

2022-23 PHILIPPINES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROGRESS REPORTING

PROGRESS AGAINST COVID-19 DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE PLAN RESULTS INDICATORS

Health Security

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Evidence of strengthened health systems for (a) importing, procuring medical equipment and supplies; (b) healthcare waste management in government hospitals	<p>Australia, through the World Bank, assisted in the development of the COVID-19 Waste Management Self-Assessment Compliance Audit Checklist to support the Philippine Department of Health's COVID-19 Emergency Response Project. The pilot implementation of the online assessment tool involving 400 facilities provided baseline data on health care waste management of facilities.</p> <p>Through BRAVE, Australia helped improved the Philippines Government (GoP) mental health and psychosocial support services, helping Filipinos cope with impacts of the pandemic. For example: conducted trainings; leading campaigns and interventions (reaching 99,864 individuals); developing mental healthcare resources and support for suicide prevention and access to gender-based violence (GBV) hotlines.</p>
Evidence that (and number of): teachers (and schools) improve access to training and materials to promote inclusive, context-specific, COVID-safe hygiene to students and parents; hospitals, community health centres (CHCs), and testing laboratories improve access to health and testing equipment, gender sensitive triage and isolation facilities, and supplies	With Australia's assistance, the Philippine Red Cross molecular laboratory processed 2,096,619 tests; transported 192 patients with the negative pressure ambulance (Skippy); and provided 1 million personal protective equipment to medical frontliners from 2020-2023. For Jan 2022-June 2023, the laboratory processed 204,156 samples as COVID cases subsided; and transported 12 patients using the Skippy.
Number of vulnerable women, men, girls, and boys provided with accessible emergency assistance in conflict and crisis situations	Australia, through its humanitarian partners, provided \$6 million worth of assistance to 135,561 persons affected by Typhoon Rai across six Philippine provinces. Support included food/non-food items, cash, sexual and reproductive health, and GBV protection services, shelter repair and hygiene kits, and livelihood assistance.
Evidence that the Philippine Department of Health and other key national Philippine Government agencies allocate resources for implementation of 'minimum initial service package for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) in emergencies, including appropriate GBV protections	Supported three Philippine provincial governments implement the 'Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for SRH in Emergencies' – a priority set of activities implemented at the onset of humanitarian crises. The provincial governments identified approximately 1 billion pesos in their budget for multi-year plans for MISP-SRH.

Stability

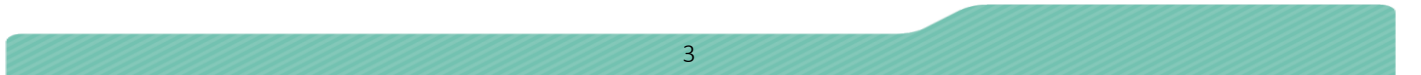
Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Number of Filipino men and women reached with new or improved social protection programs, particularly vulnerable people	Australia supported the Ministry of Social Services and Development in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) improve its shock-responsive social protection systems. When Typhoon Nalgae hit the region, emergency cash transfers were efficiently and safely distributed through social protection systems by financial service providers to 4,325 affected households.
Evidence of strengthened social protection systems, including improved targeting of the most vulnerable, and greater use of digital payment mechanisms	Australia, with the United Nations Children's Fund, has elevated the policy dialogue on introducing a disability-focussed social protection program by funding the 'Cost of Raising Children with Disabilities' study – a first of its kind globally. The study is currently informing a draft congressional bill for a new cash transfer program for Filipino children with disabilities.
Evidence of Australia enabling leaders to identify and act on reform opportunities, resulting in GoP adoption of inclusive and significant reforms that aid COVID-19 response and recovery (e.g., transport systems for enhanced worker mobility)	Australia supported a policy that introduced satellite broadband to improve internet access in the Philippines. The Coalitions for Change program helped introduce removal of restrictions for internet service providers to provide satellite broadband services. This resulted with now over 20 registered satellite service providers that can service households and institutions.
Number of senior GoP staff implementing projects and actions that apply learning gained in Australia-supported short courses relating to COVID-19 response and recovery	Through the Australia Awards and Alumni Engagement Program-Philippines, 145 senior Philippine government officials (41 per cent women and 59 per cent men) were trained in five short courses and two benchmarking visits.
Evidence that key BARMM planning, and service delivery systems are more inclusive, conflict-sensitive, and COVID-safe (e.g., education; water sanitation and hygiene; roads; GBV counselling and referral; conflict monitoring)	<p>The Education Pathways for Peace in Mindanao (Pathways) facilitated inclusive and participatory planning, public consultations, and awareness campaigns leading to policy that guided the return to in-person classes after two years of remote learning. Australia also supported the BARMM Learning Recovery Strategy to improve children's early literacy and numeracy skills and socio-emotional learning post-pandemic.</p> <p>Through the Marawi COVID Recovery Project with Community and Family Services International, Australia helped the Philippines provincial government of Lanao del Sur draft and formulate the 'Ranaw Mental Health Ordinance' by providing technical assistance to promote a disability-inclusive policy.</p>
Number of additional girls and boys enrolled in school within the BARMM region	Pathways helped 8,546 children access K-2 education in communities without schools in the BARMM. Australia supported community learning centres in 109 of 210 communities without schools. This included: 1,426 Indigenous people; 132 people affected by local armed conflicts; 30 children with a disability; 49 girls.
Number of strengthened gender-inclusive community-level conflict resolution mechanisms	Supported 54 cases of violent clan conflict mediation (with 20 formally settled) between 2022-2023. Partners involved local leaders and the security sector on context specific dispute resolution mechanisms to peacefully settle conflicts. Formal settlements typically are signing of peace covenants by the conflict parties witnessed by the community.



Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Number of men, women, boys, and girls in conflict situations provided with basic services and economic opportunities	The reintegration program for the Abu Sayyaf Group returnees in Basilan province has reached 374 people, exceeding the target of 200, with individuals receiving services including psychosocial support and livelihood development. This program was recognised as one of the Philippines’ top 10 outstanding local government programs in 2022.
Philippines Internet Crimes Against Children agency is strengthened as a law enforcement hub combating online sexual exploitation of children	No further reportable results under the SaferKidsPH program for this year.
Evidence of stronger, gender sensitive, and socially inclusive child protection policies and systems for prevention, response and reporting of online sexual exploitation of children	Australia advocated for the passage of the Anti-Online Sexual Abuse or Exploitation of Children (OSAEC) Act, it was passed into law in July 2022, enhancing the Philippines’ child protection system. The law provides a national policy framework to combat OSAEC. SaferKidsPH program provided technical assistance for the development of the law.
Number of women and girl survivors of GBV receiving services such as counselling (e.g., access to safe spaces)	<p>The NGO CARE’s Typhoon Rai response referred 3 cases of GBV to the Women and Children Protection Desk and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office providing them access to financial assistance and guidance in filing a case. The project covered mobility costs and facilitated access of survivors and families to counselling.</p> <p>Through BRAVE, Australia supports the GoP to strengthen health and protection systems address GBV and child protection. This includes evidence generation, awareness raising, establishing referral systems and online resources, and working in select provinces to establish protection units and provide direct support to survivors (reaching 2,259 individuals).</p>
Number of leaders and service providers promoting, responding to, and managing GBV issues in their community	No further reportable results through the Response and Recovery Assistance program this year.
Evidence of research, technical advice provided by Australia improving food security and food systems’ resilience to impacts of COVID-19 and other shocks	<p>Through capacity building for farmers and extension workers and new farming practices introduced in partnership with the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, 14 farms gained good agriculture practice certification and expanded market opportunities with Jollibee (fast food chain), PhilGAP markets and online sales.</p> <p>Australian supported research found that farmers had limited access to agri-inputs, experienced severe disruptions in farm activities and supply chain bottlenecks and women are most impacted. Policy recommendations included developing a national food security infrastructure incorporating food availability, access, and utilisation, building synergies between farm communities and consumer segments.</p>

Economic Recovery

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Evidence of Australia-funded advisory support contributing to inclusive, evidence-informed GoP stimulus and economic recovery measures (e.g.,	Australia supported the Typhoon Insurance Advisory Project with the International Finance Corporation, which developed and deployed a typhoon insurance product for CARD Pioneer Micro-Insurance as the first





Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
credit guarantee facility; small business wage subsidy; digitisation of GoP business processes; creation of one-stop shops; use of impact evaluations to inform COVID-19 response and recovery measures)	private sector-led crop insurance in the Philippines. As of June 2022, 37,462 typhoon insurance policies had been sold in 12 provinces.
Evidence of Australia supporting the GoP to better understand COVID-19 socio-economic impacts, including on vulnerable groups (e.g., real-time monitoring of COVID-19; industry-driven identification of workforce skill needs for economic recovery)	No further reportable results relating to this indicator.
Evidence of Australia supporting local government units to strengthen their preparedness for and resilience to economic shocks	No further reportable results from the Strengthening Institutions and Empowering Localities Against Disasters and Climate Change program.
Number of women entrepreneurs provided with financial and/or business development services	<p>The Innovation for Social Impact Partnership project trained eight women entrepreneurs working in agriculture, technology, and indigenous handicrafts to strengthen their business models, deepen social impact, and improve investment readiness.</p> <p>Australia’s partnership with The Asia Foundation reached a total of 270 women, including seven women with a disability, with capacity development, mentoring, provision of seed capital, and other technical assistance. A total of 49 micro and small enterprises are led and managed by women entrepreneurs.</p>

Investment Performance ratings

Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
Peacebuilding in Conflict-Affected Mindanao	2023	5	5	5
Investment duration: 2014-23; Budget: \$92,2m	2022	4	5	5
Education Pathways to Peace in Mindanao (PATHWAYS)	2023	3	3	3
Investment duration: 2015-26; Budget: \$89,1m	2022	4	4	4
Social Protection, Innovation and Policy Engagement	2023	4	4	5
Investment duration: 2015-23; Budget: \$10,6m	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Coalitions for Change Program Phase 2	2023	5	5	5
Investment duration: 2017-24; Budget: \$27,1m	2022	4	5	4
Philippine Australia Scholarships & Alumni Program (AAAEP)	2023	5	5	5
Investment duration: 2017-25; Budget: \$31m	2022	5	5	5
Philippines Australia Citizens Empowerment (PACE) Program	2023	4	4	4
Investment duration: 2018-23; Budget: \$8.1m	2022	4	4	4
Advancing Multilateral Partnerships for Economic Development	2023	4	4	4
Investment duration: 2018-24; Budget: \$26m	2022	4	4	3
SaferKidsPH Program	2023	5	4	4
Investment duration: 2018-26; Budget: \$8m	2022	4	4	4
Research for Inclusive Development Initiative (RIDI)	2023	4	3	4
Investment duration: 2019-23; Budget: \$5.5m	2022	4	3	4
Strengthening Philippine Justice Responses to Violent Extremism	2023	5	4	3
Investment duration: 2019-24; Budget: \$7.9m	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Philippine Civil Maritime Security Program (PCMSP) Program	2023	5	5	5
Investment duration: 2019-24; Budget: \$7.5m	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
COVID-19 Assistance and Response for Enhanced Systems (CARES)	2023	4	3	4
Investment duration: 2020-25; Budget: \$5.9m	2022	4	4	4

Final Investment Performance ratings

Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
Sustaining Education Reform Gains (SERG) Project	2023 FIMR	4	5	3
Investment duration: 2019-23; Budget: \$5.1m	2022 IMR	5	5	4

Humanitarian Investment Performance ratings

Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
Response and Recovery Assistance to the Philippines (RRAP)	2023 HIMR	5	5	5
Investment duration: 2017-24; Budget: \$39.7m	2022 HIMR	5	5	5

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all areas.

5 = Good; satisfies criteria in almost all areas.

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

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

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

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

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