

# 2022-23 FIJI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROGRESS REPORTING

## PROGRESS AGAINST COVID-19 DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE PLAN RESULTS INDICATORS

### Health Security

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
New or improved therapeutics, diagnostics, vaccines, or additional equipment, to which Australia has contributed, are accessible in Fiji	<p>In 2022-23, Australian support focused on health systems, patient safety and quality care. Through the Vaccine Access Health Security Initiative, Australia, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• procured and delivered influenza vaccines;</li> <li>• provided communications support and training for health personnel; and</li> <li>• supported COVID-19 immunisation by delivering over 224,100 vaccine doses.</li> </ul>
Strengthened Fijian health system including preparedness for health emergencies at Colonial War Memorial Hospital	Supported the development and implementation of a five-year Digital Health Strategy to strengthen the foundations of IT and health information. Helped institutionalise clinical governance and infection prevention reforms at four major hospitals to reduce preventable deaths.
Increased efficiency of procurement processes to ensure consistent supply of medicines and other health commodities	Supported a national roll-out of mSupply, a logistics information system, across over 58 health facilities (30 per cent completed).
Women and men, girls and boys are provided with emergency assistance in conflict and crisis situations, such as major cyclones	In 2022-23, there were no major disasters. Australia completed the National Disaster Management Office's (NDMO) emergency accommodation building which accommodates 32-personnel and will be used for other disaster related activities. Australia is also supporting installation of solar panels on evacuation centres in 13 remote communities and training communities to maintain and manage them.

### Stability

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Numbers reached with new or improved social protection programs, including remote communities	Nil. Australia finalised an assessment of Fiji's social protection programs in 2022-23. The Government of Fiji (GoF) requested Australia's support to implement the recommendations, including reforming care and protection allowance into a child benefit, and redesigning the national Poverty Benefit Scheme for vulnerable families who are currently not receiving social assistance.

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
More women and girl survivors of violence in Fiji receive services such as counselling	<p>3,019 women and girls (231 with a disability) received counselling assistance from the Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre.</p> <p>9,544 women and girls (18 with a disability) received counselling assistance from local non-governmental organisations, supported by the Women’s Fund Fiji (WFF).</p> <p>Australia supported Fiji’s development of a new National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls.</p>
Number of additional girls and boys enrolled in school	Nil. In 2022-23 the Fiji Education Program continued its focus on education quality (particularly literacy and numeracy curriculum development).
Number of verified students with disabilities in Fiji Education Management Information System	535 (previous period 715).
Evidence Australian support has improved border control measures	Nil. Support to border control measures reported in 2021-22 has been completed.
Evidence of strengthened and effective coordination during disaster responses (including across Civil Society Organisations and Government)	<p>There has been no disaster response in 2022-23. As a result, Australia supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an embedded logistics official in the NDMO;</li> <li>• emergency communications and logistics, including installation of New Zealand funded VHS radio repeaters to connect communications to the National Emergency Operations Centre; and</li> <li>• completion of a technical survey of 33 potential tsunami sirens and radio repeaters.</li> </ul>
Number of Ministries, Government Agencies, and Institutions, in GoF, include gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) in budget submissions	Australia supported reform in Fiji, in partnership with the Asian Development Bank. Building on lessons from a 2021 pilot, eight Ministries and the Fiji Police Force implemented GRB allocations for 14 programs in 2022, institutionalising the methodology and enabling a more equitable allocation of resources and outcomes for women.

## Economic Recovery

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Examples of Australian-funded technical advice in stimulus measures and longer-term economic recovery policy and planning, including for infrastructure	A partnership with the International Finance Corporation supported the digitalisation of Fiji's payment infrastructure. Technical assistance to the Reserve Bank of Fiji helped upgrade its National Payment System and establish the Real Time Gross Settlement System and Central Securities Depository, creating a secure, affordable, and accessible payment system, improving Fiji's national investment climate.
Australian budget support, aligned with other development finance, supports the GoF to maintain macroeconomic stability and achieve PFM milestones	<p>In 2022-23, Australia provided \$45 million through the Pacific Fiscal Budget Support package to incentivise implementation of reforms agreed in November 2021, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthening public financial management for fiscal resilience and sustainability;</li> <li>• enhancing climate and social resilience; and</li> <li>• strengthening the enabling environment for resilient private sector recovery and growth.</li> </ul>
Number of women entrepreneurs provided with financial and/or business development services	<p>1,450 women entrepreneurs were supported through WFF such as Kioa Women's Organisation and <i>Vanua Levu Arya Mahila Manda</i>.</p> <p>Eight women were supported through the Market Development Facility's comprehensive six-month Business Acceleration Training Program – the Fiji Enterprise Engine.</p>
Examples of partnering, with private sector and others, to ensure supply lines are open	PHAMA Plus supported Fijian kava exporters to better understand the Australian market and the export processes and requirements under the Commercial Kava Pilot. This led to increases in kava suppliers from 128 (2021-22) to 166 (2022-23). Fiji has exported over 59 tonnes of kava since the start of the pilot.
Number of Awards in each intake focused on skills supporting health systems and services, economic management, and public sector reform	Eight out of the ten Australia Awards Scholarships offered for the 2023 Intake were in the priority areas of: health systems and services (six scholars), economic management (one scholar) and public sector reform (one scholar). Of these, six were women.

## Investment Performance ratings

Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
<b>Fiji Program Support Facility</b> Investment duration: 2016-25; Budget: \$140.6m	2023	4	4	4
	2022	4	4	4
<b>Inclusive Economic Growth (Market Development Facility)</b> Investment duration: 2017-27; Budget: \$34.0m	2023	5	5	4
	2022	4	5	4
<b>Fiji-Australia Institutional Partnerships Program</b> Investment duration: 2019-25; Budget: \$22.0m	2023	4	4	4
	2022	5	5	4
<b>DFAT-IFC Fiji Partnership Phase II</b> Investment duration: 2021-25; Budget: \$8.0m	2023	4	5	4
	2022	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Tropical Cyclone Yasa Recovery</b> Investment duration: 2021-24; Budget: \$34.5m	2023	4	4	4
	2022	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Final Investment Performance ratings

Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
<b>Pacific Women Fiji Country Plan</b> Investment duration: 2014-25; Budget: \$33.1m	2023	5	4	5
	2022 IMR	5	4	4

## 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 areas.