2019-20 PAKISTAN development program progress report

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| **Program Budget** | **2019-20 Budget Estimate ($m)\*** |
| Bilateral | 19.0 |
| Regional | 5.7 |
| Global | 4.9 |
| Other Government Departments | 2.5 |
| **Total Australian ODA to Pakistan** | **32.2** |

\*Actual expenditure is expected to be available in December 2020



**COVID-19 Development Response**

Australia provided emergency assistance to respond to immediate COVID-19 health, humanitarian and socio-economic needs in Pakistan.

* Through the World Bank, we supported the procurement of 50 ventilators and thousands of Protective Personal Equipment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Grants to small and medium enterprises will continue to support economic recovery.
* Through WFP, Australia supported refugees, host communities and vulnerable households in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas through food and cash assistance.
* Australian support strengthened awareness raising on COVID-19 health mitigation measures and access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in KP.

**Other program highlights**

* Australia extended critical humanitarian relief after the snow emergency in Balochistan (Jan-May 2020) and the earthquake in Kashmir (Dec 2019-April 2020). Over 8,000 women/girls accessed reproductive health and protection services; 30,000 families received food and 830 households received shelter.
* Through UNFPA, Australia provided life-saving maternal/reproductive health and protection services to 140,000 Afghan and vulnerable host community beneficiaries.
* Australia contributed to food security and improved nutrition with WFP through school feeding, stunting prevention and food fortification initiatives benefiting more than 1.1 million people across Pakistan.
* Through IOM, we advocated for improved protection for undocumented Afghans and supported better socio-economic opportunities for 1,000 Afghans (840 women) through skills development.
* Australia’s Market Development Facility (MDF) stimulated over USD 75 million in additional market transactions, benefiting 185,430 poor and marginalised households.
* We provided technical expertise to draft Balochistan's Livestock Strategy.
* In partnership with local agencies, the CSIRO successfully used a new tool for accurate provincial water allocation.
* In 2019-20, 21 Australia Awards scholars commenced Masters degrees. Of these, 12 were female and three had a disability.
* Global funding supported polio eradication efforts.

## Progress against 2019-20 performance indicators

| **Title of Strategic Objective** | **Performance Assessment Framework Indicator/Benchmark** | **Brief Summary of Progress in 2019-20 Against Indicator/Benchmark for that period** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Objective 1.****More women, girls and vulnerable groups realise their rights**1.1 – Women, girls and vulnerable groups in target areas have increased access to quality Reproductive Health (RH) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) services1.2 – Governments, enterprises and other partners in target areas are promoting, adopting and implementing reforms that benefit women, girls and vulnerable groups1.3 – Community members demonstrate increased acceptance and respect for the rights and empowerment of women and girls | 1.1.1 Number of women survivors of violence receiving services such as counselling, medico-legal advice and shelter.1.1.2 Number of women and men in border areas receiving reproductive health and family planning services.1.1.3 % survivors’ satisfaction with quality of GBV support services.1.2.1 Evidence of approaches and knowledge generated that contribute to improved policy and practices on EVAW.1.2.2 Evidence of increased implementation of Education Equity strategy by the KP provincial government.1.3.1 Number of community members with improved knowledge and understanding of RH and GBV related issues (previous indicator).1.3.2 Evidence of community members increasingly playing an active role to address GBV | **~ Target (Trocaire-EVAW):** *828 including 10 survivors with disability was revised down to 485 including 10 survivors with disability, because the program ended early.* Achieved 1,518 Not met: 5 survivors with disability**Target (UNFPA):** *864* Achieved 5,992**~ Target (UNFPA):** *Total 22,940 incl. 5,120 women and 1,782 men (Note: correction from published target of 17,820 men)*Achieved 78,767 including 73,701 women and 5,066 men.**~ Target (Trocaire-EVAW):** *80%*Achieved 91.65% (9,731 women of total 10,618).**~ Target:** *Effective implementation of Post’s policy engagement plan for gender equality*Our Gender Policy Engagement Plan was revised in 2019-20. We continued policy-level engagement with the Government of Pakistan in relation to gender equality as well as public diplomacy activities.**~ Target (KESP):** *17% children incl. 24% girls and 10% boys out of school at primary and secondary level*Program achievements were impacted by COVID-19 school closures. Out of School Children census results:2017 – 23% children of school-going age out of school in KP2018 – 20%2019 – 17.5% including 23% girls and 12% boys2020 – census not conducted due to COVID-19.**~ Target (Trocaire-EVAW):** *90% of 10,423 men/boys and 85% of 8690 women/girls can identify formal and informal mechanisms of support for women and girls experiencing GBV (Note: this indicator and its target were updated when changes to M&E were made as the program entered its second phase)* Proportions achieved: 97.6% of 10,172 men/boys and 98.3% of 8,542 women/girls**Target (UNFPA):** *35,000 incl. 29,250 women and 5,750 men (Note: correction from published target of 22,940 incl. 5,120 women and 17,820 men)* Total achieved (exceeded): 61,945Target for women achieved (exceeded): 58,963Target for men partially achieved: 2,982.**~ Target (Trocaire-EVAW):** *75% of 19,113 community members (10,423 men/boys and 8690 women/girls) playing an active role to address GBV in their communities (Note: target was updated with sex disaggregation and reduced to 65% men (6,775) and 63% women (5,474) because the program ended early).* Achieved (exceeded): 68% men (7,087) and 65% (5648) women |
| **Objective 2.****Improved water, food and economic security**2.1 – Governments, enterprises and smallholders are adopting more sustainable and inclusive agriculture and water security related policies and practices2.2 – Improved food security and nutrition for women and children in target communities2.3 – Poor men and women excluded groups benefit from more inclusive market systems in target sectors | 2.1.1 Evidence of approaches and knowledge generated that contribute to improved policy and practices in water and agriculture sectors.2.1.2 Number of poor women and men who adopt innovative agricultural practices.2.2.1 Number of targeted beneficiaries including women and children receiving cash / food transfers and nutrition specific services.2.3.1 Number of poor women and men with increased incomes in target areas.2.3.2 % of women beneficiaries who report increased involvement in economic decision-making at household level in targeted areas. | **~ Target:** *Increased use of evidence in water allocation decisions at national and provincial level* was achieved. CSIRO in partnership with the federal and provincial governments successfully used the Water Apportionment Accord tool to accurately calculate provincial water allocation**Target:** *Research underway highlighting links between water scarcity and population*This target is no longer relevant as it was removed from the revised version of the Gender Policy Engagement Plan (refer 1.2.1 above) **Target:** *Agriculture policies in Punjab and Balochistan more sensitive to the needs of poor and marginalised farmers*Under the Australian Assistance to Agricultural Development in Balochistan Border Areas program Phase II (AusABBAII), the Balochistan Livestock Policy 2020-2030 was launched to transform the livestock sector, which is expected to benefit over a million farming families in the province. The World Bank’s ‘SMART’ project provided recommendations to the Government of Punjab for crop and livestock insurance options for 5.2 million mainly small-scale farmers and livestock producers in Punjab.**~ Target (AusABBA II):** *Total 3,000 incl. 1,800 men and 1,200 women.* Data not yet available.**~ Target (WFP):** 69,800This target was for a discrete nutrition initiative, selected as a sample of DFAT-funded work. It was achieved.WFP did not reach the overall targets in its Country Strategic Plan which is funded by multiple donors including DFAT.**Target (MDTF-N):** *275,000 / 20% of total target population*Achieved (exceeded): 700,436 / 50.9%.**~ Target (MDF):** *45,122 incl. 27,073 men and 18,049 women*Achieved (exceeded): 138,620 incl. 71,910 men and 66,710 women.**Target (AusABBA II):** *550 / 25% of 2,200 women report increased involvement in economic decision-making at household level*Full data is not currently available from the program to report against this indicator. Small-scale surveys and monitoring missions have indicated that increased household incomes have improved women’s say in household decision-making. The ‘end of project’ survey scheduled for October 2020 will corroborate impact level results. |
| **Objective 3.****Supporting stabilisation and resilience**3.1 – Enhanced stability in Pakistan’s border areas.3.2 – Enhanced resilience in Pakistan’s Border areas. | 3.1.1 Number of additional women and men benefiting from improved services, local infrastructure and livelihoods opportunities in areas affected by conflict and natural disaster.3.1.2 Number of women and men in crises provided with humanitarian support.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. |  **~** Results are (MDTF-BA):50,000 women received child wellness grants for improved child immunisationJob opportunities created for more than 11,600 people including 200 women Small-Medium Enterprise (SME) workersOver 1,045 youth received training and amplified employment opportunities.~ Results as follows: WFP Balochistan Snow Emergency Response: Target of 300 households / 2,100 people achievedWFP did not reach the overall targets in its Country Strategic Plan which is funded by multiple donors including DFATIOM: 301,500 people**~ Target (MDTF-BA):** We are unable to report against this indicator for MDTF-BA because the two relevant program components were not operational during 2019-20 due to previous poor performance. |

ANNEX A: Program Quality

### Investment Monitoring Report ratings

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Investment name | Approved budget and duration | year on year | Effectiveness | Efficiency | Gender equality |
| INM104 FAO AusABBA Phase II | $12.65m | 2020 AQC | 4 | 4 | 5 |
|  | 2016-22 | 2019 AQC | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| INK420 KP Education Sector Program | $54.45m | 2020 AQC | 4 | 4 | 4 |
|  | 2012 -20 | 2019 AQC | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| INL074 WB MDTF Partnership for Nutrition | $26.1m | 2020 AQC | 3 | 2 | 4 |
|  | 2013-20 | 2019 AQC | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| INK576 WB MDTF Balochistan, FATA and KPK | $46.74m | 2020 AQC | 4 | 4 | 4 |
|  | 2012-22 | 2019 AQC | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| INL302 Humanitarian Assistance and DRR | $10.5m | 2020 AQC | 4 | 5 | 4 |
|  | 2014-21 | 2019 AQC | 4 | 3 | 4 |

### Humanitarian Investment Monitoring Report ratings

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Investment name | Approved budget and duration | Effectiveness | Efficiency | Gender equality | Relevance | Monitoring and Evaluation | Connectedness | Protection |
| INM095 Pakistan Humanitarian Support WFP, UNFPA & IOM | $28m2017-21  | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |

### Final Investment Monitoring Report ratings

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Investment name | Approved budget and duration | Effectiveness | Efficiency | Gender equality | Relevance | Monitoring and Evaluation | Sustainability |
| INM356 Pakistan Market Development Facility Phase II | $18.68m 2017-20 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| INL236 Pakistan Ending Violence Against Women Program | $11.93m2014-19 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 |

**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.