# Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework: Program logic overview



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 |