



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade**



# **AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT 2018-19**

Pakistan

September 2019



# PAKISTAN AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE 2018-19

## KEY MESSAGES

This report summarises the performance of Australia's aid program in Pakistan from July 2018 to June 2019 against the Pakistan Aid Investment Plan (AIP) 2015-16 to 2018-19.

Australia's aid program supports a stable and inclusive Pakistan, in line with Australia's Foreign Policy White Paper. It reflects a shared commitment to promote prosperity and enhance stability. This includes a particular focus on regions where poverty and fragility are most pervasive, such as those bordering Afghanistan.

In 2018-19 Pakistan elected a new government, led by Prime Minister Imran Khan, with a renewed development agenda. However the deterioration in macro-economic conditions, multiple protracted humanitarian crises and a volatile security environment have dominated government attention. Our aid program managed these challenges and continued to deliver services and evidence-based policy reform at national and provincial levels.

The past year has seen good progress towards AIP objectives. Most targets were met for projects under **Objective 1: Investing in Pakistan's people with a focus on women and girls**. However the de-registration of an implementing INGO partner and delays in commencing another program in the culturally sensitive gender-based violence and reproductive health sectors resulted in an amber rating. Investments under **Objective 2: Improved water, food and economic security** have matured and the delivery of results accelerated this year. This objective maintains its green rating. Implementing management actions identified last year improved **Objective 3: Supporting stabilisation and resilience** from amber to green. The objective demonstrated good results in supporting evidence-based policy making.

Key achievements in 2018-19 included:

- provision of food and cash transfers to over two million people affected by poverty, drought and internal displacement;
- agreement on an Memorandum of Understanding and action plan on Water Resource Management with the Government of Pakistan;
- supporting 1.2 million people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces to access justice, public services and business grants to recover from protracted conflict.

Going forward, funding in Australia's overall aid program has been redirected to support new initiatives in our immediate Pacific region. The Pakistan bilateral aid program will be reduced to \$19.0 million in 2019-20, and will fully phase out during 2020-21. However aid to Pakistan will continue through DFAT's regionally and globally funded programs, including Australia Awards scholarships.

Against this backdrop, the aid program will focus on consolidating the achievements of Australia's 70 year history of development assistance to Pakistan. Our modest ongoing aid footprint, drawing on funds from our regional and global programs, will centre on a small number of areas where Australia can make the most difference in Pakistan.



## CONTEXT

Pakistan is the world's sixth largest country by population, with 208 million people and growing at 2.4 percent per year<sup>1</sup>. Social mobility is low and inequality is high. Three in ten Pakistanis live in poverty and six percent - almost 13 million - live in extreme poverty. The majority of the poor live in rural areas. More than half of the country's population is illiterate, especially women and girls. Governance and capacity constraints continue to compromise delivery of critical services and economic opportunities<sup>2</sup>.

The 2018-19 reporting year coincided with the first year of the government of Prime Minister Imran Khan. Prime Minister Khan's commitment to tackle poverty, including through a new poverty alleviation strategy 'Ehsaas', stalled as the country grappled with a macro-economic crisis. The government negotiated a three year, US\$6 billion IMF loan, which required ambitious structural reform and a range of revenue raising measures to reduce the budget deficit. This was the 13th IMF loan to Pakistan since the late 1980s. While Pakistan improved 11 places in the World Bank's 'ease of doing business' index, moving to 136 out of 190 countries, it continues to face challenges in improving export competitiveness and attracting investment.

The security situation in Pakistan remained volatile. Tension ran high between Pakistan and India over Kashmir culminating in military exchanges in February 2019. There were reductions in violence in Punjab and Sindh provinces, but an increase in terrorist activity in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan where a number of Australian funded aid programs operate. Pakistan was moved to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 'grey list' in February 2018 and needs to show progress on its action plan to avoid a potentially damaging 'black-listing' in October 2019.

Pakistan is afflicted by three protracted humanitarian crises: drought; internal population displacement; and Afghan refugees. These crises mean more than 10 million people across Pakistan need food relief, protection and support to rebuild their lives. These crises occur against the background of high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition. Around 60 percent of the population does not have sufficient food and more than 30 percent are malnourished. The impact on women and children is acute. Approximately 44 percent of children are stunted and half of the country's female population is anaemic.

The merger of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in May 2018 posed both opportunity and risk for the aid program. The five million inhabitants of the former FATA suffer from some of the worst development indicators in the country: 74 percent of the population live in poverty; 67 percent are illiterate; 49 percent lack access to clean water; and 57 percent are stunted. Recognising the immense needs, approximately half our aid program's expenditure was delivered in the border areas in 2018-19.

Civil society space in Pakistan continued to shrink this year, despite persistent and high level advocacy from the international community and Australia. Registration applications of numerous International NGOs (INGOs) were rejected. Many local NGOs faced obstacles, especially those funded by foreign donors and working on sensitive issues such as human rights or reproductive health.

The Australian Government's development priorities have changed. Aid funding is being redirected to meet new commitments in the Pacific. This has reduced bilateral aid to Pakistan from \$39.2 million in 2018-19 to \$19 million in 2019-20 and funding for bilateral programs will fully cease in 2020-21. We have commenced responsible wind down planning, focusing on consolidating gains and ensuring the sustainability of results.

Australia will continue to deliver aid in Pakistan through regional and global programs, such as the Australia Awards. We will focus on areas where Australia's technical expertise and policy experience can add the most value to addressing Pakistan's long-term development needs. This includes aid investments and policy engagement in gender equality, water resources management and humanitarian issues.

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<sup>1</sup> Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Census 2017

<sup>2</sup> World Bank's Development Indicators data base

## EXPENDITURE

Table 1: Total ODA Expenditure in 2018-19

Objective	A\$ million	% of total ODA
Objective 1: Investing in Pakistan's people with a focus on women and girls	15.0	29
Objective 2: Improved water, food and economic security	13.2	25
Objective 3: Supporting stabilisation and resilience	11.0	21
<b>Sub-Total Bilateral</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>75</b>
Regional and Global	9.8	19
Other Government Departments	3.0	6
<b>Sub Total non-Bilateral</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Total ODA Expenditure</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>100</b>

## PROGRESS TOWARDS AIP OBJECTIVES

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

Objective	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Objective 1: Investing in Pakistan's people with a focus on women and girls	Green	Amber
Objective 2: Improved water, food and economic security	Green	Green
Objective 3: Supporting stabilisation and resilience	Amber	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: INVESTING IN PAKISTAN'S PEOPLE WITH A FOCUS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS



Gender inequality undermines prosperity and often exacerbates weak governance and conflict. Pakistan has some of the world's starkest gender gaps, ranking 143 out of 144 countries on the Global Gender Gap index. Pakistani women face the highest rates of maternal mortality and number of unplanned pregnancies in South Asia. At least one in four married women have an unmet need for family planning services – leading to Pakistan having the region's highest fertility rate. Through our aid program in Pakistan, Australia is working with government and communities to address these challenges.

Though the majority of performance targets were met in 2018-19 under this objective, it has been rated amber due to issues in two key gender programs - the de-registration of a key implementing INGO partner (Trocaire) caused significant disruptions and the UNFPA partnership faced implementation delays.

### **Outcome – Women, girls and vulnerable groups in target areas have increased access to quality Reproductive Health (RH) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) services**

Notwithstanding these issues, our two gender focused programs, the Ending Violence against Women (EVAW) program implemented by international NGO Trocaire and the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Family Planning partnership with UNFPA, achieved many of their targets. Through these programs 3,462 women (three times the target number) were helped to access protection and counselling in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh this year. Under the UNFPA partnership, 14 newly renovated, 24-hour health facilities provided reproductive health services to 12,253 women (benchmark target of 11,224). In addition, 40 health providers were trained in modern family planning methods. The EVAW program assisted local NGOs and provincial governments to support service delivery.

The EVAW program has faced significant challenges arising from the decisions of the Government of Pakistan to restrict the activities of INGOs, despite sustained advocacy from development partners including Australia. Trocaire was asked to close its offices in November 2018 following an unsuccessful registration appeal. Attempts were made to remotely manage the program through a local third party. Unfortunately this proved problematic and we had to take the decision to close the program in October 2019.

### **Outcome – Community members demonstrate increased acceptance and respect for rights and empowerment of women and girls**

The EVAW program also made a contribution to changing community attitudes. Interactive community theatre and discussions in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were able to increase awareness about violence against women. Research showed 71 percent of men and boys (4,564 out of 6,428) and 70 percent of women and girls (3,953 out of 5,647) in targeted communities reported playing an active role to address gender based violence, exceeding our targets for 2018-19.

### **Outcome – Improved food security and nutrition for women and children in target communities**

Australia provided support for nutrition through the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Bank's Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Nutrition (MDTF-N).

Through our support to WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2018-22, 1.7 million people benefitted from conditional cash and food assistance. This year 55 percent of beneficiaries were women and girls (945,287). The WFP Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition program benefitted 42,692 women and adolescent children, including 17,557 pregnant and breast feeding women, through the provision of locally produced supplementary food. This fell fewer than 2,000 people short of the benchmark target for 2018-19.



A WFP program (Food Assistance for Assets) for internally displaced and returned families in KP/FATA reduced the number of households with poor food consumption by 85 percent and increased acceptable food consumption among women-headed households by 60 percent. The WFP's stunting prevention activities piloted in Sindh showed benefits for adolescent girls and will be replicated in other parts of the country.

MDTF-N continued its strong performance by delivering nutrition supplements to 343,815 beneficiaries, surpassing its 2018-19 benchmark target of 260,000. The project reached 117,140 women, 14,165 adolescent girls and 212,510 children under five (105,563 boys and 106,947 girls) in the target districts of Balochistan.

**Outcome – Governments, enterprises and other partners in target areas are promoting, adopting and implementing reforms that benefit women, girls and vulnerable groups.**

Despite its early closure, the EVAW program will have left an important legacy in provincial government policy. Gender based violence helplines in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh are now funded by provincial governments. The Sindh Commission on the Status of Women (SCSW) successfully lobbied the provincial government for an additional PKR 145 million (A\$ 1.5 million approx.) for safe houses and has also reviewed police officers' training manuals on gender based violence.

Australia, in partnership with the United Kingdom, is supporting provincial education reform, with a focus on girl's education, through the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program (KESP). The program contributed to the education for over four million children (two million girls) enrolled in schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with gains in students' knowledge of course content and attendance rates. However the school infrastructure component of the program is behind schedule. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government is implementing a partnership with KESP to expand access to education, especially for girls and marginalised groups.

The MDTF-N investment has improved the capacity of the Balochistan Government to deliver nutrition services. The provincial government intends to scale up from the seven districts covered by the program to 22 districts over three years. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government has incorporated nutrition as a part of the health budgeting process in its Government Health Policy 2019-25.

Australia Awards continued providing high-quality education in Australia and overseas. In 2018-19, the program offered 74 long-term scholarships, including to 41 women and 7 persons living with disability. The program worked with the Lahore University of Management Sciences to develop the mentorship capacity of 25 alumnae. Amongst various short courses offered under the Australia Awards, a Women in Executive Leadership Development short course was delivered to 25 participants.

Australia continues to focus on mainstreaming disability inclusive development across its investments. Our EVAW program supported 98 women living with disabilities and the Market Development Facility (described in objective 2). A leather footwear company reserved three full-time jobs for women with disabilities as a pilot program.

## OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVED WATER, FOOD AND ECONOMIC SECURITY



Water and agriculture are closely linked and underpin food and economic security for the majority of the poor in Pakistan. Pakistan's agricultural economic growth has been constrained by low productivity growth<sup>3</sup>, low levels of investment<sup>4</sup> and the exclusion women. Over 90 percent of water in Pakistan is used for agricultural purposes with vast opportunities to improve water use efficiency. Australia's agricultural expertise and experience in allocating water in a federal system is highly relevant to Pakistan.

This objective is rated green as a result of delivery against benchmarks, strong policy engagement at national and provincial level and economic improvements to people's lives. This positive assessment is corroborated by the independent 2018 Economic Growth Portfolio Evaluation which noted that the portfolio is well-aligned with our national interests and focused on areas where Australia adds value.

### **Outcome – Governments, enterprises and smallholders are adopting more inclusive agriculture and water security related policies and practices**

Australia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Pakistan on Water Management in September 2018 underlining the recognition of Australian expertise. An activity plan has been prepared on support for the Pakistan Government in the priority areas of river basin management, food and agriculture, drinking water, and water for cities.

As a result of technical support from Australia, the Government of Balochistan will launch a new Livestock and Dairy Policy in late 2019. The development of a wider Balochistan Agriculture Policy, with the assistance of Australia and USAID, recently restarted following delays due to political changes in the province. Both policy documents recognise the importance of the private sector and of building investor confidence. Projects for potential funding by donors for the period 2019-2024 will be identified based on these policies.

The Prime Minister's newly announced Agriculture Emergency Plan adopted Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) recommendations for the improvement of agricultural produce markets and related laws.

DFAT and ACIAR signed a partnership agreement in February 2019 facilitating greater collaboration and opportunities to link research and development outcomes to improve the effectiveness of our investments. ACIAR teamed with our Market Development Facility (MDF) program in Pakistan to organise training on business operations and livestock management. The MDF and ACIAR also cooperated on a training program for government agricultural education staff.

The Pakistan Trade and Investment Policy Program (PTIPP) provided the analytical work which served as the primary input to the Ministry of Commerce's draft Strategic Trade Policy Framework 2018-2023. The Policy includes a chapter on the role of women entrepreneurs in lifting Pakistan's trade performance. This is the first time that a World Bank enabled trade policy has included a gender focus.

The MDF built on its successful partnerships with the private sector to influence government policy. For example the MDF's new livestock sector business model, which has resulted in 27,014 farmers increasing milk production, led Pakistan's State Bank to decide loan terms for dairy sector were too restrictive. They subsequently changed their policy for this sector, reducing interest rates from 10 to 6 percent.

<sup>3</sup> The ratio of investment to GDP has averaged around 15 per cent in recent years, compared to 31 per cent in the 1960s (World Bank 2013)

<sup>4</sup> Agricultural output grew at a trend rate of only 2.6 per cent a year in the 15 years to 2016, whereas industrial and services output grew at 4.7 and 5.0 per cent respectively.



## **Outcome – Poor men and women and excluded groups benefit from more inclusive market systems in target sectors**

Australia's programs have linked the poor across Pakistan with new markets and supported their communities to meet the quality standards that international markets demand. Our focus has been the agriculture sector which the majority of the poor depend upon for their livelihoods. Our programs work with the private sector on new commercially sustainable business models.

MDF has identified a number of new market opportunities this year. For example, a partnership with Telenor (a mobile service provider) in the remote territory of Gilgit Baltistan has seen 49,934 farmers (50 percent women) receiving mobile phone weather and agricultural extension advice on a user-pays basis. These services particularly benefit women in Pakistan who play a larger role in agriculture than men but often lack access to traditional forms of agricultural advice.

The MDF's portfolio of 37 ongoing partnerships has resulted in impressive outcome level results. 30,780 people (15,120 women and 15,660 men) adopted innovative agriculture practices this year exceeding the benchmark of 30,000. The MDF has increased the incomes of 33,203 individuals (up from 19,838, exceeding the benchmark of 30,000) that are living in poverty or vulnerable to falling back into poverty. Their total income increase was US\$36 million (up from US\$17 million last year). Just under half of those who increased their incomes are women. This is a particularly good result in conservative Pakistan given that the MDF is not directly delivering goods and services to women, rather it is creating behavioural change in local partners who in turn provide these benefits to women on an ongoing basis.

The FAO signed an MoU with the MDF that brings together FAO's access to Balochistan's insecure operating environment with MDF's strength in linking farmers with markets.

The Business Partnership Platform's (BPP) Better Cotton Initiative trained 392,172 farmers in water stewardship in 2018-19 and trained 131,493 women farm workers on women's empowerment. The BPP Partnership for Value Expansion in Inclusive Seed Systems (PAVE) in collaboration with Pakistan agribusiness ENGRO trained 600 women in crop management practices, seed production and vegetable growing, exceeding the target of 442 women.

The Women's Economic Empowerment and Market Development (WEEMD) program implemented by local NGO the Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP) provided training and finance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province to women to run their own businesses. This has boosted the income for 4,803 poor people including 4,035 women this year. Inspired by the WEEMD model, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa plans to roll out the policy to new districts. A new EU project in the former FATA has also adopted parts of the WEEMD framework. The program also benefitted 741 persons living with disability (including 735 women) primarily through its Community Infrastructure Fund component.

The Australia Balochistan Agribusiness Program (AusABBA) worked with 5,112 people in 2018-19, exceeding its target of 5,000. This included 2,043 women. The program is also supporting other farmers not directly funded by the project through activities such as establishing market collection centres, allowing smallholders to aggregate their produce. The associated Women's Economic Empowerment project aimed to stimulate agricultural entrepreneurship amongst 500 women in three districts of Balochistan.

AusABBA trained 1,723 people in innovative agricultural practices, with an adoption rate of 70 percent (691 men and 515 women). This falls short of its target of adoption by 800 poor women and 1,200 poor men. We expect that extending monitoring to include farmers who adopt the new agricultural practices through replication of their trained neighbours' actions will result in AusABBA meeting its benchmark targets going forward.

Last year we set a new benchmark aimed at gaining a better indication of women's involvement in economic decision making. AusABBA and MDF subsequently established a model for measurement and will provide data in the next reporting period.



## OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING STABILISATION AND RESILIENCE



Pakistan's stability is critical to human and economic development and regional security. Our investments under this objective build the capacity of community organisations and government to deliver services, especially in conflict affected areas and after crises.

Following an amber rating last year, the commencement of a delayed resilience project and notable improvements in service delivery in border areas has resulted in a green rating this year.

### Outcome – Enhanced stability in Pakistan's border areas

The World Bank (WB) Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Border Areas (MDTF-BA) is Australia's key stabilisation investment in the conflict affected border areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. The Fund supported the establishment of specialised tax, debt management and good governance units. With the Fund's technical assistance, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan reported increased sales tax collection of 40 percent and 110 percent respectively.

The MDTF-BA supported the development of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Digital Policy 2018-23 which aims to promote jobs creation and connectivity. The project supported the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government to realise the province's tourism potential by undertaking a business mapping survey and supporting an improved information management system. It supported the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government to enhance access to justice by establishing a District Judiciary Secretariat to provide capacity building assistance to district courts.

The MDTF-BA assisted private sector economic growth in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through grants to 1,893 small and medium enterprises (including 129 women-led) affected by conflict. It also helped establish three business incubation centres in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to support start-ups and improve digital skills among youth.


Project implementation in the former FATA commenced in January 2019 after a hiatus of more than two years. The region's complex political economy, level of violence and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa -FATA merger had stalled project activities. In order to deliver on the planned end of project outcomes, the WB is considering a no-cost extension.

### Outcome – Enhanced resilience in Pakistan's border areas

Following significant start-up delays in 2017-18, including due to the Pakistan federal election, the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) commenced disbursement to projects in 2019. The NDRMF aims to shift Pakistan towards enhanced disaster preparedness in a country which has traditionally focussed on ad hoc disaster relief and recovery activities. The NDRMF has funded the installation of a flood early warning system and is supporting the establishment of innovative disaster risk financing instruments to fund disaster relief in Pakistan.

The Australia Assists program will deploy a drought management expert into WFP Pakistan in 2019-20 and we are negotiating the deployment of expert into the UNFPA reproductive health and gender based violence program. In addition the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre developed Pakistan's 'Host-Country Support Guidelines for Disaster Responses' with Australian funding in December 2018. The guidelines will contribute to the timely and coordinated deployment of international assistance in response to future disasters in Pakistan.

Australian funding for the World Food Programme also supports disaster risk reduction in Pakistan. This included the pilot of a community-based approach in Sindh to better manage acute malnutrition and prepare



for expected seasonal surges in malnutrition. In Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces, the WFP 'Food Assistance for Assets' program supported disaster mitigation activities such as building flood protection walls, rehabilitating bridges and rebuilding irrigation channels.

The support for the WFP is funded under the DFAT Regional Humanitarian Strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan. The \$60 million strategy takes a multiyear approach (2018 to 2020) to strengthen the links between our humanitarian and development programs. The strategy supports the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Family Planning partnership with UNFPA discussed in Objective 1.

With Australian funding, International Organization for Migration (IOM), provided support for the voluntary registration of many of the approximately one million undocumented Afghans living in Pakistan (in addition there are more than 1.4 million Afghan refugees registered with the UNHCR). With IOM's support, the Pakistan Government registered around 800,000 undocumented Afghans, verified 660,000 applicants for Afghan Citizen Cards and distributed 350,000 identity cards. The project generated evidence on irregular migration trends. The project delivered health care support to Afghans and worked with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government on enhancing basic health care facilities that will also benefit host communities in three districts. Given the challenging operating environment the project was extended until June 2020 to enable delivery of delayed livelihoods and skills training activities.



## MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Australia and Pakistan Aid Partnership Arrangement 2016-25 (the Aid Partnership) guides the implementation of Australia's aid program in Pakistan. Performance is tracked through formal portfolio reviews between senior officials and informal discussions, especially with the Economic Affairs Division in the Ministry of Finance.

This collaborative approach to program delivery continued through 2018-19, and both Australia and Pakistan demonstrated flexibility to adjust to new priorities in the reporting period. Discussions on evolving Australian priorities resulted in Pakistan supporting increased aid programming on women and girls and water and food security. Increasing the transparency of INGO registration processes and retaining civil society freedoms has also been a priority for Australia in the discussions. Pakistan raised a request for sector budget support and a renewed emphasis on human capital development.

Australia and Pakistan complemented our overarching Partnership Agreement with a new MoU to cooperate in the water resources management. Work under the water MoU will draw on Australia's technical expertise to respond to specific policy priorities identified by the Government of Pakistan.

## PROGRAM QUALITY AND PARTNER PERFORMANCE

### Overview

Australia's influence and impact were improved through further consolidation in this reporting period. The number of investments in the portfolio was reduced from 12 bilateral investments above \$3 million to eight. Of these eight, five investments have ended or are due to end by June 2020.

All nine performance benchmarks were rated as 'achieved' in 2018-19. Achievement of targets set out in the Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) was also high. This success can be attributed to the maturity of the portfolio. Most of the Pakistan aid program's investments are approaching the final year of implementation or have entered their second incarnation. Projects have moved from trialling approaches to applying lessons learned and scaling up.

Monitoring and evaluation remains difficult. Access to program sites is increasingly restricted. In response, during this reporting period DFAT started work on developing remote program performance monitoring across Pakistan and Afghanistan. In the past year, three of our programs underwent partner-led reviews.

This year saw the introduction of several new indicators in the PAF to capture influence from policy engagement. As Australia's aid program transitions away from bilateral funding by June 2020, modifications will be required for next year's PAF and its targets. This includes revised expectations for programs now winding down early and further modifications as the goals for Australia's regionally and globally funded ongoing aid footprint in Pakistan becomes firmer in late 2019 (following outreach to national and provincial governments).

### Aid Quality Checks (AQC)s

Ten investments were subject to quality assessments (including two Final Aid Quality Checks) as part of the 2018-19 Investment Quality Reporting round. Overall there was a small increase in program effectiveness scores in response to last year's AQC round and a finding that outcomes-level reporting needed improvement across the portfolio. The improvement in effectiveness scores reflects a maturing portfolio of investments that have had sufficient time to turn outputs into outcomes.

The three investments having unsatisfactory efficiency scores do not illustrate any common trend. Trocaire, the implementing INGO of the Ending Violence against Women investment, was deregistered along with 16 other INGOs. The efficiency of the World Bank MDTF-BA was rated as unsatisfactory due to a slow rate of expenditure associated with cumbersome partner government financial systems. Consideration is being given to extending the program to accommodate this. In the case of NDRMF, public and civil society



organisations have faced difficulty in providing adequate responses to the funding proposals requirements. Consideration is now being given to adjusting the criteria to make them more accessible.

The Pakistan program as a whole continued to meet the target for the percentage of investments receiving satisfactory ratings for gender equality. However this year 80 percent of AQC's were given satisfactory ratings, down from 90 percent last year. One activity was deemed to be performing unsatisfactorily last year (noting this program also ended in that reporting period) to two this year. Gender equality remains a challenge to our investments in a country with highly conservative values. Australia will continue to advocate for greater consideration of gender issues among our aid program partners, civil society partners and the Government of Pakistan.

The Pakistan aid program has not met its target of 45 percent of investment receiving a satisfactory assessment for disability inclusiveness in this year's AQC's. Only 30 percent of investments were assessed as satisfactory. We will continue efforts on mainstreaming disability inclusiveness across investments and actively engage with disabled persons organisations, partners and government on policy advocacy.

## Performance of key delivery partners

Australia selects delivery partners with experience in Pakistan, as well as those with a track record of delivering results globally. Seven Partner Performance Assessments (PPAs) were concluded over the reporting period – five for multilateral partners and two for NGO Partners.

The bulk of our aid in Pakistan is delivered through multilateral agencies or multi-donor trust funds. This approach provides value for money and maximises Australia's influence. Multilateral partners have been generally responsive to our requirements and have strong in-country teams. Rates of budget expenditure were a common problem among multilateral partners.

Our two NGO-implemented programs had diverging experiences. Trocaire, an INGO implementing the EAW program, was one of numerous international NGOs in Pakistan to be de-registered by the Government of Pakistan for reasons that are unclear. Trocaire has otherwise been a good partner offering strong links with local partners. SRSP, a local NGO, has been a strongly performing partner bringing value for money through long-term continuity and reach into less accessible areas of the country.

The performance of managing contractors has been mixed. Managing contractors have been highly communicative and responsive to changing policy contexts. However one managing contractor responded slowly to performance issues and another managing contractor had high staff turnover and difficulties with recruitment. In both cases our managing contractor partners have worked with us to resolve these problems.

## RISKS

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)
Development partners, including civil society, are unable to obtain approval from the Pakistan Government to work in specific locations and/or sectors, and/or travel to project locations for monitoring and evaluation.	Ensure that all new I/NGOs partners are registered with the Pakistan Government. Continue to monitor the shrinking space for civil society and advocate with the Pakistan Government for a strong and vibrant civil society in Pakistan, and a fair and transparent registration process.	In the event that a partner/investment is affected by the process, increase/escalate advocacy efforts, while investigating alternative options to continue project delivery in the longer term.	High	Yes
Investments focused on sensitive issues, including CVE, EAW and SRH, are unable to obtain support from the Pakistan Government and communities, causing delays in implementation, limiting effectiveness and potentially impacting on bilateral relationship.	Carefully select and work with trusted partners to support sensitive issues, and ensure partners work with and support/strengthen local institutions. Joint Post/SWD sign-off on investments over \$3mil and/or high risk.	Continue to engage with Pakistani Government on sensitive issues, and highlight progress of investments. Discuss advocacy and contingency options with our partners and civil society, as required.	High	Yes
In closing the bilateral program Australia is seen as stepping back from commitments to alleviate poverty in Pakistan. The closure of programs where future funding/capacity building/program sustainability has not been obtained result in development reversals.	Clear and consistent messaging (high level and at working level) that focuses on the reprioritisation of the aid program and identifies ongoing regional program support in the areas of humanitarian assistance, water resource management and agriculture and through the ANCP and Australia Awards programs.	Transparent information provided to the public and the Government of Pakistan about the closure and continued central/regional funding. Using remaining implementation period to help high performing partners find new funding and identify solutions that are self-funded. Post advocacy to governments or other donors to take over funding or support for projects Documenting achievements and lessons learned Identifying like-minded to continue advocacy on key issues	Medium	Yes

## MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The following strategic and operational management actions have been agreed for the 2019-20 reporting period:

### Strategic level management actions:

- a) Protect and promote Australian and partner interests through a clear approach to communications during phase out, including through the development of a communication plan and strong management of the bilateral aid budget to wind down programming, consider partner needs, and maximise Australia's legacy.
- b) Continue to prioritise policy engagement in gender equality and water resource management
- c) Engage DFAT's regional and central support areas where Australia has a niche advantage and long-term interests, including policy engagement with multilateral organisations delivering Australian funding.
- d) Continue to work with relevant areas of DFAT to support ongoing Australia Awards scholarships.
- e) Utilise DFAT's development program achievements, experience and knowledge to reinforce the ongoing work of ACIAR, Austrade and Islamabad Post's Commercial and Economic Diplomacy Strategy.
- f) Continue to advocate for a robust civil society in Pakistan, including through a more transparent INGO and local NGO registration process, and monitoring developments.

### Operation level management actions:

- a) Apply an adaptive management approach to the PAF, including to align targets with resource allocation and refine newly added indicators.
- b) Participate in the mid-term review of World Bank's MDTF-BA to inform decisions regarding ongoing program performance.
- c) Engage closely with UNFPA to ensure its SHR program improves performance and disbursement.
- d) Work with Palladium (MDF) and FAO (AusABBA) to manage the smooth early closure of programs, including through robust close-out plans.
- e) Prioritise progress under the water cooperation MoU, even under a limited funding situation
- f) Use the mid-term review of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Humanitarian Strategy to identify opportunities to develop a successor strategy.
- g) Leverage the Australia Assists program, including through a deployment of a drought specialist at WFP Pakistan and potentially a specialist at UNFPA Pakistan.
- h) Promote disability inclusive development across investments and improvements partner reporting of disaggregated data.
- i) Work with Scope Global and DFAT staff to ensure selection processes for short courses in 2019-20 result in gender parity, through targeted promotions and identifying appropriate candidates.
- j) Revise Islamabad Post's standard operating procedures (SOPs) for a large scale emergency and humanitarian response.

## ANNEX A - PROGRESS IN ADDRESSING MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Management responses identified in 2017-18 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2018-19
Liaise closely with the Economic Affairs Division (EAD), particularly as the new Government settles in, and with other development partners to manage expectations on the direction of the next AIP	Achieved	The Post has been in regular communication with the Economics Affairs Division (and MFA) with regard to sharing information on a draft Aid Investment Plan, the redirection in the bilateral aid program in 2019-20, and bilateral aid program phase out.
Continue to assess and recalibrate DFAT's engagement with partners, with an emphasis on World Bank, ACIAR and WFP, to ensure we are collaborating as effectively as possible	Achieved	Engaged WFP in a strategic partnership consultation in March/April 2019 (Julie Mundy) and progressed preparation for the deployment of an Australia Assists drought specialist. Carried out a MDTF-BA beneficiary feedback survey which will help the WB make informed decision on the proposed no-cost extension. Entered into a partnership arrangement with ACIAR to collaborate at a strategic level. Held the first partnership meeting in Canberra in February 2019. Continued to engage with the World Bank in gender and trade through participation in Advisory Committee Meetings in relation to the Pakistan Trade and Investment Policy Program.
Finalise and implement a pipeline and budget transition plan, reducing the number of bilateral investments over the next three years	Achieved	Investment pipeline and budget transition plans were drafted. The program continued to consolidate the investment portfolio and reduce the number of bilateral investments.
Continue to manage carefully change in our programming and strategic approach with DFAT staff, at Post and Canberra, including developing capability where necessary	Achieved	Ongoing with the development of policy engagement plans, staff professional development through participation in trainings and workshops, and involvement of consultant in various processes.
Develop policy engagement plans for our priority areas of gender equality and water and agriculture policy engagement plan, both linking to our forthcoming Post public diplomacy strategy and reflecting the importance of provincial and federal level stakeholders	Achieved	Post drafted Policy Engagement Plans for its priority areas of gender and water and agriculture.
Commence design on new investments, such as the gender portfolio, knowledge partnership and small grants fund, to ensure seamless transition of programming 2019-20 and 2020-21	Partially Achieved	Investments design processes commenced but were not progressed after budget drawdown was announced.
Ensure systems, resources and strategies are in place to maintain solid gender performance across the aid program in 2018-19 and throughout the next AIP, including increasing our emphasis on managing risks to gender equality work and monitoring for unintended consequences. This includes finalising a Post Gender Strategy and Action Plan	Achieved	Post Gender Strategy was finalised and launched by Australia's Ambassador for Women and Girls in September 2018. Gender Action Plan for FY 2018-19 developed and targets achieved. Achieved 80% strategic target on percentage investments receiving satisfactory ratings for effective consideration of gender equality issues in Annual Aid Quality Checks. Workshop delivered on Women's Economic Empowerment and Do no harm with development staff and partners.
Give considered focus to the cross-cutting issues of systems strengthening, conflict sensitivity, gender equality, climate	Achieved	A new AIP was drafted but it was not published due to budget uncertainty. Staff participated in relevant training, and we established a climate change focal point.

change and disability under the next AIP, including working with DFAT specialists and partners for policy impact		A guiding principle of the AIP performance framework is to integrate gender and conflict sensitive approach across all investments, including a strong emphasis on do-no-harm and monitoring for unintended consequences.
Ensure risk management and innovation continues to be at the core of our operations	Achieved	In 2018-19, Post developed an integrated risk register which brought together risks and controls for overall aid operations as well as specific risks associated with each pillar and investment of our aid program. We continued to hold quarterly meetings which covered key risk issues, as well as informal opportunities. We also appointed an innovation champion in the team and hosted an innovation panel event for the Post.
Continue to advocate for a robust civil society in Pakistan, including closely monitoring and preparing for the outcome of the INGO registration process for Trocaire (our lead EAWW implementing partner), The Asia Foundation and other INGO partners (Objective 2)	Achieved	Post continued to advocate for a more transparent INGO registration process and robust civil society with the Government of Pakistan – both bilaterally and in conjunction with like-minded. This included a HOM-level joint statement in December 2018 and roundtable with senior Government officials in January 2019.  Post continued to closely monitor and plan for the outcome of the INGO registration process for our EAWW program partner, Trocaire. After the final rejection (Oct 2018) of Trocaire’s registration, the EAWW program was shifted to a remote management arrangement through a grant management agency, AWF. The 2019 Aid Quality Check report reviewed the remote management arrangement and determined the investment was effective but high risk. It also identified stop/go points for the program, including if Trocaire’s arrangement with AWF failed, and concerns around communication arrangements. Later developments including cancelation of AWF contract resulted in DFAT’s decision to end the program early with effect on 31 Oct 2019.
Work with UNFPA and WFP under the new Afghanistan Pakistan Humanitarian Strategy, closely monitoring implications of the FATA merger with KP, and future plans for MDTF-BA (Objective 3)	Achieved	Engagement with WFP and UNFPA has further strengthened under the AfPak Humanitarian Strategy. While WFP implemented CSP activities in 2018/19, the impact of the AfPak Strategy on humanitarian programming can be assessed during the second strategy workshop in 2019. Post has also progressed an Australia Assists deployment in consultation with WFP in support of the Pakistan Drought Response Plan and with UNFPA for disability inclusive approaches in sexual reproductive health program delivered under the AfPak humanitarian strategy.  In FATA, a transition is taking place following the 2018 merger with KP. While other administrative arrangements are being worked out, the first ever election for the KP Assembly was successfully held in July 2019. In the election, 28.6 percent women cast their vote. Development and humanitarian agencies are working on a three-year humanitarian transition plan targeting 2.9 million people (displaced and returnees).  MDTF-BA prepared and launched a new project – the KP Digital Project. A mid-term portfolio review is still pending, which will help with future planning. A two-year no-cost extension is still being considered.
Develop and monitor strategies to increase the percentage of women receiving short course awards (Objective 2)	Achieved	The Post worked closely with Scope Global to increase the percentage of women receiving short course awards. Few of the strategies included: open application process, targeted mapping and promotions, offering short courses in sectors/areas which are not male dominated, designing and offering courses exclusively for women.
Build on efforts to strengthen links with the South Asia Regional Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio (SDIP) program	Achieved	The Indus Knowledge Forum, an annual regional SDIP-wide event, was organised in Islamabad in September 2018. SDIP advisors, partners and experts from Pakistan attended the Forum.
Conduct a climate change workshop at Post and establish a climate change/DRR focal-point	Achieved	A climate change workshop was conducted at Post in September 2018. Focal person for climate change/DRR was appointed at Post.
Refresh skills and preparedness on humanitarian response in the event of a large-scale emergency	Achieved	Post attended a protracted crises workshop that HPD organised in May 2019. Regional consular officer visited Post and held a humanitarian-related desktop exercise.

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

Aid objective	Performance Benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2018-19
Objective 1: Investing in Pakistan's people with a focus on women and girls	Number of women and men in border areas receiving reproductive health (including family planning) services	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12,253 women and 103 men in border areas received reproductive health (including family planning) services against a target of 11,224 women and 3,564 men respectively.</li> <li>The target was achieved/exceeded for women but the target set for men remained under achieved due to multiple factors. Firstly, implementation was delayed in KP and the data reported is for the period March – July 2019 only. Secondly, at the start of service delivery only female staff members were available for information dissemination on reproductive health in the community and hence, could not access men due to cultural barriers.</li> </ul>
	Evidence that community members are increasingly playing an active role to address Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4,564 (71%) of 6,428 men and boys reached reported playing active role to address violence against women</li> <li>3,953 (70%) of 5,647 women and girls reached reported playing active role to address violence against women</li> </ul>
	Number of beneficiaries receiving cash/food transfers to meet food/nutrition needs	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>343,815 eligible women, adolescent girls and children received nutrition related services in the target districts exceeding the target of 200,000. This figure included 117,140 pregnant and lactating women, 14,165 adolescent girls and 212,510 (105,563 boys &amp; 106,947 girls) children under five. (MDTF-N)</li> <li>410,342 people, including those affected by drought in Sindh and Balochistan, malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, against an annual target of 412,500 (WFP)</li> </ul>
	Number of boys and girls supported by the program, enrolled in basic education	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 4 million children (2 million girls) enrolled in basic education were supported by the program (KESP contribution)</li> </ul>
Objective 2: Improved water, food and economic security	Number of poor women and men who adopt innovative agricultural practices	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AusABBA trained 1,723 beneficiaries of which the adoption rate was assessed as 70% (1,206) through survey conducted by FAO. This included 691 men and 515 women against the target of 1,200 men and 800 women.</li> <li>The Market Development Facility facilitated 30,780 people (15,120 women and 15,660 men) to sustainably adopt new practices.</li> </ul>
	Number of poor women and men with increased incomes in target areas (ADR)	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MDF has increased the incomes of 33,203 poor women and men (women 15,427, men 17,776) exceeding the target of 33,203 (15,000 women and 15,000 men)</li> </ul>

Aid objective	Performance Benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2018-19
	% of women beneficiaries who report increased involvement in economic decision-making at household level in targeted areas	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under AusABBA, a baseline has been established. An impact survey is in the pipeline to collect data which will be reported early next year.</li> </ul>
Objective 3: Supporting Stabilisation and resilience	Number of additional women and men benefitting from improved services, local infrastructure and livelihoods opportunities in areas affected by conflict and natural disaster	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program benefitted 1.2 million people through improved service delivery, infrastructure development and policy reforms. MDTF-BA operations in FATA commenced in January 2019 after a two year stalled program delivery.</li> </ul>
	Number of community organisations, including women's organisations, which are effectively supported to build community cohesion and advocate for their own needs	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MDTF-BA mobilised and supported 1,530 CBOs and economic interest groups including 481 women organisations. The Fund also supported 1,700 SMEs in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</li> </ul>

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 expectations

## 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
INK420 - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program	Annual Review of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program (DFID led review)	1 October 2018	28 February 2019	N/A	Scheduled October 2019
INK576 WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund Balochistan, FATA & KP	Joint Donor Beneficiary Feedback Survey	Completed in May 2018 - report being finalised	Scheduled October 2019	N/A	Scheduled December 2019
INK576 WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund Balochistan, FATA & KP	WB MDTF Mid-Term Project Review	Completed in June 2018 – report being finalised	Scheduled October 2019	N/A	Scheduled December 2019

### 2 LIST OF PROGRAM PRIORITISED EVALUATIONS PLANNED FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Evaluation title	Investment number and name (if applicable)	Date – planned commencement (month/year)	Date – planned completion (month/year)	Purpose of evaluation	Evaluation type
Evaluation/Mid Term Review: Provision of Life-Saving Maternal, Reproductive Health and Protection Support Services for Women and Girls in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (including Tribal Districts) and Host Communities in Balochistan	Agreement number: 74399 Agreement name: Provision of Life-Saving Maternal, Reproductive Health and Protection Support Services for Women and Girls in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (including Tribal Districts) and Host Communities in Balochistan	December 2019	February/March 2020	-Demonstrate results, verify performance, improve existing investment, and inform decision for tranche disbursement.	Partner led
Annual Review of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program	INK420 – Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program	July 2019	September 2019	Review of the program performance against targets	Partner led
WB Mid-Term Portfolio Review	INK576 WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund Balochistan, FATA & KP	-September 2019 (TBC)	September 2019 (TBC)	Inform the investment performance, update performance framework, review progress towards end of portfolio objectives, and make a recommendation on a no-cost extension	Desk review drawing on findings of the WB Mid-Term Project Review

## 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
INM356 Pakistan Market Development Facility Phase II	\$18.68m 2017-22	2019 AQC	n/a	6	4	n/a	n/a	5	
		2018 AQC	6	5	5	5	5	5	
INM104 - FAO AusABBA Phase II	\$23.47m 2016-23	2019 AQC	n/a	4	5	n/a	n/a	4	
		2018 AQC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
INK420 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program	\$63.8m 2012 -20	2019 AQC	n/a	4	5	n/a	n/a	4	
		2018 AQC	5	4	5	5	5	5	
INL236 Pakistan Ending Violence Against Women Program	\$8.6m 2014-18	2019 AQC	n/a	4	3	n/a	n/a	4	
		2018 AQC	6	5	4	5	5	6	
INL074 World Bank MDTF Partnership for Nutrition	\$41m 2013-20	2019 AQC	n/a	4	4	n/a	n/a	5	
		2018 AQC	5	3	4	4	4	5	
INK576 WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund Balochistan, FATA and KPK	\$46.8m 2012-20	2019 AQC	n/a	4	3	n/a	n/a	3	
		2018 AQC	5	3	4	4	4	4	
INL302 Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Risk Reduction	\$10.5m 2014-19	2019 AQC	n/a	4	3	n/a	n/a	4	
		2018 AQC	5	3	4	4	4	4	

### 2 HAQC RATINGS

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Overall rating	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Connectedness	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
INM095 Pakistan Humanitarian Support WFP & IOM	\$10m 2017-18	4	n/a	4	4	n/a	n/a	4	n/a

### 3 FAQC RATINGS

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Overall rating	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
INL272 - SRSP Project for Women's Economic Empowerment	\$56m 2015-19	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	n/a
INL 301 - Pakistan Trade, Investment & Policy Reform Program	\$10.6m 2014-18	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	n/a

**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

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline and data source	Target 2018-2019	Achieved 2018-2019	Target 2019-2020	Target 2020-2021	Target 2021-2022	Target 2022-2023	DFAT investments contributing to outcome	Data collection method
<b>Australia's Overarching Aid Objective: A more stable and inclusive Pakistan</b>										
<b>Objective 1: More women, girls and vulnerable groups realise their rights</b>										
<b>Outcome 1.1: Women, girls and vulnerable groups in target areas have increased access to quality Reproductive Health (RH) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) services</b>	1.1.1 Number of women survivors of violence receiving services such as counselling, medico-legal advice and shelter (ADR)	240 survivors  (Source: EAW Program baseline 2013)	EVAW: 850 survivors including 35 survivors with disability  UNFPA: 173	EVAW: 1,290 <sup>5</sup> survivors, 13 with disabilities  UNFPA: 2,172 received counselling services	EVAW: 828 <sup>6</sup> survivors including 10 survivors with disability  UNFPA: 864	N/A  UNFPA: 691	N./A  TBC	N/A  N/A	EVAW and UNFPA RH/GBV	Six-monthly and annual progress reports
	1.1.2 Number of women and men in border areas receiving reproductive health and family planning services		14,788 (11,224 women and 3,564 men)	UNFPA: 12,356 (12,253 women and 103 men)	22,940 (women: 5,120 and men: 17,820)	59,152 (: 44,896 women and 14,256 men)	TBC	N/A	UNFPA RH/GBV	Annual progress report
	1.1.3 % survivors' satisfaction with quality of GBV support services	20%  (Source: EAW Program baseline 2013)	80%	EVAW: 83%	80%	N/A	N/A	N/A	EVAW	Progress reports, Annual reviews
<b>Outcome 1.2: Governments, enterprises and other partners in</b>	1.2.1 Evidence of approaches and knowledge generated that contribute to		Post Policy engagement plan for gender	Gender Equality Policy	Effective implementation of the Policy	TBC	TBC	TBC	EVAW	Progress reports, feedback from key

<sup>5</sup> The EVAW program is ending on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019 instead of June 2020. This target will be revised down.

<sup>6</sup> These new beneficiaries will access services in this FY.



Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline and data source	Target 2018-2019	Achieved 2018-2019	Target 2019-2020	Target 2020-2021	Target 2021-2022	Target 2022-2023	DFAT investments contributing to outcome	Data collection method
<b>target areas are promoting, adopting and implementing reforms that benefit women, girls and vulnerable groups</b>	improved policy and practices on EAW		equality developed	Engagement Plan developed	Engagement Plan					policy stakeholders
	1.2.2 Evidence of Increased implementation of Education Equity strategy by the KP provincial government	22% ( 31% girls and 14% boys) out of school children at primary and secondary level (Source: KESP annual review)	19% (27% girls and 12% boys) out of school children at primary and secondary level	Result is pending (currently being quality assured by the program partner)	17% (24% girls and 10% boys) out of school children at primary and secondary level	N/A	N/A	N/A	KESP	Annual review, feedback from key policy stakeholders
<b>Outcome 1.3: Community members demonstrate increased acceptance and respect for the rights and empowerment of women and girls</b>	1.3.1 Number of community members with improved knowledge and understanding of RH and GBV related issues	EAW: 3,101 (1,431 men and 1,670 women)	EAW: 5,329 (2,688 men and 2,641 women)	EAW: 7,461 (3,698 women and 3,763 men)	EAW: 7,550 <sup>8</sup> (3,808 men and 3,742 women)	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNFPA RH/GBV and EAW	Progress reports, Community survey (EAW)
			UNFPA <sup>7</sup> : 14,788 (3,564 men and 11,224 women)	UNFPA:7,035 (4,935 women and 2,100 men)	)UNFPA: 22,940 (5,120 women and 17,820 men)	UNFPA: 59,152 (14,256 men and 44,896 women)	TBC	N/A		
	1.3.2 Evidence of community members increasingly playing an active role to address GBV	60% (2,863 men and 3,349 women) of previous target population playing active role to address	70% (3,136 men and 3,082 women) of new program target population playing active role to address	71% i.e. 4,564 of outreach 6,428 (men and boys) who have reported they are playing active role to address VAW	75% <sup>9</sup> (3,360 men and 3,302 women) playing active role to address GBV in their communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	EAW	Six-monthly and annual progress reports, feedback from key stakeholders

<sup>7</sup> For UNFPA, the assumption is that if community men and women are reached with messages around RH and GBV then they will have improved knowledge and understanding of those issues. This is a big assumption that will be tested through the course of program implementation.

<sup>8</sup> The EAW program is ending on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019 instead of June 2020. This target will be revised /reduced down.

<sup>9</sup> The EAW program is ending on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019 instead of June 2020. This target will be revised /reduced down.



Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline and data source	Target 2018-2019	Achieved 2018-2019	Target 2019-2020	Target 2020-2021	Target 2021-2022	Target 2022-2023	DFAT investments contributing to outcome	Data collection method
		GBV in their communities Source: EVAW Program report 2017	GBV in their communities	70% i.e. 3,953 of outreach 5,647 (women and girls) who have reported they are playing active role to address VAW						
<b>Objective 2: Improved water, food and economic security</b>										
<b>Outcome 2.1: Governments, enterprises and smallholders are adopting more sustainable and inclusive agriculture and water security related policies and practices</b>	2.1.1 Evidence of approaches and knowledge generated that contribute to improved policy and practices in water and agriculture sectors		Post policy engagement plan on Agriculture and water developed	Post policy engagement plan on Agriculture and water developed	Increased use of evidence in water allocation decisions at national and provincial level	TBC	TBC	TBC	SDIP, AusABBA II, MDF, SMART Punjab, ACIAR	Annual Progress report
	2.1.2 Number of poor women and men who adopt innovative agricultural practices (ADR)		AusABBA II: 2,000 (1,200 men and 800 women)	AusABBA II: 1,206 (691 men and 515 women)	Research under way highlighting links between water scarcity and population  Agriculture policies in Punjab and Balochistan more sensitive to the needs of poor and marginalised farmers	3,000 (1,800 men and 1,200 women)	TBC	TBC	TBC	AusABBA II MDF



Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline and data source	Target 2018-2019	Achieved 2018-2019	Target 2019-2020	Target 2020-2021	Target 2021-2022	Target 2022-2023	DFAT investments contributing to outcome	Data collection method
		MDF: 17,980 (9,010 men and 8,970 women)	MDF: 30,000 (15,000 men and 15,000 women)	MDF: 30,780 people (15,120 women and 15,660 men)	TBC	TBC	TBC	N/A		
<b>Outcome 2.2: Improved food security and nutrition for women and children in target communities</b>	2.2.1 Number of targeted beneficiaries including women and children receiving cash/food transfers and nutrition specific services	WFP:0.00	WFP <sup>10</sup> : 412,500 (16.5% of total beneficiaries)	WFP: 410,342 (cash programming; CMAM initiative)	WFP: 69,800	WFP: 69,800	TBC	TBC	WFP	Annual Progress report
		MDTF-N: 0.00	MDTF-N: 260,000 (15% of total population)	MDTF-N: 343,815 (25 % of total population)	MDTF-N: 275,000 (20% of total population)	TBC	TBC	TBC	MDTF-N: Nutrition	Annual Progress report
<b>Outcome 2.3: Poor men and women and excluded groups benefit from more inclusive market systems in target sectors</b>	2.3.1 Number of poor women and men with increased incomes in target areas (ADR)	MDF: 19,838 (9,757 men and 9,081 women)	MDF: 30,000 (15,000 men and 15,000 women)	MDF: 33,203 (17,776 men and 15,427 women)	MDF: 45, 122 (27, 073 men and 18,049 women)	TBC	TBC	N/A	MDF	Annual Progress reports
	2.3.2 % of women beneficiaries who report increased involvement in economic decision-making at household level in targeted areas	AusABBA: 0.00	AusABBA II: Baseline established	AusABBA II: Baseline established	AusABBA II: 550 (25% of 2,200) women report increased involvement in economic decision-making at household level	TBC	TBC	TBC	MDF, AusABBA II	Annual Progress reports
			MDF: Conceptual model on women's agency adapted for Pakistan	MDF: Conceptual model adapted. MDF has started working on applying this model to various interventions	MDF: Evidence of women with increased economic decision-	TBC	TBC	N/A		

<sup>10</sup> Targets are subject to annual prioritisation under the un-earmarked support provided towards the WFP Pakistan Country Strategic Plan



Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline and data source	Target 2018-2019	Achieved 2018-2019	Target 2019-2020	Target 2020-2021	Target 2021-2022	Target 2022-2023	DFAT investments contributing to outcome	Data collection method
						making at household level				
<b>Objective 3: Supporting Stabilisation and Resilience</b>										
<b>Outcome 3.1 Enhanced stability in Pakistan's border areas</b>	3.1.1 Number of additional women and men benefitting from improved services, local infrastructure and livelihoods opportunities in areas affected by conflict and natural disaster	MDTF-BA Annual Report	185,000	Program benefited 1.2 million people through improved service delivery, infrastructure development and policy reforms	TBC	TBC	N/A	N/A	MDTF-BA	Annual Report
	3.1.2 Number of women and men in crises provided with humanitarian support	WFP and IOM	WFP 462,000 IOM 46,000 (50% women)	WFP supported 1.7 million (945,287 women) people with food and cash assistance. IOM: 39,754 Afghan returnees provided medical screening, referral support and skill development training, and assisted more	TBC	TBC	N/A	N/A	WFP and IOM	Annual Report



Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline and data source	Target 2018-2019	Achieved 2018-2019	Target 2019-2020	Target 2020-2021	Target 2021-2022	Target 2022-2023	DFAT investments contributing to outcome	Data collection method
				than 300,000 individuals to receive Afghan Citizen Cards						
<b>Outcome 3.2 Enhanced Resilience in Pakistan's Border Areas</b>	3.2.1 Number of community organisations, including women's organisations, which are effectively supported to build community cohesion and advocate for their own needs	SRSP, MDTF-BA Annual Report	SRSP: 1,005 (including 493 Women's Organisations) MDTF-BA: 350 SMEs (17 or 5% WOs)	SRSP continued to work with 1005 (including 493 Women's Organisations)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SRSP	Annual Reports
				MDTF-BA: developed 365 community infrastructures (1,292 groups mobilised including 262 female CBOs and economic interest groups) (note: annual report expected in August 2019)	TBC	TBC	N/A	N/A	MDTF-BA	Annual Reports
<b>Program administration</b>										
<b>Outcome 4.1: Effective implementation of Pakistan's Aid Investment Plan</b>	4.1.1 Number of investments in the Pakistan development program fund (Aid Program Strategic Target – Consolidation)	13	11	10	9	8	8	8		PK1 Program Fund Plan

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline and data source	Target 2018-2019	Achieved 2018-2019	Target 2019-2020	Target 2020-2021	Target 2021-2022	Target 2022-2023	DFAT investments contributing to outcome	Data collection method
	4.1.2 Implementation of the new AIP is on track to deliver end-of-AIP outcomes		Policy engagement plans developed for 3 policy priorities (gender equality, agriculture and water)  DFAT strategic partnership signed	Policy engagement plans developed for policy priorities i.e. gender equality, agriculture and water	Implementation of new gender investment underway  1 additional strategic partnership agreement signed	Working effectively with each strategic partner on at least two initiatives to change policy or practice	Consolidation target reached  Working effectively with each strategic partner on at least two initiatives to change policy or practice			Internal Dashboards and reporting; APPR
	4.1.3 % of investments receiving satisfactory ratings for effective consideration of gender equality issues in implementation in Annual Aid Quality Checks (Aid Program Strategic Target – Gender Equality)	91% Source: AQCs round 2018	80% <sup>11</sup>	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%		AQC analysis
	4.1.4 % of investments receiving satisfactory ratings for disability inclusion in annual AQCs	30% Source: AQCs round 2018	45%	30%	45%	50%	50%	50%		AQC analysis
	4.1.5 % investments receiving satisfactory ratings for M&E in AQCs	81% Source: AQCs round 2018	85%		85%	85%	85%	85%		AQC analysis

<sup>11</sup> As per strategic target of DFAT, 80% of the investments should perform satisfactorily on gender equality.

# APPENDIX 1: 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INFOGRAPHICS

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