Asia Bilateral/Gender

Reducing violence against women

Question 1

Senator Payne asked on notice:

On 11 August 2009 the government launched a new framework for reducing violence against women in Melanesia and East Timor, Stop Violence: Responding to violence against women in Melanesia and East Timor. What funding will be attached to or associated with the new framework and where can information on this funding be found?

If no funding is attached to the framework, is this intended for the future, and if so, when?

Answer

The purpose of the framework for action set out in the "Stop Violence" report is to guide Australia's support to end violence against women in Melanesia and East Timor. The framework is based on the findings of a report by AusAID's Office of Development Effectiveness, "Violence against Women in Melanesia and East Timor: Building on Global and Regional Promising Approaches".

The report sets out a range of activities that Australia is supporting against each of the strategies included in the framework. Funding for these activities is sourced through country, regional and global program allocations as detailed in the Annual Budget Statement for Australia's International Development Assistance Program.

Question 2

Senator Payne asked on notice:

What is the total amount of Australian aid funding for programs to reduce violence against women, globally and in Melanesia and East Timor, for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10?

Answer

Most Australian aid funding for initiatives addressing violence against women are integrated into larger law and justice activities and health activities, and are measured as part of these activities.

In line with the Australian Government's commitment to intensify its efforts to address violence against women as part of the international development assistance program, AusAID is working to produce and present more comprehensive data in this

area. For example, the recently signed Partnership Agreements with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) both include a framework of measures to monitor and evaluate our joint work, including in relation to addressing gender based violence.

Based on work by AusAID's Office of Development Effectiveness, Melanesia and East Timor were identified as a first priority for increasing Australia's international efforts to address violence against women. Dedicated spending on activities that address violence against women in these countries is presented in the table below.

	2007-08	**2008-09**	**2009-10 (estimate)**
Papua New Guinea	$2,500,000	$2,800,000	$7, 445,999
Vanuatu	$2,428,374	$2,965,063	$2,372,610
Solomon Islands	$442,492	$722,527	$2,001,115
Fiji	$806,775	$1,174,737	$1,036,379
East Timor	Nil	$200,000	$757,000
Total	$6,177,641	$7,862,327	$13,613,103

Question 3

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Is information about Australia's aid funding for programs to reduce violence against women available in the Budget Papers, and if so, where?

Answer

The issue of violence against women and its impact on women, communities and development is identified in the 2009-10 Budget Statement, "Budget: Australia's International Development Assistance Program–A Good International Citizen" on pages 12, 36-37, 43, and 65.

The Budget Statement also makes reference to the related issues of violence against children, violence in conflict situations, and trafficking.

Burma

Question 4

Senator Payne asked on notice:

A. What is AusAID's policy on the question of cross-border funding, generally, and specifically in relation to the Thai-Burma border?

B. How long has Australia had this policy?

Answer

A. The Australian Government does not support cross-border assistance on the Thai-Burma border which is not authorised by either the Royal Government of Thailand or the Burmese Regime. Australia provides ongoing humanitarian assistance to address the dire needs inside Burma and to improve conditions for the Burmese people in refugee camps on the Thailand side of the border.

B. This has been the position of successive Australian Governments.

Question 5

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Can AusAID provide information about which countries do and do not provide cross border aid funding, generally, and specifically in relation to the Thai-Burma border?

Answer

Currently both the United Kingdom and the United States of America provide funding for cross-border aid activities in the Thai-Burma border area. A number of other countries provide assistance to Burmese refugees along the border through organisations such as the Thai Burma Border Consortium (TBBC). These include Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, the European Union, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The European Union and Australia currently do not provide funding for cross-border activities.

Indonesia/East Timor

Debt-2-Health Swap

Question 6

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Can you provide an update on progress towards finalising the Debt to Health swap with Indonesia? Has there been any progress since the Budget Estimates hearings?

Answer

It is expected that Australia, Indonesia and the Global Fund will agree the terms of the Debt to Health Swap by early 2010. Once these terms have been agreed, the next steps for Australia will be to sign a tripartite agreement with Indonesia and the Global Fund and to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Indonesia. DFAT, AusAID and the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) will be involved in the MOU negotiations. Pursuant to the MOU with the Government of Indonesia, EFIC (which legally holds the loans to be swapped) will reach a debt rescheduling agreement to recognise the debt forgiveness arrangement and the conditions that must be met for such forgiveness.

The measure will be implemented by DFAT through EFIC, in conjunction with AusAID.

Question 7

Senator Payne asked on notice:

At the last Estimates hearings, AusAID undertook to provide on notice information about the volume of Indonesia's contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, but we do not seem to have received that response. Are you able to confirm those details now?

Answer

In implementing the Debt to Health Swap with Indonesia, Australia will cancel up to $75 million in debt owed by Indonesia in parallel with Indonesia investing $37.5 million in the Global Fund for approved tuberculosis programs.

Indonesia did not provide funding to the Global Fund prior to the start of a Debt to Health Swap with Germany.

The Debt to Health Swap with Germany resulted in Indonesia pledging US$37.5 million to the Global Fund during the period 2008-12. This is recognised as

a 'restricted contribution'. The total amount paid from this amount to date is US$15.3 million.

Governance Service Delivery

Child and maternal health

Question 8

Senator Payne asked on notice:

In answer to a Question on Notice from the Budget Estimates, AusAID estimated that $72 million was spent on child and maternal health initiatives in 2008-09, and $80 million would be spent in 2009-10. What is $80 million as a percentage of Australia's total ODA for 2009-10?

Answer

The estimated expenditure of $80 million (2 per cent of total official development assistance) for 2009-10 for specific child and maternal health programs, is only a portion of the health spend which will impact on maternal and child health. A key focus of Australia's entire health aid program (estimated funding is $595 million in 2009-10) is supporting developing countries to get the fundamental elements of a sustainable health system in place. These include human resources and mechanisms for financing health services.

Question 9

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Does this small proportion of funding for child and maternal health in the aid program reflect the relative importance of child and maternal health as a development priority for AusAID?

If not, why is the quantity of funding so small?

If so, is this not inconsistent with the priority placed on child and maternal health under the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in light of the lack of progress towards achieving the MDG objectives for child and maternal health?

Answer

Maternal and child health is a key priority for the Government and should be seen in the broader context of overall health sector funding, not just in specific child and maternal health programs. The estimated expenditure of $80 million for specific child and maternal health programs is a significant increase on previous years and is likely

to increase further as funding to strengthen health systems more broadly increases. Funding for health programs is estimated to be $595 million in 2009-10, representing around 16 per cent of the total aid program and an increase of 35 per cent over 2008-09).

Family planning

Question 10

Senator Hanson-Young asked on notice:

Can the Department and/or AusAID confirm that, under the new "Family Planning and the Aid Program: Guiding Principles", announced 10 March 2009, that the additional funding of up to $15 million over 4 years through UN agencies and NGOs, for family planning and reproductive health activities to help reduce maternal deaths, will be specifically designated as such, and made available for this purpose, and not lost through existing funding mechanisms.

Answer

The $15 million over four years will be used to assist family planning activities.

Question 11

Senator Hanson-Young asked on notice:

Given Australia is a signatory to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994, and the Millennium Development Goals. Is AusAID policy on funding abortion/post abortion activities consistent with these goals and the provisions made clear in the new 'Family Planning Guidelines', that it will support Australian and International NGOs to continue to be able to choose what services they deliver in line with their philosophies and policies including those that involve the termination of a pregnancy up to 20 weeks, in countries where it is legal?

Answer

As outlined in the Minister's press release of 10 March 2009, the Minister made clear that Australian and international NGOs funded by the aid program will continue to be able to choose what services they deliver in line with their own philosophies and policies. The Family Planning and the Aid Program: Guiding Principles are consistent with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo 1994, and the Millennium Development Goals.

Question 12

Senator Boswell asked on notice:

Could AusAID please supply citations for any Australian law that prohibits sex selection abortions?

Answer

The Department of Health and Ageing has advised that laws relating to the performance of abortions are the remit of states and territories. Further details can be ascertained from the various State and Territory Attorney-General's Departments.

Question 13

Senator Boswell asked on notice:

Could AusAID please supply a list of countries that have an explicit prohibition on sex selection abortions?

Answer

In most ODA-eligible countries, abortion is only permitted under particular circumstances (eg to save the life of the mother). These circumstances differ from country to country. In China, India, Vietnam, Nepal and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sex selective abortion is expressly prohibited.

Question 14

Senator Boswell asked on notice:

Could AusAID provide information on how effective the law on prohibiting sex selection abortion is in Vietnam?

Answer

Sex selective abortion is expressly forbidden by law in Vietnam. AusAID is aware of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) report Recent Change in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Vietnam, a Review of Evidence (2009) which raises concerns about the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in Vietnam and recommends further work on the improvement of the overall SRB evidence and knowledge base.

Question 15

Senator Boswell asked (page 91):

Please provide details of all family planning components that AusAID money has funded (including breakdown by the name of country, name of the organisation that money is going to and what services that organisation provides).

Answer

Country	Organisation to which funding is provided	Family planning activities provided by that organisation in 2009-10
Philippines	UNFPA	Information, education and communication activities, capacity building and training, delivery of contraceptives
	Guttmacher Institute	Information, education and communication activities
	UNFPA	Information, education and communication activities
Indonesia	Coffey International Ltd	Information, education and communication activities and capacity building and training
Cambodia	World Bank	Counselling, information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building and training
	UNFPA	Delivery of contraceptives, information, education and communication activities, capacity building and training
	Australia Volunteers International	Capacity building and training
	WHO	Capacity building and training
Vietnam	Adventist Development & Relief Agency	Information, education and communication activities
Bangladesh	UNICEF and Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	Information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives
	UNICEF	Information, education and communication activities, capacity building and training, delivery of contraceptives
Regional Pacific	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	Counselling, information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building/training
	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Counselling, information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building/training
Fiji	Government of Fiji	Counselling and capacity building/training

Country	Organisation to which funding is provided	Family planning activities provided by that organisation in 2009-10
	Marie Stopes International Pacific	Counselling, information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives and capacity building/training
Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands Ministry of Health	Counselling, information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building/training
	Sexual Health and Family Planning Australia	Information, education and communication activities
Samoa	Samoa Ministry of Health	Counselling, Information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building/training
Vanuatu	Vanuatu Ministry of Health	Counselling, information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building/training
	Wan Smol Bag Theatre Company	Information, education and communication activities
Kiribati	Kiribati Ministry of Health	Counselling, information, education and communication activities, capacity building/training
Afghanistan	World Bank	Counselling, delivery of contraceptives, information, education and communication activities
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Delivery of condoms, capacity building / training
	Australian Red Cross	Delivery of condoms, capacity building / training
PNG	Sexual Health Family Planning Australia	Capacity building/training
	Save the Children Australia	Counselling, Information, education and communication activities, capacity building/training
	Burnet Institute	Information, education and communication activities, capacity building/training, delivery of contraceptives
	Marie Stopes International Australia	Delivery of contraceptives
	National Department of Health, Provincial Health Offices	Counselling, information, education and communication activities, capacity building/training
East Timor	World Bank	Counselling, Information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building and training
	Marie Stopes International	Counselling, Information, education and communication activities, delivery

Country	Organisation to which funding is provided	Family planning activities provided by that organisation in 2009-10
	Australia	of contraceptives, capacity building and training
	Child Fund	Counselling, information, education and communication activities, capacity building and training
	Sexual health and Family Planning Australia	Counselling, information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building and training
Asia-Pacific and Africa	SPRINT	Counselling, Information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building and training
150 countries	UNFPA	Counselling, Information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building and training
150 countries	IPPF	Counselling, Information, education and communication activities, delivery of contraceptives, capacity building and training

Responsiveness and accountability funding

Question 16

Senator Payne asked on notice:

At the last estimates hearing, AusAID was unable to provide much specificity about the Responsiveness and Accountability funding initiative–for example which countries would benefit from which programs under the initiative, and how the funding would be distributed? Can you provide any more specific information about this initiative now?

Answer

The first two years ($4.6 million in 2009-10 and $5.9 million in 2010-11) of the four year Improving Responsiveness and Accountability in Government (IRAG) Budget Measure will focus on strengthening regional approaches to key governance programs in the Pacific. This will include continuing the work of the Pacific Leadership Program, support to United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for its Gender Equality in Political Governance program, and foundational work for strengthening statistical capacity in the Pacific. The advantage of regional programs is that they aim to deliver benefits to a broad number of countries by sharing common approaches to program implementation and establishing better connections between organisations across the Pacific. Leadership and statistics are identified as key regional priorities for development under the Pacific Plan.

Under the Pacific Leadership Program partnerships have been negotiated with the Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO); the Pacific Youth Council; the Pacific Conference of Churches; the Commonwealth Local Government Forum, and several national organisations in the Solomon Islands, Samoa and soon, Vanuatu. Tonga will follow in the next few months.

The Government recently announced a commitment of $10 million over four years to the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) to strengthen the capacity of statistical services in the Pacific. This recognises SPC's central role in building the capacity of national statistical offices across the region, particularly in undertaking regular censuses, and core health and household surveys. The majority of this funding will come from the IRAG Budget Measure.

In the second two years of the Budget Measure ($59.9 million in 2011-12 and $68.1 million in 2012-13) it is anticipated that a mix of country-specific programs and global/regional approaches will be supported. Support provided through country programs will be for existing and new approaches that align with one or more of the four components of the budget measure–the four components being 1) developing leadership practices; 2) improving the effectiveness of public sector agencies; 3) strengthening engagement between citizens and government; and 4) supporting anti-corruption efforts. The specific countries of focus and distribution of funding is

currently under consideration, and is part of the current planning for the increase in expenditure in 2011-12.

Sustainable development

Climate change funding

Question 17

Senator Payne asked on notice asked:

What is the Government's position on whether their current and planned adaptation projects fall within OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) guidelines?

Answer

The Australian Government's contributions to assist developing countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change are reported as official development assistance (ODA) in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) statistical reporting guidelines. The Government's planned contributions to assist developing countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change will likewise be reported in accordance with OECD statistical reporting guidelines. The ODA status of funding for adaptation under a comprehensive international climate change agreement may be further considered by the Development Assistance Committee once such an agreement is reached.

Question 18

Senator Payne asked on notice asked:

What mitigation projects in developing countries, if any, has the Australian government either funded or intends to fund?

What is the full cost of these mitigation projects?

Answer

Australia is providing or has announced funding for the following activities in developing countries that contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions:

- International Forest Carbon Initiative ($200 million; 2007-08 to 2011-12)
- Clean Technology Fund ($100 million; 2008-09 to 2010-11)
- Clean and affordable energy in the Pacific Region ($25 million; 2009-10 to 2012-13)
- Samoa Power Sector Expansion ($19 million; 2007-08 to 2015-16)
- Laos Rural Electrification Project ($15 million; 2007-08 to 2010-11)

- Cambodia Rural Energy Services Project ($12.3 million; 2007-08 to 2010-11)
- Asian Development Bank's Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility ($7 million; 2007-08 to 2008-09)
- Vanuatu Power Sector Program ($4.6 million; 2007-08 to 2011-12)
- Enterprise Challenge Fund – renewable energy component ($3.79 million; 2007-08 to 2012-13)
- Vietnam Renewable Energy Project ($3.5 million; 2009-10 to 2010-11)
- Energy Sector Management Assistance Program ($3 million; 2007-08 to 2009-10)
- Clinton Climate Initiative – Cities Project ($2 million provided in 2007-08)
- Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership ($1.5 million; 2007-08 to 2009-10)
- Solomon Islands Sustainable Energy Financing Project ($1.1 million in 2007-08)
- World Bank East Asia Infrastructure for Growth Single Donor Trust Fund - Energy component ($2.49 million; 2007-08 to 2009-10)
- World Bank South Asia Region Single Donor Trust Fund - Energy component ($1.835 million; 2007-08 to 2008-09)
- AusAID Development Research Program: Renewable Energy in Indonesia ($0.31 million; 2007-08 to 2010-11)

Question 19

Senator Payne asked on notice:

What is the Government's position on whether their current and planned mitigation projects in developing countries fall within OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) guidelines?

Answer

The Australian Government's contributions to assist developing countries mitigate greenhouse gas emissions are reported as official development assistance (ODA) in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) statistical reporting guidelines. The Government's planned contributions to assist developing countries mitigate greenhouse gas emissions will likewise be reported in accordance with OECD statistical reporting guidelines. In some cases, the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has determined, or may in the future determine, that only a percentage of assistance provided to funds supporting mitigation in developing countries is ODA-eligible. The ODA status of funding for climate change mitigation under a comprehensive international climate change agreement may be further considered by the DAC once such an agreement is reached.

Enterprise Challenge Fund

Question 20

Senator Payne asked on notice:

On what date was information about the ECF recipients added to the ECF website?

Answer

Information on grants from bidding rounds 1 and 2 was posted on the Enterprise Challenge Fund (ECF) web site immediately following the public announcement of successful grantees: October 2008 for bidding round 1 and April 2009 for bidding round 2.

Question 21

Senator Payne asked on notice asked:

Apart from WING in Cambodia which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ANZ Bank, what other ECF recipients are wholly or partly owned by Australian companies or Australian citizens?

Answer

ECF recipients wholly or partly owned by Australian companies or Australian citizens - Bidding Rounds 1 & 2

Company	Australian Company	Local Company Wholly or Partly owned by Australian Citizen(s)
ANZ Wing (Cambodia)	Yes	No
Carnival (Vanuatu)	Yes	No
C Corp (Solomon Islands)	Yes	No
Fresh Change (Vanuatu)	No	Co-owned by Australian citizens and residents of Vanuatu.
Marine Consultancy Services (Vanuatu)	No	Owned by Australian citizen and resident of Vanuatu.

Development partnerships

Multilateral strategy

Question 22

Senator Payne asked on notice:

AusAID's Annual Program Performance Report for the Multilateral Programs 2007-08, published in November 2008, lists a number of activities that need to be achieved over a 12 month period if AusAID is to be able to reposition its multilateral program in line with the government's objectives. One of these activities is "prepare a multilateral strategy". Is it correct that almost 12 months after this annual report was published, the multilateral strategy has not been finalised?

Answer

The multilateral strategy is well advanced. A consultation draft has been released to key stakeholders.

Question 23

Senator Payne asked on notice:

A. Is it correct that the draft strategy will be released in draft form in October (this month) for consultation with the NGO sector? Has this occurred, and if not, when can we expect it?

B. If it has been released, can AusAID provide a copy of the draft?

C. When does AusAID expect the final version to be ready for release?

Answer

A. A draft multilateral engagement strategy was released for comment to key stakeholders, including within the NGO sector, on 30 October 2009.

B. The draft strategy has been shared with key stakeholders in the multilateral context and is not yet available for general public.

C. It is expected that the final strategy will be ready for release in early 2010.

Question 24

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Given that funding to multilateral agencies accounts for one-third of Australia's aid program and we do not currently have a multilateral strategy, what document or policy is currently guiding the distribution of Australian aid funding to multilateral agencies?

Answer

The Policy Statement on Australia's International Development Assistance in the 2009-10 budget provides the overarching framework for scaling up the Australian aid program, including our increased engagement with multilateral organisations. Decisions about funding to multilateral organisations are made taking into account their effectiveness and importance to meeting our aid objectives. Decisions about funding for specific projects or activities at a country or regional level are guided by country strategies and relevant sectoral strategies.

World Bank

Question 25

Senator Johnston asked:

Please provide the website references for the Independent Evaluation Group established by the World Bank.

Answer

The web site reference for the Independent Evaluation Group is:
http://www.worldbank.org/ieg/

Middle East and West Asia

Afghanistan/Pakistan

Question 26

Senator Payne asked on notice:

In answer to a question on notice at Budget estimates about the breakdown of funding between Afghanistan and Pakistan, funding to Afghanistan drops, from $88.7 million in 2009-10, to $72.1 million in 2010-11 and $85.3 million in 2011-12. What is the reason for this decreased funding, and why does it not recover until 2012-13?

Answer

The reduction in estimated ODA flows to Afghanistan is due to variations in estimated ODA expenditure by other government departments, including estimated ODA eligible reconstruction expenditure by the Australian Defence Force. AusAID funding increases in 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Question 27

Senator Payne asked on notice:

From its Statistical Database, could AusAID provide a detailed list of how much funding (official development assistance (ODA) and ODA eligible) has been allocated by AusAID and other government departments (OGDs) to which agency/organisation in Afghanistan and Pakistan since 2001-02 to date?

Answer

For 2001-02 to 2004-05, AusAID's on-line data bases cannot ascribe ODA and ODA eligible funding flows to a particular receiving agency/organisation.

From 2005-06 to 2008-09, it is possible to provide details of the external agencies/organisations to which AusAID ODA funding has flowed. However, this information on individual recipient organisations has not been collected for ODA eligible funding provided by other Australian Government departments and agencies.

AusAID ODA and ODA-eligible funding to external agencies/organisations in Afghanistan and Pakistan from 2005-06 is detailed below. (This data is drawn from the AusAID Statistical Database).

This funding relates to agencies/organisations delivering assistance within Afghanistan and Pakistan. Payments to Australian universities for Australian Development Scholarships, for instance, have not been included.

Afghanistan
2005-06—2008-09

Organisation Name	**Total amount disbursed (AUD)**
Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission	1,500,000
Afghan Interim Authority	16,761
Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan	915,049
Asian Development Bank	975,729
Australia Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific	10,500
Austcare	150,000
Australian Red Cross Society (Afghanistan Red Crescent Society)	1,750,912
Australians Care for Refugees	175,000
Birthing Kit Foundation (Australia)	2,126
CARE Australia	2,655,904
Caritas Australia	50,000
Christian Blind Mission International (Australia)	1,000,000
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	986,145
IDP Education Pty Ltd	341,639
International Committee of the Red Cross	14,700,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	25,000
International Organisation for Migration	982,871
ISAF Post Operations Fund (NATO Rapid Response Fund)	500,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	300,000
Overseas Development Institute	60,000
Oxfam Australia T/A Community Aid Abroad	50,000
Save the Children UK	282,852
Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprise	48,090
Tear Australia Inc	363,075
The Asia Foundation	4,182,778
United Nations Mine Action Service / United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan	12,500,000
United Nations Development Program	26,041,536
United Nations Children's Fund	3,149,026
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	14,100,000
United Nations Office for Project Services	326,966
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	850,000
World Bank	69,000,000
World Food Programme	24,250,000
World Vision Australia	1,385,668

Pakistan
2005-06—2008-09

Organisation Name	**Total amount disbursed (AUD)**
Asian Development Bank	19,934,953
Austcare	200,000
Austraining International Pty Ltd	16,194
Australian Business Volunteers	12,351
Australian Committee for UNICEF Ltd / UNICEF	7,450,000
Australian Red Cross Society	698,167
Australian Volunteers International	27,588
Australians Care for Refugees	103,917
CARE Australia	705,417
CARITAS Australia	620,833
Department for International Development, United Kingdom	5,500,500
International Committee of the Red Cross	7,600,000
International Federation of the Red Cross	1,000,000
International Organisations for Migration	2,500,000
Oxfam Australia	1,301,030
PLAN International	200,000
Red R Australia	676,400
Save the Children Australia	700,000
Strengthening Participatory Organization	1,300,000
Tear Australia	200,000
The Asia Foundation	139,781
The Fred Hollows Foundation	5,263,030
United Nations Development Programme	3,949,325
United Nations Children's Fund	17,504,113
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2,500,000
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	300,000
World Bank	1,884,817
World Food Programme	17,757,763
World Health Organisation (WHO)	1,500,000
World Vision Australia	1,120,833

Question 28

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Please provide a detailed list (ODA and ODA eligible) of proposed and projects currently underway in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Answer

Afghanistan
A list of current projects in Afghanistan:

Agriculture and Rural Development
National Solidarity Program (World Bank Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF))
Microfinance Investment Support Facility (ARTF)
National Rural Access Program (ARTF)
Enhancing Rural Livelihoods (Aga Khan Foundation)
Wheat and Maize Production (Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR))
Livelihoods and Capacity Building - Scoping study (ACIAR)
Governance
Unpreferenced recurrent cost financing - Afghan public service operational/salary costs (ARTF)
Strengthening the capacity of key Afghan Ministries to deliver services to the Afghan people (Development Assistance Facility for Afghanistan (DAFA)
Afghanistan Elections (United Nations Development Programme and The Asia Foundation)
Supporting the promotion, protection, and monitoring of human rights in Afghanistan (Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission)
Delivery of Basic Services (e.g. Health and Education) in Afghanistan
Australian Development Scholarships - Capacity building scholarships to Australia (GRM International Pty Ltd, Australian Universities)
Malaysia: Australia Education Project for Afghanistan Phase 1 and 2 - Master teacher training (DAFA)
Education Quality Improvement Project (ARTF)
Technical Vocation Education and Training - Scoping study (DAFA)
Supporting Australian Defence Force Activities - Health and education in Oruzgan Province (Australian Defence Force)
Community Based Primary Education (Care Australia)
Basic Package of Health Services (ARTF)
Emergency Medical Care (International Committee of the Red Cross and Afghanistan Red Crescent Society)
Support to International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Afghan Red Crescent Society (Australian Red Cross)
Oruzgan School Health Program (Save the Children UK and Afghan Health and Development Services)

Vulnerable Populations
Food aid (World Food Programme)
Mine Action (UN Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan (MACCA) and Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining)
Support for conflict-affected populations (International Committee of the Red Cross)
Support for coordination of humanitarian efforts (Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Shelter support for vulnerable returning Afghan refugees (UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR))
Livestock feed for vulnerable populations (Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO))

Pakistan

A list of current projects in Pakistan:

Health
Support to Maternal & Newborn Health Program - reducing maternal and infant mortality (Implementing Partner: United Kingdom's Department for International Development)
Pakistan-Australia District Eye Care Project - reducing avoidable blindness (Fred Hollows Foundation)
Pakistan Sub-Specialty Eye Care Project - paediatric and diabetes eye care services (Fred Hollows Foundation)
Education
Australian Development Scholarships (ADS) - Masters scholarships for study in Australia (Australian Universities)
Support to Education Sector Development & Reform in the North West Frontier Province (World Bank)
One UN Joint Program in Education in Balochistan (One UN Program)
Governance
Strengthening Participatory Organizations' Governance Program - supports non-government organisations in Pakistan (Strengthening Participatory Organization)
Financial Monitoring Unit Capacity Building Project - assists the Central Bank of Pakistan to combat money laundering and terrorism financing (AUSTRAC)
Rural Development
Agriculture Sector Linkages Program - improving rural livelihoods (Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research)
Border Development
World Food Programme Assistance to Food Insecure Households **- targets the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Balochistan (World Food Programme)**
Multi Cluster Indicator Survey - provides the Balochistan government with data related to child health and the Millennium Development Goals (United Nations Children's Fund)
Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Relief

Post Earthquake Assistance - rebuilding schools and health facilities in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund)
Humanitarian Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons **(United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Australian NGOs)**

Question 29

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Could AusAID please provide details of the efforts of Australian agencies currently involved in developmental activities in Afghanistan and Pakistan?

Answer

AusAID is not in a position to provide details on the efforts of other Australian Government agencies. Questions in this regard should be directed to the relevant agencies.

Afghanistan

Question 30

Senator Johnston asked (page 86):

Is the committee able to see the legal agreement with the World Bank on their performance and disbursement of our funds in Afghanistan?

Answer

Please see attached initial Letter Agreement dated 19 June 2003 together with nine letters of amendment to the initial agreement.

The World Bank
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
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June 19, 2003

Mr. Alan March
Assistant Director General
Humanitarian, Multilateral
and Community Branch
Australian Agency for
International Development
GPO Box 887
Canberra ACT 2601
Australia

Dear Sir:

AFGHANISTAN
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (Ref: TF050576)

With reference to your Government's recent pledge, we are pleased to acknowledge, on behalf of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("IBRD") and the International Development Association (collectively, the "Bank"), the intention of the Government of Australia to make available to the Bank the sum of four million Australian dollars ($A4,000,000) as a grant for the purpose of contributing to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (the "Trust Fund"). The standard terms and conditions governing contributions to the Trust Fund are specified in the Annex to this letter (hereinafter referred to as this or the "Letter Agreement") and constitute an integral part hereof.

Promptly following confirmation of this Letter Agreement by you, the Australian Agency for International Development, on behalf of the Government of Australia, will deposit the Grant Funds, i.e., $A4,000,000, into the IBRT 81715-3 account with the Reserve Bank of Australia, Sydney.

When making such deposit, the Australian Agency for International Development will notify the Reserve Bank of Australia, Sydney to advise the IBRD's Treasury Operations Department as to the amount received, that it is from the Government of Australia for the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (Project No. TF050576), and the date of the deposit. In addition, the Australian Agency for International Development will fax to IBRD's Accounting Department, Trust Funds Division (Fax No. 202.477.7163), a copy of its deposit instruction to the Reserve Bank of Australia.

RCA 248423. WUI 64145 FAX (202) 477-6391

Question 31

Senator Johnston asked (page 87):

What are the risks to our funds provided to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund? Are we paying out of the corpus of the fund or out of the interest generated from the fund, and what sort of hit has the fund taken, were it to be invested in the last 12 months?

Answer

The World Bank Treasury Department in Washington DC manages contributions to its Trust Funds through a conservative investment strategy and according to established principles of sound risk management and efficiency. The majority of ARTF funds are invested in medium-risk portfolios so that the probability of incurring negative returns is no more than approximately 1 per cent over a one-year investment horizon. A small amount of the Trust Fund's cash balance (no more than US$80 million) is invested in longer term portfolios so that the probability of incurring negative returns is no more than approximately 1 per cent over a three year investment horizon.

Investment income from October 2008 to October 2009 has totalled US $17.5 million on a cash balance that has ranged between $567 million and $633 million during the period.

Payments are made from the corpus of the fund.

Question 32

Senator Johnston asked (page 88):

If PricewaterhouseCoopers is auditing the World Bank in Afghanistan, what is the arrangement for looking at PricewaterhouseCoopers activities in Afghanistan (i.e. who is 'auditing the auditor')?

Answer

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) does not audit the World Bank in Afghanistan.

For all trust funds administered by the World Bank a single audit is conducted every year based on an assessment of the Bank's internal and financial management controls. The most recent single audit was conducted by Deloitte USA.

PwC have been engaged by the World Bank to review expenditures provided to support the recurrent and capital costs of the Afghan Government. The World Bank supervises PwC on a day-to-day basis, and reviews its performance annually. The contract is publicly re-tendered every three years, most recently in December 2008.

An independent review of PwC's performance formed part of the August 2008 in-country evaluation conducted by Scanteam Consultancy of Norway.

Mine Action

Question 33

Senator Payne asked on notice:

In answer to a question on notice at Budget Estimates about whether the Mine Action Strategy would be extended beyond 2010, AusAID said:

"The Mine Action Strategy is operational and commitments are being met. The Government is considering the issue of a future strategy for mine action and related funding."

Can AusAID provide an update on the status of the Mine Action Strategy?

Answer

On 18 November 2009, the Minster for Foreign Affairs, the Hon Stephen Smith MP, announced to the Federal Parliament a new Mine Action Strategy for the Australian aid program 2010-14.

Under the strategy, Australia has pledged $100 million to mine action over the next five years to work towards a world free from landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war.

This commitment follows the achievement of Australia's $75 million pledge to mine action from 2005 to 2010, which was achieved well ahead of schedule in August 2009. Australia's Mine Action Strategy 2005-10 is therefore no longer operational.

Question 34

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Will the Government renew or in any way continue the Mine Action Strategy or its related programs and funding beyond 2010?

Answer

Refer to Question 33 above.

Question 35

Senator Payne asked on notice:

What response has been given to those NGOs who have approached the Government to seek a renewal of funding under the Mine Action Strategy?

Answer

Refer to Question 33 above.

The Government's new Mine Action Strategy 2010-14 has taken into account the calls from relevant non-government organisations to increase mine action funding. Under the strategy, Australia has pledged $100 million to mine action over the next five years.

Africa, humanitarian and peace building

Africa

Question 36

Senator Payne asked on notice:

With regards to Africa, which countries will receive funding, how much will each receive, what is the composition and purposes of that funding (including specific programs where relevant)?

Answer

It is expected that 30 African countries will receive funding in 2009-10: Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Cote d'Ivoire; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Swaziland; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; and Zimbabwe.

The composition of funding to these countries will be for programs in: food security and agriculture; water and sanitation; maternal and child health; scholarships and education; technical assistance through the Australia-Africa Partnerships Facility; humanitarian assistance; funding for volunteers; funding for Australian non-government organisations through the AusAID-NGO Cooperation Program and Australian Partnerships with African Communities; and funding for small community grants schemes.

The purpose of the funding is to support Africa's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, build Africa's human resource capacity, and contribute to timely and effective humanitarian assistance.

The exact allocation of funding to countries is either still under consideration by the Government or yet to be announced by the Minister. To date, the following funding has been announced by the Minister for 2009-10:

Country	**Indicative funding 2009-10**	**Purpose of indicative funding including specific programs where known**
Botswana	$ 215,000	Fire management training
Ethiopia	$ 980,570	Addis Ababa Hamlin Fistula Hospital
Kenya	$ 874,000	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime funding and Australian Federal Police deployment for counter-piracy capacity building
Mozambique	$ 5,000,000	Bilateral water and sanitation program

The following funding will be allocated for ongoing programs with Australian non-government organisations in Africa in 2009-10:

Program	**Indicative funding 2009-10**	**Countries to receive funding**
AusAID-NGO Cooperation Program	$ 12,851,000	Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Australian Partnerships with African Communities	$ 8,200,000	Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Responsibility to Protect

Question 37

Senator Payne asked on notice:

At the last Estimates hearing AusAID said that funding for R2P projects and activities was up to $3.8 million, after the initial announcement on 26 September 2008 of a $2 million R2P Fund. On 25 September 2009, the Foreign Minister announced that Australia has awarded $2 million to universities and NGOs through the R2P Fund, part of an overall R2P funding package of $4.5 million. Can you provide a breakdown of this $4.5 million?

Answer

Australia has committed a package of approximately $4.5 million for Responsibility to Protect (R2P), over four financial years, which will advance the R2P concept at the regional, global and civil society levels. The funding comprises:

$2 million for the Australian Government R2P Fund

- The R2P fund is administered by the Asia-Pacific Centre for R2P. The full $2 million has been provided to the Asia-Pacific Centre to disburse to successful applicants.
- The successful projects will support practical approaches to strengthen the Responsibility to Protect principle and establish a body of evidence-based research on R2P.
- There were 14 successful applicants, of which seven are Australian institutions while seven are from overseas, including Canada, Indonesia, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

$1.83 million to the Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect

- The Asia-Pacific Centre for Responsibility to Protect, based at the University of Queensland, is one of four associates of the Global Centre for R2P, and has significant regional partnerships.
- Australia's funding supports the Asia-Pacific Centre's two core work priorities over four years, which aim to (a) advance the R2P in southeast Asia by building understanding and support for the principle, and (b) to identify the primary causes of mass atrocities to improve and promote early warning and prevention measures.
- In addition to AusAID funding, the University of Queensland is also contributing $1.6 million to support the core research work of the Asia-Pacific Centre for R2P.

$300,000 to the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect

- The Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect aims to promote the universal acceptance and effective operational implementation of the R2P norm, and supports Non-Government Organisations (NGOs),

governments, and international institutions to be effective advocates of R2P and to meet their R2P responsibilities.
- Australian funding represents a core contribution to the Global Centre to support its priority work programs during 2009 and 2010.

$413,945 to the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (2009-10)
- The "Responsibility to Protect-Engaging Civil Society" (R2PCS) project aims to build an international NGO coalition for R2P, including civil society actors from developed and developing countries.
- The International Coalition for Responsibility to Protect aims to:
    - promote understanding of the R2P among civil society, governments, policy-makers and the public;
    - strengthen normative consensus on R2P at all levels; and
    - encourage more effective international, regional, sub-regional and national responses to genocide and mass atrocities, including strengthening capacities to prevent and halt atrocities.

Question 38

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Why has funding for R2P projects crept up in small increments since it was announced in September 2008? Can we expect it to continue to climb in this way?

Answer

Australia has been building partnerships with R2P related organisations and institutions, and providing funding for R2P projects, since 2007-08. At the time of the September 2008 announcement of the R2P fund, AusAID was identifying options for an increase in support to advance the R2P principle at the multilateral, regional and civil society levels.

Subsequent to the announcement of the $2 million fund AusAID made a number of agreements which provided support to R2P related research and advocacy (detailed in Question 36). A second R2P announcement was made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in September 2009. The announcement placed the R2P fund in the context of a total package of $4.5 million in R2P funding that AusAID had committed in 2008-09.

While AusAID has no further R2P funding planned, the agency continues to support the advancement of the R2P principle and will continue to assess opportunities for ongoing partnerships around R2P as they arise.

Disaster risk reduction

Question 39

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Following on from the announcement of a new disaster risk reduction policy framework on 15 June 2009, can AusAID provide an update on work in this area since then?

Answer

Australia is currently supporting disaster risk reduction initiatives in over 30 countries.

The policy highlights four priority areas:

1. Integration of disaster risk reduction into the Australian aid program
    - Tools and training on how to integrate disaster risk reduction into development programs have been developed for country programs. Training was delivered to Mekong staff in September 2009 and training for Indonesia and Philippines staff is scheduled for February 2010.
2. Strengthening the capacity of partner countries to reduce disaster risks in line with the Hyogo Framework for action
    - Australia has committed $67 million over five years to build Indonesian and regional capacity to lead and manage disaster responses through the establishment of the Australia Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction. The Facility will draw on key Australian expertise, including hazard mapping and risk analysis capabilities of Geoscience Australia.
3. Support to leadership and advocacy on disaster risk reduction
    - In 2009-10, Australia has provided over $6.5 million to the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the World Bank managed Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery to enhance the effectiveness of the global leadership of these multilateral organisations in disaster risk reduction.
4. Coordinating policies and programs for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
    - A working group has been established between staff with responsibilities for disaster risk reduction and climate change. Through this mechanism joint training and tools to support integration objectives have been developed.

Following the natural disasters which affected the Asia-Pacific region in late September, AusAID has provided post-disaster support to incorporate disaster risk reduction principles.

- In Padang, Indonesia, Australia is directly engaged in the systematic collection and analysis of data on earthquake damage to enhance understanding of earthquake building vulnerability and inform the Government of Indonesia's recovery action plan.
- Australia provided $2 million to the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery to support Post Disaster Needs Assessments in Samoa, Tonga, Indonesia, Philippines, Laos and Cambodia. These assessments provide important guidance to national governments and donors on how best to ensure recovery and reconstruction activities reduce vulnerability to future hazard events.

On 14 October 2009 AusAID hosted a seminar with Australian NGOs and whole-of-government partners to mark the International Day for Disaster Reduction.

Question 40

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Is any funding attached to this framework, and if so, can AusAID indicate where more information on this funding can be found?

If no funding is attached to the framework, is this intended for the future, and if so, when?

Answer

AusAID estimates that in 2009-10, $40 million will be provided to support disaster risk reduction activities. Funding will be drawn from the Australia Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction budget measure and from bilateral development and humanitarian programs.

Question 41

Senator Payne asked on notice:

Which countries are likely to be recipients of any funding or other work to come out of the disaster risk reduction framework?

Answer

The disaster risk reduction policy highlights the importance of addressing the threat of natural disasters as a development and humanitarian concern and of integrating disaster risk reduction across the Australian aid program. Therefore, AusAID anticipates that disaster risk reduction will be a critical part of our engagement across the Asia-Pacific region and in Africa.

Finance

ODA funding in support of refugees

Question 42

Senator Payne asked on notice:

From its Statistical Database, could AusAID provide a detailed list of how much funding (ODA and ODA eligible) to which agency/organisation has been allocated by AusAID and OGDs in support of refugees and offshore asylum seeker arrangements since 2001-02 to date?

Answer

For 2001-02 to 2004-05, AusAID's on-line data bases cannot ascribe each funding flow for refugee support to a particular receiving agency/organisation.

From 2005-06 to 2008-09, it is possible to provide details of the external agencies/ organisations to which AusAID refugee support expenditure has flowed. However, this information on individual recipient organisations has not been collected for aid funded by other Government departments and agencies.

A detailed list of all agencies/organisations which have received AusAID funding to support refugees and offshore asylum seeker arrangements over the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 is set out below. (This data is drawn from the AusAID Statistical Database.)

AusAID funding to Partner agencies/organisations for refugees or offshore asylum seeker arrangements, 2005-06 to 2008-09, by partner name	
Partner name	**Expenses 2005-06 to 2008-09**
AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY	2,000,000
AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEERS INTERNATIONAL	55,909
AUSTRALIANS CARE FOR REFUGEES	837,012
CARE AUSTRALIA	618,250
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS	7,181,818
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION	15,018,976
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES IN AUSTRALIA	3,380,780
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL	1,400,000
REDR AUSTRALIA LTD	2,136,364
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	7,870,246
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	6,637,701
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)	770,000
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	69,034,838
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)	462,316
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & WORKS AGENCY	36,050,000
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	5,250,000
Grand Total	**158,704,210**

Statistical Summary series

Question 43

Senator Payne asked on notice:

In answer to a question about when the Statistical Summary series (the Green Books) for the years 2005-2008 were going to be published, at the February Estimates earlier this year, AusAID said the intention is that the next edition of the Green Book will be published in the second half of this year. As of 21 October, the last volume of the Green Books listed on the AusAID website is for 2004-05. Can you provide an update about when we might expect to see the next Green Books added to the web site or otherwise made available?

Answer

A special edition of AusAID's Statistical Summary: Australia's International Development Cooperation will be published in hard copy early in 2010, and simultaneously published on the AusAID web site. The special edition will provide

annual statistics for Australian development cooperation for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 in a single volume.

Pacific

Pacific Partnerships for Development

Question 44

Senator Payne asked (page 74):

What is the cost of measuring achievement under the Pacific Partnerships for Development? If a figure can not be provided could you please provide an indicative number on the cost of investing in statistics as well as regional institutions supporting PPD work in the region?

Answer

It is not possible to provide a figure for the cost of measuring achievement under the Pacific Partnerships for Development.

Australian support for activities to strengthen statistical services in the Pacific region, through both regional and country-specific programs, will be $4.8 million in 2009-10. In addition, Australian core funding to Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) of $10.2 million for 2009 includes support for its Statistics and Demography Programme.

Question 45

Senator Payne asked (page 74):

What have been the total costs of producing each Pacific Partnership Agreement so far?

Answer

The preparation of Pacific Partnerships for Development has been integrated into the work program of AusAID's Pacific and PNG Division since the Prime Minister's Port Moresby Declaration of March 2008.

A dedicated Taskforce was established in Pacific Branch, AusAID Canberra, in mid-2008 to provide high-level strategic support to country programs to prepare the Partnerships. AusAID allocated two full-time equivalent positions from existing resources to this Taskforce—one EL2 and one EL1—at a cost of $194,744 in 2009-10.

Additional costs incurred in concluding the Partnerships relate to missions undertaken by Canberra or Suva-based AusAID staff to conduct negotiations with partner countries. These additional costs total $239,869 in 2009-10 for the negotiation of Partnership instruments with Samoa, Nauru, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, and PNG.

Papua New Guinea

PNG

Question 46

Senator Payne asked (page 76):

Please confirm that the assessment material to be presented at the next Australia-Papua New Guinea Ministerial Forum will be made public to the extent that this material will be able to be discussed in the estimates process.

Answer

The release of the assessment material will be discussed with, and is subject to, the agreement of the Government of Papua New Guinea.

Question 47

Senator Payne asked (page 77):

What is the resource allocation for implementation schedule 3 on improved health outcomes and when will the new resourcing framework be finalised?

Answer

The Australian aid program's country program allocation to the health sector in PNG in 2009-10 is approximately $45 million. The PNG Government's budget allocation for health in 2009 is PGK560million. The budget for 2010 has not yet been determined.

PNG's National Department of Health is currently developing the next ten year National Health Plan (2011-20). Work to cost the plan will commence in December 2009. The plan is due to be launched in June or July 2010.

Question 48
Senator Payne asked (page 79):

What is the total value of the Partnership with PNG in 2009-10 and 2010-11 financial years?

Answer

In 2009-10, Australia is allocating approximately $232 million to the five existing Partnership priority areas. The 2010 PNG budget is scheduled to be handed down in late November 2009. Australia expects this will include funding for Partnership priority areas in 2010. Future years funding to Partnership priorities is subject to the annual appropriations of both governments.

Question referred to DFAT

AusAID Staffing

Senator Payne asked (page 70)

What progress has been made on appointment of a permanent Director General of AusAID?

Answer:
See the answer to question 38, from Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.