# Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework: Program logic overview

This table shows connections between the group of programs and group of broad activities, and vision, through 2 long-term outcomes the Fund is expected to achieve for each of the 3 strategic priorities.
The vision is for an innovative and profitable farming sector, a sustainable natural environment and adaptable rural, regional and remote communities – all with increased resilience to the impacts of drought and climate change.
The 3 strategic priorities are economic resilience, environmental resilience and social resilience.
Impact of economic resilience – agricultural businesses are self-reliant, productive and profitable.
Impact of environmental resilience – agricultural landscapes are functional and sustainable, with healthy natural capital.
Impacts of social resilience – agricultural communities are resourceful, adaptable and thriving.
Long-term outcomes for economic resilience:
• More primary producers adopt transformative strategies and technologies to reduce financial exposure to drought.
• More primary producers adopt risk management practices to improve their sustainability and resilience.
Long-term outcomes for environmental resilience:
• More primary producers preserve natural capital while also improving productivity and profitability.
• More primary producers adopt whole-of-system approaches to NRM to improve the natural resource base, for long-term productivity and landscape health.
Long-term outcomes for social resilience:
• Stronger connectedness and greater social capital within communities, contributing to wellbeing and security.
• Communities implement transformative activities that improve their resilience to drought.
Program activities include:
• online climate and drought data
• digital tools
• natural resource management
• research & adoption
• knowledge & innovation hubs
• community networks
• leadership training
• farm business planning
• regional drought plans.
Programs:
• Drought Resilience Self-Assessment Tool.
• Climate Services for Agriculture Program.
• Natural Resource Management Drought Resilience Program – Landscapes.
• Natural Resource Management Drought Resilience Program – Grants.
• Drought Resilience Research and Adoption.
• Networks to Build Drought Resilience.
• Drought Resilience Leaders.
• Farm Business Resilience Program.
• Regional Drought Resilience Planning.
Details of the long-term outcomes are set out in Table 1 Fund overall Program logic - Detailed.

Table 1 Fund overall Program Logic – Detailed

| Initial programs  (numbered fund long-term outcomes) | Program – Indicative intermediate outcomes (2 to 4 years) | Fund – Intermediate outcomes (2 to 4 years) | Fund – Long-term outcomes (>4 years) | Impact | Drought resilience strategic priority |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * Drought Resilience Self-Assessment Tool   EC1 EC2 EN1 S2   * Climate Services for Agriculture   EC1 EC2 EN1 S2   * Natural Resource Management Drought Resilience   EC2 EV1 EN2   * Drought Resilience Research and Adoption   EC1 EN1 S2   * Networks to Build Drought Resilience   S1 S2   * Drought Resilience Leaders   EC2 EN2 S2   * Farm Business Resilience   EC1 EC2 EN1 S1   * Regional Drought Resilience Planning   EN2 S1 S2 | * New partnerships are formed to fund and undertake drought resilience RD&E * The volume and adoption of relevant drought resilience RD&E increases * Primary producers and businesses have improved access to new and existing knowledge and technology to enable more effective responses to risks such as drought * More primary producers and businesses engage in strategic business planning and risk assessment * More primary producers incorporate NRM philosophies and approaches in business planning and risk assessment to better manage their natural resources through drought * The managers of agricultural businesses have greater financial literacy and business acumen * More primary producers and businesses make greater use of data to better understand their farm business’ level of drought resilience and make business decisions * Climate information are relevant, reliable and useable | * Primary producers and businesses better understand their resilience to drought * Primary producers and businesses have built skills in business planning, financial and risk management * More innovative approaches and technologies for drought resilience are being developed, and adopted * Relevant and reliable climate data are available, and used for decision-making | (EC1) More primary producers adopt transformative strategies and technologies to reduce financial exposure to drought  (EC2) More primary producers adopt risk management practices to improve their sustainability and resilience | Agricultural businesses are self-reliant, productive and profitable | Economic resilience for an innovative and profitable agriculture sector |
| * NRM activities are better designed to more closely address regional climate priorities, and are better aligned across regions and with other government programs * More primary producers are engaged in the co-design of NRM related RDE&A activities * NRM related RDE&A outputs are relevant and tailored * Communities’ and farm businesses’ engagement and collaboration with NRM bodies increases * Partnerships and engagement is built between stakeholders managing natural resources * Primary producers’ awareness of new and existing NRM practices is increased, and lessons from experimentation are shared * More primary producers and agricultural communities experiment with adaptive or transformative NRM practices and systems | * More primary producers are aware of and experimenting with transformative NRM practices to manage drought * More primary producers have the skills, data and support to apply better NRM practices * Improved collaboration between NRM bodies, governments, communities and primary producers * Better use of research and co-design processes to develop NRM activities that directly address regional priorities | (EN1) More primary producers preserve natural capital while also improving productivity and profitability  (EN2) More primary producers adopt whole-of-system approaches to NRM to improve the natural resource base, for long-term productivity and landscape health | Agricultural landscapes are functional and sustainable, with healthy natural capital. | Environmental resilience for sustainable and improved functioning of agricultural landscapes |
| * The number of, and participation in, local networks and programs to enhance drought resilience increases * Improved access to, and greater utilisation of community infrastructure * Communities share knowledge, collaborate and partner with government more often to build drought resilience * Community leaders and networks have stronger capability to undertake strategic drought resilience planning * Communities use best practice data and information to better understand their resilience to drought, and plan for resilience to drought * Communities and businesses identify and adopt innovative and transformative ways to build drought resilience * More communities develop and enact regional drought resilience and management plans * Planning for regional drought resilience is more coordinated across regions and agricultural sectors | * Communities better understand their resilience to drought * Communities learn from and share innovative ways to build drought resilience * Communities build their local leadership, networks and social support * Communities proactively plan/prepare for drought, using collaboration and innovation | (S1) Stronger connectedness and greater social capital within communities, contributing to wellbeing and security  (S2) Communities implement transformative activities that improve their resilience to drought | Agricultural communities are resourceful, adaptable and thriving | Social resilience for resourceful and adaptable communities |