for Recovery strategy:

- Tier 1: Indo-Pacific Development Context – these indicators present selected development outcomes critical for the region's recovery from COVID-19. Improvements over time for Tier 1 indicators are the outcome of collective efforts by countries and their development partners, including Australia.
- Tier 2: Australia's Contribution to Development – these are annual results directly attributable to Australian development efforts, organised against the action areas of Partnerships for Recovery.
- Tier 3: Operational and Organisational Effectiveness – these are selected measures of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's, and other government departments', operational and organisational effectiveness in delivering Australia's development program.

Reporting on Australia's implementation of Partnerships for Recovery will occur through an annual ministerial statement. ODA-specific performance information, drawn from the three tiers and country, global and multilateral program assessments will be reported in the DFAT Annual Report.

Country and regional programs, global programs and multilateral organisations

Australia's development program is delivered through country and regional programs, global programs and multilateral organisations.

A new approach will be introduced in 2020-21 for planning and reporting on country and regional programs. COVID-19 Development Response Plans will be prepared for country and regional programs in close consultation with partner governments. These plans will be whole of government, responsive to partner country preparedness and response plans and include expected outcomes and key results/performance indicators. A brief summary of progress with management actions will be prepared annually. Joint mid-term and/or end cycle reports will be prepared to agree any changes required and assess progress against outcomes.

Our global programs and work with multilateral organisations will be regularly assessed to ensure they deliver against the *Partnerships for Recovery* objectives. Global programs include the Australian NGO Cooperation Program, Australian Volunteers Program and Australia Awards. Each will report against specific performance frameworks. Strategic Partnership Agreements will drive outcomes expected from our partnerships with multilateral organisations.

Underpinning Australia's development program is a commitment to monitoring, evaluation, research, learning and adaptation (MERLA). Regular and systematic MERLA is essential to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of our programs, support adaptive management of investments, provide the basis for reporting to Parliament and the public, and contribute to dialogue with our development partners.

Context and results of Australia's development program

| Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
|---|---|---|
| Indo-Pacific development context | Australia's contribution to development | Operational and organisational effectiveness |
| Stability | Health security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Planning |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fragility in the region ■ Political rights and civil liberties ■ Fiscal sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health systems and preparedness ■ Infectious disease outbreak response ■ Medical products ■ Immunisation ■ Sexual and reproductive health ■ Emergency assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Effectiveness ■ Responsiveness ■ Gender equality and social inclusion |
| Prosperity | Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Transparency |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Poverty in the region ■ Export volumes ■ Economic growth in the region ■ Education ■ Remittances ■ Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved governance ■ Social protection measures ■ Violence against women ■ School enrolments ■ Food security | |
| Resilience | Economic recovery | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pandemic spread ■ Health ■ Disaster risk reduction ■ Climate change adaptation ■ Violence against women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economic policy support ■ Economic empowerment ■ Supply chain support ■ Budget support | |

Performance Framework Indicators and Measures

Tier 1: Indo-Pacific Development Context

Stability

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| Fragility in the region | Proportion of fragile and conflict affected countries in the region | https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations At May 2020, the Pacific and South East Asian countries included in the data were in the group: High institutional and social fragility; none were in the groups for High or Medium Intensity Conflict. |
| Political rights and civil liberties | Scores for countries in the region on the Freedom House Index | https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores Scores are out of 100 where 100 is the most free. |
| Fiscal sustainability | Number of countries at high risk of debt distress | https://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/ft/dsa/DSAList.pdf |

Prosperity

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| Poverty in the region | Proportion of the population living on less than \$3.20 per day (range) | http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povDuplicateWB.aspx Data covers the period 2006-2018. |
| Export volumes | Value of exports in the region | https://unctadstat.unctad.org/CountryProfile/en-GB/index.html Combined value of trade in goods and services for 2018. |
| Economic growth in the region | GDP per capita (range) | https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?view=chart Most recent data is for 2018, and for 12 countries, nine of which have GDP per capita of less than USD5,000. |
| Education | Primary school enrolment rate (range) | https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.NENR Proportion of all children of the relevant age who are enrolled in school, covering reporting years 2014 to 2018. The rate for girls over the same period was between 68% - 98% for the Pacific and between 89% - 100% in South East Asia. |
| Remittances | Variation in remittances received by Pacific and South East Asian countries (2018 baseline) | https://www.knomad.org/data/remittances World Bank remittance inflows. Data for the previous year is an estimate until finalised. |
| Tourism | International tourism receipts as a proportion of GDP | https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ST.INT.RCPT.CD?display=default&locations=FJ-ID-LA-VN , https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?display=default&locations=FJ-ID-LA-VN |

Resilience

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| Pandemic spread | Cumulative cases notified to WHO | https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports Data is at 20 May 2020 but changes daily. |
| Health | Coverage of essential services including those essential for health security (Universal Health Index rating, range for the region) | https://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/report/2019/en/ The Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Index comprises four component sub-indices: Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; Infectious disease control; Non-communicable diseases; and Service capacity and access. The UHC Index, measuring progress on SDG indicator 3.8.1, increased from a global average of 45 (of 100) in 2000 to 66 in 2017. |
| Disaster risk reduction | Proportion of countries in the region implementing national and subnational disaster risk reduction strategies or plans | UNDRR analysis of reporting against Sendai Target E.1, May 2020, covering countries reporting at least moderate progress with implementation in reporting year 2019. |
| Climate change adaptation | Countries in the region reducing vulnerability to climate change (Notre Dame Index scores) | https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/download-data/ Notre Dame Vulnerability Index, comparing data for countries in the regions between 2012 and 2017. Data is poor for Pacific Small Island States. |
| Violence against women | Proportion of women and girls experiencing intimate partner violence in past 12 months (range in countries in the region) | https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries In the Pacific, eight out of 11 countries with official data report incidence of over 20%; in South East Asia, one out of six countries with official data reports incidence of over 20%. The most recent 12-month period is defined by the year in which UN Women has creditable data. |

Pacific countries do not include French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Cook Islands, Wallis and Futuna, and Guam. South East Asia region encompasses ASEAN countries and Timor-Leste.

Tier 2: Australia's Contribution to Development

Health Security

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| Health systems and preparedness | Number of partner countries where Australia has contributed to strengthened health systems including preparedness for health emergencies (with examples) |
| Infectious disease outbreak response | Evidence that partner countries have improved responses to health security threats |
| Medical products | Number of new or improved therapeutics, diagnostics, vaccines and additional equipment to which Australia has contributed that are accessible in partner countries |
| Immunisation | Number of children immunised with Australian support |
| Sexual and reproductive health | Contraceptive protection from unplanned pregnancies made available through Australian support |
| Emergency assistance | Number of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys provided with emergency assistance in conflict and crisis situations |

Stability

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| Improved governance | Countries Australia has supported in last 12 months to strengthen governance systems (by type) (including examples of assistance provided and significant policy change achieved) |
| Social protection measures | Numbers reached with new or improved social protection programs, including remote communities (M/F) |
| Violence against women | Number of women and girls survivors of violence receiving services such as counselling |
| School enrolments | Number of additional girls and boys enrolled in school (M/F) |
| Food security | Countries Australia has supported in the last 12 months with policy and technical advice on building capacity for food security (including examples of assistance provided and results achieved) |

Economic Recovery

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| Economic policy support | Countries Australia has supported in the last 12 months with policy and technical advice on stimulus measures and longer term economic recovery (including examples of assistance provided and results achieved) |
| Economic empowerment | Number of female entrepreneurs provided with financial and/or business development services |
| Supply chain support | Examples of partnering with the private sector and other partners to ensure supply lines are open |
| Budget support | Australian budget support as a percentage of supplementary budget expenditure in response to COVID-19 |

Tier 3: Operational and Organisational Effectiveness

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| Planning | Development of COVID-19 Development Response Plans |
| Effectiveness | Percentage of completed investments assessed as satisfactory against both effectiveness and efficiency quality criteria |
| Responsiveness | Australia's development response valued by partner governments |
| Gender Equality and Social Inclusion | Percentage of investments effectively addressing gender issues and percentage of investments effectively addressing disability inclusive development |
| Transparency | Improved transparency aligned with the ANU Development Policy Centre aid transparency audit methodology |