Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT 2018-19

BANGLADESH

September 2019

KEY MESSAGES

This report summarises the performance of Australia's aid program in Bangladesh from July 2018 to June 2019 against the Bangladesh Aid Investment Plan (AIP) 2015-19.

Australia's aid program continues to reflect the development priorities of Australia and Bangladesh and our shared commitment to inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction and humanitarian assistance to the displaced Rohingya in southern Bangladesh. The program also focuses on advancing gender equality, consistent with the Australian Government's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy. The program is aligned with the Bangladesh Government's Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020 and the Australian Government's 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper.

Sustained economic growth and political stability continued to drive Bangladesh's positive development trajectory, but challenges are emerging as Bangladesh approaches graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status in 2024. Structural reforms will be required to sustain Bangladesh's economic growth. Slowing poverty reduction rates, widening income inequality, and a decreasing job growth rate indicate that the inclusivity of growth is deteriorating. The Rohingya humanitarian crisis is also placing pressure on development gains.

While Australia's aid program objectives remain relevant in this context, our program has adapted to these contextual changes. In 2018-19 Australia continued to support the response to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis, the largest humanitarian response in the Indo-Pacific region, channelling $60 million in assistance, representing close to 50 per cent of Australia's aid flows to Bangladesh.

Australia also expanded our skills development portfolio in 2018-19, responding to skills shortages which are a constraint to economic growth. Overall, our approach is increasingly focused on supporting Bangladesh to strengthen government systems and increase the impact of its expenditure, such as through our support to social security reform, and to building economic governance capability through the Australia Awards.

Australia's aid program in Bangladesh was overall on track against expectations in 2018-19 with 22 of the 27 annual AIP Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) targets achieved and progress made against the remaining five. Six of seven Performance Benchmarks were met and there was strong performance in responding to gender inequality across both objectives.

In 2018-19 our aid investments in Bangladesh:

- contributed to the international community's support for 1.2 million vulnerable Rohingya and host community members receiving basic food, health and shelter services;
- supported the implementation of key reforms and governance strengthening in the Bangladesh social security system.
- assisted 414,933 children (52.53 per cent girls) to complete BRAC primary and pre-primary schooling;
- helped 43,682 women and their households graduate from ultra-poverty, making a direct and significant difference to the lives of poor people; and
- supported the Government of Bangladesh to build 176 officials' (46 percent women) public policy capability in key areas such as trade, energy and security through the Australia Awards program.

Australia is currently developing a new AIP and the Government of Bangladesh is developing its next five year development plan. Australia's next AIP will draw on lessons learned from our focus on the drivers of inclusive economic growth and productivity, explore opportunities to support Bangladesh's emerging economic reform priorities, and articulate Australia's objectives for ongoing humanitarian assistance as the Rohingya response enters a protracted phase.

CONTEXT

Bangladesh has shown a strong development trajectory over the last twenty years. Sustained economic growth has been accompanied by a halving of poverty and steady improvement against human development indicators. Bangladesh reached Lower Middle Income Country (LMIC) status in 2015 and in 2018 met all three criteria to begin graduation from LDC status (expected in 2024). However, challenges to sustained growth, and decreasing inclusivity pose threats to this development trajectory.

Bangladesh's economic performance in 2018 was strong with a GDP growth rate of 7.9 per cent[1]. Growth was driven primarily by increased exports from the ready-made garments sector (accounting for 83 per cent of total exports), as well as remittances from the estimated 700,000 Bangladeshis working overseas.

With **graduation from LDC status** expected in 2024, Bangladesh will need to manage challenges associated with the loss of trade concessions and reduced concessionality of development financing. The country's low ranking on ease of doing business indicators, low levels of foreign investment and tax mobilisation, and vulnerabilities in financial systems, all point to structural reforms being required for Bangladesh to sustain its high economic growth. **Australia is exploring opportunities to expand our targeted support to economic governance** to assist the government to strengthen systems.

Skills shortages also present a key constraint to economic growth. Bangladesh's labour force is under-skilled: 41 per cent have no education and 23 per cent have not completed primary education. Only 0.2 per cent of the workforce has received any vocational education. The education system is not creating the skills the private sector needs. Bangladesh's potential youth dividend is not being realised and high youth unemployment is a potential threat to stability. To fulfil its economic ambitions, Bangladesh needs to support further job growth and improve education and skills development.

Economic growth is becoming less inclusive and income inequality is widening[2]. Twenty-four per cent of the population still live below the poverty line[3]. While GDP growth rates have averaged 6.8 per cent over five years, the pace of poverty reduction has dropped over this time, and the impact on the poor has been compounded by a decreasing rate of job growth. The Government of Bangladesh has demonstrated a strong commitment to poverty reduction, including through a reformed social security system, however its spending on health[4] and education[5] continues to be low in comparison to international benchmarks. This underlines the case for Australian aid's continued focus on the drivers of inclusive growth and productivity – education, skills development, women's economic empowerment and social protection.

Bangladesh remains a challenging environment for gender equality, despite outperforming many of its neighbours on some indicators such as achieving gender parity in primary and secondary school enrolments. Women's workforce participation has stagnated at 36 per cent[6], and employment opportunities in the ready-made garment sector leave women vulnerable to exploitation through low wages and unsafe working conditions. Bangladesh also continues to have one of the highest child marriage rates in the world: 52 per cent of girls are married before the age of 18. Long-standing cultural and religious norms will continue to limit the potential of women, and especially poor women, in the medium term.

Bangladesh faces challenges with a shrinking space for civil society and democratic governance. There is limited political opposition, restricted media freedom[7] and growing restrictions on freedom of expression, including concerns with the Digital Security Act (2018) which criminalises a range of vaguely defined forms of

---

[1] Asian Development Bank, Bangladesh: Economy https://www.adb.org/countries/bangladesh/economy

[2] Daily Star, Sohel Parvez, 13 June 2019, 'Bangladesh tax policies not inclusive enough' https://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/bangladesh-budget-2019-20-tax-fiscal-policies-not-inclusive-enough-1756276

[3] World Bank, Bangladesh Overview https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/bangladesh/overview

[4] World Health Organisation, Bangladesh, Total expenditure on health as % of GDP, https://www.who.int/countries/bgd/en/

[5] World Bank, Bangladesh, 'Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP)' , https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?locations=BD-LK

[6] The Global Economy, Labour Force Participation, Bangladesh https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Bangladesh/Female_labor_force_participation/

[7] Freedom House report, Bangladesh, https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2019/democracy-in-retreat

expression.[8] This impacts negatively on the contributions of civil society as an independent development actor, and also on the prospects for robust policy development and good governance.

The influx of over 700,000 displaced Rohingya fleeing Myanmar in 2017 continues to have a significant impact on the development landscape in southern Bangladesh. Australia recognises the heavy burden that Bangladesh is carrying in accepting an unprecedented number of Rohingya, and the impact on host communities, including economic, environmental and infrastructure damage[9]. Bangladesh is devoting significant resources, civilian and military, to meet the needs of those displaced[10]. This creates the potential to divert funds, expertise and resources from other economic and social needs, impacting on Bangladesh's economy and development capacity. In 2018-19, as the crisis became protracted, the refugees remained fully dependent on aid.

Australian Aid Program

The two objectives of the Australian aid program are: (i) *improve education access, equity, efficiency and learning outcomes*; and (ii) *build resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy.* Building the capabilities of Bangladesh's workforce, addressing skills gaps, and supporting the poor to participate in and contribute to the growing economy, will drive inclusive economic growth. Providing humanitarian assistance in response to the influx of displaced Rohingya in southern Bangladesh is a key element of this program.

The Australian aid program is delivered through partners with a reputation for strong performance, quality outcomes and policy influence. We support partners to promote economic growth and address inequality. We maintain our strong focus on addressing the barriers to gender equality by working with partners who have demonstrated a thorough understanding of the complex local and cultural barriers to successful gender inclusion and by further strengthening their gender frameworks.

EXPENDITURE

Table 1 lists the Bangladesh 2018-19 Financial Year bilateral expenditure for aid objectives, for regional and global programs, and Other Government Departments. Australia's ODA to Bangladesh in 2018-19 was $105.11 million, with the bilateral program accounting for $73.8 million (70 per cent) of total ODA.

Table 1 Total ODA Expenditure in FY 2018-19

Objective	$ million	% of total ODA
Objective 1: Improving education access, equity, efficiency and learning outcomes	13.5	12.8
Objective 2: Building resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy	54.2	51.6
Other: Australia Awards, TAF and program support	6.1	5.8
Sub-Total Bilateral[1]	73.8	70.2
Regional and Global	28.3	26.9

---

[8] The Diplomat, Faisal Mahmud, 10 October 2018, 'Bangladesh enacts new laws that could silence dissenters', https://thediplomat.com/2018/10/bangladesh-enacts-new-law-that-could-silence-dissenters/

[9] The Financial Express, Mir Mostafizur Rahman, 23 July 2019 'Poverty up by 3.0pc in host community: Study' http://today.thefinancialexpress.com.bd/first-page/poverty-up-by-30pc-in-host-community-study-1563816870

[10] There are no substantive figures available on the cost to Bangladesh for housing the displaced Rohingya, however, the cost is understood to be significant.

Other Government Departments	3.0	2.9
Total ODA Expenditure	105.11	100

PROGRESS TOWARDS AIP OBJECTIVES

Table 2 Rating of the Program's Progress towards Australia's Aid Objectives

Objective	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Objective 1: Improving education access, equity, efficiency and learning outcomes	Green	Amber
Objective 2: Building resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy	Green	Green

Note:

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

■ **Amber**. Progress is somewhat less than expected at this stage of implementation and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.

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

OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVING EDUCATION ACCESS, EQUITY, EFFICIENCY AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

Contributes to: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS — 4 QUALITY EDUCATION — 5 GENDER EQUALITY — 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

This objective was rated amber as the set of activities contributing to it are in transition. Australia's contributions to the Bangladesh Government-led Primary Education Development Program Phase III (PEDP3) came to an end, our major contribution to non-formal education is shifting its strategic direction, and a new partnership is yet to report results. For the PEDP4 design, despite Australia's efforts, the government did not make required reforms and it was therefore decided that this investment would cease. Due to the conclusion of PEDP3 in June 2018 **outcomes 1 and 3, which are on PEDP,** will not be reported against this year. Of the two remaining PAF targets **one was met and the other partially met**.

Australia is continuing its active role in complementing the government primary education system, providing quality education to the poorest children and children with disabilities who have never been to school or dropped out of government schools. Completing primary education and transitioning to secondary is vital to prevent child marriage and to support increased participation of women in the workforce.

Outcome 2: Poor children particularly girls benefit from non-formal education

Under our Strategic Partnership Arrangement (SPA) with BRAC, Australia's funding supported the delivery of quality education at scale to the poorest and most marginalised children in Bangladesh. The target of 597,984 poor children (at least 50 per cent girls) benefitting from non-formal education was **partially met** with 414,933 children completing BRAC primary and pre-primary school (52.53 per cent of whom were girls).

This target was partially met (70 per cent achieved) due to strategic shifts in BRAC's education program, as they responded to changes in the education context in Bangladesh. As the Government of Bangladesh

succeeded in increasing school enrolments, the need for BRAC schools at scale is slowly declining. Government efforts are shifting to increasing the quality of education. BRAC is therefore refocusing its education program to support Government schools to increase the quality of education delivery. There is potential for BRAC and Australia to have greater impact on overall education outcomes in Bangladesh through this approach and Australia is supporting BRAC to make this transition. In the next reporting period BRAC will finalise a new Education Strategy and Australia will revise PAF indicators and targets to reflect this shift in programming which is aligned with Australia's objectives (**see management response**).

The 2018 Mid-term Review (MTR) of the BRAC SPA found that the partnership modality is enabling BRAC to innovate to improve effectiveness. This is evident in its education program where BRAC continued to innovate to improve the quality of education and enable access for the most marginalised children, with strong outcomes for girls. To raise awareness in the community and improve retention rates, students (100,000) and members (25,000) of the BRAC education system were provided lessons on gender, equal opportunities, respect, child marriage, puberty, menstrual hygiene, nutrition and good touch-bad touch issues from BRAC's Gender Guide. In 2018-19 BRAC scaled up its 'Bridge school' pilot which offers an accelerated learning model for children aged 8 to 12 who have dropped out of school and enables them to re-enter the schooling system. The quality of BRAC education is demonstrated by learning outcomes - their students outperformed national averages in 2018, with 71.65 per cent (73.28 per cent girls) of BRAC students receiving a combined "A" versus 57.2 per cent nationally.

In the reporting period a new partnership commenced with UCEP, a Bangladesh NGO that provides pathways through primary education into vocational skills training and job placement for poor children and youth in urban areas who have dropped out of or never enrolled in schools. This will support Australia's commitment to education to build the human capital. UCEP results will be reported in the next reporting period.

OBJECTIVE 2: BUILDING ECONOMIC RESILIENCE BY REDUCING VULNERABILITY AND IMPROVING INCLUSION IN THE GROWING ECONOMY

The objective was rated green as most activities performed according to expectations. Of the **19 PAF targets for this objective, 15 were met and progress was made against four** during the reporting period. With the continuation of Australia's humanitarian funding in 2018-19 directed to support the Rohingya influx, the Performance Benchmarks were updated to include two benchmarks on the humanitarian response. **All four Performance Benchmarks were met** (see Annex B).

Australian aid continued to contribute to the economic inclusion of the most vulnerable people in Bangladesh by supporting the government of Bangladesh to strengthen its social security systems; providing livelihoods and graduation programs to assist extremely poor people to find pathways out of poverty; and supporting skills development programs that enable the poorest to find employment. Australia's new partnership in skills development with UCEP is scaling up our support to build the skilled workforce Bangladesh requires for sustained economic growth. Australia also increased our support to the large-scale and protracted Rohingya humanitarian crisis in the Cox's Bazar District to address ongoing vulnerability and build economic resilience in the region.

Women face specific vulnerabilities and risks, both socially, including early marriage and child pregnancy, and institutionally, through gender discriminative norms, which create multiple challenges to engaging in the

labour market and finding pathways out of extreme poverty. Only 33 per cent of women participate in the Bangladesh labour market, compared to 80 per cent of men[11]. In technical education, only 24 per cent of students are women. This objective has a strong focus on addressing gender equality through social security reform where the majority of beneficiaries are women, targeting of women in livelihoods programs, increasing women's participation in skills training, and addressing the protection needs of women and girls in humanitarian response.

Outcome 1: Government of Bangladesh implemented its National Social Security Strategy informed by best international practices

Through our partnership with UNDP, Australia continued to provide technical support to the Government of Bangladesh 's reform agenda set out in the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS). These reforms are working to build a social security system which effectively tackles extreme poverty and inequality, through stronger governance, plans and budgets, and by consolidating programs and improving targeting of social protection systems. Our partnership with UNDP leverages their deep understanding of the context, needs and political economy of social protection in Bangladesh.

The Government of Bangladesh's commitment to the NSSS agenda remained strong in 2018-19, with social security sector funding increasing from 2.17 per cent of GDP (2017-18) to 2.54 per cent in 2018-19, **achieving a PAF target.** During the reporting period Australia responded to the government's request to fund an independent Mid-term Review of NSSS progress, **delivering a PAF target.** This review, which is currently being considered by the government, provides an important evidence base for further reform, and is Australia's major contribution to the development of Bangladesh's next five-year national development plan.

All PAF targets were met, except for **one that was partially met due to re-scoping with government**. Highlights include:

- The NSSS Gender Policy was endorsed by the Government of Bangladesh in 2018, **achieving a PAF target**, and a gender strategy and action plan are being developed to guide the incorporation of gender across social protection systems. With women remaining behind men in-almost all socio-economic indicators in Bangladesh, a gender sensitive social security system will be instrumental in narrowing gender gaps in poverty, security and resilience.

- An NSSS monitoring and evaluation framework and data collection tools were developed and endorsed by the Bangladesh Government, enabling the development of an evidence base on the effectiveness of NSSS reform activities which will inform future policy and development plans, **achieving a PAF target**.

- In line with the NSSS consolidation agenda, the number of social protection programs decreased from 118 in 2018 to 114 in 2019. While the Government's 2019-20 budget included an increase to 126 programs, these additional programs were management and delivery projects, not safety net programs themselves, **achieving a PAF target**.

The target of establishing a single social security registry was **partially met**, reflecting the complexities of developing a single registry which requires a high level of technical skills. With Australia's support UNDP are working with government to undertake a comprehensive feasibility study to enable an evidence based decision on the need, and requirements, for a single registry system.

Outcome 2: NGOS and other partners provide the poorest women and women-led households with increased income and nutrition, greater assets and capacity to participate in the economy.

Women and women-led households face unique challenges and experience the highest rates of poverty. Our partnerships with BRAC and the World Food Program are supporting women and their families to find pathways out of extreme poverty, overcoming significant and deeply established local barriers to gender

---

[11] Report: Making TVET Gender Equal: A Guide for TVET Professionals by ILO Bangladesh

equity. **All PAF targets were met and both Performance Benchmarks were exceeded**, delivering results on women's economic empowerment.

In 2018-19 our funding to the WFP's livelihood programs supported 27,156 women (**exceeding the PAF target of 20,000**) to access small cash grants and subsistence allowances which provide a safety net for vulnerable women. These programmes create scope for women to become involved in income generating activities at the household and village level, and support improved financial decision making for ultra-poor women.

BRAC's Ultra-Poor Graduation program (UPG), previously known as Targeting the Ultra-Poor Program, works holistically with the poorest female headed households to address the challenges of extreme poverty through a two year, time-bound, program that combines support to address immediate needs, with a longer-term investment in skills and enterprise development, toward economic self-reliance. Australia supported BRAC to achieve impressive results in the reporting period. Ninety-six per cent of households in the first cohort of BRAC's new UPG model graduated from extreme poverty (**43,682 female-led households, exceeding the PAF target of 40,500**). BRAC also successfully scaled up this model, tripling the number of entrants to 114,528 women (**exceeding the PAF target of 100,000**), while also decreasing costs.

Australia's support for WFP's food assistance to Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar played a significant role in enhancing nutrition, and improving stunting and wasting outcomes in the reporting period[12]. Results for host communities are not available at the time of reporting, however WFP have advised that an unexpected scale back in delivery of programs, due to staff shortages, during the reporting period likely means expected results for this population were not achieved. These are nonetheless impressive results overall considering the sharp increase in needs during the reporting period, and the **two PAF indicators were met**.

Outcome 3: Disadvantaged youth have access to skills and jobs

During 2018-19 Australia expanded our skills development portfolio in response to the increasing significance of workforce skills gaps as a constraint to economic growth in Bangladesh. Our new investment with UCEP complements our existing work with BRAC – both partners deliver inclusive skills development programs that work within government frameworks and support the reform priorities of the Bangladesh Government's National Skills Development Policy. Their skills training is based on market-driven demands, leverages the private sector and is job focused. Increasing the participation of women in skills development is a priority for both partners. UCEP results will be reported in the next period.

In the reporting period Australia's predictable funding continued to support BRAC to pilot new approaches and take on the risks involved in innovation as they evolve their Skills Development program (SDP).

In 2018 BRAC scaled up its successful apprenticeship model which links disadvantaged youth with experienced craftspeople, supporting them through training and into job placement or enterprise development. Eleven thousand five hundred (47% girls) trainees (97%) in the apprenticeship program secured employment, demonstrating the effectiveness of the training in developing the skills that business needs.

However BRAC continued to experience challenges in meeting its targets in their new institution-based fee paying learning model, due to a lower than anticipated demand and availability of a number of alternative skills training. As a result **the PAF indicator fell short [22,164 young people (46% girls) trained against a target of 23,620 across the skills program**]. BRAC is seeking to establish a commercially viable social enterprise model and this has potential to deliver skills development for poor youth and a skilled workforce for business at scale. Australia's funding assisted BRAC to continue to innovate to improve the financial sustainability of this model during the reporting period, and we will continue to monitor closely (**see management action**).

Australian aid also supported BRAC to increase outcomes for women in the reporting period. BRAC piloted a new women's economic empowerment program that trains women in non-traditional roles such as mechanics and metalwork which offer increased earning potential. BRAC achieved 46 per cent female

---

[12] World Food Programme, 2018 – A year into the Rohingya Refugee Emergency Response - https://www.wfp.org/publications/2018-year-rohingya-refugee-emergency-response . See also WFP Nutrition Outcome Survey 2018 - The prevalence of global acute malnutrition in the refugee population decreased to 11 per cent (October-November 2018) from 12 per cent reported earlier (April-May 2018)

participation in SDP in 2018-19, an increase from 40 per cent in 2017. The program also supported approximately 5 per cent of clients with a disability, meeting BRAC's own target.

SDP is complemented by other BRAC programs that provide skills development to youth in community and school settings. 1,460,000 youth (55 per cent girls) were assisted to build life skills through Adolescent Development Clubs and Multi-purpose Learning Centres, **exceeding the PAF target of 1,387,000**. BRAC's package of support to improve quality in government secondary schools (through teacher training, student mentoring programs, and school management enhancements) assisted 900 schools, falling short of the **PAF target** of 1400. A program cycle involving 500 schools concluded in 2017-18 and during the reporting period BRAC was undertaking preparations to engage another 500 schools to commence in 2019-20.

Outcome 4: Rohingya Humanitarian Response

The Rohingya crisis is the largest and most complex humanitarian crisis in the Indo Pacific with over 900,000 refugees residing in Bangladesh. When host communities are included over 1.2 million people are supported by response efforts. Australia's contribution to the response was $60 million in 2018-19.

During the reporting period Australian support delivered life-saving assistance; protected women and children, noting they are 80% of the camp population; supported effective coordination of services; and supported localisation of response efforts. In line with Australia's commitments made at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, our funding is largely un-earmarked, enabling partners flexibility to allocate funds to the most critical priorities, program funds quickly, and adapt to the changing situation on the ground. **Three PAF targets were met, and good progress was made against the localisation target**.

Australia's humanitarian response has remained focused on the provision of life-saving assistance and 1.2 million people were supported with food, health, and shelter services, **meeting a PAF target**. Examples of lifesaving assistance provided include:

- 900,000 Rohingya refugees received food assistance through the Food Security Sector and over time, food consumption among beneficiaries improved from 71% in December 2017 to 89% in September 2018. Australia's partner WFP is supporting over 800,000 Rohingya and host community members per month, supporting social cohesion in the District;

- 400,000 individuals were supported to upgrade their shelters through the provision of training, materials, and technical support;

- 300,000 people at 11 Primary Health Centres (PHC) including 26,000 children received access to live-saving medical care;

- 14,000 people had increased access to safe water and 19,000 increased access to basic sanitation through Australia's direct contribution.

Supporting women and girls has been a priority in Australia's response. During the reporting period the program provided counselling and medical services to women and girls who have experienced violence; food and nutrition focusing on children under five and breastfeeding women; and clean water, shelter and healthcare, **meeting the PAF target of 530,000 women and girls receiving services**. Other examples of support to women and girls included:

- International Organisation for Migration (IOM)'s diversification of cash-for-work and training brought supplementary incomes to 600 women for home economics and life-skills initiatives in Teknaf. IOM provided safe and secure bathing facilities to approximately 22,320 women and girls;

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s community based protection services supported 263,688 women and girls;

- BRAC provided psychosocial support to 20,000 women and adolescents;

- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported the provision of 88,149 family planning commodities to women and girls, facilitated 520,352 screenings by midwives, and facilitated 5,386 deliveries with skilled birth attendants.

Achieving effective coordination of actors and services has been a focus of Australia's response efforts. Australia's support to UNHCR and IOM, the leading agencies of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), is enabling effective coordination across UN agencies, NGOs and partners through a number of working groups. Australia is actively involved in coordination efforts, co-leading regular Donor Coordination Meetings, attending Strategic Executive Group (SEG) Meetings (on rotation), and working with the Inter Sector Coordination Group to identify humanitarian priorities, **meeting a PAF target**.

While the Government of Bangladesh is leading the humanitarian crisis with support from the international community, there is still a need to consider localisation with evidence based assessments on how local and international humanitarian actors can complement each other. Australia continues to drive humanitarian reform including localisation, through regular input to the newly established Localisation Task Force and working with partners to build local capacity. Australia's local partners increased from 8 per cent to 13.4 per cent in 2018-19, **falling short of the PAF target of 15% but a good result** considering global performance on localisation.

While there are significant challenges around implementing disability inclusive programming during a humanitarian crisis, DFAT's support to partners has enabled them to develop strategies to identify and support people with disability. Partners such as UNHCR and BRAC have taken measures to facilitate access to services for persons with disability. WFP are also working to strengthen their inclusion programming. Following a Disability Inclusive Development training facilitated by Post, DFAT and WFP developed a Guidance Note on Disability Inclusion which identified joint steps for action.

Significant challenges were experienced in the level of international support for the humanitarian response in the reporting period. Tensions between Rohingya and host communities, who are one of the poorest communities in Bangladesh, and the political impact of these tensions, and the threat of natural disasters is an ongoing concern. Effective monitoring and evaluation is an ongoing challenge and this will be a key focus of the design of Australia's future response efforts. The challenge of moving from an emergency response to a longer-term response remains difficult. The diversion of financial and human resources to providing humanitarian assistance presents a challenge to broader Bangladesh development.

CROSS-CUTTING, REGIONAL, GLOBAL AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Australia's aid investments address our priorities and the Government of Bangladesh's economic reform agenda through a range of investments funded from bilateral, global, regional and other Australian Government departments. Outcomes included increased government human resources capacity, improved livelihoods for women and marginalised people, energy efficiencies and better chemical management in the manufacturing sector, sustainable agriculture and water management practices, and increased regional connectivity and trade.

Human Capital Development

The human resource development priorities of Bangladesh were supported by offering 70 students (50 per cent female, **meeting a Performance Benchmark**) Masters level **Australia Awards** scholarships in sectors including public policy, trade and entrepreneurship, development issues, Blue Economy, engineering and security studies. Our selection processes are inclusive, with five people from ethnic minorities and four people with disability awarded scholarships. All students studying in 2018-19 passed their courses.

In addition, 105 mid and senior-level government officials (46 female) participated in short courses targeting Australia and Bangladesh's shared priorities, including counter-terrorism, trade, energy, environment and climate change.

There are now over 3,000 Australia Awards **alumni** in Bangladesh contributing to the country's development, many of whom remain connected with Australia through personal and institutional linkages. Alumni activities continue to promote deeper linkages within Bangladesh, the region, and Australia on indigenous community development, trade, and countering violent extremism in line with our priorities.

Gender equality in trade and the private sector

Australian aid investments supported women, men and marginalised people in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors. The **South Asia Regional Trade Facilitation Program** (SARTFP) improved transport and connectivity in cross-border areas, stimulated markets and created job opportunities. These improvements have been combined with gender-responsive trade policies to enhance women's ability to participate in trade and economic opportunities, particularly in the agricultural sector. In addition, a stand-alone Gender Platform was developed for the World Bank, to improve gender analysis and build a stronger and deeper approach to gender in its projects. Among these initiatives was a new target for 100 per cent of projects to be 'gender tagged' to increase analysis and reporting on gender throughout each project.

The **Partnership for Cleaner Textile: Bangladesh** (PaCT) program implemented initiatives to improve worker safety and wellbeing, with a focus on promoting women's safety in the workplace. The **Better Work Bangladesh** program improved conditions and rights for garment factory workers by boosting their skills to engage in productive discussions and negotiate with employers. Better Work Bangladesh reaches over 457,000 workers in more than 200 factories, and also works with the Bangladesh Government on labour law reforms and national safety initiatives for the garment sector.

The **Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research** (ACIAR) helped women, tenant and marginal farmers in the eastern Gangetic Plains to improve agricultural practices through the promotion of saline resistant crops and improved water resource management practices, creating more profitable and sustainable businesses and livelihoods.

Environmental Sustainability

Australia's aid program supported the integrated management of water, energy and food in the major Himalayan river basins, with a particular focus on addressing climate change, through the **Sustainable Development Investment Program** (SDIP). Under the PaCT program, we supported 200 textile factories to improve competitiveness and environmental sustainability in the garment industry by promoting practices to reduce water and energy wastage and reduce chemical use.

Regional Connectivity

Australian aid is working to increase regional connectivity through trade facilitation and infrastructure across three focus areas: transport connectivity; trade facilitation and trade policy; and local enterprise development and economic opportunity under the **South Asia Regional Trade Facilitation Program** (SARTFP). Key outcomes include increasing access to improved transport and connectivity; creation of job opportunities; and formulation of gender-responsive trade policies.

MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Australia's aid investments continue to align with the Government of Bangladesh's development priorities articulated in the Government's Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020, including supporting Bangladesh's aims to graduate from LDC status in 2024 and to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

The Australian Government maintains regular discussions with the Bangladesh Government on development policy, including through government-donor coordination mechanisms at a national and sectoral level, with a particular focus on aid effectiveness, social protection, gender equality, primary education, skills development, and humanitarian action. Australia played a leadership role in a government-donor review to improve the effectiveness of the sectoral working groups in the reporting period.

Government commitment to reform remains high and our funding for social protection provides technical support to the Bangladesh Government to implement the reform agenda of the National Social Security Strategy. In 2018-19 the Bangladesh Government again increased funding to social safety net programs. Australia responded to a Government request to fund a Mid-term Review of NSSS implementation – this will be an important input to the development of national priorities in the next Bangladesh development plan.

Bangladesh Government funding for education has stagnated at 2 per cent of GDP, well below international benchmarks. In this context, and after the completion of Australia's support to the Government's primary education reform program, Australia is working with NGOs to develop models of inclusive service delivery in primary education and skills development to inform government program development.

The Bangladesh Government released new National Action Plans for Ending Child Marriage and Ending Violence Against Women in 2018-19. Australia's funding to education, social protection and women's economic empowerment is contributing to the achievement of government sectoral priorities in these plans. Australia engaged in dialogue with government to ensure the plans are funded and accountability frameworks are developed.

The Bangladesh Government will develop its next national development plan (to commence in 2021) and its transition strategy for LDC graduation in the next reporting period. Australia will maintain close engagement to increase support for Bangladesh priorities on economic governance. Australia also recognises the Government of Bangladesh's leadership in the humanitarian response to the Rohingya arrivals and remains in dialogue with government as we develop the next phase of our response to the protracted situation.

PROGRAM QUALITY AND PARTNER PERFORMANCE

Overview

In 2018-19, Australia's bilateral investments performed well, with all investments receiving a rating of 'good' or 'adequate' against the Aid Quality Checks (AQCs) effectiveness and efficiency criteria.

While AQCs found that investment level monitoring and evaluation was satisfactory, they did identify opportunities to improve monitoring and evaluation in a number of investments – BRAC, WFP, Rohingya Response and SSPS. These partner-led investments use partners' own monitoring and evaluation frameworks, to reduce reporting burdens, however this finding can reflect underlying weaknesses in partners' systems. The BRAC SPA Mid-term Review, for example, recommended that the SPA Results Framework be strengthened and that BRAC reengineer its approach to monitoring and evaluation, to focus more on performance management. In response, Dhaka post engaged a Performance and Quality Advisor to support partnership monitoring and evaluation frameworks, ensuring our confidence in their monitoring and evaluation, including advice on how we can best support funded institutional strengthening priorities in NGO partnerships.

A Mid-term Review of the BRAC Strategic Partnership Arrangement was undertaken in 2018-19 to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement over the remainder of the program. The management response was finalised in collaboration with all SPA partners. Further details are provided below under the BRAC partnership. The findings and recommendations of the 2018 Independent Evaluation of DFAT's investment with WFP informed the development of a next phase of funding in the form of a strategic partnership arrangement.

There are no evaluations planned in 2019-20. A mid-term evaluation of the multi-year humanitarian funding package is anticipated in 2021.

The APPR PAF and Performance Benchmarks have been revised for this 2018-19 report in response to changes in our aid program. Outcome indicators for the completed investment supporting government reform in primary education have been removed from the performance benchmarks. Two benchmarks for our humanitarian support to the Rohingya influx have been added, reflecting increased funding. In addition, targets for 2019-20 were added for all indicators to align with the extension of the AIP for a year.

Aid Quality Checks (AQCs)

Two AQCs and two HAQCs were completed in the financial year. A summary of ratings is at **Annex D**. All four investments received a satisfactory (4 or above) across all key assessment criteria (Effectiveness, Efficiency, Gender Equality). BRAC SPA and the two humanitarian investments received a five rating in Efficiency proving an effective use of the partnership modality versus a project approach.

On Effectiveness, BRAC unlike previous years' consistent ratings of 'good', dropped to 'adequate'. BRAC is refocusing two core programs in response to changes in context – education and skills. This reduced rating reflects a period of uncertainty in which BRAC is undertaking program shifts, and during which Dhaka post will work closely with BRAC to ensure our strategic interests remain aligned and their new approach will deliver results.

Overall portfolio performance on gender equality was satisfactory, and met Australia's aid program strategic target for gender equality (80 per cent of investments achieving a rating of satisfactory or above). However, there is room for improvement. Australia is supporting partners to mainstream gender across their programs. Good examples of progress on mainstreaming are - BRAC strengthened accountability frameworks for programs and staff on gender equality in response to recommendations of an independent review of their gender mainstream pilot; and in SSPS, a Gender Policy was developed for the NSSS, and a Gender Strategy and Action Plan are in development to ensure all government safety net programs identify and respond to the needs of women.

Strengthening disability inclusion was a priority for the program in 2018-19 **(a management action)**. DFAT arranged Disability Inclusive Development training for all post and partner staff in November 2018 and developed action plans for key partners in close consultation with CBM Australia. We recognise that improving performance will be a long journey and have established investment specific mechanisms to monitor progress and provide ongoing support. A number of partners have started to use the Washington Group of Questions for collecting disaggregated data on disability. In the next reporting period Dhaka post expects to have more quantitative data on progress.

Performance of key delivery partners

Australia's aid to Bangladesh is delivered through strategic partnerships with a range of partners that have proven capability to deliver results at scale in a complicated aid context and that have a strong gender equality focus – the Government of Bangladesh (discussed under Objective 2), BRAC, UNDP, UCEP and WFP. With the scale-up of humanitarian assistance to Cox's Bazar, Australia entered into several new partnerships last year including - UNFPA, UNHCR and IOM.

In 2018-19 Partner Performance Assessments were conducted for six partners (BRAC, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA). Assessments show partners are effective and that DFAT is achieving value for money.

BRAC

Australia's Strategic Partnership Arrangement with BRAC leverages BRAC's high quality, large scale programs in areas of priority for Australia, including in primary education, social protection, skills development, women's economic empowerment and humanitarian response. BRAC is strongly aligned with the priorities of the Australian aid program and our focus on inclusive economic growth and gender equality. BRAC provides direct benefits to poor households to find pathways out of poverty and towards participation in the growing economy, and complements Australia's work supporting the large scale but slower change achievable through reform of government systems. BRAC performed well against program targets, delivering quality results at scale and innovating in response to changes in context during the reporting period.

Australia led a Mid-term Review of the BRAC SPA in 2018-19 on behalf of all partners (DFAT, BRAC and DFID). The review confirmed that flexible funding and collaborative governance is delivering value for money and made recommendations on how partners could improve governance. The review found that the partnership has enabled BRAC to pilot and scale up programs in response to emerging needs; innovate existing

programs; sustain efforts and deliver outcomes in hard to fund rights-based programs, such as women's empowerment; and increase organisational efficiency by improving management systems.

The review found that BRAC had achieved impressive results in institutional strengthening. It made specific recommendations on improving core program management frameworks including monitoring and evaluation, and recommended further that investment in institution strengthening be increased.

Governance and communication challenges have been experienced in 2018-19 with BRAC's programs changes. The SPA Steering Committee have committed to strengthened governance and accountability arrangements to address these issues and Dhaka post will work closely with BRAC and DFID as BRAC designs new program strategies (**see management responses**).

In 2018-19, Australia increased humanitarian funding to BRAC to respond to the Rohingya crisis in Cox's Bazar under a separate grant arrangement. This funding draws on BRAC's deep knowledge of host communities and relationships with local stakeholders, including the Government of Bangladesh, and supports Australia's commitment to the localisation of humanitarian response efforts.

World Food Programme

DFAT maintains a Strategic Partnership Arrangement with WFP (2017-2020), enabling Australia to contribute to WFP development activities in Bangladesh and humanitarian activities in Cox's Bazar. Australia remains the only development partner to provide flexible funding to WFP's whole Bangladesh country program, enabling Australia to continue improving food security and nutrition outcomes for vulnerable households and individuals.

In 2018-19, WFP became Post's largest humanitarian partner responding to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis. Australia is the third largest donor to WFP (out of 18 donors) and our flexible funding approach remains an important and valued feature of the partnership. The well-established relationship built on mutual respect and cooperation over the years (since 2011) has enabled Australia to continue to provide basic lifesaving services to the Rohingya population, who remain fully dependant on aid two years after the large influx in 2017. Australia's contribution to WFP has also enabled Australia to engage with Government through diplomatic and humanitarian focused discussions regarding broader political and human rights issues related to Rohingya arrivals and repatriation.

Our partnership has helped WFP to improve their Disability Inclusive Programming, through the development of the DFAT-WFP Disability Inclusive Guidance Note.

However, the size of WFP's operations in Bangladesh has stretched their capacity, resulting in a drop in the quality and frequency of reporting including late requests for no cost extensions. This issue was addressed in 2018-19 through the establishment of regular partner meetings and senior engagement from Post. Looking forward, a Partnership Health Check will further improve WFP performance and alignment with DFAT, noting that improving communication was identified in the 2018 evaluation (**see management actions**).

Humanitarian Partnerships

Two years into the Rohingya Humanitarian response in Cox's Bazar, Australia continues to deliver assistance through Australian NGOs (Oxfam/Care, Save the Children and World Vision), BRAC and UN partners (WFP, UNHCR, IOM and UNFPA).

Australian NGOs play a niche role in targeting the most vulnerable in Cox's Bazar, particularly women and children. For example, Save the Children has continued to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children, providing food, water, shelter, healthcare, education and safe spaces. In 2018-19, Save the Children provided 50,000 maternal and child health services to women, babies and infants. The Oxfam/CARE approach has also succeeded in positioning gender as central to its whole approach and ensured access to information and services that both protect and raise awareness of the rights of women. This includes achieving 50 per cent Rohingya women representation in its community mobiliser teams.

Complementing our support to NGOs, Australian funding to UN partners (IOM, UNHCR and UNFPA) has enabled Australia to respond to the crisis at scale, support coordination and engage the Government of Bangladesh on strategic policy issues, including on monsoon preparedness and relocation.

RISKS

Table 3: Management of Key Risks to Achieving Objectives

Key risks (emerging and ongoing)	What actions were taken to manage the risks over the past year?	What further actions will be taken to manage the risks in the coming year?	Provide a Risk Rating (low, medium, high, very high)	Are these same risks in in Post's Risk Register (Yes/No)*
Government of Bangladesh policy on Rohingya humanitarian response limits opportunities to build economic resilience and address longer term sectoral needs.	Ensured assistance benefits host populations and the refugees. Engaged with UN agencies and donor groups to advocate on the importance of multi-year planning.	Jointly with DFAT's Humanitarian Partnership Division finalise a multi-year strategy including an advocacy approach for Australia's engagement in the protracted humanitarian crisis in Cox's Bazar.	High	Yes
Terrorism and civil unrest significantly affect program delivery	Careful selection of partners with an established presence and deep understanding of context, effective local networks, and track record of delivery in difficult circumstances.	Joint advocacy with other donors for protection of services to the poorest, if required. Continue to rely on a comprehensive Crisis Action Plan and ensure staff have the skills to put it into operation.	Medium	Yes
Natural disasters significantly affect program delivery, especially in the Rohingya humanitarian response.	Ensured implementing partners have contingency plans, especially in the Cox's Bazar camps which are vulnerable to monsoon floods and cyclones. In lieu of an evacuation plan, investment partners were funded for DRR in 2018.	Work with partners for a more tailored and efficient communication mechanism and better planning and prioritization required for sector and agency engagement for disaster preparedness.	High	Yes
DFAT's partners lose strategic alignment with DFAT or fail to communicate responses to changing context.	Investment in partner relations to promote channels for open exchange. Encourage better M&E in partners to surface problems more quickly.	Continue to influence partner strategic directions through the access partnerships bring to partners' strategic decision making bodies. Continue to Identify areas of partner activity for special focus. P&Q Advisor engaged to identify opportunities to improve M&E.	Medium	Yes
DFAT has too many humanitarian partners. DFAT and/or the partners are unable to monitor investments effectively.	Post continued to carefully select humanitarian partners with track record of monitoring and reporting in difficult circumstances. Conducted regular field visits to monitor partner performance.	Humanitarian multiyear strategy gives consideration to optimal number of partners, and staff resourcing required to monitor performance	Medium	Yes

Corruption and fiduciary risks.	Maintained a zero tolerance policy on fraud. All fraud cases are investigated immediately and reported to the Fraud Control Section in DFAT. Maintained close liaison with partners to monitor risks.	Continue to maintain a zero tolerance policy on fraud. Hold due diligence on partners prior to investment and regular review of anti-corruption and fraud policies, accounting capacity and fraud controls.	High	Yes
A shrinking civil society space becoming a constraint on policy advocacy and the environment for program delivery	Careful selection of partners with ability to navigate Government sensitivities.	Adjust expectations according to the operating environment. Joint advocacy with other donors on specific policy and spending priorities if required.	Medium	Yes

Post continued to operate in a challenging environment with medium to high level risks remaining throughout 2018-19. Australia managed risks through a risk register; fraud and anti-corruption strategy; and regular dialogue with implementing partners and mitigation strategies. A performance and quality advisor was engaged in 2018-19 to support post to strengthen frameworks on risk management.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The 2017-18 APPR management responses were met (Annex A). Management responses for the Bangladesh aid program for 2018-19 are as follows:

- DFAT (South and West Asia Division) in collaboration with Dhaka post to finalise the next phase of the Bangladesh Aid Investment Plan by June 2020.

- In the context of the humanitarian response to the Rohingya, Dhaka post management to review resource allocation across post.

- DFAT (Dhaka post) to engage with BRAC and DFID to design the next phase of support to BRAC, informed by Mid-term Review recommendations, by June 2020.

- DFAT (Dhaka post) to explore opportunities to enhance the support provided through the Australia Awards program to the Government of Bangladesh's economic reform priorities.

Objective 1: Improving education access, equity, and efficiency and learning outcomes.

- DFAT (Dhaka post) to continue engagement with BRAC to support the development of a new Education Program strategy that responds to changes in context and increases impact, and has robust program management (including objectives, measures of success, and indicators and targets).

Objective 2: building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy

- DFAT (Dhaka post) to design the next phase of Australia's support to the Government of Bangladesh's social protection reform agenda by February 2020.

- DFAT (Dhaka post) to continue engagement with BRAC to monitor the Skills Development Program and ensure program monitoring and evaluation approaches, including results measures, remain relevant.

- DFAT (Dhaka post) to increase engagement with WFP to strengthen the partnership modality, and in particular communication, disability inclusion, gender equality and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including through a partnership health check.

- DFAT to develop a new multi-year strategy on supporting Rohingya and host communities with a focus on women and girls.

ANNEX A - PROGRESS IN ADDRESSING MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Management responses identified in 2017-18 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2018-19
Complete the Mid-term Review of the SPA with BRAC by June 2019.	Achieved	DFAT led the Mid-term Review on behalf of all partners (DFAT, BRAC, DFID). All partners jointly considered recommendations and management actions reflect agreements of the SPA Steering Committee.
Develop the next iteration of the Aid Investment Plan by June 2019.	Not achieved	Timeframe extended to April 2020 to support alignment with emerging Government of Bangladesh priorities.
Education: Finalise investment decisions by December 2018, allocate program funding and continue to engage in the sector.	Achieved	New partnership commenced with Under Privileged Children's Education Program (UCEP) in March 2019 ($12 million over three years) to expand Australia's investment in TVET, targeting skills gaps as a constraint to economic growth in Bangladesh.
Economic resilience: Support the Government of Bangladesh's review of NSSS implementation to inform future focus of social protection reform by May 2019.	Achieved	Australia responded to the Government's request to fund the independent Mid-term Review of NSSS progress. Draft completed. The review provides an important evidence base for further reform, and is Australia's major contribution to the development of Bangladesh's next five-year national development plan.
Economic resilience: Identify actions to enhance our focus on disability inclusive development and support our partners, particularly BRAC and WFP, to improve their systems and results.	Achieved	Disability inclusion specialists provided training for Dhaka post and all partners in November 2018, and supported partners to develop disability inclusive development action plans. DFAT program managers have established partner specific mechanisms to provide ongoing support and accountability.
Develop a medium term framework to guide support for the Rohingya humanitarian crisis by April 2019.	Achieved	DFAT's Aid Governance Board has approved strategic priorities for a multiyear strategy for the Rohingya response that is aligned with the Humanitarian Joint Response Plans and DFAT priorities. Design is underway.

Note:

🟩 Achieved. Significant progress has been made in addressing the issue

🟧 Partly achieved. Some progress has been made in addressing the issue, but the issue has not been resolved

🟥 Not achieved. Progress in addressing the issue has been significantly below expectations

ANNEX B – PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS

1 Progress towards Performance Benchmarks in 2018-19

Improving education access, equity, efficiency and learning outcomes	BRAC meets targets for numbers of children completing a course of primary or pre-primary education, of which 50 per cent are girls. Target: 597,984	Partly achieved	Australia's funding to BRAC is to complement the Government of Bangladesh education system. With increased access to government schools supported by stipends to poor children, and the number of out of school children decreasing, BRAC is revising its strategy to maintain relevance and impact. A new strategy with indicators will be developed in 2019-20. During this transition period, BRAC commenced a scale down of its schools, and the target of 597,984 children benefiting from non-formal education was partially met - 414,933 children (52.53 per cent of which were girls) graduated from BRAC primary and pre-primary school.
Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy	At least 50% of scholarships in each intake awarded to women.	Achieved	In 2018, 70 Bangladesh students (50 per cent females) were offered Masters level scholarships, in line with our target of gender parity.
	The number of women and their households graduating from our partners' livelihood programs. Target: 40,500	Achieved	Impressive results in extreme poverty reduction for women were achieved in 2018/19 through BRAC's new Ultra-Poor Graduation program pilot. 43,682 female headed households (96% of program participants) graduated from extreme poverty in the first cohort of the pilot, exceeding targets and with reduced costs.
	Number of women and their households able to access social transfers. Target: 120,000	Achieved	The target of 120,000 women and their household being able to access social transfers was met in the reporting period, with 141,684 women and their households receiving small cash grants and subsistence allowances. Both BRAC and WFP scaled up their programs in 2018-19, exceeding the target.
Supporting the Government of Bangladesh to respond to the	Eligible people received food, health and shelter services in Cox's Bazar.	Achieved	The performance target to support humanitarian agencies to provide 1.2 million vulnerable people with basic food, health and shelter services was achieved.

Rohingya humanitarian crisis	Target: 1.2 million		
	Number of women accessing protection services through attendance at Women Friendly Spaces in Cox's Bazar.	Achieved	The performance target to improve protection for women and girls was achieved with 596,863 women attending Women Friendly Spaces in Cox's Bazar.
	Target: 530,000		
Program Management	Reducing the number of investments to deliver targeted, efficient aid program Target: 9	Achieved	The Bangladesh program has maintained 9 program investments.

Note:

🟩 Achieved. Significant progress has been made in addressing the issue

🟧 Partly achieved. Some progress has been made in addressing the issue, but the issue has not been resolved

🟥 Not achieved. Progress in addressing the issue has been significantly below expectations

2 Performance Benchmarks for remainder of the Aid Investment Plan

Aid objective	Performance Benchmark	2018-19	2019-20
Improving education access, equity, efficiency and learning outcomes	BRAC meets targets for number of children completing a course of primary or pre-primary education of which 50 per cent are girls.	597,984	475,514 (at least 50 per cent girls)
Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy	The number of women and their households graduating from our partners' livelihood programs.	40,500	90,000
	Number of women and their households able to access social transfers.	120,000	121,102 (UPG) and 20,000 (WFP)
Supporting the Government of Bangladesh to respond to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis	Eligible people received food, health and shelter services in Cox's Bazar.	1.2 million	1,242,442

Annex C - Evaluation Planning

1 LIST OF EVALUATIONS COMPLETED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

Investment number and name (if applicable)	Name of evaluation	Date completed	Date Evaluation report Uploaded into AidWorks	Date Management response uploaded into AidWorks	Published on website
INJ579 The Strategic Partnership Arrangement with BRAC	Mid-term Review of the Strategic Partnership Arrangement with BRAC, Phase 2	31 December 2018	31 August 2019	31 August 2019	31 August 2019
INM406 Humanitarian response to the Rohingya crisis	Australian Humanitarian Partnership Evaluation (Save the Children, Oxfam and Care)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2 PROGRAM PRIORITISED EVALUATIONS PLANNED FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

No evaluations are planned for the next 12 months. A mid-term evaluation of the humanitarian multi-year funding strategy will take place in 2021.

ANNEX D - AID QUALITY CHECK RATINGS

1 AQC RATINGS

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	year on year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
The strategic partnership agreement with BRAC	$275m 2011-20	2019 AQC	N/A	4	5	N/A	N/A	5	-
		2018 AQC	5	5	6	4	5	5	-
The social protection policy program	$3 m 2018-2020	2019 AQC	N/A	4	4	N/A	N/A	4	-
Australian Development Scholarships (Regional Program)	$17.8m 2016-19	2019 AQC	5	6	5	N/A	N/A	5	-
		2018 AQC	5	5	4	5	5	5	

2 HAQC RATINGS

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Overall rating	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Connectedness	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
Humanitarian response to Rohingya crisis	$32.1m 2017-2019 (2019 scores)	5	5	5	5	4	4/5	4	-
Strategic partnership with WFP	$13.2m 2017-2019 (2019 scores)	5	5	5	5	4	4/5	5	-

Definitions of rating scale:
Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

🟩 6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all areas. 🟩 5 = Good; satisfies criteria in almost all areas.

🟨 4 = Adequate; on balance, satisfies criteria; does not fail in any major area.

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

🟧 3 = Less than adequate; on balance does not satisfy criteria and/or fails in at least one major area.

🟥 2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in major areas. 🟥 1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major area.

ANNEX E – PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Australia's Aid Objective One: Improving education access, equity, efficiency and learning outcomes								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
1. More girls and boys attain improved literacy, numeracy and the core competencies identified at each level of primary education.	Progressive national student assessments show improved performance	The quality of teaching materials is improved	Primary school text books better reflect the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) education curriculum	Target: Report on use (quality) of revised text books Primary text books were distributed to all schools as scheduled on 1 January 2017. A World Bank led report, funded by Australia, confirmed that textbook quality had improved with fewer spelling errors and structure streamlined, better formatting and simplified language.	Review of learning materials informs PEDP4 planning. Met The PEDP4 design team reviewed the quality of learning materials in three design papers (on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, Curriculum Strengthening, and Teaching and Learning Materials). A comprehensive review of the curriculum and textbooks by the National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) is ongoing, and scheduled to conclude in 2019. Both review processes informed PEDP4 planning and the final PEDP4 program document includes strengthening of curriculum, textbooks and learning materials as a priority reform.	The program (PEDP3) ended in June 2018.	The program (PEDP3) ended in June 2018.	NCTB/DFID reports

Australia's Aid Objective One: Improving education access, equity, efficiency and learning outcomes								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
		Primary school learning outcomes improved through use of active rather than rote pedagogy.	Proportion of each child learns strategy rolled out to 29 Primary Teaching Institutions and lessons learned incorporated into GoB Planning.	Target: Completion and review of Each Child Learns pilot program The ECL pilot was completed during the reporting period, covering 1500 schools as planned. The planned review, a longitudinal study was conducted by UNICEF with Australian funding. It confirmed improved learning outcomes.	Review findings on Each Child Learns integrated into PEDP4. Partially Met The DFAT funded UNICEF review of ECL (2016-17) informed PEDP4 Planning. ECL principles and methodologies were incorporated into three design papers. However there was modest integration of ECL findings in the final PEDP4 program document, with the strongest component in the Diploma in Education, which will be rolled out to 50% of teachers who did not receive either Diploma in Education or Certificate in Education training towards the end of PEDP4.	The program (PEDP3) ended in June 2018.	The program (PEDP3) ended in June 2018.	Government of Bangladesh (GoB), UNICEF ECL TA reports and MTR quality analysis.

Australia's Aid Objective One: Improving education access, equity, efficiency and learning outcomes								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
1. More girls and boys attain improved literacy, numeracy and the core competencies identified at each level of primary education.		Quality of end of primary cycle examination is improved	Increased proportion of competency based questions in Grade 5 exams (as opposed to test items that test memory/recall only).	Target: 50% 50 %	Target:65% 65%	The program (PEDP3) ended in June 2018.	The program (PEDP3) ended in June 2018.	PEDP3 Results Matrix.
2. Poor children particularly girls benefit from non-formal education	BRAC and UCEP meets targets of numbers of children completing a course of primary or pre-primary education, of which 50% are girls[13]	BRAC education program effective for remainder of SPA (Phase 1) UCEP "General School" effective	BRAC BEP targets for 2017, 2018 and 2019. UCEP General School completion numbers.	Target: 470,075 [14] 631,222 children completed BRAC primary and pre-primary school.	Target: 539,154 (at least 50 per cent girls). 547,232 children (53% girls) completed BRAC primary and pre-primary school.	Target: 597,984 (at least 50 per cent girls). 414,933 children (52.53% girls) completed BRAC primary and pre-primary school. Not met	Target: 466,450 (at least 50 per cent girls). Target: 4758 (at least 50% girls) complete UCEP accelerated leaning to Class 8 programs.	SPA Results Framework
		BRAC education program adapts to Bangladesh's changing needs. BRAC complements government program.	Agreed policies and targets for SPA 2. Advocacy with government for change to assessment system.	Target: BRAC policy dialogue with Government to share lessons learned. BRAC is one of four NGOs selected by the GoB as implementing partners in the pilot on Second Chance Education. The pilot covers 100,000 out of school-children.	Target: BEP plans a review of its formative assessment system in collaboration with government agencies. Met BRAC's formative assessment system was reviewed by an independent consultant, and BRAC is working with other stakeholders, including the Government of Bangladesh through the National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) to improve its current	Target: BEP implements the recommendation of the formative assessment review and draws lessons for positive dialogue with government. Met Based on review recommendations, BEP designed an improved learning assessment system and shared lessons	Target: BEP to pilot new assessment system and share findings with government. Target: BRAC develops a new strategy for their education program (BEP) including measurable indicators.	SPA Results Framework

				formative assessment system.	learned with government.		

---

[13] PAF updated to reflect results from new DFAT investment with Underprivileged Children's Education Program Bangladesh which commenced in March 2019 and will deliver results in the 2019/20 APPR.

[14] This program target was adjusted from 293,200 to align with BRAC program targets.

26

Australia's Aid Objective One: Improving education access, equity, efficiency and learning outcomes								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
3. Partnership between Government and Development Partners improves effectiveness, equitable and accountable service delivery of primary education outcomes	Key policy and management priorities promoted through policy based dialogue.	Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) maintained as the basis for dialogue.	50% of donor fund disbursement for Primary Education development Partnership 3 is directly linked to results achieved with the remaining 50% subject to meeting annual audit requirements.	Target: 50% Result: 50%	Target: 50% Result: 50%	Program ended in June 2018	Program ended in June 2018	Government of Bangladesh
	Government policies and practice for gender equity in primary education demonstrate analysis and commitment beyond parity.	Improved and extended data and analysis available to education officials at UP level.	Government generating gender sensitive analysis of primary education system and applying this to implementation of PEDP.	Target: Qualitative study conducted to deepen understanding gender issues in primary education as part of PEDP4 design process. DFAT commissioned a household education survey with a focus on gender. The analysis will inform options for advocacy on gender. The survey to be finalised in June 2017.	PEDP4 integrates lessons learned from quantitative and qualitative monitoring and evaluation on gender issues in primary education. Partially met PEDP4's Gender Inclusive Education Action Plan (GIEAP) captures some lessons from PEDP3, including the processes for collecting and monitoring gender disaggregated data. However, expected improvements in the PEDP4 GIEAP were not achieved. Gender analysis commissioned by DFAT and other donors (eg. DFAT funded World Bank household survey on obstacles to girls' education, and Gender TA to the design team) were delayed, limiting their influence in the design of PEDP4.	Program ended in June 2018	Program ended in June 2018	Government of Bangladesh

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
1. Government of Bangladesh implements its National Social Security Strategy informed by best international practices	National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) formulated and implemented.	Better cross-government coordination on policies, budgets and plans for a more effective and efficient social security system.	Existence of budgets and costed plans; consistent application across government.	Target: Data from Government of Bangladesh (GoB) sources analysed and recommendations made for systematic improvement; Implementation of Research Framework underway. Research recommendations (for example on coverage, targeting, and budget implications) are informing the development of program reform plans which are to be completed in the next reporting period. Research activities include - analysis of 29 GoB social protection programs; diagnostic studies of 7 programs – 4 completed and 2 underway; and studies on issues that cut across schemes – e.g. payment systems.	Target: Consolidation and strengthening of governance structures for NSSS implementation. Met The Cabinet led Central Monitoring Committee continues to provide leadership and accountability for NSSS reform implementation. Five thematic clusters were formed to drive coordination across 23 implementing Ministries. All Ministries have developed Action Plans, endorsed by Cabinet. NSSS Gender Policy drafting commenced.	Target: Better governance of social security through NSSS Gender policy, Action Plans, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Grievance Redress System. Met. NSSS Gender Policy approved by Cabinet led Central Management Committee (CMC), and development of NSSS Gender Strategy and Action Plan endorsed and commenced. NSS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and data collection tool approved by CMC. Draft of first annual NSSS M&E Report (for 2018) completed. In addition, NSSS M&E Committee formed including Cabinet Division, General Economic Division, Finance Division, and Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division.	Target: Better governance of social security through NSSS Gender Strategy and Action Plan, and first Annual NSSS M&E report.	Government of Bangladesh, and DFID Reporting UNDP reporting from February 2018

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
						NSSS Action Plan, endorsed by CMC, launched in the Social Security Conference (Nov 2018) engaging 35 Line Ministries. Minister for Social Welfare and State Ministers for Planning and Finance attended. NSSS Grievance Redress System on-line platform available since July 2018 in pre-pilot phase, developed by a2i of ICT Division under the auspices of GRS Branch of the Cabinet Division. Orientation of GRS focal points of implementing ministries undertaken. UNDP pilot proposal awaiting CMC approval.		
1. Government of Bangladesh implements its National Social Security Strategy informed by best international practices	Directions of NSSS reflected in national development plans,	Social Protection Unit established and operational at the Ministry of Finance.	Unit policy outputs and instances of influence on policy.	Target: Management Information System (MIS) established as a central hub and linked with other MISs within main implementing line ministries. Good progress was made to establish a central MIS hub during the reporting period. A needs assessment, project plan, and systems specifications for the MIS were completed. A MIS	Target: Diagnostic studies undertaken to inform Ministry of Finance policy development, Met Diagnostic studies undertaken on eight social protection programs, five of which target women (eg. Deserted Women and Widow Allowance). These studies were utilised for	Target: Evidence base generated on the effectiveness of NSSS reform to inform future government development plans, Met Mid-term Review of the NSSS funded by Australia in response to request from Government of Bangladesh. Draft report completed.	Target: NSSS evidence base informs development of next national development plan. Target: Increased budget-as percentage of GDP,	Government of Bangladesh and DFID Reporting UNDP reporting from February 2018

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
				prototype was developed and piloted in the Directorate of Womens' Affair. On pilot completion, the MIS will be rolled out across other Ministries. Target: Increased budget - as a percentage of GDP and fewer safety net programs Budget increased from 2.08 per cent of GDP (2015-16) to 2.09 per cent in 2016-17. Budget expenditure increased from AUD 41.99 billion in 2015-16 to 50.34 billion in 2016-17.	evidence-based decisions on budget allocations and to maximise impact. Target: Increased budget-as percentage of GDP, Met Budget increased from 2.09 per cent of GDP (2016-17) to 2.17 per cent in 2017-18. Budget expenditure increased from AUD 50.34 billion in 2016-17 to 57.38 billion in 2017-18.	Appraised by NSSS M&E Committee. Key findings shared with development partners in LCG – Poverty meeting. In addition, 7 research studies on priority policy areas endorsed by CMC commenced. 4 studies completed and appraised by NSSS M&E Committee: 1) Barriers accessing social protection programs for the poor and marginalised; 2) Cost-benefit ratio analysis on effects of social protection cash transfer; 3) Implication of changing demographics and effects on social protection in Bangladesh; 4) Long-term Effect of Livelihood Promotion Social Security Programs. Target: Increased budget-as percentage of GDP, Met Budget increased from 2.17 per cent of GDP (2017-18) to 2.54 per cent in 2018-19. Budget expenditure increased from AUD 62.15 billion in 2017-18 to AUD 74.04 billion in 2018-19.	Target: Evidence of Action Plans being implemented,	

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
						Target: Evidence of action plans being implemented. Met 35 secretaries and 90 Parliamentarians briefed on NSSS reform progress, NSSS Action Plan, and NSSS link to SDGs by Member, GED, Secretary (Coordination and Reforms), Cabinet Division, and Principal SDG Coordinator PMO. Key reform priorities in the Action Plan progressed. Business case on consolidation of small-scale safety net programs developed and CMC focal points engaged. ToR for feasibility study on a national social insurance scheme developed by thematic cluster. M&E reporting and MIS single registry progressed. In addition, A National Social Security (Coordination) Act drafted and under law wing of the Cabinet Division.		

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
1. Government of Bangladesh implements its National Social Security Strategy informed by best international practices	Number of separate safety net programs; targeting error data.	Strengthened capacity within the Government of Bangladesh.	Increased capacity for data gathering and analysis for making evidence-based policy decisions.	Target: Relevant trainings and study tours organised for SPU and line ministries. Over 200 officials attended six courses on public financial management, including in Thailand. The SPBMU Project Director attended the World Bank course on Social Safety Nets in Washington. 18 officials benefited from study tours organised in Kenya and Indonesia.	Target: Design and implementation capacity at a national level and delivery capacity at local level built. Met: Over 800 officials trained in public financial management, evidence – based policy making, and in the newly designed Management Information Systems for the Maternity Allowance Scheme. MoU signed with training providers including the BPATC (which provides mandatory training to government officials) to institutionalise and sustain capacity within the relevant ministries. Target: Reduction in the number of social safety net programs. Met: In line with NSSS consolidation agenda, the number of social protection programs dropped from 142 (2016) to 136 in 2017 and 118 in 2018.	Target: Partnership with Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC) for foundation, mid-level and senior level officials. Met Training curriculum on NSSS and social protection, and Train the trainer for BPATC officials, completed. In addition, 12 training institutes within relevant Ministries engaged to review their training curricula on poverty and social protection. Target: Policy decision on single registry of social security management information system at Statistics and Information Division (SID)/Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) as a data source to address target errors. Partially Met Agreement reached with the Government of Bangladesh that a more comprehensive feasability study is required to make	Target: Pilot of BPATC social protection course undertaken. Target: Policy decision on single registry MIS informed by feasibility study. Target: Reduction in the number of social safety net programs.	Government of Bangladesh and DFID Reporting UNDP reporting from February 2018

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
						on the need and requirements for a single registry MIS. NSSS M&E Committee endorsed ToR and appraised the inception report of the feasibility study. Policy decision will be made in 2019/20. Target: Reduction in the number of social safety net programs. In line with NSSS consolidation agenda, the number of social protection programs deceased from 118 in 2018 to 114 in 2019. While the government's 2019/20 budget included an increase to 126 programs the increase was for projects to improve the management or delivery of safety net programs versus an increase in safety net programs themselves. Met		

				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
2.NGOs and other partners provide the poorest women and women-led households with increased incomes and nutrition, greater assets and capacity to participate in the economy	Numbers graduating from NGO livelihoods programs and qualitative assessments of life changes.	BRAC TUP and WFP livelihoods programs achieve expected outputs on women's economic empowerment for remainder of current programs.	Number of women and their households able to access social transfer.	Target:102,600[15] 79,480 (TUP); 9,481 (WFP, small cash grants and subsistence allowance).	Target: 54,600 = 45,000 (TUP) + 9,600 (WFP) 45,396 (TUP); 9,393 (WFP)	Target:120,000 = 100,000 (TUP) +20,000 (WFP) 114, 528 (UPG) Met [BRAC TUP now rebranded as Ultra Poor Graduation Program] 27,156 - WFP[16] Met	Target: 101,800 (UPG) Target: 20,000 (WFP)	BRAC,WFP baseline report and annual reporting
			Number of women and their households graduating from partners' livelihoods programs.	Target: 81,539 86,975 (TUP); CLP ceased June 2016	Target: 75,506 72,804 (TUP) (Partially Met)	Target: 40,500 43,682 (UPG) Met	Target: 103,075 (UPG)	

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy

[15] Program targets 102,600 and 81,539 adjusted in 2016-17 to align with BRAC program targets.

[16] **2018-19 Achievement Data Source:** WFP MIS

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
2.NGOs and other partners provide the poorest women and women-led households with increased incomes and nutrition, greater assets and capacity to participate in the economy	Numbers graduating from NGO livelihoods programs and qualitative assessments of life changes.	Malnourished women and children treated by WFP in Cox's Bazar District improved their nutritional status.	Wasting outcome improved (1% reduction per year).	Target: 10.57% 14.6% (wasting increased significantly due to an influx of over 74,000 refugees in October – November 2016).	Target: 10.9% Result: 11.8%	Target: 10.8% Result: 11.1%[17] Met (3% deviation)	Target: 10.1%	2018-19 Achievement Data Sources: WFP DFAT Nutrition Report 2019 WFP Annual reporting Baseline report 2015 Nutrition outcome survey 2017 Note: Methodology available
			Stunting outcome improved (2% reduction per year).	Target: 42.47% Result: 42.1%	Target: 39.8% Result: 36.4% Not Met	Target: 34.4% Result: 29% Not Met	Target: 27%	
3. Disadvantaged youth have access to skills and jobs	Youth receive skills training and are able to secure decent	Customize Skills Training programs targeting adolescents and youth, based on age and education level.	Number of beneficiaries in BRAC Adolescent Development Program (ADP) and Multi-purpose Community Learning Centre (MCLC or	Target: 1.5 million Total beneficiaries from ADP and Gonokendro: 1,551,219 (in 2016)	Target: 1,422,000 Total beneficiaries from ADP and Gonokendro: 1,422,369 (in 2017)	Target: 1,387,000 Total beneficiaries from ADP and Gonokendra: 1,460,000 (in 2018)	Target: 1,387,000 (50% girls)	SPA Results Framework UCEP Results Framework

[17] WFP experienced data limitations with wasting and stunting results in 18/19. Figures provided use a "weighted prevalence" methodology, using 18/19 results for the refugee population, and previous year results for host communities as annual data collection for this group was delayed in the reporting period.

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
	employment in the domestic and foreign markets.		Gonokendro) in BRAC Education Program.		(Number of girls: 754,315= 53.08%)	(Number of girls: 797,970= 55%) Met		
			Number of beneficiaries receiving vocational skills training in BRAC Skills Development Program and in UCEP's Technical Education Program[18]	Target: 30,000 33,240 people received skills training.	Target:18,876 16,805 people received skills training, including 6,979 women (42 per cent)	Target: 23,620 22,164 people received skills training, including 10,246 women (46%) Partially met	Target: 34,465 (BRAC) At least 50% women Target: 2,500 (UCEP) (at least 45%of females)	
		Support GoB in strengthening skills development initiatives and leverage BRAC's program resources, networks & expertise.	Number of Post Primary Basic and Continuing Education (PACE) Schools.	Target: 1,400 Result: 1,400 PACE schools	Target: 1,400 Result: 1,400	Target: 1,400 Result: 900 Not met (In 2018, BEP phased out 500 PACE schools as the objectives of the program had been met.)	Target: 1400	SPA Results Framework

[18] PAF updated to reflect results from new DFAT investment with Underprivileged Children's Education Program Bangladesh which commenced in March 2019 and will deliver results in the 2019/20 APPR. While the BRAC figure reports on total beneficiaries in their skills program, the UCEP figure is only for students funded by DFAT reflecting the project

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
4.Support an effective humanitarian response to Rohingya refugee crisis	Refugees and host community have access to immediate life-saving services.	Eligible people received food, health and shelter services.	Number of beneficiaries receiving food, health and shelter services. *Indicator revised for 2019-20: Number of refugee and host community beneficiaries receiving food assistance.	N/A	Target: N/A Result: 979,000	Target: 1.2 million[19] Result: At least 1.2 million [20] Met	Target: 1,242,442	2018-19 Achievement Data Source: ISCG Situation Report Rohingya Refugee Crisis June 2019. Target Source: JRP 2019
		Protection for vulnerable women and children improved.	Number of women and children attending women and child friendly spaces. *Indicator revised for 2019-20: Number of refugee and host community women, men, girls, and boys benefitting from protection services.	N/A	Target: N/A Result: 302,049	Target:530,000 Result: 596, 863[21] Met	Target: 899,349	2018-19 Achievement Data Source: ISCG Situation Report Rohingya Refugee Crisis October 2018 Target Source: JRP 2019

[19] The initial 2018-19 target of 1.3m was set based on the target set by the 2018 JRP. However, this number was revised (lowered to 1.2 million) as part of the 2019 JRP due to improved measurement techniques. The target in the PAF has been revised accordingly.

[20] Available humanitarian response reporting through the ISCG does not provide a data set against this target. The available ISCG data has 3 data sets - number of individuals receiving food services (903,027), number receiving shelter services (986, 166), and number receiving health services (308,771). They cannot be totalled as this would involve double counting. However it is clear from the data sets that more than 1.2m people in total are receiving these 3 services.

[21] Available humanitarian response reporting through the ISCG does not provide a data set against this target. The available ISCG data has 3 data sets on the number of people receiving services - children and adolescents received services at centres (264,027); women reached through GBV programs at centres (202,594), girls reached through GBV programs at centres (130,242) = total of 596,863 women, children and girls receiving services. However there is likely double-counting in this total. This is the only data set available.

Australia's Aid Objective Two: Building economic resilience by reducing vulnerability and improving inclusion in the growing economy								
				Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	Intermediate outcome	Intermediate outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
		Effective participation in donor coordination of the international humanitarian effort.	% of donor coordination and SEG meetings attended by Australia.	N/A	Target: N/A Result: 100%	Target: 100% Result: 100%[22] Met	Target: 100%	Meeting Minutes.
		Effective partnerships with key agencies delivering humanitarian assistance that promote good donor principles and localisation.	Number of Partnerships with satisfactory PPA ratings.	N/A	Target: N/A Result: 2	Target: 5 Result: 5 Met	Target: 5	AidWorks
			Percentage of funding given to meet localisation agenda.	N/A	Target: N/A Result: 8%	Target:15% Result: 13.4%[23] Not met	Target: 15%	2018-19 Achievement Data Source: DFAT AidWorks Post calculation

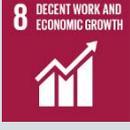[22] Australia attends the SEG meetings as per agreed rotations between the donor agencies.

[23] Calculation includes funding to the Bangladesh NGO BRAC and a percentage of funding allocated to the IOM partnership which includes a program on localisation. It is important to note that there is no mechanism to track the percentage of funding directed to localisation through the JRP.

Australia's Aid Objective Program Management						
		Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
1.A consolidated, efficient and effective program	Main partnerships reduced to 4.	Maintained four (4) key partnerships with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), BRAC, DFID and WFP with smaller or supporting investments with TAF.	Partnerships increased from 4 to 9, with the scale-up of Australia's humanitarian funding to the Rohingya crisis.	9 partnerships maintained, out of which 4 are humanitarian partners given Australia's ongoing humanitarian funding to the Rohingya crisis.		AidWorks
	Reduction from 17 to 9 investments in AidWorks by financial year 2018-19.	Reduced the number of active investments from 11 to 8.	Active investments increased from 8 to 11. With the Australia's bilateral aid program to Bangladesh increasing by 70 per cent in response to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis, we extended selected investments and entered into new arrangements.	9 active program investments maintained, across development and humanitarian programming. Met		AidWorks
	All partnerships meet partnership objectives and are assessed as adding value to DFAT funding.	BRAC and PEDP3 -partnerships continue to help leverage Australia's modest funding for larger gains in priority areas. WFP –delivers essential humanitarian services in a complex context and facilitates broader dialogue for GoA. DFID (SP) – has helped progress GoB's social protection reform agenda.	BRAC and WFP- has helped respond quickly, effectively and at scale to the humanitarian crisis in Cox's Bazar. PEDP3 – continues to help leverage modest funding to achieve results at scale in priority areas. DFID – support GoB's reform efforts in the social protection sector.	BRAC – continues to leverage Australia's funding to deliver results at scale. WFP – In 2018-19, WFP was Post's largest humanitarian partner and delivered results at scale. Humanitarian Partnerships – two years into the Rohingya crisis, Australia continues to deliver assistance through Australian NGOs (Oxfam/Care, Save the Children and World Vision), BRAC and UN partners (WFP, UNHCR, IOM and UNFPA)		MTR and PPAs

Australia's Aid Objective Program Management						
		Annual Progress Targets/Milestones				
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
				UNDP - Our partnership effectively leverages UNDP's strong links with government and understanding of context to provide technical assistance to government that is highly valued. UCEP - In March 2019 a new partnership was commenced to leverage their proven inclusive model and expand Australia's focus on addressing skills gaps as a constraint to economic growth. Met		
	All investments rated 4 or above for effectiveness.	All investments rated 4 or above for effectiveness.	All investments rated 4 or above for effectiveness.	All investments rated 4 or above for effectiveness. Met		AQCs/AidWorks
	APPR reports assess progress against objectives as green or give reasoned case for lower mark.	N/A	Both objectives rated as green. An ODE review of 2016-17 APPRs found the Bangladesh APPR assessment to be robust.	Of the two objectives, objective 2 was rated green while 1 was rated amber as the set of activities contributing to it is in transition. Met		APPR

Australia's Aid Objective Program Management					
		Annual Progress Targets/Milestones			
Plan outcome	Plan outcome indicators	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Data source & baseline
1.A consolidated, efficient and effective program	Staff have the right skills, knowledge and support to deliver the agreed AIP.	Relevant staff attend the following training/workshop Australia Awards Regional Workshop Office of Trade Negotiations Trade Policy Course Humanitarian Emergency Response Regional Aid Management Training: Design and M&E South-south Knowledge Collaboration: Designing and Implementing Social Protection Programs for Employment Strategic Partnership Health Check Workshop ANCP Partners Consultation Workshop AidWorks Training Personal Safety and Confrontation Management Training Work Health and Safety E-learning Delegations E-learning Talk on The Asia Foundation survey 'Bangladesh Democracy Survey' and Bangladesh's Electoral System.	APPR management consequences sets out required staff capacities and staff up to date on relevant trainings/ workshops.	Post invested in training in Disability Inclusive Development, Gender Equality, and Aidworks training for all program staff. Met		

APPENDIX 1: 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INFOGRAPHICS

1 NO POVERTY	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	**10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**	Reduce inequality within and among countries
2 ZERO HUNGER	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being at all ages	**12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	**13 CLIMATE ACTION**	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
5 GENDER EQUALITY	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	**14 LIFE BELOW WATER**	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Ensure availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation for all	**15 LIFE ON LAND**	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all	**16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and provide access to justice for all
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment	**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development
9 INDUSTRIE, INNOVATIE EN INFRASTRUCTUUR	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable Industrialisation and foster innovation		