Tracking Progress

Knowing if the Agreement is making a difference

The Agreement's performance monitoring approach:

- Should drive government effort and give the community consistent information on progress.
- Is made up of hundreds of targets and indicators that measure progress towards outcomes, and most of these are not yet reported.
- Is developed and reported based on data governance and reporting arrangements.
- Recognises the importance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander self-determination and cultural recognition.
- Still needs work to centre Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander perspectives.

The performance monitoring approach could be improved by:

- Making it clear how much progress each jurisdiction is expected to contribute to the national targets.
- Including data for communities to track the effort and progress governments are making by region.
- Explaining how the Priority Reforms will improve socio-economic outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- Filling important data gaps needed to track the progress of Priority Reforms, some socio-economic outcomes, and the role of culture in driving change.

Read the draft report

Have your say

Governments' implementation plans and annual reports:

- Include long lists of actions but do not explain how they will improve outcomes.
- Do not track the same set of actions.
- Do not stick to the reporting requirements set out in the Agreement.
- Do not include clear information about when actions will be delivered or the amount of funding.
- Are hard for community to use to understand the efforts governments are making to achieve the Priority Reforms.

Data governance needs to be improved

- Progress developing data has been slow and plans have been delayed.
- It is still not clear who is responsible for new data development.
- There is not enough resourcing or capability to engage with data custodians and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and communities to develop solutions.
- One organisation with relevant technical and cultural knowledge should be resourced to lead data development.

- Who should lead new data development, and how could data governance apply principles of Indigenous Data Sovereignty and Governance?
- What authority, skills and qualities would this data development organisation need to deliver results?
- What would make the public dashboard and annual data compilation reports more useful for the community?
- How could the quality of the implementation plans and annual reports be improved?