# 2022-23 south asia regional Development Program Progress Reporting

## Progress against COVID-19 development Response plan results indicators

### Health Security

| **Key Results Indicators** | **Progress/Result** |
| --- | --- |
| Number of people immunised with Australia’s support | The COVAX Facility Advance Market Commitment delivered 578,580,562 COVID-19 vaccines to eligible countries in South Asia. Countries supported include Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.  |
| Number of people provided with emergency assistance (including health) | Tier 2 results in 2022 indicate that Australia assisted a total of 4,402,024 people across Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka for a range of emergency needs (including health but also for broader needs).  |
| Number of people provided with sexual and reproductive health services | The UNFPA Indo-Pacific Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights COVID-19 Surge Response program provided 10,323,311 sexual and reproductive health services for 2,730,962 people across Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. |

### Stability

| **Key Results Indicators** | **Progress/Result** |
| --- | --- |
| Four communities implementing climate-sensitive approaches to urban water management | In its second year, South Asia Regional Water Security Initiative (SAWASI) continued implementation of Water Sensitive Cities demonstration projects across four communities in India and Pakistan that prioritise safe and reliable access to water for disadvantaged or vulnerable communities. |
| Evidence of women and girls, and those with disabilities, are participating in planning processes in support of improved access to water and sanitation services | The Water for Women program supported projects in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan, providing access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services to 317,622 people in 2022. |
| New or improved social protection programs | The South Asia Regional Trade Facilitation Program supported Bangladesh and Nepal to reintegrate returned overseas workers and address debt burden caused by return; the design of new government programs; and facilitated knowledge exchange on social protection to support immediate needs and employability. It prepared two technical notes on the service delivery chain of implementation plans of the World Bank COVID-19- recovery lending operation in Bangladesh. |
| Improved urban water resource governance at the community level for four communities | In 2022-23, SAWASI made considerable progress towards the intermediate outcomes that ‘communities obtain improved water security’. In Pakistan, a community demonstration project has constructed WSC structures such as rain gardens, rainwater harvesting structures and filtration units benefitting the residents of Farash Town and James Town. The project includes: four water filtration units, 350 rainwater harvesting tanks, four rain gardens and two greywater reuse systems increasing access to safe water.  |

### Economic Recovery

| **Key Results Indicators** | **Progress/Result** |
| --- | --- |
| Increased projects reported by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and WB approved for financing that enhance low carbon and climate resilience energy and transport infrastructure | Since the last report IFC and WB have increased the number of projects from four to seven under the South Asia Regional Infrastructure Connectivity (SARIC) program. These include the Chattogram Port Upgrade Project in Bangladesh the Sustainable Hydropower Development Project in Bhutan, Accelerating Transport and Trade Connectivity in Eastern South Asia in Bangladesh and Nepal. |
| Value of WB linked investment in energy and transport | SARIC supported the preparation of infrastructure pipelines. Following completion of the SARIC activities, the WB intends to consider providing investments to allow host governments to implement these pipelines. |
| Value of private financing technical assistance | SARIC supported the preparation of infrastructure pipelines. Following completion of the SARIC activities, the IFC intends to facilitate private sector investments to allow companies to participate in the implementation of these pipelines. SARIC also offers short courses in the region and Australia to build expertise and networks. |
| Projects reported by IFC and WB to be at implementation plan or post-concept stage | SARIC supported the preparation of infrastructure pipelines. By the end of the reporting period the WB had completed concept and design for the Nepal Civil Aviation Project and the Bhutan Sustainable Hydro-Power Development Project and the IFC completed the early-stage environment and social work on the Chattogram Port Upgrade Project and South Asia Power Project (involving Bangladesh, India, and Nepal). |

### Investment Performance ratings

| **Investment Details** | **Year** | **Effectiveness** | **Efficiency** | **Gender Equality** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Trade Facilitation and Infrastructure**  | 2023 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Investment duration: 2022-26; Budget: $17m  | 2022 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| **South Asia Regional Infrastructure Connectivity**  | 2023 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Investment duration: 2019-24; Budget: $14.1m | 2022 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| **Australia Awards in South Asia and Mongolia**  | 2023 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Investment duration: 2021-26; Budget: $5.3m | 2022 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| **South Asia Water Security Initiative**  | 2023 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Investment duration: 2021-26; Budget: $5.3m | 2022 | 4 | 3 | 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.