

Questions on notice for DFAT

Security in Afghanistan

Q1. Professor Gordon, London School of Economics held doubts over whom the Afghan National Security Forces would be loyal to post 2014 and to the danger that the army could fragment and support warlords. He indicated that the realigning with some local power brokers—the old strongmen—fragmentation along tribal and patronage network lines was a real concern.¹

Has Australia conducted its own evaluation of what is likely to happen after 2014?

The political, security and development environment in Afghanistan is complex and evolving and will remain so past 2014. Forming judgements on what may happen post-2014 is challenging. In preparing and developing its policies the Government continually assesses political, social, economic and security trends in Afghanistan, as well as decisions by the Afghan Government, ISAF/NATO coalition partners, regional neighbours, international organisations and members of the international community.

To what extent does the international community, including Australia as a donor country, understand the likely security situation that will emerge after 2014?

The international community recognises that Afghanistan will continue to face security challenges post-2014. The international community has therefore committed to a 'train, advise and assist' mission to support the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) post-2014. Prime Minister Gillard has said Australia will provide support for training, advising and assisting the ANSF after transition. Australia and the international community will continue to monitor the political and security situation in Afghanistan to ensure appropriate assistance and support through transition and beyond.

Could you outline the various scenarios and the one that is most likely?

See answers above.

Q2. In September 2012, the Secretary-General observed that a diminished international presence in Afghanistan 'will have a significant financial impact in many areas that, at least in the short term, may even exacerbate predatory behaviour with a reduced flow of money encouraging criminality'.²

Could you detail the likely financial effects of the withdrawal of international forces from Afghanistan and again in what way Australia is tailoring both its diplomatic and development assistance policies in anticipation of the withdrawal?

The international community, at the Tokyo Conference in July 2012, pledged over US\$16 billion through 2015 and undertook to sustain support through 2017, at or near levels of the past decade. This contribution was made to alleviate the fiscal gap the World Bank estimates Afghanistan will experience post-transition - before donor contributions - of more than 40 per cent of GDP in 2014/15.

1 Oral Evidence taken before the International Development Select Committee, 3 July 2012.

2 United Nations, General Assembly, Security Council, A/67/354-S/2012/703, 13 September 2012, paragraph 62.

Australian support to Afghanistan post-transition will include an increase to Australia's aid program to \$250 million per year by 2015-16. We will also provide US\$100 million per year for three years from 2015 to support Afghan National Security Force sustainment.

Whole-of-government

Q3. DFAT's submission states that it plays a central role in coordinating Australia's policy approaches, both among Australian agencies and with Australia's Afghan and international partners (sub 22, p. 1).

In practical day-to-day terms, how does DFAT manage this whole-of-government function? For example, is there a dedicated team or unit that forms the lynchpin of Australia's whole-of-government ODA to Afghanistan? If so, who is represented on the unit and at what level—First Assistant Secretary or higher and where it is located? Is PM&C part of this unit?

DFAT coordinates and manages its whole-of-government function through the activities of the Pakistan and Afghanistan Branch. The Branch is headed by an Assistant Secretary who directs the work of two Afghanistan sections. A First Assistance Secretary oversees the work of the Branch. The Branch also supports the work of Australia's Special Envoy to Afghanistan and Pakistan who engages closely with his Afghan and international counterparts to coordinates the international strategy for Afghanistan.

DFAT hosts a fortnightly inter-departmental committee (IDC) to facilitate information-sharing and policy discussions on Afghanistan. Working-level representatives of all agencies with interests in Afghanistan use the IDC to coordinate and brief each other on their activities as well as to provide ongoing developments and domestic updates. In addition, PM&C hosts two higher-level IDCs (one at SES 1 level and the other at agency head level) focused on Afghanistan and Pakistan policy issues. There are also a series of ad hoc IDCs on specific Afghanistan-related subjects which meet as required.

In Kabul, the Embassy hosts weekly whole-of-government meetings to bring relevant agencies together.

Where ODA funding is appropriated to other Australian Government Departments, those Departments are responsible for managing their respective allocations. Whole-of-Government coordination is facilitated by committees and meetings detailed above, as well as the Development Effectiveness Steering Committee (DESC), chaired by the AusAID Director General. The DESC has a role in overseeing whole-of-government coordination and coherence of Australia's ODA expenditure, including alignment with the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework.

If there is no coordination team or unit, what mechanism does DFAT use to bring all relevant agencies together?

See answer provided immediately above.

What are opportunities for NGOs working in Afghanistan to feed into the whole-of-government policy making and the way Australia implements and evaluates its policy and performance?

DFAT regularly engages with representatives of academia, think tanks and NGOs, both in Afghanistan and Australia. These discussions provide NGOs with the opportunity to convey their views on Australia's involvement and engagement in Afghanistan. AusAID also funds Australian and international NGOs to work with local Afghan NGOs to deliver development assistance to Afghanistan. Engagement is also facilitated through discussions in Canberra and in Kabul, including with the Australian Council for International Development's (ACFID's)

Afghanistan Working Group, which is made up of Australian NGOs with experience in Afghanistan.

Evaluation of Australia's whole-of-government assistance effort to Afghanistan

Q.4 John Eyers, who has undertaken a survey of evaluations of Australian aid to fragile and conflict-afflicted states, noted that the effectiveness of Australia's whole-of-government overseas aid is a surprising gap in recent such evaluations.³

How does DFAT evaluate Australia's whole-of-government performance in Afghanistan?

DFAT assesses the mission in Afghanistan based on advice and analysis from a variety of sources. Diplomatic reporting provides advice on trends and the progress of Australia's whole-of-government policy objectives. Input is also provided by other government agencies, including from Defence, AusAID, AFP and DIAC, both in Afghanistan and in Australia.

When was the effectiveness of Australia's whole-of-government development assistance program to Afghanistan last evaluated and what were its findings?

The effectiveness of Australia's aid program to Afghanistan was reviewed in 2011 via the *Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness*. The review was 'impressed by some of the Australian aid program's achievements in Afghanistan, which deserve wider recognition'.⁴

AusAID can address any further questions on development assistance evaluation under Australia's Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework.

Q.5 The 2011 independent review of aid effectiveness noted that although Australian interventions in fragile states such as Afghanistan have been highly professional, multifaceted engagements, it was an area where the AFP would like to see closer alignment with AusAID and greater integration of a whole-of-government approach across agencies in planning, budget and implementation.⁵

Given that the review took special note of the AFP's opinion on alignment and synchronisation, how has DFAT followed up on this comment?

DFAT engages closely with all agencies involved in Australia's mission in Afghanistan, including the AFP, through the various formal committee structures (question three refers), coordination at the Embassy in Kabul and day-to-day working level interaction.

To what extent has DFAT consulted with the AFP to ensure greater alignment and greater integration of a whole-of-government approach across agencies?

DFAT engages closely and regularly with the AFP in discussions on AFP support to policing within the NATO/ISAF mission, and on the long-term AFP presence in Afghanistan. The AFP attends the regular inter-agency meetings on Afghanistan (question three above refers).

3 John Eyers, *Aid to fragile and conflicted-affected countries: a review of the literature and Australia's approach*, ANU, Development Policy Centre, Discussion Paper 21, July 2012, p. 26.

4 See *Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness*, April 2011, p. 68

5 See *Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness*, April 2011, p. 263.

Q.6 The government agreed with the recommendation of the 2011 independent review that: A ‘whole-of-ODA’ approach should be strengthened by creating uniform standards across government departments to planning, delivery, monitoring and reporting, overseen by the Development Effectiveness Steering Committee (DESC).⁶

Have these uniform standards now been adopted by all agencies delivering ODA to Afghanistan, and is DFAT, as the coordinator, taking responsibility for ensuring that all relevant departments and agencies are adhering to the standards?

DFAT’s coordination role in Afghanistan centres on achieving Australia’s foreign policy and whole-of-government objectives. DFAT works closely with AUSAID in Canberra and in Afghanistan. DFAT is not, however, well equipped to answer this question. Our understanding is that AusAID has been asked to respond to this question and is in a better position to answer questions on uniform standards for ODA.

DFAT's Direct Aid Program

Q7. During 2006–07, DFAT established a new Direct Aid Program in Afghanistan, a flexible small grants scheme, administered by the embassy in Kabul.⁷

Does this scheme still operate—if so what size are the grants and what type of development projects do they support?

There is a Direct Aid Program (DAP) for 2012-13. The DAP Afghanistan budget for 2012-2013 is AU\$95,000. Allocations of funds are, however, still being finalised.

In 2011-12, the Afghanistan DAP expended AU\$96,697.42. The table at Attachment A provides detail of the 2011-2012 DAP allocation.

Uruzgan Provincial Reconstruction Team

Q8. DFAT has provided leadership of the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) since August 2010 (submission 22, p. 3). A number of witnesses have been critical of such teams.

Could you inform the committee about independent evaluations that have been done on Australian funded projects in Uruzgan?

DFAT does not evaluate Australian-funded projects in Uruzgan. Individual Australian Government agencies funding projects in Afghanistan are responsible for providing oversight and management of projects.

If the project involved building infrastructure—schools, roads, bridges, public utilities etc did the planning, design and evaluation take account of the operation and maintenance of that facility once the project was finished?

The design and planning for Australian-funded infrastructure projects have been undertaken in consultation with provincial authorities. All infrastructure projects are handed over to the government or local communities on completion.

6 AusAID, *An Effective Aid Program for Australia*, Commonwealth of Australia, updated June 2012, recommendation 30, p. 64.

7 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Annual Report 2006–07*, p. 221.

Are you aware of Australian funded projects in Afghanistan that have experienced major difficulties or not lived up to local expectations? Could you identify them and the possible reasons for their difficulties or failure to meet local expectations?

Individual Australian Government agencies are responsible for the management and oversight of the programs they fund. Questions on individual activities should be directed to responsible agencies. However, no Australian-funded projects directly delivered by the PRT have failed to reach completion.

Central, provincial and district linkages

Q9. DFAT's submission noted that strengthening Uruzgan's linkages with national ministries in Kabul is a key priority for Australia's diplomatic engagement and advocacy in Afghanistan. Further, that this advocacy role will remain important after transition is completed (submission 22, p. 4).

Could you describe for the committee the strength of these links, why they are important and the practical measures that DFAT undertakes to achieve better links between the levels of government in Afghanistan?

Afghanistan's system of government is highly-centralised. Funding is allocated to provinces from the national government. Strong links between the national government and Uruzgan are required to ensure Uruzgan is allocated its proportion of the budget. Good links between the province and capital serve the relevant provincial line-ministry in advancing their interests, delivering service outcomes and maximising resource allocations.

The PRT has invested heavily in building the human capacity of the Uruzgan provincial administration including through a range of activities that have continued to improve provincial authorities' administrative, planning, and strategic engagement capacity.

Australian Government representatives located in Kabul post-transition will continue to encourage appropriate attention by the Afghan Government on Uruzgan's development, and facilitate engagement between ministries and officials from Uruzgan when they are visiting Kabul.

Civil/Military

Q10. According to a witness, Mr Anthony Loewenstein:

Resistance to the Australian presence will only deepen in the coming years if we both deliver aid while at the same time conduct destructive and futile night raids against supposed insurgents.⁸

Based on DFAT's conversations with Afghans, could you inform the committee about the extent to which Australia's military combat activities influence the perceptions of local Afghans toward Australia's foreign development aid?

Contacts with the provincial administration and local communities in Uruzgan indicate there is strong support for Australia's military and civilian mission, and development assistance in Afghanistan.

In this regard, are there differences in viewpoint between the Central government and local communities where Australian Special Forces are active?

No.

Q11. The Civil-Military Centre noted that Australia's operational commitments in Afghanistan have been unique and posed a number of civil-military challenges. (sub 21, p. 2). Considering that the centre seeks to identify best practice for a more effective Australian civil-military capacity from lessons learned:

To what extent has DFAT, as the central coordinator for Australia's whole-of-government contribution to Afghanistan, consulted with the Australian Civil-Military Centre on lessons learned from Australia's civil-military engagement in Afghanistan?

DFAT has consulted with Australian Civil-Military Centre (ACMC) on lessons learned from our experience and engagement in Afghanistan, including through participation in ACMC education-programs and two annual Civil-Military Affairs Conferences.

Does DFAT use the Civil Military Centre as a resource to help develop and implement policy on Australia's whole-of-government engagement in Afghanistan? If so, could you explain how DFAT goes about that activity?

DFAT engages closely with ACMC. A DFAT officer (previously Deputy Ambassador in Kabul) has been seconded to ACMC. The Department collaborates with ACMC on a range of activities such as ACMC support for whole-of government discussions on Afghanistan including engagement with academia and NGOs, a study and workshop comparing ISAF nations' approaches to civil-military collaboration, and a senior working meeting and discussion on security sector transition.

Problem projects

Q12. The *Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness* reported that in its travels to Uruzgan, that it was told that the focus of Australian aid had shifted from 'vertical infrastructure' (schools) to 'horizontal infrastructure' (roads) because 'a large number of schools had been built with aid funds, but not used'.⁹

What is DFAT's understanding of the basis for this finding?

Uruzgan has long experienced low levels of education and literacy, particularly for women. There are also considerable challenges in providing teachers and equipment to remote areas. However, there is strong demand from Afghan local communities for education and AusAID's delivery partners work closely with communities to ensure that education services are appropriate to their needs.

The Australian aid program is working to improve access to and the quality of education in Uruzgan, as well as to improving roads and other physical infrastructure. These activities are not mutually exclusive. Working to improve the delivery of education services will enable more children to complete basic education in Uruzgan. Improving the provinces roads will enhance the population's access to essential services and farmers' access to market.

As the coordinating body for Australia's whole-of-government effort in Afghanistan, how has DFAT acted on this finding?

This finding is specifically related to the delivery of the aid program. AusAID has oversight and management of this issue.

AliceGhan

Q13. The committee understands that the AliceGhan project was funded by DIAC. Nonetheless, Australia's ODA is a whole-of-government undertaking and the committee would like to understand the contribution that DFAT, as the coordinating body, made in providing advice on the planning and implementation of this project?

DFAT was involved during DIACs planning and implementation of this project. DFAT provided input regarding broader political considerations and facilitated representations with the Afghan Government on this matter.

Could you inform the committee about the latest progress report on DIAC's funded project—AliceGhan and whether DFAT has been engaged with the Government of Afghanistan to resolve the difficulties?

The Australian Government is working closely with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Afghanistan to overcome hurdles and progress the project. DIAC has led Australia's engagement with the UNDP.

Welfare of Afghans who have worked closely with Australia

Q14. Professor Maley reminded the committee about the many Afghans who have exposed themselves to risk by working closely with Australian aid officials or agencies working on behalf of Australia. He stated that their 'future safety and well-being needs to figure prominently in planning for the next phase'.¹⁰

Are there safeguards in place or being planned to ensure that Afghans working closely with Australians are not harmed for doing so? Are you able to provide details?

The Government's responsibility for personnel security extends to locally engaged staff. For security reasons, we cannot disclose the exact measures taken regarding staff security.

The Minister for Immigration and Citizenship, Chris Bowen MP, and the Minister for Defence, Stephen Smith MP, announced on 13 December 2012 that Australia will offer resettlement to Australia to eligible locally engaged Afghan employees at risk of harm due to their employment in support of Australia's mission in Afghanistan.

Understanding local politics

Q15. An August 2012 report published by the Feinstein International Center noted that the Dutch employed experienced political and cultural advisers who conducted detailed analyses of local conflict dynamics in Uruzgan.¹¹

Could you inform the committee about how DFAT specifically goes about gaining an understanding and insight into the local conflict dynamics in Uruzgan?

The PRT consults widely to ensure it has a thorough and up to date understanding of local political and security dynamics. This involves regularly meeting with political, tribal and civil society actors from across the province. The PRT also draws on reporting and analysis undertaken by ISAF. The PRT employs a cultural adviser, who provides expert advice on tribal and cultural dynamics.

10 *Submission 4*, p. [5].

11 Paul Fishstein, *Winning Hearts and Minds in Uruzgan Province*, Briefing Note, Feinstein International Center, August 2012, p. 8.

Are there experienced Australian/DFAT political and cultural advisers on the ground in Afghanistan to provide the required analysis of local conflict dynamics? Could you provide details?

As noted in the previous answer, the PRT employs a cultural adviser, who provides expert advice on tribal and cultural dynamics. DFAT and AusAID officers in the PRT bring to the role their experience in providing political and development advice and assessments to the PRT. DFAT's collective experience in Afghanistan, its repository of background information, and wide ranging networks assists DFAT policy advisers in their analysis.

Q16. The Civil Military Centre noted in its submission that: Monitoring and evaluation should be developed with a common understanding of the roles and responsibilities of participating actors and of the reality of the situation on the ground and in collaboration with local actors. Such local engagement is vital both to test and verify the validity of external assumptions and hypotheses and to enhance the realism and appropriateness of objectives and measures.¹²

How does DFAT go about gaining this necessary insight in order to test and verify its own assumptions about the effectiveness of Australia's development assistance in Afghanistan?

DFAT officers at the Embassy in Kabul, in the PRT and in Kandahar engage with a wide range of interlocutors. These include Afghan ministers, tribal leaders, provincial officials, civil society and local NGOs, local communities, ISAF colleagues, staff at other Embassies in Kabul, and officials from international organisations – including the UN, UNAMA and the World Bank. DFAT also obtains information on a range of policy matters through Australia's global diplomatic network.

Mining

Q17. AID/WATCH expressed serious concern that the use of Australian aid money to promote mining in Afghanistan would 'support Australian and other multinational interests over the needs of the Afghan people.' (submission 23, p. [4]).

Has anyone raised concerns with DFAT about Australian aid going toward helping the mining sector?

There have been no registered concerns of this nature.

Are there measures that Australia should take to ensure that development assistance directed toward helping the mining sector is used in such a way that it will benefit and not in any way cause detriment to local communities or the economy?

AusAID manages and oversees Australia's mining development assistance. Australia's current assistance to support mining sector reform in Afghanistan is focused on improving governance and the effectiveness of Afghan Government oversight of the mining sector. AusAID is best placed to comment about the technical measures and specifics regarding development support for this sector.

Opium production

Q18. The Australian Council for International Development cited opium production in Afghanistan, which, according to the Council accounts for 9 per cent of the country's GDP and is a real threat to sustainable development and security.¹³

Is this a correct figure for opium production—that it accounts for 9 per cent of Afghanistan's GDP?

[Nine per cent accords with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's \(UNODC\) 2011 Afghanistan Opium Survey.](#) This figure is based on total farm gate value of opium production.

How does this situation influence Australia's policy on development assistance to Afghanistan?

The Australian Government recognises that Afghanistan's narcotics industry poses a major threat to stabilisation efforts in Afghanistan.

Australian counter-narcotics efforts to date have focused on: Afghan National Police (ANP) training and police intelligence coordination; Afghan law-enforcement capacity building; military efforts to build security in Uruzgan province through mentoring and training Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF); and aid for agriculture and rural livelihoods.

Q19. The 2010 Millennium Development Goals Report noted that the target of reducing opium trade is off track.¹⁴

What is the current trend?

[Questions on the 2010 Millennium Development Goals Report are best answered by AusAID.](#)

Questions taken from Hansard for DFAT

Examination of AusAID, p. 18

Q20.

Senator KROGER: How many girls are attending (Malalia Girls School)?

Mr Philip: I would have to take that one on notice. I think it is in the region of 500. I would have to check on that.

Senator KROGER: I know it was budgeted, it can hold 500 students. I am wondering how many actually are attending.

Mr Philip: It really depends. I think there is a combination of full-time attendance and part-time attendance, but I would have to take that on notice.

Senator KROGER: If you could, I would be interested in knowing what the definition of 'part time' and 'full time' is and how many actually attend the school. I do not know whether we have this information—the ages and spread of those students who attend. It may be that if it is part-time you have got more mature girls attending who are illiterate, whether it requires any security around the region to secure that site and ensure the safekeeping of those girls, and particularly whether the school is being used for any purposes other than teaching of students.

13 *Submission 3, p. 2.*

14 *Submission 3, p. 2.*

The school provides classes for 1st to 9th grade students from 8:00am to 12:00pm. 10th grade classes go from 10:00am to 2:00pm. Four hours of schooling a day is typical in Afghanistan. Classes take place six days a week.

According to the Principal of the school, about 530 students are enrolled of whom 350 attend regularly. Students currently range in age from five to 16. The upper age limit will extend to 17 next year - assuming that 10th grade girls continue to 11th grade.

The school does not offer part-time schooling.

Questions from Senator Rhiannon (Greens, NSW)

Afghani workers associated with aid projects

Have you considered what measures need to be taken to ensure Afghanis and their families that have been associated through work or in other ways with Australian military are not victimised, tortured or killed when the Australian military leave Afghanistan?

The Minister for Immigration and Citizenship, Chris Bowen MP, and the Minister for Defence, Stephen Smith MP, announced on 13 December 2012 that Australia will offer resettlement to Australia to eligible locally engaged Afghan employees at risk of harm due to their employment in support of Australia's mission in Afghanistan. This visa policy is aimed at those locally engaged Afghan employees at greatest risk of harm as a consequence of the support they have provided to Australia's mission in Afghanistan.

What arrangements have been made for Afghani interpreters and other Afghanis who have worked with your department in Afghanistan to secure their safety when Australian troops are withdrawn?

Interpreters and others who have worked with DFAT may fall into this category of at-risk locally engaged staff.

What arrangements have been made for the families of these workers?

If certified as eligible by the relevant Australian agency as meeting the requirements of this resettlement scheme, at-risk Afghan employees and their direct family members will be able apply for a visa under Australia's Humanitarian Program.

ODA-eligible allocations by DFAT

What aid allocations and what projects is DFAT responsible for, separate from those provided by AusAID? Please provide a dollar figure and break-down from 2005.

DFAT is responsible for the management and implementation of ODA funds under the Direct Aid Program (DAP). See Attachment A for a list of DAP projects.

In declaring this budget allocation ODA-eligible, does any other department audit or check whether DFAT's ODA-eligible spending meets OECD criteria? If so, what is the process?

AusAID has provided the OECD DAC criteria for ODA eligibility to DFAT to assist in determining the ODA eligibility of projects funded under the DAP. Each year DFAT submits a list of funded projects to AusAID who check the ODA eligibility of those projects in line with the OECD DAC criteria.

DFAT Direct Aid Program

Please provide a list of grants given to date under DFAT's Direct Aid Program, including the project partners associated with these grants.

[See table at Attachment A.](#)

OECD reporting

1. Does the Australian government have to report on its ODA eligible budget to the OECD?
2. What level of detail has to be supplied in this reporting?
3. Do details of how ODA eligibility is determined have to be supplied to the OECD?
4. Does the OECD undertake any checks on the data that is supplied as being ODA eligible funding?
5. Have the OECD been notified on the corrected ODA funding levels as a result of the new submission from Defence Department?
6. If so when were they notified? If not when will they be notified (if this is required)?
7. Have ODA eligible determinations been reassessed for other departments following the mistake identified in the Defence Department's determinations?
8. If so which departments have been reassessed and have any mistakes been detected and if so what are the new figures?
9. If no reassessments have been made will they be?
10. If no reassessments have been made why has that work not been undertaken?

[These questions should be directed to AusAID.](#)

Advisors after troop withdrawal

1. Do you envisage that the advisers that remain in Afghanistan after the defence forces are withdrawn will assist with the Australian aid program in that country?
2. If so what programs will these advisers assist with?
3. In what areas will the advisers be based?
4. From when the government withdraws our defence forces and only Australian advisers remain in Afghanistan where will the Australian advisers to the Afghan police and army be based?
5. How many advisers will be from the Defence Forces?
6. How many advisers will be from the AFP?
7. How many military advisers be based in Uruzgan province?

[No decision has been about the exact number of Australian government personnel in Afghanistan after 2013.](#)

Mining

Aid/Watch in their submission expressed concern about the use of aid money to promote mining in Afghanistan. Please detail whether you have had any discussions or correspondence with any Australian mining companies about the use of Australian aid money to promote mining in Afghanistan?

[DFAT has not had discussions with mining companies about the use of Australian aid money to promote mining in Afghanistan.](#)

Please be specific about which companies and the nature of advice sought

There was no advice sought.

Attachment A

DAP project description	Location	Project partner (applicant agency)	DAP grant
2012-13			
University Entrance Course for Girls (Kankoor Preparation Course)	Balkh Province	Kar and Danish Organisation for Afghanistan	AUD 15,242.63
Vocational Tailoring Training for Women	Ghazni Province	Solidarity and Assistance Organization for Afghanistan	AUD 23,215.98
Motorbike and Generator Repairing Training for disabled and vulnerable people	Uruzgan Province	Accessibility Organisation for Afghan Disabled	AUS 14,509.99
2011-12			
Bag making training centre for widows and vulnerable women	Kabul Province	Peace Voice Organization	AUD 14,818.45
Beekeeping training for widows and disadvantaged women	Uruzgan Province	Hambastagi Foundation	AUD 19,432.80
Establishment of a permaculture model for sustainable food production and lifestyle practices	Kabul Province	Mahboba's Promise	AUD 20,728.17
Construction of a 15-unit toilet facility to improve community sanitation and hygiene levels	Daikundi Province	New Start Welfare Development Organisation	AUD 14,005.95
Skills development training for females involved in existing small businesses or who have specialised skills ready for commercialisation	Ghazni Province	Solidarity and Assistance Organization for Afghanistan	AUD 17,834.26
Tourism industry training for Afghan women	Kabul Province	Empowering Women of Afghanistan Organization	AUD 3,160.66
University Entrance Course for Girls (Kankoor Preparation Course)	Kabul Province	Kar and Danish Organisation for Afghanistan	AUD \$7,703.30
2010-11			

Exhibition by Australian Artists: <i>Catharsis, Tragedy and Restoration in Afghanistan</i>	Kabul Province	Centre of Contemporary Art Afghanistan	AUD 5,572.42
Carpentry vocational training	Kabul Province	Afghan Australian Development Organisation	AUD 6,741.26
Carpet weaving project and literacy classes for women	Bamyan Province	Shuhada	AUD 9,371.20
Establishing a ceramics production unit	Kabul Province	Turquoise Mountain	AUD 13,832.10
Institute-based community resource centre for women to provide training on how to research, internet services and a library equipped with 500 books at different levels.	Kabul Province	Human Rights and Eradication of Violence Organization	AUD 7,070.30
Providing solar energy systems to households in Shing village	Daikundi Province	New Start Welfare Development Organisation	AUD 9,402.10
Science teacher training	Heart Province	Afghan Australian Development Organisation	AUD 6,218.88
Tailoring Training for Women	Ghazni Province	Solidarity and Assistance Organization for Afghanistan	AUD 8,927.17
Vocational tailoring training for women with disabilities	Herat Province	Afghan Landmine Survivors Organization	AUD 14,941.31
2009-10			
Electric tools for carpentry workshop	Kabul Province	Afghan Australian Development Organisation	AUD 4,804.97
Life skills training for rural Afghan women in Qarabagh	Kabul Province	Afghan Australian Development Organisation	AUD 6,823.62
Purchase of training equipment/materials for science teacher training	Kabul Province	Afghan Australian Development Organisation	AUD 13,192.33
Water and sanitation – to provide drinking water, sanitation and toilets to three schools in Qarabagh district	Kabul Province	Afghan Australian Development Organisation	AUD 8,074.62
Building model latrines with community participation to promote clean villages	Jabalsaraj District, Parwan Province	Women Health and Development Organization	AUD 21,387.26
Purchase and distribution of emergency medical supplies for	Gizab District,	Gizab Basic Health Clinic	AUD 10,000.02

the Gizab Basic Health Clinic	Uruzgan Province		
Literacy classes for women and poor children	Panjab District, Bamyan Province	Afghan Women Boost Organization	AUD 16,702.01
Handicraft training for widows, including to help them become proficient in marketing and selling of their products	Kabul Province	Mahboba's Promise	AUD 5,539.10
Vocational training for women with disabilities	Kabul Province	Afghan Landmine Survivors Organization	AUD 9,882.44
2008-09			
Materials and tools to establish a carpentry workshop for training apprentice carpenters	Kabul Province	Afghan Australian Development Organisation	AUD 7,596.00
Teacher training program – funding trainees' materials, course participation costs, graduation certificates and teacher materials	Kabul Province	Afghan Australian Development Organisation	AUD 5,439.00
Urgently needed medical supplies	Kabul Province	Indira Ghandi Children's Hospital	AUD 16,582.00
School materials	Shash Darak, Kabul Province	Muslim Ladies College of Australia-Afghanistan (Massod Foundation)	AUD 18,866.00
2007-08			
Office equipment for Afghan Australian Development Organisation's office in Kabul	Kabul Province	Afghan Australian Development Organisation	AUD 5,054.00
Almond-based cosmetics for export to US	Chowk-i Madad, Kandahar Province	Arghand Cooperative	AUD 8,500.00
Prevention of blindness	Kart-e-char, Kabul Province	Serve Afghanistan	AUD 16,500.00
Widows' sewing training - funding for additional sewing machines and an interlocking machine for Kabul-based self-sufficiency program	Kabul Province	Mahboba's Promise	AUD 5,000.00