

Australia-Philippines Development Partnership Plan 2024-2029

International Development · Practice Test · 30 Questions

1. What is the duration of the Australia-Philippines Development Partnership Plan?

- A) 2023-2028
- B) 2024-2029
- C) 2025-2030
- D) 2022-2027

2. In what year was the Australia-Philippines partnership formally elevated to a Strategic Partnership?

- A) 2022
- B) 2023
- C) 2021
- D) 2024

3. Which of the following is NOT a founding principle of the Australia-Philippines Strategic Partnership?

- A) Shared democratic principles
- B) A common vision for a peaceful, stable and prosperous region
- C) Exclusive focus on military cooperation
- D) Strong diplomatic and security cooperation

4. What is the primary purpose of the Australia-Philippines Development Partnership Plan (DPP)?

- A) To detail Australia's military aid to the Philippines
- B) To outline shared development priorities and how to achieve them
- C) To establish new trade agreements
- D) To coordinate disaster relief efforts only

5. Which Philippine government agency plays a central role as the key partner and counterpart to Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) in preparing the DPP?

- A) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- B) Department of Finance (DOF)
- C) National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- D) Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

6. In December 2023, who did Australia consult with regarding the DPP?

- A) Only Philippine government agencies
- B) Only Australian government agencies
- C) Civil society organisations, development partners, private sector, academia, and development implementing organisations
- D) Only international financial institutions

7. According to the text, what risk to development efforts in the Philippines is posed by the after-effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and underlying structural challenges?

- A) They are likely to accelerate development
- B) They risk undermining development efforts
- C) They have no significant impact
- D) They only affect economic growth

8. What was the high GDP growth rate of the Philippine economy in 2022?

- A) 5.6 per cent
- B) 7.6 per cent
- C) 9 per cent
- D) 16.7 per cent

9. Which sector, despite contributing only 9 per cent to GDP, represents one-fifth of employment in the Philippines, indicating productivity shortfalls?

- A) Technology
- B) Manufacturing
- C) Agriculture
- D) Tourism

10. What is the Philippine Government's goal for reducing the poverty rate by 2028?

- A) 9 per cent
- B) 15.5 per cent
- C) 22.4 per cent
- D) 34.8 per cent

11. In the 2023 World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, what was the Philippines' rank out of 139 countries?

- A) 67th
- B) 97th
- C) 100th
- D) 140th

12. What is a crucial test for the peace process in Muslim Mindanao, anticipated in 2025?

- A) The establishment of new economic zones
- B) The BARMM election
- C) The signing of a new trade treaty
- D) The implementation of a new infrastructure project

13. Which international convention and award does the Philippines advocate for respect in the South China Sea?

- A) UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the 2016 Arbitral Award
- B) The Geneva Conventions and the Hague Convention
- C) The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement
- D) The Bretton Woods Agreement and the Marshall Plan

14. The Philippines ranked 77th out of 81 countries in the OECD's 2022 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). What is a contributing factor mentioned for this ranking?

- A) Excessive government funding for education
- B) Extended school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic
- C) High student-teacher ratios
- D) Lack of technological resources

15. According to the 2023 World Risk Report, what is the Philippines' ranking in terms of risk from disasters?

- A) Third
- B) Tenth
- C) First
- D) Fiftieth

16. What percentage of Filipinos hold a bias against women, according to the UNDP's Gender Social Norms Index?

- A) 50.5%
- B) 75.5%
- C) 99.5%
- D) 100%

17. What is the overarching goal for the Australia-Philippines development partnership?

- A) To become the largest trading partners
- B) To achieve full economic independence for the Philippines
- C) A stable, prosperous and resilient Philippines
- D) To establish a joint space program

18. Australia's development program has evolved from direct program delivery to what?

- A) Providing only humanitarian aid
- B) Focusing solely on military assistance
- C) Providing technical assistance, capacity building, and institutional strengthening
- D) Withdrawing all development support

19. What is identified as a key focus area for Objective 1: Enhancing the conditions for stability?

- A) Renewable energy development
- B) Agrifood systems research
- C) Peacebuilding
- D) Digital infrastructure

20. Which economic sectors are identified as key areas for Australia's support in the Philippines under Objective 2?

- A) Tourism and hospitality
- B) Infrastructure, renewable energy, resources, telecommunications, and digitalisation
- C) Textiles and fashion
- D) Mining and quarrying

21. What is a critical factor for the Philippines to achieve its ambitions for sustainable economic growth, according to the document?

- A) Increased reliance on foreign aid
- B) Well-implemented economic reforms, stronger institutions, and robust public financial management
- C) Protectionist trade policies
- D) Reduced foreign investment

22. What is a critical factor for the Philippines to meet its development potential regarding women's economic empowerment?

- A) Decreasing women's participation in the workforce
- B) Focusing solely on traditional gender roles
- C) Concerted efforts to address social norms, unequal access to finance, and fewer formal labour market opportunities
- D) Limiting access to education for women

23. What is Objective 3 of the Australia-Philippines development partnership focused on?

- A) Expanding military alliances
- B) Increasing institutional and community resilience to social, economic and climate-related shocks
- C) Promoting cultural tourism
- D) Developing new space technologies

24. What principle is a core feature of how Australia works in delivering development assistance in the Philippines?

- A) Top-down implementation
- B) Locally led development
- C) Exclusion of local partners
- D) Centralized decision-making

25. How often will High-Level Consultations on development cooperation be held between Australia and the Philippine NEDA and Department of Finance?

- A) Annually
- B) Biannually
- C) Quarterly
- D) Every five years

26. When is the mid-cycle review of the DPP scheduled to be undertaken?

- A) 2025
- B) 2026
- C) 2027
- D) 2028

27. Which of the following is NOT listed as a focus area for Objective 3: Increasing institutional and community resilience?

- A) Disaster/climate resilience
- B) Humanitarian assistance
- C) Maritime security
- D) Social protection

28. What is the name of the framework that provides a selection of indicators and expected results for the first 3 years of the DPP?

- A) Performance Evaluation Framework (PEF)
- B) Results Measurement Framework (RMF)
- C) Performance Assessment Framework (PAF)
- D) Strategic Outcomes Framework (SOF)

29. Which Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is directly addressed by Outcome 1.1, which focuses on strengthening targeted institutions for stability, peace, and security?

- A) SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being
- B) SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- C) SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- D) SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

30. What is the expected result for Indicator 1.2.3 regarding additional boys and girls in conflict-affected communities by 2026-27?

- A) 500 additional
- B) 1,000 additional
- C) 2,000 additional
- D) No target available