

# 2022-23 SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROGRESS REPORTING

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

### Health Security

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Evidence that partner countries in Southeast Asia have improved responses to health security threats	<p>Australia continued working with partners in Southeast Asia to build collective resilience to health threats, specifically COVID-19. Australia shared more than 11 million COVID-19 vaccine doses, including more than 8 million paediatric doses, and supported partners to implement effective vaccination campaigns, health worker training and cold chain infrastructure development.</p> <p>Australia boosted last mile delivery efforts in Southeast Asia, including in remote and vulnerable communities. Nearly 90,000 people were vaccinated in eight remote municipalities in Timor-Leste (Oct 2021-Jun 2022), and outreach to prisons in the Philippines led to higher vaccination coverage among inmates (&gt;88 per cent) than the general community.</p>
Coordinated surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases / pathogens in the animal and public health sectors in Southeast Asia	<p>Australia's partnership with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) enhancing regional animal health coordination of 10 ASEAN Member States to prepare and respond to animal and zoonotic diseases. Our funding supports operationalisation of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses, including operationalising new systems, policies, and technical resources.</p> <p>Australia's Animal Health Program investment supported: improved cross-sectoral coordination to help the Philippines and Thailand prevent and better respond to future outbreaks; an updated ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy; development of Cambodia's national rabies strategic plan; and preparation of Thailand's first pilot rabies oral vaccination campaign.</p>
Evidence of strengthened health systems in Southeast Asia, including for health emergency preparedness, resulting from Australian support to partner countries	<p>Through COVID-19 vaccine access support, Australia supported the long-term strengthening of health systems on Southeast Asia. This included capacity building for health workers, critical equipment procurement health campaign support and technical assistance.</p> <p>The Strengthening Health Security Program supported substantial progress on disease surveillance and emergency response systems and capacity. Cambodia received support to develop a resource mapping dashboard and further training sessions; Laos improved analytics and alert notifications, and revised policies at central and regional levels; and Vietnam</p>



	achieved rapid progress on governance arrangements and field work to underpin epidemic preparedness.
Examples of Australia’s support for ASEAN-led efforts to strengthen regional architecture for responding to public health emergencies	Australia continues to support the ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED). Australia is working with ASEAN on how it can support ACPHEED as it moves towards formal establishment and has identified priority needs that we will fund as preparatory activities, including human resources.
Contraceptive protection from unplanned pregnancies made available through Australian support in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam	Across the region, the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) COVID-19 Response delivered 4,058,214 million SRH services to 739,161 clients in Southeast Asia.



## Stability

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Evidence of technical and policy support for ASEAN-led processes in priority political security areas (maritime security, cybersecurity, women, peace and security and transnational crime)	The ASEAN-Australia Political Security Partnership (APSP) implemented workshops on cybercrime, and counter terrorism under ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime, engaging Australian officials from DFAT, Home Affairs, the Attorney Generals Department, the Australian Federal Police, the eSafety Commissioner and the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre. APSP supported the Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum, the East Asia Summit Hackathon on Marine Plastics, and the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry
Number of male and female police and law and justice officials trained	Under the ASEAN-Australia Counter-Trafficking Program (ASEAN-ACT), Australia in 2022-23 trained 2,375 government officials (1,337 women; 1,033 men; five other), including court officials, judges, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and officials to provide services and protection to Trafficking in Persons victims.
High quality, transnational crime and border security analysis produced to inform policy frameworks and operational strategies	Australia through ASEAN-ACT, in partnership with Overseas Development Institute, has conducted political economy analysis of factors affecting migrant workers vulnerability to human trafficking in Southeast Asia. During 2022-23, three thematic briefs and two country briefs (Vietnam and Thailand) were produced to inform more effective responses to trafficking.
Examples of technical advice provided to domestic maritime agencies in partner countries to increase efficiency and coordination	<p>Establishment of the Women in Maritime Security network, with 16 officials from civil, defence and policy agencies from Southeast Asia participating in the inaugural course focused on maritime security coordination and governance.</p> <p>Through the Partnerships for Infrastructure program (P4I), Australia supported Malaysia to undertake a study on port green bunkering to advance international climate commitments and help establish green shipping corridors.</p> <p>Through P4I, supported ASEAN to undertake a rapid structural analysis of the region's container industry, with short to medium-term policy options to improve the resilience, capacity, and efficiency of container shipping services. ASEAN used the study recommendations to develop an Implementation Framework and Action Plan to improve container circulation and trade flow capacity. ASEAN Transport Ministers adopted the Action Plan in October 2022.</p>
Examples of policy advice and progress on reform initiatives with Southeast Asia governments and civil society networks	Open, Inclusive and Accountable Governance in Southeast Asia concluded in 2021.



Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Evidence of increased women’s leadership and participation in water resources and renewable energy projects / policy development processes	<p>Through Oxfam’s Mekong Inclusion Project Phase II, a network of 225 women River Defenders across the Mekong, Tonle Sap, 3S and Coastal areas established the National Women Leadership Network on Fisheries.</p> <p>In 2022, 3,095 women, including young and Indigenous, engaged in water resource governance and renewable energy-related public events, at local, national, and regional levels.</p> <p>Through the Climate Resilient by Nature, the World Wildlife Fund Australia worked with the Women’s Unions in Vinh Dai and Thanh Hung in Vietnam to explore livelihood opportunities to enhance women’s economic resilience to climate shocks, conducted community training on flood-based livelihoods, and monitored the results of floating rice and fish harvest initiatives.</p>



## Economic Recovery

Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
<p>Evidence of policy support and/or change for water, energy and infrastructure decision-making including new government-to-government collaboration on planning, procurement, regulation, and inclusion of gender and social analysis</p>	<p>Oxfam’s Mekong Inclusion Project Phase II program coordinated between the Global Centre on Adaptation, the National University of Laos, and the National Assembly to organise national dialogues and produce research (including on the perspectives of communities impacted) to inform policy reforms for the power sector and water governance. This resulted in the Prime Minister of Laos’s Office releasing several instructions for relevant government actors to revisit policies and regulations related to natural resources and energy projects (including mega-concession projects) as a result.</p> <p>Through the Mekong Safeguards initiative, we contributed to formalising a collaboration with the Energy Policy and Planning Office in Thailand’s Ministry of Energy for support on developing carbon-neutral pathways in the energy sector. This support will contribute to the revision of Thailand’s Power Development Plan following the announcement at COP26 by the Prime Minister for a target of carbon neutrality by 2050 and net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2065.</p> <p>Through P4I Australia has provided technical and capacity building support to more than 1,295 counterparts across the region and supported over 35 new government-to-government and other institutional engagements with regional counterparts on infrastructure planning, procurement, and regulation. For example, through P4I Australia supported the Philippines’ Department of Transportation (DoTr) to develop a reform roadmap to improve project screening and prioritisation and attract more private investment in rail projects. After adopting the roadmap, DoTr is replicating it to other transport sectors and utilising P4I to support implementation of priority elements.</p>
<p>Examples of policy and technical advice provided to partner countries or regional organisations on responding to the immediate economic impacts of COVID-19 and longer term sustainable and inclusive economic recovery</p>	<p>With Australia’s support, the Improving Public Financial Management initiative, delivered by the World Bank, achieved measurable improvements to the Royal Cambodian Government business processes, including a reduction in the number of steps needed for payroll processing at the Ministry of Economy and Finance and seven other line ministries from 46 to 13.</p>
<p>Evidence of policy, legislative and/or technical support on labour migration, reducing remittance costs, protection, and gender equality for migrant workers</p>	<p>The Tripartite Action to Enhance the Contribution of Labour Migration to Growth and Development in ASEAN (TRIANGLE) supported Migrant Worker Resource Centres, provided services to 22,230 (10,483 men; 11,747 women) migrant workers in 2022-23, including outreach, counselling, training, and legal assistance. Two policy instruments were adopted with TRIANGLE support: Laos Agreement 1050 on Employment Service Enterprises and Vietnam Party Directive on Labour Migration.</p>



Key Results Indicators	Progress/Result
Examples of ASEAN policy development, technical advice, and capacity building to enable ASEAN to promote regional economic integration, including number of male and female officials trained to enhance the implementation of Free Trade Agreements and other related instruments	Australia’s support to the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia assisted Cambodia and Laos to implement their commitments under Free Trade Agreements, including implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP) and ASEAN Trade in Services Agreement. In this reporting period, it provided training to 786 government officials (454 men; 332 women) under the capacity building program.
Examples of technical, policy and capacity building support provided to expand women’s economic opportunities in Southeast Asia	Investing in Women supported 23 women owned or led businesses in Indonesia, Vietnam and the Philippines with investment capital and technical assistance for business development. This included Cult Creative, a woman-founded tech platform, which is expanding in the Indonesian market, helping creative professionals (primarily self-employed women freelancers) increase revenues, productivity, and career prospects




## Investment Performance ratings

Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
<b>ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program II</b> Investment duration: 2007-25; Budget: \$64.7m	2023	4	3	3
	2022	4	4	3
<b>ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking Program</b> Investment duration: 2018-28; Budget: \$80m	2023	5	5	5
	2022	5	5	5
<b>Regional Trade for Development (RT4D) – RCEP and AANZFTA</b> Investment duration: 2020-28; Budget: \$51.3m	2023	4	3	4
	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>ASEAN-Australia Political Security Partnership</b> Investment duration: 2019-26; Budget: \$8.1m	2023	5	5	5
	2022	4	4	5
<b>Australia-Mekong Water Facility</b> Investment duration: 2017-24; Budget: \$15.3	2023	5	5	5
	2022	5	4	4
<b>Inclusive Water Governance and Strengthening Climate Resilience in</b> Investment duration: 2019-27; Budget: \$15.4m	2023	4	4	4
	2022	5	4	5
<b>Supporting Mekong Architecture - MRC</b> Investment duration: 2021-27; Budget: \$9.9m	2023	5	5	4
	2022	4	5	4
<b>FishTech: Integrating technical fisheries solutions into water</b> Investment duration: 2021-25; Budget: \$6m	2023	5	5	4
	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>TRIANGLE in ASEAN</b> Investment duration: 2014-27; Budget: \$24.5m	2023	5	5	5
	2022	5	5	5
<b>ASEAN-Australia Smart Cities</b> Investment duration: 2018-24; Budget: \$20m	2023	4	4	4
	2022	4	4	3
<b>Partnerships for Infrastructure (P4I)</b> Investment duration: 2018-25; Budget: \$142.5m	2023	5	4	3
	2022	5	4	4
<b>Mekong-Australia Partnership on Transnational Crime (MAP-TNC)</b> Investment duration: 2019-28; Budget: \$30m	2023	4	3	3
	2022	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt

## Final Investment Performance ratings

Investment Details	Year	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Gender Equality
<b>AANZFTA Economic Cooperation Support Program</b> Investment duration: 2008-22; Budget: \$35.7m	2023 FIMR	4	4	2
	2022 IMR	4	4	3
<b>Support to ERIA – 2<sup>nd</sup> phase</b> Investment duration: 2014-23; Budget: \$6.6m	2023 FIMR	4	4	4
	2022 IMR	4	5	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 area.

