



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Aid Program Performance Report 2014-15

Pakistan

November 2015

Key Messages

This Aid Program Performance Report (APPR) assesses the performance of Australia's aid program in Pakistan in 2014-15. It reviews progress towards the strategic objectives and implementation approaches outlined in DFAT's *Aid Investment Plan* and finds that:

- › In 2014-15 DFAT has consolidated the aid portfolio in Pakistan around our strategic priorities by boosting our focus on trade, investment and private sector development to complement existing investments in health and education.
- › Australian aid made a strong contribution to development outcomes in Pakistan in 2014-15. Our investments in agriculture led to over 6,700 people increasing their incomes, and 93% of women who accessed Community Investment Funds had moved from chronically poor to non-poor through Australian development assistance. Over 120,000 children (over 50% girls, and 265 children with a disability) were supported to get access to better education and our investment in maternal, newborn and child health resulted in over 6,600 additional women giving birth with a skilled birth attendant.
- › Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment remained a major challenge in 2014-15 given the contexts where Australian aid to Pakistan was delivered. Ensuring that new investments were designed to achieve development returns for women was a core focus of our work in 2014-15. This will now shift to implementing actions to promote gender equality across all our aid investments in Pakistan. A particular focus will be on economic growth, agriculture and trade investments where progress on gender equality was weaker in 2014-15.
- › Pakistan's security environment remained challenging in 2014-15, resulting in reduced access to program sites for evaluation and delays in several aid investments. This reinforces the need to work with partners who have a proven ability to deliver results in these contexts, while managing fiduciary and security risks. We will continue to adapt monitoring and evaluation arrangements to suit to the context and be more effective over the coming year.

Context

Pakistan faces significant development challenges and is a complex operating environment for aid delivery. Economic growth continues to be constrained by energy and infrastructure deficits, skills shortages, regional instability and other barriers to trade. Pakistan's trade as a percentage of GDP stands at around 31%, well behind the average across South Asia of around 50%.¹ Pakistan's economy has not fully recovered from the aftermath of the global financial crisis, with only modest economic growth, high inflation and an increase in unemployment.² However, declining inflation in the latter part of 2014 indicated an improved economic outlook for the country.³ While making some positive headway, more inclusive economic growth is essential for sustainable economic development. Pakistan is the world's 6th most populous country and its population is set to double by 2050. It needs to generate approximately 1.5 million jobs a year to absorb the large number of young people entering the labour market each year.⁴

Agriculture is central to economic growth accounting for 44% of Pakistan's labour force and 25% of GDP.⁵ Pakistan has sufficient national production to meet the needs of the current population. However, sustained and inclusive growth in the agriculture sector is undermined by weak markets,

¹ World Bank: World Development Indicators: Trade as % of GDP 2014

² World Bank (2013), Rethinking Development Policy Choices: Contributions to the Emerging Agenda

³ World Food Programme (2014), Standard Project Report: Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security and Rebuilding Social Cohesion.

⁴ World Bank. Rethinking Development Policy Choices: Contributions to the Emerging Agenda.

⁵ World Bank: World Development Indicators: Agriculture and value added % of GDP 2014

production inefficiencies, land ownership issues, unregulated labour conditions, adverse weather conditions, and significant water shortages.

In 2014, Pakistan ranked 146 out of 187 countries on the Human Development Index, categorising Pakistan as a Low Human Development country.⁶ Pakistan is only on track to achieve two of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the end of 2015. This is attributed to natural disasters, insecurity, conflict, institutional and political changes, weak commitment to structural economic, including essential taxation, reform, and limited implementation of the MDG agenda at the provincial level.⁷









Pakistan's access to a strong and healthy workforce is affected by high malnutrition rates, poor water and sanitation practices and other health issues, such as polio. Pakistan experiences alarming rates of stunting among children under the age of 5 (43.7%) and inadequate dietary diversity compounded by poor feeding practices mean only 7.3% of children have access to an adequate minimum diet.⁸ It is estimated that this costs Pakistan up to 30% of its GDP.⁹

Pakistan has some of the worst education indicators globally. It is estimated that 45% of Pakistan's adult population is illiterate and over 5.3 million children do not attend school, of which 57% are girls¹⁰. On average boys attend approximately 3.8 years of schooling, compared to girls who attend approximately 1.3 years of schooling.¹¹ Across Pakistan, children who do not attend school are at greater risk of severe violations of child rights including forced early marriages, trafficking and child labour.¹²

Pakistan has taken some steps to improve gender equality, e.g. with the passage of the Sindh Child Marriage Restraint Bill¹³ and Domestic Violence Acts Sindh and Balochistan.¹⁴ However, Pakistan remains one of the most inequitable countries in the world for women. In 2014, Pakistan ranked 126 out of 149 countries on the UN Development Programme's Gender Inequality Index.¹⁵ Only 49% of births are attended by a trained medical professional;¹⁶ it is estimated that for every 100,000 live births, 260 women die from pregnancy related causes.¹⁷ Up to 90% of women suffer gender based violence with many women and girls experiencing rape, forced marriage, acid burning and honour killing.¹⁸

Insecurity continues to undermine Pakistan's stability and development, particularly in provinces bordering Afghanistan where economic and human development indicators are amongst the poorest in the country.¹⁹ In 2014-15, owing to ongoing militancy, Pakistan experienced large scale displacement of people in the North West of the country. Some estimates suggest up to 2 million people were displaced, up to 74% of whom were women and children, generating a large scale internally displaced persons

Status of MDGs in Pakistan Status

	1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	Off Track
	2 Achieve Universal Primary Education	Off Track
	3 Promote Gender Equality & Empower Women	Off Track
	4 Reduce Child Mortality	Off Track
	5 Improve Maternal Health	Off Track
	6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria & other diseases	On Track
	7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability	On Track
	8 Develop a global partnership for development	

⁶ UNDP 2014 Human Development Report, <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr14-report-en-1.pdf>

⁷ Pakistan MDG's – Report 2013, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan

⁸ Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2012-2013

⁹ The Lancet, Pakistan: Health is an Opportunity to be Seized, Vol. 381, No9867, 23 February 2013

¹⁰ World Bank, Pakistan Data (2012), "Adult Literacy Rates" (2011) and "out of school rates".

¹¹ Green Paper on Primary Education, National Education Conference, Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan

¹² Annual Status of Education Pakistan Report 2014

¹³ National Assembly of Pakistan, www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1397730973_450.pdf

¹⁴ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

¹⁵ UNDP, Human Development Report, Gender Inequality Index 2014

¹⁶ WHO (2011) Pakistan: Establishing an HRH Coordination Process

¹⁷ UNDP Human Development Report 2014

¹⁸ Thomas Reuters Foundation, Trust Law, 'FACT SHEET – The world's most dangerous countries for women'. June 2011

¹⁹ Government of Pakistan (2013), "Pakistan MDGs Report 2013", Planning Commission.

(IDP) crisis.²⁰ The devastating attack on a school in Peshawar in December 2014 placed the security of the country at the forefront of the government and international community's agenda. Support from the international community is essential in promoting stability and development by strengthening the capacity of the government to deliver essential services and to support economic development in the most vulnerable areas.

Frequent natural disasters further hinder development outcomes and economic growth. Between 2000 and 2015, there have been 97 natural disasters, which have killed 83,000 people, affected nearly 48 million and caused some USD26 billion worth of damage.²¹ In 2014-15, Pakistan experienced a series of severe floods affecting over 4.3 million people.²²

Australian aid program

Australia has strong interests in Pakistan given its size, economic potential and strategic position in South Asia, and continues to support Pakistan to build economic prosperity, and promote sustainable, equitable development. Australia's development assistance program in Pakistan aligns with the Australian Government's development policy '*Australian aid: Promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability*' and the Government of Pakistan's development priorities outlined in '*Vision 2025: one nation-one vision*'. Australia's aid in Pakistan focuses on two strategic priorities:

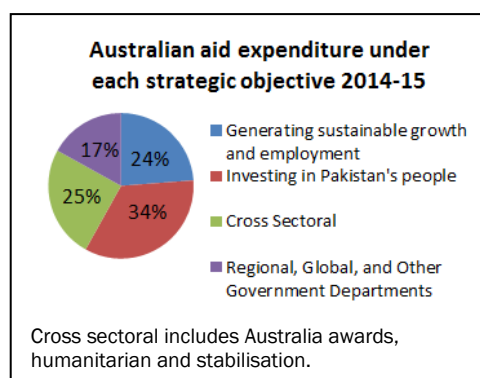
1. **Generating sustainable growth and employment** through increased trade and investment, and improving agricultural productivity, water resources management and industry
2. **Investing in Pakistan's people** through health and education

Australia's support to Pakistan is underpinned by three important cross-cutting themes – women's empowerment, stability and governance. We recognise that progress in these areas is critical to Pakistan's ability to realise its development and economic objectives.

Expenditure

Table 1 Total ODA Expenditure in FY 2014-15

Objective	A\$ million	% of total ODA
<i>Bilateral</i>		
Generating sustainable growth and employment	18.8	23.8%
Investing in Pakistan's people	27.1	34.3%
Cross Sectoral	19.7	24.9%
Sub-Total Bilateral	65.6	
Regional and Global	10.4	13.2%
Other Government Departments	3	3.8%
Total ODA Expenditure	79	



In 2014-15, AUD65.6 million was provided through the bilateral aid program and AUD10.4 million was provided to Pakistan through Australia's regional program. This will be reported via the South West Asia Aid Program Performance Report. In addition, AUD3 million in assistance was delivered by the Australian Federal Police and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection.

²⁰ UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2014

²¹ Emergency Events Database (as at September 2015), The International Disaster Database, "Pakistan Country Profile", <http://www.emdat.be/database>

²² UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2015

Progress towards Objectives

This APPR assesses progress of the Pakistan development program towards the strategic objectives in the Aid Investment Plan. Ratings are based on assessments against the program's Performance Assessment Framework (PAF). Both objectives were rated amber – the same as last year. This is because while the program achieved strong development results in 2014-15 there were areas which require improvement for our strategic objectives to be achieved fully.

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

Objective	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Objective 1 Generating growth and employment through increased trade and improvements in agriculture and industry	Amber	Amber
Objective 2 Investing in Pakistan's people through education and health	Amber	Amber

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.

Reporting period:

Objective 1: Generating economic growth and employment through increased trade and improvements in agriculture and industry

This objective is rated amber because performance towards gender equality targets was mixed and there were gaps in progress towards development outcomes within the portfolio. However many of our agriculture, industry and trade investments delivered strong development results against our performance assessment framework in 2014-15.

Within this objective, Australian aid works towards three outcomes.

Outcome one: Poor women and men have increased incomes

Australian aid made a strong contribution to income-generating activities for the poor, including women, in 2014-15. Our investment with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) enabled FAO to support farmers in rural districts of Balochistan Province to adopt improved agricultural and marketing practices, and to form market cooperatives, including women's cooperatives. This work enabled farmers to generate over USD163,000 in additional income in 2014-15. Our investment exceeded its targets for the overall number of people who increased their incomes (6,700 people against a target of 3,000), however we did not meet our targets for women (4% were women against a target of 15%, see discussion below).²³ To ensure sustainability and community buy-in, communities are required to cost-share activities: men's community organisations provide 50% of costs, and women's organisations provide 25% of costs. Australia's Market Development Facility (MDF) also performed well in its second year of operation. Fourteen business partnerships have now been signed, in accordance with the program's target. These partnerships target businesses and value chains in which women and the poor can benefit from growth, such as dairy and chillies. An Independent Advisory Group mission in 2015 reported that implementation has been quite rapid, and results are beginning to be realised.²⁴ By the end of December 2014 the MDF had exceeded its targets, leveraging co-contributions of over USD275,000 from the private sector and generating over USD17,000 in additional income for over 460 people. Our support to the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) has also made a strong impact in a difficult operating context in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). An impact assessment undertaken in 2014

²³ Australia Balochistan Agribusiness Program (AusABBA) Annual Report, July 2014 – June 2015

²⁴ Market Development Facility Independent Advisory Group report, January 2015

found that over 90% of people who accessed support for small-scale enterprises, skills and vocational training and community grants and loans had moved from chronically poor to non-poor.²⁵

In many communities, building local organisations or cooperatives is a prerequisite for communities to engage with governments and markets. Both programs with SRSP and FAO exceeded targets for the establishment of women's community-level organisations. However building women's organisations up from the community level to District or Union level has been less successful. In KP, 4 out of 10 Union level organisations supported through Australian funding have female members. But in Balochistan, where the highly conservative context and security challenges result in a very restrictive environment for women and the rates of violence against women and girls are high, no organisations beyond the community level involved women. We will focus on sharing successful approaches to women's empowerment across our aid portfolio, and will also undertake an in-depth assessment of gender equality issues, expectations and opportunities in our upcoming evaluation of activities in Balochistan.



Women in Charsadda engage in a Community Investment Fund event in their community. Source: SRSP

Ensuring women benefit from investments under this objective remained a challenge in very conservative contexts. A particular success was SRSP's Community Investment Fund (CIF) that provided revolving loans to women in KP. 313 loans were granted in 2014 (almost double the target) and an impact assessment found that 93% of women who accessed the CIF increased their incomes and moved out of poverty in accordance with the Poverty Score Card analysis.²⁶ However in Balochistan, where addressing barriers to gender equality is extremely challenging, our investment did not meet its gender target with 4% instead of 15% per cent of women increasing incomes. The Agriculture Sector Linkages Program also had negligible benefits for women, as gender equality was not sufficiently considered in the design and focus of this investment.²⁷ A gender assessment for our Market Development Facility was drafted in 2014-15 and must be implemented as a matter of priority to ensure our activities under this Facility systematically address gender equality. We will strengthen our approach to gender in this portfolio, and ensure that gender equality is a key focus of all investment designs, and throughout implementation, to ensure that Australian aid delivers strong development returns for women.

Outcome two: Governments, enterprises and smallholders adopt evidence-based pro-poor reforms in agriculture, water and trade

The Australian aid program supports a range of research, training and policy engagement to support pro-poor reforms in agriculture, water and trade. Our co-investment with the Food and Agriculture Organisation exceeded its targets for training poor farmers in Balochistan (training 8,700 against a target of 6,000) and achieved a female participation rate of 37% in this training, just below the target of 40%. This training and other program activities resulted in improved seed and plant distribution, water resource management and livestock activities which increased the gross added value of farmers' products by almost USD2.5 million in 2014-15.²⁸ Five wool organisations have been established through this program. Developing the wool value chain is expected to increase employment and incomes for thousands of households in Balochistan given opportunities in domestic and export markets. Commitment to develop the wool sector was also strengthened in 2014-15 through the visit by a high level delegation of officials to Australia and Wool Day events organised by FAO. The Government

²⁵ SRSP Livelihood Strengthening Program Final Aid Quality Check, March 2015

²⁶ SRSP Livelihoods Strengthening Program Final Aid Quality Check, March 2015

²⁷ Agriculture Sector Linkages Program Aid Quality Check, March 2015

²⁸ Australia Balochistan Agribusiness Program (AusABBA) Annual Report, July 2014 – June 2015

of Balochistan's declaration of 2015 as the Year of Agriculture in Balochistan is very positive, and this needs to be backed up by its approval and implementation of its provincial agriculture policy. We will continue to advocate for this in our policy engagements.

Where activities targeted women and women's sectors such as kitchen gardens and poultry, FAO was able to ensure that the investment delivered development returns for women. For example, in 2014-15 FAO commenced trialling a solar powered egg hatching machine, based on a model from Australia. This builds on solar egg incubators which are being tested by women, and if successful will build up women's income generating opportunities. In contrast, the Agricultural Sector Linkages Program has delivered strong research outcomes, but there is insufficient evidence that it will deliver significant development returns for the poor, particularly women.²⁹ A design process was undertaken in 2014-15 to shift the focus of this work into research areas where the poor and women will systematically benefit from reforms. We will follow this up with close cooperation at an operational level from 2015-16.

In the water sector, CSIRO ran several Integrated River System Modelling workshops, as well as high level visits for water experts to Australia in 2014-15. This forms part of CSIRO's ongoing program to support the Government of Pakistan to model and manage water flows in the Indus Basin. Some initial work was undertaken in 2014-15 to build networks with other donors in this sector, however in 2015-16 this should be prioritised to ensure no duplication occurs and to share expertise across the sector. In 2014-15, 18 scholars gained agriculture and water-related qualifications through the Australia Awards program, which is contributing to Pakistan's technical expertise in these fields.

Given the strengths and weaknesses of different partners in our economic growth portfolio, we see benefit in ensuring partners are actively learning from each other, particularly relating to making markets work for the poor, handling supply chains in insecure contexts, and how to ensure women benefit from investments. We held initial workshops to establish an *Australian Economic Growth Collaboration Plan* in early 2015 and will finalise and commence its implementation in 2015-16. Australia will also work with other organisations that are active in the water sector to establish a donor coordination mechanism on water issues.

Outcome three: Reduction in the time, cost and bureaucracy associated with movement of goods across target border/s

In May 2015 Australia invested \$9.9 million in partnership with the World Bank to support Pakistan's efforts to increase regional trade and investment, with a particular focus on strengthening links to other South Asian markets. The investment focuses on three areas: supporting the Government of Pakistan to develop a regional trade strategy which includes a section on gender; strengthening institutional capacity for trade by supporting reform within the Ministry of Commerce; and specific trade facilitation activities such as working at border crossings to reduce the time, cost and documentation required for trade. Given the low starting point for gender and trade in Pakistan, a large focus will be on communicating the value-add of gender-related reforms and the benefits of including women in trade to the Government and private sector. This mainstreaming will be complemented by activities targeted at women. The investment will be monitored closely in its first year of operations as while it is potentially transformational, it is highly dependent on political will to drive reform.

Objective 2: Investing in Pakistan's people through education and health

This objective was rated amber because weak government capacity at the provincial level made the implementation of our nutrition investment slow in 2014-15. However our education, maternal, newborn and child health and ending violence against women investments mostly achieved their targets in the performance assessment framework.

²⁹ Agriculture Sector Linkages Program Aid Quality Check, March 2015

Outcome 4: More girls and boys in target districts complete early childhood and basic education, and have higher learning outcomes

2014-15 has been the final year of four of Australia's education investments. Over the life of these investments there were demonstrable impacts on learning outcomes. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), we partnered with Save the Children to refurbish over 40 schools, install or rehabilitate over 300 drinking water facilities and construct almost 400 water, sanitation and hygiene facilities to enable students to attend school, particularly girls. This exceeded DFAT's targets. In addition, 109 new early childhood homes have enabled over 2,000 children (990 boys and 1,167 girls) to get access to early childhood education, and over 1,800 teachers and over 600 head teachers have been trained to improve teaching practice and school-based learning systems. These improvements resulted in a 44% increase in children's reading comprehension in participating schools.³⁰



Girl students in KP develop mathematical skills through fun activities. Photo: Save the Children.

Australia's grant to the Aga Khan Foundation also enabled early childhood education to be delivered in 75 schools in Balochistan, and this will be funded by the Government after the program closes.³¹ In Gilgit-Baltistan the education program funded by Australia resulted in English and Maths scores increasing for male

and female students.³² This program also conducted a pioneering situational analysis of children with disabilities, assessing not only the prevalence but also exploring issues and challenges faced by these children. This led to reform efforts which have resulted in 265 students (143 boys and 122 girls) with mild to moderate disability now studying in schools supported by the program.³³ In the last year of operations, Australia's focus has been on assisting provincial governments to take the programs forward to ensure sustainable outcomes. For example, the Government of Balochistan has allocated budget to repair and maintain intervention schools that Australia supported.

Australia has a major education investment with the UK in KP, working across the education sector to strengthen the provincial education system. The first phase of this investment has focused largely on improving the provincial government's ability to manage and deliver its education system. However in 2014-15 the program really began to focus strongly on education access and quality rather than governance issues, and this delivered some substantial gains across the Province. For example, the introduction of the Independent Monitoring Unit (IMU) has seen significant improvements in teacher absentee rates. Over 28,000 government schools (96% of schools in KP) are being monitored monthly by the IMU. This has seen an extra 6,000 teachers present in KP schools since May 2014 – nearly half due to increased teacher attendance.³⁴ The infrastructure component of this investment was delayed in 2014-15 as the construction firm was awaiting registration to operate. Due to some flexibility with a temporary permit, 28 classrooms were refurbished in the interim but the annual target was not reached.³⁵ Registration has now been received and we expect works to be completed in 2015-16.

Outcome 5: More citizens, particularly women and children, in target districts receive nutrition-related services

DFAT works in partnership with the World Bank to build provincial government capacity to address nutrition needs in several provinces. This first phase of this investment has been extremely challenging

³⁰ Early Childhood Care and Education Programme Final Aid Quality Check, March 2015

³¹ Balochistan Early Childhood Development Project Final Aid Quality Check, March 2015

³² Grade 3 and 4 maths scores increased from 34% to 40% and 41% to 45% respectively, and English scores increased from 31% to 38% and 21% to 27% respectively. Source: Balochistan Early Childhood Development Project

³³ Gilgit-Baltistan Education Development and Improvement initiative Final Aid Quality Check, March 2015

³⁴ KP Education Sector Program 2015 Annual Review, May 2015

³⁵ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program Aid Quality Check, March 2015

and slow. This is because prior to devolution in 2010, provincial governments were not responsible for planning, so they have little capacity to plan and deliver nutrition services.³⁶ The first stage in this investment is to build up that institutional capacity, after which government-led delivery of nutrition services at the community level will commence. In 2014-15 provincial governments received significant support from the World Bank, financed in part by Australia. All provinces have now developed provincial nutrition plans and have established and resourced units in their governments to deliver these plans. Community-level service delivery did not commence in 2014-15 due to inception workshops and other preparatory activities being postponed. It is critical that we work closely with the World Bank and other donor partners to ensure that implementation at the community level commences in 2015-16, including by undertaking an internal management review of the investment to support and focus DFAT's engagement in the partnership. Australia's investment has improved coordination of nutrition investments, leveraging £20m from the UK for nutrition sensitive programs.³⁷ Pooling UK and Australian funding through the same trust fund will ensure a coordinated and harmonised approach is taken to increasing the coverage and reach of nutrition investments.

In addition, Australian support to the World Food Programme (WFP) provided relief to 81,199 people, including 67,395 women, in humanitarian crisis in 2014-15.³⁸ This included lifesaving food assistance, nutrition for pregnant and lactating women, school feeding, support to children suffering acute malnutrition and livelihood training to internally displaced persons. The WFP is a strong partner in humanitarian relief and its relationships with government meant it was requested by the Government of Pakistan to open the humanitarian corridor in North Waziristan in 2014-15.³⁹ The WFP Executive Board Mission in September 2015 reported that the Government of Pakistan is committed to providing twinning for 50:50 funding of humanitarian relief efforts.

Outcome 6: Women have increased access to social services specific to their needs (maternal and neonatal health, counselling and support services)

Australia's investments in maternal, newborn and child health performed well, exceeding targets in 2014-15, particularly as the operating context meant that operations were sporadically suspended as a safety measure. Through our investment with Save the Children, over 6,600 deliveries were conducted by a skilled birth attendant over the past year (against a target of 4,300). The rate of skilled birth attendance has risen by around 15% from the baseline since the program commenced.⁴⁰ Australian support also enabled children with disabilities to get access to health services. For example, 10 disability access ramps were constructed in Rural Health Clinics and child immunization and medical campaigns included a focus on disability-inclusive services and children's rights.⁴¹ Undertaking monitoring and evaluation was

difficult due to the security environment, but Save the Children is highly experienced in working in conflict-affected areas and was able to set up community monitoring and other mechanisms to ensure oversight of activities. The Government of Balochistan had agreed to fund the non-salary element of the program, however in 2014 it advised that it would not provide this funding and that district governments



A Lady Doctor checks a patient in Balochistan under the Integrated Maternal, Newborn and Child Health program. Photo: Save the Children.

difficult due to the security environment, but Save the Children is highly experienced in working in conflict-affected areas and was able to set up community monitoring and other mechanisms to ensure oversight of activities. The Government of Balochistan had agreed to fund the non-salary element of the program, however in 2014 it advised that it would not provide this funding and that district governments

³⁶ World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Nutrition Aid Quality Check, March 2015

³⁷ World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Nutrition Aid Quality Check, March 2015

³⁸ The World Food Program Aggregate Development Results, March 2015

³⁹ The World Food Program Aid Quality Check, March 2015

⁴⁰ Save the Children, Integrated Maternal Newborn and Child Health Programme, monitoring data provided on 22 September 2015

⁴¹ Integrated Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Care Project Aid Quality Check, March 2015

were responsible for non-salary funds.⁴² This has raised concerns about government commitment to the program and its sustainability. In addition, it highlights the risk of turn-over in key government positions and the need to build and maintain strong relationships at this level for many of Australia's aid investments in Pakistan.

Our investment with the UK to strengthen maternal, neonatal and child health systems in Balochistan concluded in 2014-15. Considering the challenges posed by devolution, it has been largely successful and has met most targets. More than 9,000 Community Mid Wives (CMWs) have been trained with 53% of them providing services in the communities and at lesser cost compared to other service providers. Recent data shows that the percentage of births at facilities and those attended by a skilled birth attendant has increased, with marked improvements in rural areas.⁴³ Australia supported the technical cooperation components of this program with the UK. A review in 2014-15 reported that these components not only achieved their specific outcomes but also contributed to increasing the investment's overall effectiveness. Major areas of work included support to improving the quality of services by CMWs, and strengthening overall program management by building the government's capacity in financial management, procurement and monitoring.⁴⁴

Australia's investment to support local efforts to combat violence against women and girls had impressive results in its first nine months of operations, particularly in an environment where violence against women and girls is a binding constraint to women's empowerment. In 2014-15, 1,269 women survivors of gender-based violence got access to support services through the program against a target of 500. This includes over 535 women and girls receiving counselling services, 1,199 women accessing welfare centres, resource centres and legal aid (some women and girls used multiple services).⁴⁵ This program engages with disabled people's organisations, and 14 women with disabilities used services in 2014-15. The program refined its strategy for engaging men in 2014-15 and trialled the engagement of youth in action research projects in Sindh. This will now be replicated in other provinces in future years.

Outcome 7: Relevant education and health departments have increased expertise and incentives to improve delivery of key social services

In the education sector, Australia has strong relationships with Provincial governments which enable us to maintain good engagement on policy issues. For the last two years, Australia has chaired the KP-Education Development Partners Group and will now pass this rotating chair position to another development partner. This strong donor coordination mechanism and quarterly meetings with the KP Government have been an effective way to work with the government to promote quality education outcomes. However, the high turnover of government officials in 2015 means Australia will need to work hard to build strong relationships with new officials, and ensure continuity in the reform process. In Balochistan, our investments have contributed to early childhood policy reform. The Government has finalised its early childhood policy and inaugurated over 2,000 classrooms for use, and in 2014-15 low and medium cost options for early childhood education developed through Australia's investment were incorporated into a Global Partnerships for Education program in the province. In 2014-15 Australia's support through the Australia Awards scholarship program enabled 18 Pakistani students to obtain tertiary qualifications in the health and education sectors.

In the health sector, Australia's technical and research support provided to an investment with the UK in maternal, neonatal and child health exceeded targets and contributed to increased effectiveness of the overall program.⁴⁶ Our support contributed to over 32 maternal and child health related policy and

⁴² Integrated Maternal Newborn and Child Health Programme Aid Quality Check, March 2015

⁴³ Pakistan Budget Initiative – Health Final Aid Quality Check, March 2015

⁴⁴ DFID Maternal Newborn and Child Health Program Completion Report, 2015

⁴⁵ Pakistan, Ending Violence Against Women, monitoring data provided on 23 September 2015

⁴⁶ DFID Maternal Newborn and Child Health Program Completion Report, 2015

practice reforms including listing lifesaving drugs on the Essential Drug Lists and introducing legislation on breastfeeding, nutrition and underage marriage. Australia chaired the Health Development Partners Group for one year in 2014-15. This was an effective forum for us to engage in policy and contingency planning discussions with governments and like-minded donors during a period when the threat of ebola was high, and polio ongoing.

Australia's investment in nutrition builds government capacity to address nutrition needs in Balochistan and KP. In 2014-15, support to these governments enabled them to develop nutrition plans for their provinces and to negotiate contracts with service delivery partners. All provinces have established and resourced provincial nutrition teams, and policy engagement with the governments and other nutrition-focused organisations such as the World Health Organisation and UNICEF has been critical in ensuring nutrition service delivery will be coordinated and high quality. Our engagement in a core Nutrition Partners Group (including Australia, DFID, EU and USAID) which met regularly in 2014-15 enabled us to improve coordination and delivery of nutrition investments with other donors across multiple sectors.

Performance Benchmarks

In 2014-15, we achieved 7 of the 8 pilot benchmarks identified in the 2013-14 APPR (see **Annex B**). Against strategic objective 1, we met our benchmarks with 14 new business partnerships established to facilitate the development of pro-poor agricultural value chains, and the design and mobilisation of a Trade and Investment Policy Program in 2014-15. Against strategic objective 2, 3,903 teachers, including 1,832 women, were trained to deliver quality education outcomes and 120,645 students were supported to receive quality education including 65,000 girls.⁴⁷ In our maternal, neonatal and child health investment, 6,654 additional births were attended by a skilled birth attendant, and under our elimination of violence against women investment, 1,269 survivors of gender based violence accessed support. We also exceeded our management efficiency benchmark by reducing the number of investments in the bilateral aid program to 22 from 28.

In 2014-15, we did not achieve the benchmark of commencing nutrition services in three districts of Balochistan and five districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Building government capacity to deliver these services has been a slow process and whilst provincial plans are now developed and government staff are now in place, service delivery has not yet commenced. (See analysis under Outcome 5 for further details.) Australia worked on strengthening governance and results management arrangements for this investment, and will implement these in 2015-16 as a matter of priority.⁴⁸

Mutual Obligations

Australia and Pakistan did not have a current partnership agreement outlining our mutual obligations in 2014-15. With the Aid Investment Plan finalised, putting in place an appropriate agreement with the Government of Pakistan to frame our development partnership will be a priority in 2015-16. In the absence of this agreement, mutual obligations have been agreed with the national and provincial governments in the context of Australia's specific investments.

In relation to agriculture, Australian funding enabled the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to support the Government of Balochistan to develop a provincial agriculture policy, highlighting the importance of the agriculture sector and of efficient water use in the province. Australia and the FAO look forward to the Government's approval of the policy and to working with the Government to implement its new strategic directions in Balochistan.

In relation to nutrition, Australia provided financial and technical support through the World Bank to the Government of Balochistan for nutrition service delivery, and welcomed its approval and 20% co-

⁴⁷ Early Childhood Care and Education Beneficiaries Matrix 2015

⁴⁸ The first formal Quarterly Steering Committee Meeting was held in August 2015.

contribution to its provincial nutrition action plan in 2014-15. This will pave the way for nutrition service delivery. It is now critical that the government drives implementation of the plan. We are actively engaged in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, and encourage the Government of Pakistan to take a strong leadership role in the SUN network to maintain the current momentum and ensure a strategic approach to nutrition investments in Pakistan.

In education, both KP and Balochistan have increased their education sector allocations over the past year, which demonstrates a positive commitment to education in their provinces. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's (KP) focus on budget execution and education quality in the education sector was instrumental to the strong performance of the Education Sector Program, and this needs to be maintained despite turn-over of officials. Balochistan also took on learnings from early childhood education pilots and incorporated these into its larger education investment, which was a welcome sign of its commitment to early childhood education. In maternal, neonatal and child health, the Government of Balochistan did not provide non-salary financing to rural health centres supported by Australian aid as originally agreed, and advised that districts are responsible for these costs.

In 2014-15, the Government of Pakistan continued its commitment to provide 50:50 in-kind wheat contributions to match Australian humanitarian support. This 'twinning' makes our humanitarian relief efforts go twice as far, and is an excellent example of how we can work with the government in humanitarian crises.

Australia will continue to engage with the Pakistan government on its recent introduction of greater restrictions on the operation of domestic and international NGOs. This is an important issue for the international donor community and for Australian NGOs, and has significant implications for the delivery and effectiveness of our aid.

Program Quality and Partner Performance

Overview

Pakistan is a difficult operating environment for aid delivery and our ability to deliver results in this context in 2014-15 is a reflection of DFAT and our partners' experience managing risks and working flexibly to achieve development outcomes. The operating environment limited access to program areas and led to two evaluations being cancelled in 2014-15. Being able to conduct independent evaluations is a priority as they form a critical part of our program management and accountability system. We have several evaluations scheduled in 2015-16 and will find ways to manage these effectively given the security context.

Analysis of four education investments that ran from 2010 to 2015 brought out a series of lessons which are relevant across our aid portfolio:

- › Given the operating context, we must expect that shifts in the situation and capacity constraints within government will impact on project timeframes and objectives. The need for extensions to several investments demonstrates the need to set realistic timeframes (at least 5 years) and ensure designs are flexible to account for periods of instability, humanitarian events, changes in government and other factors. In addition, increases to the proportion of Australian aid delivered through partner government systems means that the risk of slow delivery is high.
- › Selecting the right delivery partner is critical, as our ability to achieve results is reliant on having high-performing partners who know the geographic location and security issues, can manage the risks and are able to get provincial government buy-in.
- › The corollary of this is that management of under-performing investments is resource intensive for DFAT – as demonstrated through an investment in Balochistan which under-performed and required

significant resources to bring progress back on track. We need to weigh up the benefits of harnessing resources (including staff and management time) to improve investments or closing them to dedicate these resources to manage and improve other better performing investments.

- › Close coordination of investments is essential, particularly if they operate in the same province. Australia needs to look for opportunities to better leverage and demand coordination between all programs and partners, for example driving a greater focus on early childhood education through our engagement in the KP education sector program.

These lessons – as well as lessons on education access and quality – will be compiled into a brief note and shared across DFAT to inform future programs. They will also be used to inform our Australian Economic Growth Collaboration Plan supporting our investments under strategic objective one.

Analysis of Aid Quality Checks (AQC's)

DFAT undertook Aid Quality Checks for 20 investments in Pakistan in 2014-15, and exempted one investment due to its early stage of implementation. Eleven were for ongoing investments, two were for humanitarian investments and seven were for investments which concluded in 2014-15 (see **Annex D**). Overall, performance in Aid Quality Checks reflected positive performance by our aid investments, with mixed results in comparison to the previous year. The effectiveness of our programs increased from 91% to 95% in this year's reports, and exceeded DFAT's strategic target of 85%. The efficiency of our investments fell from 94% in 2013-14 to 80% in 2015-16 and did not meet DFAT's strategic target of 85%. To a large extent this reflects our work through government systems where capacity is uneven and systems change is gradual. While this can be slow, it is an effective and sustainable way to work. Our ratings for gender fell from 93% in 2013-14 to 80% in 2015-16, as increased gender analysis identified areas for improvement in some investments. We met DFAT's strategic target of 80%, but recognise the need to improve gender outcomes across the portfolio. Actions have been outlined for each investment and these will be implemented as a matter of priority in 2015-16 and onwards, as well as developing a broader strategy for Australia's engagement on gender equality and women's empowerment in Pakistan. Our Aid Quality Check process also highlighted the benefits of continued efforts to improve monitoring and evaluation across our investments, and the need to look for opportunities to engage the private sector to trial different or innovative approaches to delivering our aid. Issues which led to low ratings for the Agriculture Sector Linkages Program and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund in Balochistan, FATA and KP are being addressed in the re-design of those investments.

Performance of key delivery partners

Due to fiduciary and security risks in Pakistan, Australia works with experienced partners to deliver our aid. In 2014-15, DFAT completed 12 Partner Performance Assessments (PPAs) in Pakistan, 7 for NGOs and 5 for multilateral organisations. We also worked in partnership with other bilateral donors and managing contractors, as well as leveraging the expertise of Australian institutions to deliver aid in agricultural research and water management.

The technical expertise of multilateral organisations and their ability to strengthen partner government systems was crucial for policy reform and in driving sustainable change at a sectoral level. Being able to pool funding with other donors enabled aid to be harmonised, reduced transaction costs for Pakistani partners and maximised results. However progress was slow at times, and there needs to be an increased focus on including adequate conflict and fragility and gender-sensitive approaches within some multilateral organisations.

Non-government organisations were very effective at reaching hard to access populations and locations over the past year. Because of their work at a community level, these organisations can have less opportunity to influence policy change. We will seek to engage with government to promote reforms which influence NGO programs. NGOs' ability to achieve development results for women and girls was a

key strength, and their flexibility and responsiveness to changes in context makes them an important development partner. Australia is committed to supporting a strong civil society and NGO aid operations in Pakistan in line with the priorities set out in our Aid Investment Plan, recognising also the restrictions recently placed on NGOs by the Government of Pakistan which affect their operations.

Turn-over in some managing contractors in 2014-15 was reasonably smooth, however shifts in approaches and their possible impacts on program quality will be monitored closely. In particular, experience from the previous successful phase of the Australia Awards program in Pakistan demonstrates that strong engagement with Awardees and in-country support is required to deliver results. We will ensure that these lessons inform the broader regional program.

Given Australia is a relatively small donor in Pakistan, we continued our strong relationships with likeminded donors to ensure Australian priorities were pursued. Australia worked to maintain visibility and influence in programming and policy decisions and actively participated in several steering and advisory committees related to Australia's investments; including chairing donor coordination mechanisms in education and health. We will engage more effectively in processes such as annual reviews to ensure our priorities are systematically raised and addressed.

Risks

Table 3 Management of Key Risks to Achieving Objectives

Key risks	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?	Risk Rating (low, medium, high, very high)
Deteriorating security environment challenges program delivery and effective monitoring of programs, particularly in the focus border provinces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring of security and response to DFAT security advice. Used trusted partners for program delivery. Use of third party monitoring to independently verify results, where appropriate. Monitoring missions undertaken, where possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an M&E plan Explore more flexible ways to evaluate programs in insecure areas Continue monitoring partners' security plans. Seek clarity regarding duty of care under the WHS Act. 	High
Corruption and fraud result in the loss of public funds and undermines development outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system has been put in place to review fraud registers monthly Developed a Fraud and Anti-Corruption Plan Updates shared with Canberra on priority basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and monitor Fraud & Anti-Corruption Plan annually Ensure new staff are provided with risk and fraud training Work with partners on fraud monitoring and reporting as a part of program engagement. 	High
The imperative of addressing a diversity of development challenges spreads the program too thinly and reduces its results and manageability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed an Aid Investment Plan and performance assessment framework Consolidation and re-prioritisation of program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of consolidation plan, and monitoring through the Aid Program Performance Reporting process. Ensure new investments and activities align with AIP and Economic Diplomacy priorities and partners Develop a Gender Action Plan 	Medium
Revised NGO registration processes limit Australia's ability to partner with NGOs to deliver development assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This risk emerged late in the financial year and DFAT commenced coordination with like-minded donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore options to transfer programs to less sensitive locations Work closely with INGOs and Government to manage the impacts of the registration processes Work with like-minded donors to determine the policy's impact on existing and future investments, and to advocate for efficient, timely and transparent registration processes 	High

Weak government capacity to plan and manage basic service delivery and undertake reforms undermines the effectiveness of Australian aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular and active engagement with the GoP at the federal and provincial levels on Australian aid interventions • Mutual obligations agree with relevant governments • Provision of technical assistance through programs, as required. • Strong partnerships with multilateral and bilateral partners with proven capacity for effective program delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive engagement with incoming government officials • Monitor and review low capacity and structural weaknesses affecting programs and provide technical assistance, as appropriate, and/or adjust project timeframes/objectives • Advocacy at the federal and provincial levels to ensure strong development partner coordination that is led by government and aligns to government priorities and plans 	High
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Management Responses

In response to the assessment of Australia's aid program in Pakistan in 2014-15, our priorities for 2015-16 to improve our program performance and results are:

- › Closely monitor the Nutrition Multi-Donor Trust Fund to ensure the pace of delivery picks up, including holding formal quarterly steering committee meetings, finalising a results framework and undertaking an internal management review of the investment to inform our engagement and advocacy with partners.
- › Increase implementation of actions to deliver development returns for women as a matter of priority across the aid portfolio, particularly in the agriculture, industry and trade portfolios, in parallel with implementing a strategic approach to addressing gender equality across all aspects of Australia's engagement with Pakistan.
- › Build mechanisms to better engage with other development partners and government in water, gender equality and women's empowerment, and Australia Awards, either taking the lead or encouraging others to do so. This should include finalising our *Australian Economic Growth Collaboration Plan* and establishing a network of Australian Government, Pakistani government (national and provincial), and NGO partners to share good practice and coordinate our work.
- › Make the Aid Investment Plan central to regular dialogue with the Government of Pakistan on the aid program and determine the most appropriate arrangement to guide Australia's development cooperation with Pakistan.
- › Identify better approaches to monitoring our investments and undertaking independent evaluations in insecure areas to ensure they go ahead as planned and that we have sufficient data on the impact of our work.
- › Look for opportunities to trial new ideas and innovations that can increase the impact of Australia's aid investments, by leveraging both bilateral and DFAT regional/global ODA funding, ODA delivered by other Australian agencies and private sector investment. These should be closely aligned to our *Aid Investment Plan* and existing investments to ensure the portfolio remains manageable and that innovations are consistent with and support strategic objectives.

Annex A - Progress in Addressing Management Responses

Management responses identified in 2013-14 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2014-5
Increase the level of Australia's aid investments which contribute to gender-inclusive trade facilitation and private sector development, and which address barriers to women's economic empowerment, such as low labour force participation, exclusion from economic resources and gender-based violence.	Achieved	A trade facilitation investment was designed and announced in 2014-15 and implementation has commenced. This investment includes specific components designed to promote gender.
Develop a more strategic approach to our investments in agriculture, including strengthening policy engagement and links between investments. This should include a strong focus on women's economic empowerment and monitoring and evaluation.	Not achieved	This strategy has not yet been developed. Initial steps were undertaken in 2014-15 including a workshop with key stakeholders in January 2015. It will be a priority in 2015-16.
Monitor and engage closely on basic education investments in KP to ensure that program implementation gains momentum in 2014-15.	Achieved	Program implementation of the KP Education Sector Program made good progress in 2014-15 and is now on track.
Work with partners and relevant provincial governments to develop cost-effective models for the delivery of early childhood education.	Achieved	Cost-effective options for the delivery of early childhood education were developed and these have been introduced in the Global Partnership for Education design in Balochistan. As Australia's investments in ECCE have ceased, in terms of sustainability it would be desirable if another donor could support this work.
Review Australia's ongoing engagement on education in Balochistan, and commence design or transition work as required.	Achieved	No further investments will be designed for Balochistan at this point in time.
Develop a longer-term approach to humanitarian assistance including through a multi-year partnership with the World Food Programme and leveraging existing investments in FATA, Balochistan and KP.	Partially achieved	A multi-year partnership was not developed due to Australian policy requirements. However longer-term recovery and stabilisation responses have been explored through the World Bank trust fund operating in KP, FATA and Balochistan.
Agree annual development talks with the Government of Pakistan, and develop an Aid Investment Plan as the strategic framework for Australian aid to Pakistan for 2014-2017.	Partially achieved	An Aid Investment Plan was developed to shape the Australian aid program in Pakistan. Annual development talks have not been established as DFAT needs to engage in discussions with the Government of Pakistan on the most appropriate approach to our development partnership.
Work with partners to address monitoring and evaluation issues in relevant investments, including advocating for monitoring of impacts on state-citizen trust on an annual basis.	Partially achieved	Monitoring and evaluation has been a priority over the past year and our AQC ratings have subsequently improved. However we need to find ways of ensuring evaluations go ahead, and to better assess gains in state-citizen trust through relevant 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

Annex B - Progress towards Performance Benchmarks in 2014 -15

Aid objective	2014-15 benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2014-15
Strategic Objective One: Generating economic growth and employment through increased trade and improvements in agriculture and industry	1. Establish 12 new business partnerships to facilitate the development of pro-poor agriculture value chains	Achieved	At total of 14 partnerships have been established with businesses in Pakistan through the Australian Market Development Facility. These partnerships leveraged over USD277,000 in private sector financing and generated over USD550,000 of additional imports in 2014-15. They focus on sectors where women and poor and marginalised groups can benefit from market growth across the value chain, to ensure that poor women and men will benefit from the investments through increased jobs and incomes.
	2. Launch a new trade and investment program to reduce the barriers to cross-border trade	Achieved	An AUD9.9 million Trade and Investment Policy Program was designed and announced by the Foreign Minister in May 2015. The program aims to support Pakistan's efforts to increase regional trade and investment, with a particular focus on strengthening links to other South Asian markets. Our support will assist with policy, regulatory and institutional reform as well as trade facilitation and will support Pakistan to adhere to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Facilitation Agreement.
Strategic Objective Two: Investing in Pakistan's people through education and health	3. Over 120,000 children directly supported by the program, including over 65,000 girls, enrolled in basic education	Achieved	Australia exceeded this target, supporting over 120,000 children, including approximately 65,000 girls, to benefit from quality basic education in Pakistan. This result was achieved by our early childhood education programs in KP and Balochistan, as well as investments in basic education in Gilgit Baltistan. This support led to improved learning outcomes such as a 44% increase in children's reading comprehension in participating schools in KP, and Grade 1 and 2 maths and English scores increasing for students involved in the program in Balochistan.
	4. Over 3000 teachers (including over 1,500 women) are trained to improve education quality	Achieved	Australian aid supported 3,903 teachers to be trained, including 1,832 women, in turn improving education quality outcomes. Trained teachers have a significant impact on the learning outcomes achieved by students. Students supported by the Gilgit-Baltistan Education Development & Improvement Programme achieved top results in the Gilgit-Baltistan Secondary School Exams. Additionally, schools supported by this programme achieved 3 best school awards; teacher, head teacher, and student within the Province.
	5. Commence providing nutrition services in 3 districts of Balochistan and 5 districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Not achieved	Nutrition services have not yet commenced in Balochistan or Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. There have been significant delays in provincial capacity to develop PC1's. Prior to devolution nutrition project plans were developed by the federal government, which resulted in provincial governments having limited capacity to plan and deliver nutrition services. There are now plans in place, and Balochistan is expected to sign contracts with implementing partners and hold an inception workshop before the end of 2015. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's progress is further delayed.
	6. 4300 additional births attended by a skilled birth attendant	Achieved	A total of 6,654 additional births were attended to by a skilled birth attendant within the Integrated Child and Maternal Health programme in 2014-15. This exceeds the target of 4,300 by 2,354 and is a substantial increase from the programs baseline set in 2011, of 2713. The programme aims to improve coverage and quality of maternal, newborn and child health care in Balochistan. The overall achievement in deliveries conducted by skilled birth attendants has increased from 10% at the baseline to 25% in July 2015.

Aid objective	2014-15 benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2014-15
	7. 500 additional women survivors of violence access quality support services in target areas through programme interventions	Achieved	A total of 1,269 women survivors of gender based violence accessed support through the Ending Violence Against Women programme, far exceeding the target of 500. The programme supported 1,199 women to access services through Women Welfare Centres, Learning Resource Centres and Legal Aid Centre and an additional 70 women to access multiple services through shelters including; medical aid, counselling, vocational training, legal aid, informal education.
Management efficiency	8. Reduce the total number of initiatives under the Pakistan program to 24.	Achieved	In 2014-15 the Pakistan bilateral aid program reduced the of program initiatives to 22 from 28.

Note:

- **Achieved.** Significant progress has been made and the performance benchmark was achieved
- **Partly achieved.** Some progress has been made towards achieving the performance benchmark, but progress was less than anticipated.
- **Not achieved.** Progress towards the performance benchmark has been significantly below expectation

Annex C - Evaluation and Review Pipeline Planning

List of evaluations planned in the next 12 months

Name of Investment	Aidworks number	Type of evaluation	Purpose of evaluation	Expected completion date
World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund – Partnership for Nutrition	INL074	Review	To inform DFAT's ongoing engagement and influence in the Multi-Donor Trust Fund	June 2016
Australian Assistance to Agriculture Development In Balochistan Border Areas	INK575	Independent evaluation	To verify progress to date and inform ongoing management of the investment	January 2016
Pakistan Ending Violence Against Women Program	INL236	Joint evaluation	In partnership with Irish Aid, to assess results achieved to date and inform the direction of the program over the remaining two years of its duration.	May 2016

Annex D - Aid Quality Check ratings

The previous investment level performance assessment system utilised Quality at Implementation (QAI) reports. Two criteria, Risks and Safeguards and Innovation and Private sector were not assessed in QAI reports and there have been significant changes in AQC reporting this year. Innovation and Private Sector is not a quality standard.

AQC ratings

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	AQC/QAI year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
Pakistan ADS Scholarships	\$26,188,248.00 2009-2015	2014 AQC	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
		2013 QAI	5	5	5	5	5	4	n/a
Phase 2 – Agriculture Sector Linkages Program	\$13,753,367 2009-2015	2014 AQC	5	3	4	3	4	2	5
		2013 QAI	5	3	4	3	4	3	n/a
Pakistan Market Development Facility & RD Planning	\$10,391,778 2010-2017	2014 AQC	6	4	4	4	5	3	4
		2013 QAI	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
Scholarships Islamabad ADS 2011 Intake	\$4,457,176 2010-2015	2014 AQC	E	E	E	E	E	E	4
		2013 QAI	5	5	5	5	5	5	n/a
Integrated Maternal Newborn Health in Balochistan	\$13,610,800 2012-2016	2014 AQC	5	5	4	5	4	5	5
		2013 QAI	5	4	5	4	4	5	n/a
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Plan	\$64,601,127 2012-2018	2014 AQC	5	4	3	5	4	3	4
		2013 QAI	5	3	3	5	4	4	n/a
FAO AusABBA	\$12,880,000	2014 AQC	6	4	4	5	4	4	4

	2012-2016	2013 QAI	5	4	4	4	4	4	n/a
WB Multi Donor Trust Fund Balochistan, FATA & KPK	\$31,534,765	2014 AQC	5	4	4	3	4	3	5
	2012-2020	2013 QAI	5	4	4	3	4	4	n/a
Citizen Engagement for Social Service Delivery	\$19,561,600	2014 AQC	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
	2012-2016	2013 QAI	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
Pakistan Australia Avoidable Blindness Program	\$5,520,000	2014 AQC	4	5	4	5	4	4	5
	2013-2017	2013 QAI	4	5	4	4	4	5	n/a
World Bank MDTF – Partnership for Nutrition	\$39,000,000	2014 AQC	5	4	3	4	4	4	5
	2013-2017	2013 QAI	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
Ending Violence Against Women	\$7,460,000	2014 AQC	E	E	E	E	E	E	n/a
	2013-2017	2013 QAI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Humanitarian AQC ratings

Investment name	Approved budget and duration		Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Connectedness	Protection	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
Support to WFP's PRRO 200250	\$6,000,000	2013-2015	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Humanitarian	\$7,500,000	2014-2017	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

FAQC ratings

FAQC scores assess performance over the lifetime of the investment and should not be compared to the previous year's QAI ratings.

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Overall rating	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
Governance Sector Projects	\$9,165,320.85	2014 AQC	5	4	3	4	4	4	4
SRSP Livelihood Strengthening Programme in KPK	\$10,839,270	2014 AQC	6	5	5	5	5	6	5
Pakistan Budget Initiative - Health	\$39,624,436	2014 AQC	5	4	4	5	3	5	5
Balochistan – Early Childhood Development Project	\$4,750,260	2014 AQC	5	4	3	4	4	5	4
Gilgit-Baltistan Education Development & Improvement	\$12,468,000	2014 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	5	4
Early Childhood Care & Education in KPK (ECCE)	\$14,130,009.00	2014 AQC	5	4	4	4	3	5	5
Education Sector Development Programme KPK	\$8,066,385.29	2014 AQC	4	4	4	5	5	5	4

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

6 = 6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all or almost all areas

5 = 5 = Good; satisfies criteria in most areas

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

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

3 = 3 = Less than adequate; on balance does not satisfy criteria but does not fail in any major area

2 = 2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in major areas

1 = 1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major areas