

# 2011–12 Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness

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The document must be attributed as AusAID, *2011–12 Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness, December 2012*, registration number 2012–05.

Edited by Clarity Communications Australia Pty Ltd

# Ministerial foreword

Effective overseas aid is a cornerstone of Australia's engagement with the world. From the Pacific to Africa and the Middle East, Australia is a leader in improving the lives and prospects of millions of people living in poverty or afflicted by conflict or natural disaster.

Recent Australian assistance has helped vaccinate over two million children against diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. It is helping four million more children gain access to basic education in the world's poorest countries. It is helping train midwives where they are desperately needed, in countries such as Pakistan.

In May 2012 I launched *Helping the World's Poor through Effective Aid - Australia's Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework to 2015–16*. This is the roadmap for where and how Australian aid will be spent, the expected results and measures being taken to ensure effective delivery. It includes a commitment to review results and address areas needing improvement. This document brings together the outcomes of that whole-of-program examination.

The Review finds that Australian aid is enhancing regional security and prosperity, reducing poverty rates and delivering cost-effective services for those in need. It identifies initiatives like the Independent Evaluation Committee, the Adviser Remuneration Framework and finalisation of the Australian Multilateral Assessment as measures for increasing aid effectiveness. And it outlines processes to detect and prevent fraud, in line with the Government's zero tolerance approach to misuse of funds.

The Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness finds our aid program is effective, efficiently delivered and in good repair. The content of this Review will also help inform future measures to maximise effectiveness of Australian aid.

I commend this Review to you.

**Bob Carr**

Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Australia

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# Introduction—2011–12 Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness

The Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness (Annual Review) is one of the key reforms flowing from the Government's aid policy, *An Effective Aid Program for Australia: Making a real difference—Delivering real results* (Effective Aid). The Annual Review examines the performance of our aid program against the commitments made in *Helping the World's Poor through Effective Aid: Australia's Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework to 2015–16* (CAPF), released in May 2012. The Annual Review considers the combined efforts of nearly 60 government agencies involved in the delivery of Australia's overseas aid program. A list of the top 17 of these government agencies by value of official development assistance is in Table 1, with further program details at Appendix 2.

This first report covers 2011–12 and is important in identifying whether Australian aid is on track to achieve results identified in the CAPF (Tables 2 and 3).

**Section 1** addresses the overall global effort to reduce poverty. It reports on global progress towards achieving the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality and improving maternal health. Section 1 outlines how Australian aid contributes to this progress.

**Section 2** assesses progress against the results Australia has committed to achieve under the five strategic goals of the aid program:

1. saving lives
2. promoting opportunities for all
3. sustainable economic development
4. effective governance
5. humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response.

Section 2 reports on achievements against the aid program's results framework identified in Table 2. These results, aligned with Australia's strategic goals, are the major achievements to be delivered over the four years from 2012–13 to 2015–16.

Section 2 reports on major successes, as well as where we have fallen short and performance improvement is required for us to strengthen the effectiveness of our aid program. It also provides examples of the work and achievements of the Australian aid program in our partner countries, demonstrating the breadth of Australian aid.

**Section 3** addresses the way the Government delivers aid—its operational and organisational effectiveness. This section outlines how the Australian Government is pursuing greater effectiveness of its aid program through addressing five specific objectives:

1. a clear strategy
2. value for money and consolidation
3. risk management and performance oversight
4. transparency and results
5. involvement of the Australian community.

The CAPF detailed specific results to be achieved against these objectives (Table 3) and Section 3 identifies how the aid program is achieving these results.

**Section 4** reports on the four-year rolling budget strategy, taking into account the performance of Australia's aid program and emerging global issues.

**Table 1: Australian Government contributions to overseas aid in 2011–12**

Top 17 government agencies	Official development assistance (ODA)— approximate \$million*
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	4370.8
Australian Federal Police	200.4
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	88.7
Immigration and Citizenship	61.7
Foreign Affairs and Trade	33.7
Treasury	27.4
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	23.0
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	20.1
Health and Ageing	16.9
Defence	11.2
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	9.1
Attorney-General's	7.1
Australian Customs and Border Protection Service	5.1
Infrastructure and Transport	4.5
Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy	1.5
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	1.1
Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	1.0

\* Final expenditure outcomes will be published with the 2013–14 Budget

**Table 2: The results framework—Australia’s strategic goals**

Saving lives	Promoting opportunities for all	Sustainable economic development	Effective governance	Humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 10 million children will be vaccinated, reducing child deaths and illness</li> <li>• More than 1 million additional births will be attended by a skilled birth attendant</li> <li>• More than 8.5 million people will be provided with increased access to safe water and women will be equally represented on water and sanitation management committees</li> <li>• More than 5 million additional people will have increased access to basic sanitation and 5 million people will have increased knowledge of hygiene practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• million more boys and girls will be enrolled in school with 24 000 classrooms built or upgraded and 1.2 million students provided with financial or nutritional support</li> <li>• 190 000 teachers and 300 000 school officials will be trained and 12 million textbooks provided, contributing to 20 million boys and girls obtaining a better quality education</li> <li>• More than 100 000 people will be provided with disability services, like prostheses, and more than 500 000 boys and girls will attend schools that are more accessible to children with disabilities</li> <li>• 40 000 women survivors of violence will receive services, including counselling</li> <li>• At least 17 000 people (at least half of them women) will be awarded tertiary scholarships and return home to assist their countries’ economic development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People’s access to services and markets will be improved with 9600 km of roads constructed, rehabilitated or maintained</li> <li>• 750 000 farmers (at least 40% women) will be able to access new agricultural technologies, resulting in increased crop value of over half a billion dollars</li> <li>• 2.3 million poor people (at least 50% women) will have increased access to financial services, such as loans, to start small businesses and 1.4 million poor people will increase their incomes through market development programs</li> <li>• At least 4.2 million vulnerable women and men and children will be provided with social protection support such as cash transfers or basic nutritional support</li> <li>• Up to 20 countries will be assisted with adaptation programs to reduce vulnerability to climate change and up to 10 countries will be assisted to minimise carbon emissions through technological and regulatory support as their economies grow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities will have improved safety with 14 000 law and justice officials trained</li> <li>• Partner governments will become more effective at providing basic services to the poor with 23 countries supported to improve public financial management, training provided for 17 000 public servants (at least 25% women), and 680 civil society organisations supported to track service provision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 million vulnerable people will be provided with lifesaving assistance in conflict and crisis situations</li> <li>• AusAID disaster response will be launched within 48 hours of a request for assistance in anticipated humanitarian crises</li> </ul>



**Table 3: The results framework—Operational and organisational effectiveness**

A clear strategy	Value for money and consolidation	Risk management and performance oversight	Transparency and results	Involving the Australian community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework developed, incorporating four-year, whole-of-ODA budget strategy</li> <li>Top 20 country strategies updated before the end of 2012</li> <li>Thematic policy notes published</li> <li>Australian Multilateral Assessment completed and updated annually</li> <li>AusAID Mission and Value Statement introduced by June 2012</li> <li>Career streams defined in each sector for which AusAID has a Principal Sectoral Specialist as Head of Profession by 2015–16</li> <li>Women occupy 40% of leadership roles within AusAID by 2015–16</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain minimum of 76% of tenders by value open and competitive</li> <li>100% of adviser remuneration will remain within Adviser Remuneration Framework limits</li> <li>The number of initiatives will reduce by more than 25% by 2015–16</li> <li>The proportion of aid delivered through the systems of our developing country partners is increased by 30% by the end of 2014</li> <li>Internal movement of staff between branches reduced to 7.5% per year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AusAID Fraud Control Plan compliant with Australian Government Fraud Control Guidelines by June 2012</li> <li>100% of suspected fraud reported to the AusAID Chief Auditor within five days of discovery by staff or aid delivery partners</li> <li>Independent Evaluation Committee established by mid-2012</li> <li>At least 95% of the monitorable initiatives to report annually on performance through the quality at implementation mechanism</li> <li>At least 75% of initiatives that are given a low quality effectiveness rating are cancelled or improved within two performance cycles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-level results developed and released publicly in the 2012–13 Budget and assessed each year as part of the Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness</li> <li>Transparency Charter released</li> <li>All independent evaluations listed in the annual evaluation plan will be published</li> <li>Enrolment, transition and completion rates at all levels within the education sector will be disaggregated by gender by 2014</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1000 new volunteers per year by 2015–16</li> <li>At least 50 accredited Australian international development NGOs participating in ANCP by 2015–16</li> <li>At least 500 Australians on the Australian Civilian Corps register who are screened, trained and ready to deploy overseas</li> <li>100 000 teachers are trained by 2015–16 in the Global Education Program curricula</li> </ul>

# Highlights

2011–12 saw the implementation of major reforms aimed at increasing the effectiveness of Australia’s aid program.

In July 2011, the Government released its new aid policy, *An Effective Aid Program for Australia: Making a real difference—Delivering real results*, which responded to the findings and recommendations of the *Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness* (Independent Review). The Government agreed, or agreed in principle, to 38 of the 39 recommendations of the Independent Review (recommendation 29<sup>1</sup> was noted for further consideration).

With the publication of this report, the Government has completed 34 recommendations with the four remaining scheduled for completion by 2013.

Recommendation 39 required that the scale-up of the aid program to 0.5 per cent of gross national income be subject to the progressive achievement of predetermined hurdles. This was agreed in principle by the Government and all predetermined hurdles set by the Independent Review for 2011–12 were met (Table 4).

In 2011–12, the Australian aid program helped people overcome poverty and served Australia’s national interest by promoting stability both in our region and beyond. This is demonstrated by the strong results achieved against each of Australia’s five strategic goals:

- ***Saving lives:*** more than **2 million** children were immunised, reducing child deaths and illness; more than **230 000 women** delivered their babies with a skilled birth attendant present; **2.5 million people** were provided with increased access to safe water; and **1.6 million people** had increased access to basic sanitation.
- ***Promoting opportunities for all:*** 1.04 million more children were enrolled in school; 2200 more classrooms were built or upgraded; 1.04 million students were provided with financial or nutritional support; almost 125 000 teachers and 645 000 school officials were trained and 3 million textbooks were provided, contributing to more children gaining a better quality education.
- ***Sustainable economic development:*** more than **285 000 poor people** were helped to gain access to agricultural technologies; **\$42 million** worth of additional agricultural production was enabled; around **1.38 million poor people** were provided with access to health and food vouchers; and nearly **420 000 poor people** were provided with increased access to financial services, such as loans, to start small businesses.
- ***Effective governance:*** approximately **7300 law and justice officials** were trained to improve the safety of communities; **25 countries** were supported to improve their public financial management and build their capacity to provide basic services to the poor; approximately **5500 people** were trained in a range of public sector roles; and more than **820 civil society organisations** were supported to monitor government service provision.
- ***Humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response:*** more than **16.5 million vulnerable people** were provided with lifesaving assistance in conflict and crisis situations; and **seven disaster responses** were launched within 48 hours of requests for assistance in humanitarian crises.

The 2011–12 results demonstrate we are making good progress and are broadly on track to deliver the results committed to by the Government under the CAPF. Australia’s results made an important contribution to global efforts to assist developing countries reach the MDGs.

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<sup>1</sup> Recommendation 29—The words ‘International Development’ should be added to the title of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In 2011–12, the Government delivered on its commitment to improve the effectiveness of Australia's aid program, by:

- publication of the CAPF, the four-year rolling budget strategy, and new results framework for the aid program
- establishment and implementation of new and enhanced risk management and fraud control mechanisms, and halving of estimated potential losses from our aid spend due to fraud from the previous year, to 0.012 per cent of Australia's total aid
- establishment of the Independent Evaluation Committee, to improve the quality and independence of aid program evaluations
- implementation of the Adviser Remuneration Framework, which reduced costs by \$2.15 million and improved value for money
- implementation of strengthened oversight of AusAID's financial and risk management by strengthening the independence of the AusAID Audit Committee, with the appointment of an independent chair and development of new fraud mitigation measures and risk management procedures
- release of a Transparency Charter, which commits AusAID to publish online detailed information on the work of Australia's aid program. Under the Charter, AusAID published an additional 800 documents on its website, and enhanced country website pages for eight of the 12 largest programs
- launch of the AusAID Workforce Plan (Phase 1) and Learning and Development Strategy 2011–2015, to improve capability to manage and deliver the expanded aid program
- launch of the Australian Multilateral Assessment in March 2012, which seeks greater accountability from multilateral organisations funded by Australia
- tabling of a whole-of-government official development assistance budget for 2012–13
- commencing the development of new uniform standards for whole-of-government planning, delivery, monitoring and reporting of official development assistance.

AusAID provided increased opportunities for the Australian community to become involved in the delivery of the Australian aid program through:

- increasing funding for Australian volunteers, which increased new volunteer placements from 763 in 2010–11 to 963 in 2011–2012
- training and deploying civilian experts through the Australian Civilian Corps. In 2011, 177 registered members were trained and 35 Australian Civilian Corps specialists were deployed to six countries
- finalising the AusAID Civil Society Engagement Framework, setting out how AusAID and civil society organisations will work together to improve the effectiveness of our assistance, better manage risk, and enhance efficiency, accountability and value for money
- establishing a new Business Engagement Steering Committee, which led preparations for the AusAID Consultative Forum with business held in August 2012 and provided an opportunity for Australian business to work with the aid program and share best practice approaches to development
- increasing funding to the AusAID–Non Government Organisation (NGO) Cooperation Program from \$69 million in 2010–11 to \$98.1 million in 2011–12, which supports accredited Australian NGO development activities that directly and tangibly alleviate poverty in developing countries
- improving our capacity to provide funding to NGOs so they can respond rapidly to humanitarian emergencies under a new Humanitarian Partnership Agreement. In 2011–12, this agreement enabled the rapid provision of Australian funding in response to the 2011 floods in Pakistan, the 2011 famine in the Horn of Africa and the 2012 famine in the Sahel.

# Progress against predetermined hurdles

All predetermined hurdles for 2011–12 as set out in Recommendation 39 of the Independent Review were met (Table 4). These are important in setting the foundations for increasing operational and organisational effectiveness.

**Table 4: Progress against 2011–12 hurdles identified in the Independent Review**

Hurdle	Achieved	Comment
Four-year strategy adopted (2012–13 to 2015–16) by Cabinet	YES	The CAPF was announced as part of the 2012–13 aid budget.
Reform Budget process	YES	The new CAPF and four-year whole-of-ODA strategy were completed as part of the 2012–13 aid budget.
2012–13 budget adopted with three-year forward estimates to conform with four-year strategy	YES	Completed as part of the 2012–13 aid budget.
Budget to agree on phased scale-up of AusAID resources	YES	Completed as part of the 2012–13 aid budget.
Three-tier measurement adopted	YES	Three-tier results framework announced as part of the 2012–13 aid budget.
Transparency Charter	YES	Transparency Charter released on 23 November 2011.
New evaluation structure	YES	An updated Performance Management and Evaluation Policy was finalised in March 2012. The Independent Evaluation Committee (IEC) terms of reference and membership were announced on 8 May 2012. The IEC held their first meeting on 21 June 2012.
Enhanced oversight role for the Development Effectiveness Steering Committee (DESC)	YES	The role of the DESC was enhanced in 2011 to strengthen its role in whole-of-government coordination and coherence.

Hurdle	Achieved	Comment
Multilateral organisation strategies	YES	The Australian Multilateral Assessment (AMA) was completed and its report publicly released on 30 March 2012. The Multilateral Engagement Strategy, informed by AMA, was released in October 2012.
Key consultations with NGOs and multilateral organisations on core funding	YES	<p>The Government consults regularly with NGOs, including on key policy documents such as the Civil Society Engagement Framework, which was released in June 2012.</p> <p>Consultations with multilateral organisations are undertaken, including through regular high-level consultations with those multilateral organisations with which Australia has partnership frameworks.</p>
Key consultations with Pacific microstates	YES	The Government holds annual consultations with individual Pacific island countries, including Pacific microstates, as part of agreed Pacific Partnerships for Development. These partnerships commit both Australia and our Pacific partner countries to focus their collective development resources on achieving the MDGs and partner countries' national development priorities. Pacific microstates analyses, including AusAID-supported Pacific Futures analysis by the World Bank, is feeding into broader Government consideration of Australia's approach to improving development outcomes in the Pacific microstates.

In addition to the 2011–12 hurdles, AusAID has already met five of the seven hurdles set down for 2012–13:

**Table 5: Progress against 2012–13 hurdles identified in the Independent Review**

Hurdle	Achieved	Comment
First annual review by Cabinet, including assessment of ODA effectiveness	YES	The 2011–12 Annual Review was considered by Cabinet and assessed the whole-of-ODA performance against the results framework in the CAPF.
First products from new evaluation arrangements	YES	<p>Communiqués from the Independent Evaluation Committee (IEC) meetings in September and December 2012 were published. The Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) Evaluation Policy and annual work plan was endorsed by the IEC and approved by the DESC in September 2012.</p> <p>ODE publications included 'Responding to Crisis' (August) and 'Building on Local Strengths' (December).</p>
Policy statements for private sector and civil society	YES	<p>The Private Sector Development Strategy was tabled at the first AusAID Consultative Forum with Business in August 2012.</p> <p>The Civil Society Engagement Framework was launched in June 2012.</p>
AusAID Workforce Plan substantially implemented	YES	<p>Phase One of the Workforce Plan was launched on 5 May 2011 and is being implemented, including strengthening management and leadership capability; improving recruitment processes; implementing a more strategic approach to learning and development; and supporting career planning.</p> <p>Phase Two (2012–2016) was released on 19 September 2012. This sets out longer term strategies to build a workforce that has the breadth and depth of capabilities required to deliver an increasingly effective aid program. Strategies include building in-house expertise in key sectoral, corporate and operations areas, and continuing to develop leadership and management capability across the whole workforce.</p>

Hurdle	Achieved	Comment
Scale up research program in agriculture and medicine	YES	<p>AusAID released the Medical Research Strategy in October 2012. Under the strategy, approximately 30 per cent of the health research budget will be used for medical research, including \$10 million for malaria product development over the next four years.</p> <p>Annual Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) funding has increased to \$100 million in 2012–13, from \$60 million in 2009–10. The Australian International Food Security Centre (AIFSC) has been established as part of ACIAR. AIFSC is a portal to Australian research, technical and policy expertise in dry-land farming, tropical agriculture, commercialisation of agricultural research and agricultural water and soil management.</p>

# Section 1: Global efforts to reduce poverty

The globally accepted measure of reducing global poverty is the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Appendix 1). The central goal is to reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than US\$1.25 per day by 2015 relative to 1990.

Australia's approach to achieving the MDGs recognises that the MDGs are interrelated and that efforts to achieve one goal can have an important impact on efforts to achieve other goals.

Consistent with the MDGs, the purpose of Australian aid is to help people overcome poverty.

## Good overall progress has been made against the MDGs globally

Three important targets relating to poverty, slums and water have already been met (Appendix 1). In particular, **Target 1**—*to reduce extreme poverty by half*—has been met, as has **Target 7C**—*to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*. **Target 7D**—*by 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers*—has also been met.

Good progress has also been made on other MDGs. The enrolment rate for primary school-aged children (**Target 2A**—*ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling*) rose from 82 to 90 per cent between 1999 and 2010. The number of deaths of children under five (**Target 4A**—*reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate*) declined from 12 million in 1990 to 7.6 million in 2010 (meaning that around 12 000 fewer children are dying each day). Malaria deaths (**Target 6C**—*have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases*) have dropped by 20 per cent, saving more than 200 000 lives. At the end of 2010, 6.5 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy for HIV/AIDS (**Target 6A**—*have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS*).

## There is still more work to be done

Concerted international effort will be needed in the next three years if accelerated progress is to be made towards achieving all MDGs. Achievements have been unequally distributed across and within regions and countries, and progress slowed for some MDGs after multiple economic crises.

As outlined in Appendix 1, effort is required across the range of MDGs. For MDG 1, latest available figures show an estimated 850 million people still living in hunger in the world with as many as a third of all children in South Asia underweight as a result of under-nutrition. On MDG 2, 61 million children of primary school age were still out of school. With respect to gender equality goals, many more girls are out of school than boys in Southern and Western Asia and North Africa. On women's equal representation in national parliaments, while there has been a 75 per cent increase in women's participation since 1995, progress is still too slow. And in the Pacific women's representation has actually fallen.

MDG 5, improve maternal health, also requires attention with **Target 5A**—*reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio*—and **Target 5B**—*achieve universal access to reproductive health*—both lagging. On Target 5A, the current estimate is that there are 210 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births. The target is 100. An estimated 287 000 women die each year during pregnancy or childbirth, and around 40 per cent of these fatalities are in the Asia-Pacific region. For Target 5B, 220 million women still do not have access to reproductive health.

Development progress is hampered by the fragility of some countries, particularly those affected by violent conflict. No low-income, fragile or conflict-affected state has achieved a single MDG and many are unlikely to do so by 2015 without concerted effort.



A summary of projected global achievements and challenges against the MDGs is at Appendix 1 and a summary table of MDG progress is at Table 6.<sup>2</sup>

## How Australian aid contributes to MDG progress

Australia's growing aid program made a major contribution towards the achievement of the MDGs in our region and across the world.

Education remains our flagship program, acknowledging the work still needed to meet MDG 2—achieve universal primary education. We have also invested heavily in health, gender and food security to address other lagging goals.

In 2011–12, Australia's assistance in education amounted to \$864 million—around 18 per cent of our total overseas assistance. This enabled more than 1 million boys and girls to be enrolled in school through more than 2200 new or upgraded classrooms as well as extensive financial and nutritional support. We helped improve the quality of education too, with around 125 000 teachers and well over half a million school officials trained. We also provided around 3 million new textbooks. In tertiary education, we awarded more than 2000 scholarships, almost half of which were for women. These will address the most important gaps in capacity across the world and help build people-to-people links.

On health (MDGs 4, 5, 6) our assistance in 2011–12 was \$643 million—around 15 per cent of our total overseas assistance.

Our aid in 2011–12 helped more than 230 000 women to give birth with the support of a skilled birth attendant—the single most important improvement in reducing global deaths during pregnancy. We also helped vaccinate more than 2 million children. Our assistance improved the quality of health services by strengthening the capacity of countries to build and maintain their own health systems.

Promoting gender equality and empowering women (MDG 3) lies at the heart of Australia's aid program. Improving gender equality also contributes to all MDGs. In 2011–12, more than half of AusAID's total aid spending was related to the goal of improving gender equality. We work across four areas to improve gender equality: access to health and education services; increasing women's voice in decision-making, leadership and peace-building; empowering women economically; and ending violence. We have helped create around 165 000 new places for girls in Indonesia's junior secondary schools. In Bangladesh, we helped to support women-friendly hospitals that provided ante-natal care for over 500 000 women in 2011. Our support to the Vanuatu Women's Centre funded services to 3200 clients and in Papua New Guinea we have helped boost the number of women village court magistrates from 10 in 2004 to 685 by the end of 2011.

Australia has helped to strengthen the capacity of the world's poor to secure enough food, which is core to meeting MDG 1, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. In 2011–12, Australia provided around \$385 million to support this goal—an increase of around 60 per cent from 2009–10. Through this assistance, Australia provided an additional 1.38 million poor people with regular and predictable cash transfers. We also provided nearly 420 000 poor people with access to financial services such as loans and savings accounts. We estimate that more than 122 000 poor people increased their incomes in 2011–12 as a result of Australian support. And our help to improve productivity produced an additional \$42 million in food output during the year.

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<sup>2</sup> Selected facts and text were sourced from the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2012*, <<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202012.pdf>>.

**Table 6: Millennium Development Goals progress**

Are the Millennium Development Goals on Target?	
	<p><b>Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Target 1a: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day</li> <li> Target 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people</li> <li> Target 1c: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Goal 2 – Achieve universal primary education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Target 2a: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Goal 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Target 3a: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Goal 4 – Reduce child mortality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Target 4a: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Goal 5 – Improve maternal health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Target 5a: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio</li> <li> Target 5b: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Goal 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Target 6a: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</li> <li> Target 6b: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS</li> <li> Target 6c: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Target 7a: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources</li> <li> Target 7b: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss</li> <li> Target 7c: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</li> <li> Target 7d: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Goal 8 – Develop a Global Partnership for Development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Target 8a: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</li> <li> Target 8b: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</li> <li> Target 8c: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</li> <li> Target 8d: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries</li> <li> Target 8e: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</li> <li> Target 8f: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</li> </ul>
<b>Key:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Target met or will be met by 2015</li> <li> Target within reach</li> <li> Target will not be met by 2015</li> <li> Un-quantified target or no data</li> </ul>

## **Are the Millennium Development Goals on Target?**

### **Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Target 1a: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day – This target is met or will be met by 2015.

Target 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people – This target will not be met by 2015.

Target 1c: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger – This is an unquantified target or there is no data.

### **Goal 2 - Achieve universal primary education**

Target 2a: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling - This target is within reach.

### **Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women**

Target 3a: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015 - This target is met or will be met by 2015 and/or this target will not be met by 2015.

### **Goal 4 - Reduce child mortality**

Target 4a: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five- This target is within reach.

### **Goal 5 - Improve maternal health**

Target 5a: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio - This target will not be met by 2015.

Target 5b: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health- This target will not be met by 2015.

### **Goal 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Target 6a: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS - This target is met or will be met by 2015.

Target 6b: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS - This target will not be met by 2015.

Target 6c: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases - This target is met or will be met by 2015.

### **Goal 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability**

Target 7a: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources - This target will not be met by 2015.

Target 7b: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss - This target will not be met by 2015.

Target 7c: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation - This target is met or will be met by 2015 and/or this target is within reach.

Target 7d: Achieve significant improvements in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020 - This target is met or will be met by 2015.

## **Goal 8 - Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

Target 8a: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system - This is an unquantified target or there is no data.

Target 8b: Address the special needs of the least developed countries-- This is an unquantified target or there is no data.

Target 8c: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States- - This is an unquantified target or there is no data.

Target 8d: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries - This is an unquantified target or there is no data.

Target 8e: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries -- This is an unquantified target or there is no data.

Target 8f: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications -- This is an unquantified target or there is no data.

Source: A Evans and D Steven, 'Beyond the Millennium Development Goals: Agreeing to a Post-2015 Development Framework', Managing Global Order Working Paper, (Brookings Institution; Centre for International Security and Cooperation, Stanford; Center on International Cooperation, New York University) 24 April 2012.

## Section 2: Australia's strategic priorities—results achieved

In 2011–12, the Australian Government's aid budget was approximately \$4.8 billion, with AusAID managing the majority of this at around \$4.3 billion. The remaining \$500 million was managed by other government agencies providing specialist skills and expertise (Appendix 2).

Australia's aid program delivered real results to people in our partner countries. Our results under each of the five strategic goals identified in the CAPF are evidence of the effectiveness of Australian aid.

### Saving lives

#### CAPF goals

The Australian aid program aims to:

- improve public health by increasing access to safe water and sanitation
- save the lives of poor women and children through greater access to quality maternal and child health services, and supporting large-scale disease prevention, vaccination and treatment.

#### CAPF results to be achieved between 2012–13 and 2015–16

- more than 10 million children will be vaccinated
- more than 1 million additional births will be attended by a skilled birth attendant
- more than 8.5 million people will be provided with increased access to safe water
- more than 5 million additional people will have increased access to basic sanitation
- 5 million people will have increased knowledge of hygiene practices
- women will be equally represented on water and sanitation management committees wherever funded by Australia.

#### Results in 2011–12

In 2011–12, the aid program achieved the following results:

- more than 2 million children vaccinated in regions including the Pacific and East Asia
- more than 230 000 women helped to deliver their babies with a skilled birth attendant present in countries such as Bangladesh, Indonesia and Cambodia
- 2.5 million people provided with increased access to safe water in developing countries in Africa, East Asia and the Pacific
- 1.6 million people provided with increased access to basic sanitation in countries including Vietnam, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste
- 1.8 million people provided with a greater knowledge of hygiene practices in regions including East Asia and Africa
- water and sanitation management committees funded by Australia comprised 49 per cent women, such as in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal.

## Examples of the results of Australian aid

### Maternal and child health

**Afghanistan:** contributed to the care of more than 130 000 pregnant women, skilled attendance at 24 per cent of births, more than 500 000 immunisations and more than 100 000 maternal and child health consultations.

**Immunisation:** Australia's contribution to the GAVI Alliance helped immunise approximately 1.5 million children against the leading causes of death, such as pneumonia and diarrhoea, in 77 of the world's poorest countries.

**Nepal:** funding enabled deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants to reach 36 per cent in 2011 (compared with 19 per cent in 2006), and the number of infants immunised increased to 96 per cent in 2011 (compared with 82 per cent in 2009–10).

**Zimbabwe:** helped more than 1 million women reduce the distance they travelled to collect water to an average of one kilometre and reduced the average waiting times at water points from four hours to 20 minutes.

### Public health

**Myanmar:** health workers conducted more than 10 200 visits, of which 1600 were to hard-to-reach areas, leading to diagnosis of 14 000 tuberculosis patients under 15 years of age and the treatment of 18 000 new tuberculosis cases.

**15 Pacific island countries:** established national plans to address non-communicable diseases and assisted 10 countries to enact national legislation for tobacco control.

### Emerging issue

> Under-nutrition is a major and emerging cause of poor health in South Asia, Indonesia, Cambodia and Timor-Leste—with Timor-Leste's children currently the third most underweight in the world, after Afghanistan and Yemen.

## Promoting opportunities for all

### CAPF goals

The Australian aid program aims to:

- enable more children, particularly girls, to attend school for a longer and better education
- empower women to participate in the economy, leadership and education
- enhance the lives of people with disability.

### CAPF results to be achieved between 2012–13 and 2015–16

- 4 million more boys and girls will be enrolled in school with 24 000 classrooms built or upgraded
- 1.2 million students will be provided with financial or nutritional support
- 190 000 teachers and 300 000 school officials will be trained
- 12 million textbooks will be provided
- more than 100 000 people will be provided with disability services, like prostheses
- more than 500 000 boys and girls will attend schools that are more accessible to children with disability
- 40 000 women survivors of violence will receive services, including counselling
- at least 17 000 people (at least half of them women) will be awarded tertiary scholarships.

## Results in 2011–12

In 2011–12, the aid program achieved the following results:

- 1.04 million more children enrolled in school in a number of countries, including Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea and Nepal
- 2200 more classrooms built or upgraded in countries such as Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste
- 1.04 million students provided with financial or nutritional support in countries including Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Afghanistan
- nearly 125 000 teachers and 645 000 school officials trained in developing regions including South and East Asia
- 3 million textbooks provided to students in countries such as Tonga, Myanmar and Tuvalu
- 37 000 people provided with disability services, such as prostheses, in African countries, Fiji and Cambodia amongst others
- more than 11 700 children able to access schools that have been made more accessible to children with disability throughout the Pacific and in countries such as Bangladesh and Indonesia
- nearly 15 000 women survivors of violence received services, including counselling, in the regions of the Pacific, East Asia and Africa
- more than 3700 people awarded Australia Awards (scholarships, short courses and fellowships) including more than 2000 long-term tertiary scholarships (46 per cent awarded to women) from developing countries including Indonesia, Vietnam and Philippines.

## Examples of the results of Australian aid

### Education

**Afghanistan:** constructed four schools in Uruzgan Province for 2300 students and three community resource centres.

**Papua New Guinea:** supported the Papua New Guinea Department of Education to purchase and deliver 1.6 million primary textbooks to more than 3500 primary and 200 secondary schools, contributing to improved learning.

**Indonesia:** financial management, planning, and school quality improvement training given to approximately 595 000 school leaders; concurrently, progressed work with the Government of Indonesia on developing a national system to deliver continuous professional development for around 293 000 principals and education officials.

**Sri Lanka:** 27 000 school children benefited from the country's Accelerated Learning Program, designed to support conflict-affected children; more than 2300 of these were reintegrated into schools.

**Laos:** supported training of 114 teaching assistants and 57 mobile teachers (who were mobilised to 102 remote rural villages, reaching 2400 children).

**AusAID Australia Award scholarships:** more than 3700 scholarships were offered in 2011, and 4300 awards in 2012, mostly for **Indonesia, Vietnam, Papua New Guinea and Philippines.**

### Gender equality

**Papua New Guinea:** improved the way police and prosecutors respond to victims of family and sexual violence through the creation of eight Family and Sexual Violence Units in police stations and a Family and Sexual Offences Unit in the Office of the Public Prosecutor. Improved the court system leading to an increase in Interim Protection Orders within Magisterial Services—1350 applications were received and 989 orders granted in 2011, compared to 659 received and 342 granted in 2009. This meant more women were protected.

**Vanuatu:** supported Provincial Training Boards which enabled around 1100 women and 1200 men to complete accredited training courses and access business development services. Graduates reported real benefits: increased



income (70 per cent) and increased production from their farms and other businesses (69 per cent). In 2011, women comprised 43 per cent of trainees and 39 per cent of business development service users.

**Afghanistan:** through support for the World Food Programme, provided school feeding programs to nearly 30 000 children, and vegetable oil rations to 8700 girls at schools (to create incentives for poor households to send their girls to school).

## Development for all

Australia continues to receive international recognition for its leadership in implementing *Development for All—Towards a disability-inclusive Australian aid program 2009–14*.

**Indonesia:** constructed 1275 junior secondary schools with ramps and accessible toilets leading to increased enrolment of children with disability.

**Worldwide:** supported the advocacy efforts of around 125 disabled peoples' organisations in developing countries through our support to the Disability Rights Fund and Pacific Disability Forum.

## Emerging issues

- While school enrolments have increased, quality of learning has not matched reforms to improve access. We will work with developing country governments to improve education quality, in particular through better teacher training and learning materials.
- Youth unemployment is growing rapidly in some of Australia's largest development partners, including the Pacific, Timor-Leste and Afghanistan, as economic growth fails to keep pace with the demand for jobs. We can do more to assist by improving the quality of education and skills training by strengthening links with business and promoting private sector-led growth.

## Sustainable economic development

### CAPF goals

The Australian aid program aims to:

- improve food security
- improve incomes, employment and enterprise opportunities
- reduce the negative impacts of climate change and other environmental factors.

### CAPF results to be achieved between 2012–13 and 2015–16

- 9600 km of roads will be constructed, rehabilitated or maintained
- 750 000 farmers (at least 40 per cent women) will be able to access new agricultural technologies, resulting in increased crop value of more than half a billion dollars
- 2.3 million poor people (at least 50 per cent women) will have increased access to financial services, such as loans, to start small businesses
- 1.4 million poor people will increase their incomes through market development programs
- at least 4.2 million vulnerable women, men and children will be provided with social protection support
- up to 20 countries will be assisted with adaptation programs to reduce vulnerability to climate change
- up to 10 countries will be assisted to minimise carbon emissions through technological and regulatory support.



## Results in 2011–12

In 2011–12, the aid program achieved the following results:

- enabled 4288 km of national roads to be rehabilitated, maintained or constructed in regions such as the Pacific and East Asia
- helped more than 285 000 poor people gain access to agricultural technologies in countries including Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Papua New Guinea
- enabled \$42 million worth of additional agricultural production in countries such as Solomon Islands, Cambodia and Indonesia
- provided increased access to financial services for nearly 420 000 people in regions including the Pacific and South and East Asia
- increased the incomes of more than 122 000 people in countries including Sri Lanka and Indonesia and in countries across Africa
- provided access to social transfers, such as health and food vouchers and targeted payments to poor households, for around 1.38 million poor people (approximately 45 per cent women) in regions such as Africa and South and East Asia
- assisted 23 countries with adaptation programs to reduce their vulnerability to climate change through bilateral projects, and another 54 countries through contributions to multilateral initiatives.

## Examples of the results of Australian aid

### Food security

**Timor-Leste:** working with the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), created 630 new community-based seed producer groups, which grew and distributed more than 44 000 kg of improved maize seed, 5400 kg of improved rice seed and 4800 kg of improved peanut seed to farmers. These improved crop varieties produced yields between 24 and 159 per cent better than traditional varieties.

**Myanmar:** with ACIAR, identified for use new, high-yielding varieties of chickpea, pigeon pea and peanut, with some yielding as much as 35 per cent more than traditional varieties. More than 6000 hectares of these varieties have now been planted in trials across 23 township areas in Myanmar's Central Dry Zone, with more than 1500 farmers involved in on-farm trials or selecting preferred seed varieties at field days.

### Rural development

**Philippines:** with the World Bank, extended the reach, quality and impact of the Philippines Government's social protection program from 1 million to 2.3 million poor households.

**Bangladesh:** provided 96 000 extremely poor families with accountable cash grants, and livestock and business training to improve their livelihoods.

**Nepal:** supported the Micro-Enterprise Development Program, which created 1800 new entrepreneurs and lifted 1365 of them out of poverty, with 63 per cent being women, 22 per cent dalits ('untouchables'), 55 per cent youth and 36 per cent Indigenous nationalities. In total, 32 000 micro-enterprise development entrepreneurs were no longer living in poverty in 2011.

### Incomes, employment and enterprise opportunities

**Vanuatu:** supported road improvements, which increased access to basic services for up to 40 000 people. Improved roads opened up new business opportunities for local people, ranging from small-scale, island-based contractors to public transport operators and roadside stallholders. In some locations the cost of transporting goods to market has halved.

**Pakistan:** supported more than 300 community infrastructure activities to repair roads, bridges and water and sanitation systems damaged in the 2010 floods.

**Solomon Islands:** improved revenue collections and border controls.

**Papua New Guinea:** reached more than 140 000 borrowers and 340 000 savers and helped them to learn about savings and finance, opening bank accounts and taking out loans.

## Climate change and environment

As part of the Australian Government's commitment to provide \$599 million (2010–13) in fast-start financing under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreement, Australia is supporting developing countries to adapt to climate change, including the poor in least developed states and small island developing states. We are also assisting developing countries to pursue cleaner development.

**Vietnam:** in partnership with Germany's aid agency, assisted communities in the Mekong Delta to adapt to climate change and improve the management of coastal environments. Protective fences were installed to improve the survival and growth of more than 40 hectares of mangroves. New activities, such as growing salt-tolerant crops, increased household income by between 50 and 150 per cent for 98 households. New resources on climate change, biodiversity and waste management were incorporated and are being used in more than 280 schools.

**Pacific:** upgraded transport infrastructure in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to reduce the risk from extreme weather events and coastal erosion; improved coastal community resilience in Kiribati by building seawalls to protect public infrastructure.

## Emerging issues

- Food prices look set to remain high and volatile. Continued support will be necessary to protect the poorest and the most vulnerable communities.
- Infrastructure investments must grow rapidly to accommodate increasing urban and peri-urban migration.
- Existing programs are being increasingly affected by climate change and environmental impacts. Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction programs need to be better integrated into existing activities.
- We are implementing Australia's programs aimed at Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Indonesia, although at a rate slower than anticipated. This is due to the complex political and technical nature of developing and implementing REDD+ activities. Results are now being achieved, and we have learnt from these challenges and are using these lessons to improve our approach in future.

## Effective governance

### CAPF goal

The Australian aid program aims to:

- improve governance in developing countries to deliver better services, improve security and enhance justice and human rights.

### CAPF results to be achieved between 2012–13 and 2015–16

- 14 000 law and justice officials will be trained
- 23 countries will be supported to improve public financial management
- training will be provided for 17 000 public servants (at least 25 per cent women)
- 680 civil society organisations will be supported to track service provision.

## Results in 2011–12

In 2011–12, the aid program achieved the following results:

- trained approximately 7300 law and justice officials in several developing countries including Cambodia, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu
- supported 25 countries to provide improved public financial management
- provided more than 35 000 instances of training for public servants, including to approximately 5500 central agency public servants in regions such as the Pacific, East Asia and the Caribbean
- supported more than 820 civil society organisations to monitor government service provision in countries including Sri Lanka, Fiji and Philippines.

## Examples of the results of Australian aid

### Government services

**Papua New Guinea:** provided support to the Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission to deliver credible elections, including the deployment of 23 experts from the Australian Civilian Corps. With the Australian Electoral Commission, Australian Defence Force and Australian Federal Police we provided critical support for the logistics, security and organisation of Papua New Guinea national elections.

**Cambodia:** with Transparency International, advocated successfully for reforms in relation to bribes paid for public services. Fees for all government public services will be publicly disclosed at the point of service, making corruption more visible and empowering people to identify corrupt behaviour.

**Papua New Guinea:** strengthened the National Fraud and Corruption Division of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary. Trained approximately 80 regional fraud investigators, resulting in the highest number of arrests of public officials suspected of fraud in 2011–12 (over the previous five financial years). In 2011, 10 cases resulted in fraud convictions with another 30 cases identified for prosecution.

**Africa:** trained approximately 150 election officials from 40 countries on election management.

**Afghanistan:** helped the Afghan Government to strengthen border management capabilities to counter people-smuggling and irregular people movement. Aligned passport and visa documents to internationally recognised standards, implemented a dedicated identity verification unit, trained Afghan immigration officials and developed processes to facilitate regular migration.

**Papua New Guinea:** supported legislation for the establishment of a Papua New Guinea Sovereign Wealth Fund to hold and invest revenues from the Papua New Guinea Liquefied Natural Gas project to fund national infrastructure spending. The legislation passed unopposed through parliament in February 2012.

### Security and justice

**Solomon Islands:** improved case management in the Honiara Magistrates Court decreasing the time required to move from criminal charge to the start of trial from 18 months in 2010 to around two weeks. The number of cases heard in the High Court increased from 180 in 2009, to 427 in 2011.

**Indonesia:** supported research and reform that led to the Supreme Court of Indonesia increasing the threshold for a serious crime from IDR 250 (2.7 cents) to IDR 2.5 million (\$270), to reduce the proportion of poor people and children imprisoned for minor offences. This reform enables the courts to expedite criminal hearings in low-value cases and apply lower penalties and non-custodial sentences.

**Solomon Islands:** the Australian Federal Police improved the capacity of the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force to respond effectively to civil disturbances and manage public order at major events (such as the Pacific Arts Festival and the Oceania Football Confederation Nations Cup).

**Pakistan:** Australia's Attorney-General's Department, together with its Pakistani counterparts, created a forum under the whole-of-government Joint Working Group on Border Protection and Transnational Crime to collaboratively develop and strengthen laws on people smuggling, human trafficking and money laundering. This led to a number of laws being introduced and reviewed, and strengthened the capacity of Pakistani officials to meet the country's priorities to implement its international legal obligations in domestic frameworks to combat transnational crime.

**Africa:** coordinated the African Network of Forensic Medicine Forum meetings in Botswana and Uganda, an Investigating Sexual Violence Workshop in Namibia and a Crime Scene Management Course in Kenya. Also carried out a number of other forensic capacity building activities, including major purchases of critical forensic equipment and consumables.

## Human rights

**Papua New Guinea:** supported the country's first workshop on elections and disability. Following the workshop, the Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission conducted a separate enrolment event for people with disability in Port Moresby and, subsequently, in 12 provinces. This allowed people with disability to participate in the 2012 national elections and exercise their voting rights, some for the first time.

**Papua New Guinea:** supported the Centre for Democratic Institutions to deliver training on election campaigning to more than 70 women who intended to nominate as candidates for the 2012 Papua New Guinean election, and their campaign managers. Two of the three women elected to the new parliament participated in this training.

## Emerging issue

- In 2012, Australia provided support to the conduct of elections in Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu, as well as ongoing electoral support to other partner countries such as Afghanistan, Indonesia and Solomon Islands. While the Papua New Guinea election saw some improvements in security and was more inclusive, election management is intrinsically challenging for a number of reasons, with the electoral roll a key concern. Both the Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu elections demonstrated the need for greater regional and international cooperation in elections management and broader engagement with electoral processes and officials. These lessons will inform our work on major elections across Australia's partner countries in 2014, including in Afghanistan, Indonesia, Solomon Islands and Fiji.

## Humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response

### CAPF goal

The Australian aid program aims to:

- provide more effective preparedness for and responses to disasters and crises.

### CAPF results to be achieved between 2012–13 and 2015–16

- 30 million vulnerable people will be provided with lifesaving assistance in conflict and crisis situations
- AusAID disaster response will be launched within 48 hours of a request for assistance in anticipated humanitarian crises.

### Results in 2011–12

In 2011–12, the aid program achieved the following results:

- provided more than 16.5 million vulnerable people with life-saving assistance in conflict and crisis situations in Africa and in countries such as Myanmar and Indonesia
- launched seven disaster responses within 48 hours of requests for assistance in humanitarian crises.

## Examples of the results of Australian aid

### Humanitarian—disaster response

**Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific:** responded to 45 humanitarian crises in 32 countries, providing lifesaving assistance to vulnerable people suffering the impact of floods, droughts, conflict and typhoon damage. This included providing more than \$227 million in response to floods, disease outbreaks, droughts, earthquakes and civil unrest.

**Horn of Africa:** provided more than \$112 million in humanitarian assistance in 2011, including \$13.5 million in donations from the Australian public that was matched ‘dollar for dollar’ by the Australian Government. This funding provided food assistance to 7.9 million people through the World Food Programme. This action restored crop production through the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization by providing 4500 households with assistance in time for planting. Australia also provided assistance for 686 000 people (66 per cent of whom were children) in refugee camps in Ethiopia and Kenya through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

**Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam:** responded to the flooding that affected 3.4 million people by providing more than \$4.5 million to the Cambodian, Thai and Vietnamese Red Cross, the World Food Programme, and Australian NGOs to provide emergency food, shelter and medical assistance.

### Post-crisis recovery and building community resilience

**Indonesia:** with the Indonesia National Disaster Management Agency, assisted more than 46 000 people to recover from the Mount Merapi volcanic eruptions and the Mentawai Islands tsunami. Helped communities rebuild homes and livelihoods, recover from the mental health trauma associated with the disasters, and develop emergency plans to prepare for future disasters.

**Pakistan:** with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, distributed sunflower seeds to 35 000 farmers to revive agriculture and livelihoods after the 2011 floods.

**Iraq:** in partnership with Australian universities provided 115 postgraduate agricultural scholarships; through Relief International provided microfinance loans to female households. We improved livelihoods of 3600 vulnerable households and helped more than 100 000 people to rebuild following Iraq’s extended periods of conflict and instability.

**West Sumatra, Indonesia:** the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction worked with the Indonesian Government on the Resilient Villages: Safe Housing Construction Program to encourage compliance with standards for earthquake-safe construction. The initiative provided lessons that can be scaled and replicated in other earthquake-prone regions and communities.

### Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

**Indonesia:** supported a pilot of free and open-source software that produces natural hazard disaster scenarios for better planning and preparedness. In Jakarta mapped more than 6000 critical buildings to underpin flood contingency plans.

**Philippines:** helped reduce the impact of natural disasters threatening the country through developing hazard maps and disaster risk information. These have helped to inform land use planning by local authorities in more than 15 provinces be better prepared for and reduce the impact of natural disasters.

**Nepal:** with the Asian Development Bank, improved school construction in the Kathmandu Valley through design and materials to make schools more resilient to earthquakes.

**Bhutan:** with UNICEF, reconstructed 13 community primary schools in five earthquake-affected districts to better

withstand future earthquakes and landslides. Provided training in emergency disaster preparedness and risk reduction to school principals and teachers in all districts.

### Mine action

**Laos:** cleared approximately 3000 hectares of land, destroyed more than 150 000 items of unexploded ordinance, and provided risk education to 143 000 people, including 77 000 children.

**Libya:** following the 2011 civil uprising, contributed to the mobilisation of 10 emergency mine clearance teams and 25 mine risk education teams. This has benefited more than 20 000 people.

**In 27 countries:** provided rehabilitation services and prostheses through nearly 60 rehabilitation centres, and supported the International Committee of the Red Cross to fit more than 24 000 victims with prostheses and other mobility devices.

### Emerging issues

- A combination of population growth, rapid urbanisation, climate change, economic shocks and food price volatility is leading to an increase in the number of people in need of international humanitarian assistance.
- With disaster risk increasing, and many of our closest neighbours vulnerable to disasters, Australia needs to make better progress to integrate disaster risk reduction across the aid program, including coordination with climate change and adaptation initiatives.
- Recent large scale humanitarian responses, such as that in the Horn of Africa, have emphasised that any breakdown in effective coordination amongst partner organisations on the ground will lead to less effective and timely delivery of assistance. We will continue to help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the international humanitarian system to encourage stronger leadership, more effective coordination structures, and improved accountability for performance and to affected people.
- The Australian aid program can strengthen our responses to humanitarian crises by continuing to focus on supporting partners with local capabilities and specialist knowledge.

# Section 3: How we work—operational and organisational effectiveness

Effectiveness is the cornerstone of the Australian Government's aid policy.

The Government put in place strategies for continuous improvement across the aid program. As outlined in the CAPF, five key objectives drive operational and organisational effectiveness. These are:

1. clear strategies in place for aid delivery, providing clarity of purpose for implementing programs
2. pursuit of value for money across the aid program and consolidation of aid activities
3. management of risks and effective monitoring to mitigate fraud and ensure outcomes are being achieved for poor people
4. a transparent aid program with information that is accessible and available to Australians and governments in developing countries
5. the expertise of the Australian community is harnessed to improve the aid program.

Measures of operational and organisational effectiveness for 2011–12 are primarily focused on AusAID, given its major role in delivering the Australian aid program.

## Highlights in 2011–12

- Effective Aid policy released in July 2011 setting out a clear strategic policy framework to guide growth of Australia's aid program
- Transparency Charter released in November 2011 which has seen Australia increase its position on the Publish What You Fund Aid Transparency Index from 34th out of 72 donors in 2011 to 18th position in 2012
- CAPF released in May 2012 providing clear guidance on where and how Australian aid will be spent over the next four years
- Independent Evaluation Committee established in May 2012 to improve the quality and independence of program evaluations
- AusAID Civil Society Engagement Framework released in June 2012 to guide our work with NGOs and increase consultation with them on the design and implementation of our policies and programs
- As a direct result of AusAID's vigorous approach to combating fraud risks, including the introduction of substantial additional fraud control measures, potential losses were reduced by half in 2011–12, amounting to just 0.012 per cent of Australia's aid program.

## A clear strategy

### CAPF results to be achieved between 2012–13 and 2015–16

- CAPF will be developed, incorporating a four-year, whole-of-ODA budget strategy
- top 20 country strategies will be updated before the end of 2012
- thematic policy notes will be published
- Australian Multilateral Assessment will be completed and updated annually
- AusAID's Our Mission, Our Values statement will be introduced by June 2012
- career streams will be defined in each sector for which AusAID has a Principal Sectoral Specialist as Head of Profession by 2015–16
- women will occupy 40 per cent of leadership roles within AusAID by 2015–16.



## Summary of results in 2011–12

- Effective Aid policy released in July 2011
- *Helping the World's Poor through Effective Aid: Australia's Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework to 2015–16* released in May 2012, including a four-year whole-of-ODA budget strategy defined by country, region and sector
- eight thematic strategies covering health, water and sanitation, disability, gender and women's empowerment, food security, education, infrastructure and effective governance which meet the aid program's five strategic goals released in 2011
- Australian Multilateral Assessment released in March 2012 which assesses the effectiveness of 42 of Australia's key multilateral partners, and also analyses the implications of these findings for future policy engagement
- AusAID's Our Mission, Our Values statement released in April 2012 reflecting AusAID as it is today and the agency we want to be by defining our purpose, mission and role; our people and how we work; and our agency values
- a new workforce plan agreed, constituting a strategy for attracting, retaining and developing AusAID's workforce.

The strategic direction of the Australian aid program will be improved through updated country strategies for the top 20 country programs. Eighteen of the top 20 country programs had published strategies in place at the end of 2012. The remaining two will be published in early 2013.

Building AusAID's future workforce is an ongoing challenge. The Workforce Plan (Phase 1) sets clear goals for improving AusAID's ability to deliver and demonstrate results by describing the conditions within which we expect to be working, and identifying the challenges and solutions required for a strategic and responsive workforce. AusAID delivered on improvements to recruiting, developing and managing staff in addition to developing specific capabilities in areas such as health and education.

AusAID also set a target for the percentage of women in AusAID leadership positions (Senior Executive Service) of 40 per cent by 2015–16. At 30 June 2012, the figure was 34.8 per cent, an improvement from 32.2 per cent at 30 June 2011. By 30 November 2012 the figure had risen to 38.6 per cent, and is on track to achieve 40 per cent by 2015–16.

## Value for money and consolidation

### CAPF results to be achieved between 2012–13 and 2015–16

- 76 per cent of tenders by value open and competitive will be maintained as a minimum
- 100 per cent of adviser remuneration will remain within Adviser Remuneration Framework limits
- number of aid initiatives will reduce by more than 25 per cent by 2015–16
- proportion of aid delivered through the systems of developing country partners will increase by 30 per cent by the end of 2014
- internal movement of staff between branches will be reduced to 7.5 per cent per year.

## Summary of results in 2011–12

- 100 per cent compliance with the Adviser Remuneration Framework and overall adviser expenditure reduced from 4.6 to 4.1 per cent of AusAID's total budget, saving \$2.15 million
- proportion of aid delivered through developing country partners increased from 11.8 per cent in 2010–11 to 15.4 per cent, encouraging a greater level of local ownership
- internal staff movements fell from 8.8 to 8.2 per cent.



In 2011–12, AusAID did not meet our target of 76 per cent of tenders being awarded under open and competitive processes, and came in at 73 per cent. The establishment of improved service provider panel arrangements will ensure this target is met by 2015–16.

The number of individual aid activities managed by AusAID fluctuated in 2011–12 and ended on 30 June 2012 with 1479 initiatives, up from 1334 in October 2011. While many country programs are consolidating their initiatives, the target of a 25 per cent reduction in initiatives by 2015–16 will need to be closely managed if it is to be achieved.

## **Risk management and performance oversight**

### **CAPF results to be achieved between 2012–13 and 2015–16**

- AusAID Fraud Control Plan will comply with Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines by June 2012
- 100 per cent of suspected fraud will be reported to AusAID's Chief Auditor within five days of discovery by staff or aid delivery partners
- Independent Evaluation Committee will be established by mid-2012
- at least 95 per cent of the monitorable initiatives will report annually on performance through quality at implementation<sup>3</sup> mechanisms
- at least 75 per cent of initiatives with a low quality effectiveness rating will be cancelled or improved within two performance cycles.

### **Summary of results in 2011–12**

- AusAID's Fraud Control Plan complied with Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines
- estimated potential loss from AusAID's aid spend due to fraud halved from that of the previous year, to 0.012 per cent of Australia's total aid
- Independent Evaluation Committee established in May 2012
- performance through quality at implementation mechanisms completed on 97 per cent of monitorable aid.

AusAID takes a comprehensive approach to risk management and fraud control. As part of this, AusAID's Audit Committee consists of pre-eminent external members, including an independent Chair and three independent members to ensure ongoing strengthening of key business systems and controls. In 2011, the committee oversaw strengthening of business systems and controls underpinning AusAID's information technology security, business continuity and staff safety, and the implementation of enhanced risk management and fraud controls at posts.

The establishment of the Independent Evaluation Committee adds further rigour to ensuring the effectiveness of Australian aid through its oversight of the evaluations conducted by the Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE). ODE identifies areas for improving aid performance and shares learnings from this across the aid program. For example, since ODE's first annual independent spot checks conducted in 2008, there has been a steady improvement in the robustness and accuracy of AusAID's self-assessments of performance. In 2012, 85 per cent of the QAI reports in ODE's sample had appropriately rated the effectiveness of the initiatives.

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<sup>3</sup> As part of AusAID's quality performance system, a self-assessed Quality at Implementation report (QAI) is required for all monitored aid activities at regular intervals over the life of the activity. The assessment provides a summary of how well aid initiatives are performing against the quality criteria for Australian aid, records practical actions for managers to improve activity performance, and provides information about the results achieved through Australian aid over time.

## Emerging issue

- A total of 76 per cent of fraud cases were reported within 30 days, not meeting the target of 100 per cent of cases being reported within five days. AusAID is working with aid partners such as multilateral organisations, NGOs and partner governments to improve fraud reporting timeframes. We will strengthen efforts in this area to meet the target by 2015–16.

## Transparency and results

### CAPF results to be achieved between 2012–13 and 2015–16

- high-level results on the Australian aid program will be developed and released publicly in the Australian Government's 2012–13 Budget and assessed each year as part of the Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness
- Transparency Charter will be released and implemented
- All independent evaluations conducted by the ODE as part of its annual evaluations plan will be published
- enrolment, transition and completion rates at all levels within the education sector (primary and secondary) will be reported by gender by 2014.

### Summary of results in 2011–12

- CAPF released in May 2012
- Transparency Charter released in November 2011 and 800 additional documents published on AusAID's website
- ODE's first rolling three-year evaluation work plan approved by the Independent Evaluation Committee
- sex-disaggregated data on education enrolment available for 62 per cent of key country programs.

The Aid Transparency Charter was released on 23 November 2011. It commits the Government to publishing clear and up-to-date information on the Australian aid program in an accessible and timely way. In 2011–12 work focused on publishing detailed information and data about Australia's overseas aid program on AusAID's website; participating in the International Aid Transparency Initiative; including Australian aid documents on AusAID's Information Publication Scheme registry, and engaging with and responding to public feedback on the Charter and aid program performance.

In 2013 AusAID intends to build on these successes and develop local language summaries of Australian aid programs on the web pages for Australia's major aid programs.

## Emerging issue

- Greater efforts are required to collect consistent, gender-disaggregated data across the aid program, including by partner multilateral organisations. Based on the current level of information available, we are uncertain whether the target of 'enrolment, transition and completion rates at all levels within the education sector to be reported by gender by 2014' will be met.

## Involving the Australian community

### CAPF results to be achieved between 2012–13 and 2015–16

- 1000 new volunteers per year will be recruited by 2015–16
- at least 50 accredited Australian international development NGOs will participate in the AusAID-NGO Cooperation Program by 2015–16
- at least 500 Australians will be on the Australian Civilian Corps (ACC) register (screened, trained and ready to deploy overseas)
- 100 000 teachers will be trained by 2015–16 in the Global Education Program curricula.

## Summary of results in 2011–12

- 963 new Australian volunteer placements were funded
- 44 accredited Australian international development NGOs participated in the AusAID–NGO Cooperation Program
- 310 civilian specialists were placed on the ACC register, which was ahead of the target of 275 for June 2012
- 28 000 Australian teachers and student teachers trained through the Global Education Program, on topics such as poverty alleviation, economic development, gender, peace building and human rights to build awareness and understanding of these issues in Australian classrooms.

In 2011–12, the new Australian Volunteers for International Development program was launched. The program drew together all Australian Government overseas volunteering initiatives under a single banner making it easier for more skilled Australians to contribute to our overseas aid efforts through integrated and consistent management and standards. AusAID worked closely with its three program core partners—Australian Volunteers International, Austraining International and Australian Red Cross—to improve and streamline the management of volunteers through standards on the selection, placement, safety and security of volunteers.

In 2011–12, AusAID deployed ACC specialists to support recovery and stabilisation activities in Afghanistan, Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Sierra Leone and South Sudan. The deployments included:

- 23 ACC specialists providing technical and logistical support in the lead-up to, and during, the Papua New Guinea elections.
- in Afghanistan’s Uruzgan Province six stabilisation advisers deployed to support district level engagement supporting the Provincial Recovery Team
- embedding two ACC specialists into the US State Department’s Bureau of Conflict and Stabilisation Conflict Needs Assessment Team in South Sudan in 2011.

## Emerging issues

- Consolidating the new volunteer and business initiatives will be a priority, in order to maintain the strong momentum built up over the past year.
- Identification of opportunities for further deployments of ACC personnel.

## Operational and organisational effectiveness in other government agencies

With AusAID delivering approximately 89 per cent of the Australian aid program, this year’s Annual Review has a focus on AusAID’s progress against the operational and organisational effectiveness targets. However, other government agencies play an important role in delivering aid efficiently and effectively. Initiatives introduced as part of the Effective Aid policy in 2011–12—such as the adoption of whole-of-government uniform standards for planning, delivering, monitoring and reporting of ODA— will assist all agencies to build on existing systems and processes to deliver and report on the effectiveness of the overall aid program in future Annual Reviews.

## Section 4: Implications of the Annual Review for the Australian Government's rolling budget strategy

The CAPF sets out the strategy for meeting the Government's commitment towards increasing the aid budget to 0.5 per cent of gross national income by 2016–17.

The CAPF commits the Government to:

- maintaining Asia and the Pacific as Australia's highest priority region, receiving around 75 per cent of ODA
- the top 12 recipients of Australian aid being (in order of volume) Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan, Solomon Islands, Vietnam, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Philippines, Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Pakistan and Vanuatu
- spending about half of the Australian aid program in fragile states
- increasing the spending on least developed countries to around 0.15 per cent of gross national income (consistent with the Government's 2010 commitment)
- retaining education as the flagship sector at around 25 per cent of the aid program
- maintaining the spending of other government agencies at around 12 per cent of the aid program—if this stays constant, expenditure for government agencies will increase to around \$1 billion in 2016–17.

Priorities will be re-examined to allocate additional resources to assist in accelerating progress towards the MDGs. Targets on maternal health may not be achieved by 2015 and key development partners in the Pacific are struggling to achieve key MDGs on health and education.

Flexibility will be retained in the aid budget to meet emerging global issues. Recent examples include increasing assistance to Afghanistan through the transition of the security lead from the international coalition to Afghanistan's national security forces; and providing increased assistance to support Myanmar's reform program.

# Appendix 1: Millennium Development Goals progress

## Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 a day.
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.
- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

- The poverty reduction target—the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 a day to be halved—was met in 2010. This was mainly due to the rate of economic growth sustained in China and India.
- In 2010, the number of people living in extreme poverty and the poverty rates fell in every developing region for the first time since the World Bank started monitoring progress in 1990.
- While the proportion of workers in vulnerable employment slowly decreased in 2011, the absolute number of workers increased to 1.52 billion. Women and youth were more likely to find themselves in insecure and poorly paid positions than the rest of the employed population.
- Alleviating poverty and hunger partially relies on having safe and secure environments where people can live. At the end of 2011, an estimated 42.5 million people worldwide were living in a place to which they had been forcibly displaced due to conflict or persecution. On average, four out of five refugees are hosted by developing countries.

## Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

- This goal is in reach, but will require stronger attention leading up to 2015 if it is to be achieved.
- Inequality continues to limit progress towards universal education. Children from the richest households are more than twice as likely to attend secondary school than are children from the poorest households. Regional gender differences also persist. In Southern Asia, Western Asia and Northern Africa, girls accounted for 55, 65 and 79 per cent respectively of the total share of out-of-school children.

### Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

- The ratio of female-to-male school enrolments in developing countries has improved, increasing from 91 to 97 girls per 100 boys in primary education, and from 88 to 96 girls per 100 boys in secondary education. However, poverty still remains a major barrier to education, especially among older girls.
- While gender equality may have progressed, this improvement is not uniformly distributed across regions or sectors. This has broad negative consequences because achievement of many of the MDGs depends on equal access by women to education, health care, work opportunities and decision-making.
- Progress in the Asia–Pacific region is mostly achieved for primary education, although gender equality in the labour market and national parliaments remains low, particularly in the Pacific.

### Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

- The mortality rate for children under five years of age in developing countries declined by more than a third, from 97 000 deaths in 1990 to 63 000 in 2010. However, it remains a key challenge in sub-Saharan Africa and the Asia–Pacific region. Current progress is still too slow to meet the target by 2015.
- Children of educated mothers—even mothers with only primary schooling—are more likely to survive than are children of mothers with no education.
- With a 74 per cent reduction in child deaths as a result of measles between 2000 and 2010, maintaining a focus on controlling measles through immunisation remains important to reduce levels of child mortality. Most regions, including Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Oceania, reported large measles outbreaks in 2010.

### Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.
- Achieve universal access to reproductive health.

- Maternal mortality has nearly halved since 1990. Despite this progress, few developing economies in Asia and the Pacific, including Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, are likely to meet the three-quarters reduction target by 2015. Universally this goal is unlikely to be met by 2015.
- An estimated 287 000 maternal deaths occurred in 2010, a decline of 47 per cent from 1990. The regions

with the highest maternal mortality, sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, are also those with the lowest coverage of births attended by skilled health personnel—less than half.

- Funding for family planning remains low and is off track to fulfil commitments to improve women's reproductive health.

## **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.
- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

- Considerable progress has been made in halting the number of new HIV infections and increasing access to treatment for HIV/AIDS. At the end of 2010, 6.5 million people were receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS in developing countries. That said, few countries achieved the 2010 target.
- There has also been good progress in curtailing the spread of tuberculosis and malaria. The estimated incidence of malaria globally has decreased by 17 per cent since 2000, and malaria-specific mortality rate by 25 per cent. Globally, tuberculosis incidence rates have been falling since 2002 and current projections suggest that the 1990 death rate from the disease will be halved by 2015.
- Regionally, malaria continues to be a health concern, particularly for Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands.

## **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.
- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

- The world has missed the 2010 target for biodiversity conservation. While the rate of deforestation shows signs of decreasing, South America and Africa saw the largest net losses of forest area between 2000 and 2010. Oceania also reported a net loss largely due to drought and severe fires in Australia. Significant deforestation continues in a number of countries in the region, such as Cambodia, Indonesia and Myanmar.
- Although the MDG target to increase access to improved drinking water sources has been achieved globally, 460 million people remain without access to safe drinking water in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Sanitation coverage increased from 36 per cent in 1990 to 56 per cent in 2010 in the developing regions as a whole. Despite progress, almost half of the population in the developing regions—2.5 billion—still lack access to improved sanitation facilities. The 2015 target appears to be out of reach, unless further action is

taken. Most progress was achieved in Eastern and Southern Asia, while no improvement was achieved in Oceania over the 20-year period.

- The MDG target of improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers has been exceeded by 100 000 people. Improved water sources, sanitation facilities or better quality housing results has achieved this target, although the absolute number of slum dwellers continues to grow. An estimated 863 million people are now living in slums, compared to 650 million in 1990.

## **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

- Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states.
- Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.
- Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt.
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

- There has been good progress across a number of targets that comprise this goal, such as improving debt sustainability levels and increasing access to pharmaceuticals and new technologies. However, weak global economic conditions make it challenging to achieve all aspects of this goal. For example, ODA has undergone the first decline (in real terms) in a decade.



## Appendix 2: Australian Government agency activities for 2011–12

\* Final expenditure outcomes will be published in the 2013–14 Budget.

Agency	ODA approximate \$million*	Strategic goals of Australia's aid program	Regional focus	Description of activities
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)	4370.8	Saving lives Promoting opportunities for all Sustainable economic development Effective governance Humanitarian and disaster response	East Asia Pacific Sub-Saharan Africa West Asia South Asia North Africa and Middle East Latin America and the Caribbean	AusAID is the lead Australian Government agency responsible for the delivery of overseas aid, delivering an estimated 89 per cent of Australian Official Development Assistance. AusAID delivers aid directly, through partner countries, and through multilateral organisations, NGOs and other agencies of the Australian Government.
Australian Federal Police (AFP)	200.4	Effective governance Sustainable economic development Promoting opportunities for all Humanitarian and disaster response	Pacific East Asia West Asia Middle East Sub-Saharan Africa	In 2011–12, the AFP expended approximately \$200.4 million in aid working with police forces throughout the Pacific, East and West Asia, the Middle East and Africa to enhance their leadership and management and to strengthen community-focused policing capability. This training focused on improving core police management skills, providing specialist training (for example, forensics, investigations and gender-based violence) and strengthening enabling services to facilitate the effective delivery of policing services to the community.

Agency	ODA approximate \$million*	Strategic goals of Australia's aid program	Regional focus	Description of activities
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	88.7	Sustainable economic development	Sub-Saharan Africa Pacific East Asia South Asia	<p>In 2011–12, ACIAR expended approximately \$88.7 million in aid towards the improvement of food security through agricultural research and development partnerships between Australian, international and developing country scientists and institutions, working on jointly agreed priorities that lift agricultural productivity.</p> <p>During 2011–12 ACIAR focused on maintaining and improving ongoing research programs and projects, while providing for new initiatives to meet changing research focus and development challenges. Together this work contributed to more than \$36.5 million value in additional agricultural production.</p>
Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC)	61.7	Effective governance	East Asia West Asia Pacific Sub-Saharan Africa Middle East	In 2011–12, DIAC expended \$61.7 million in aid to support improved migration management, administration and technology in Australia's neighbouring regions. This included the training of public servants.
Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	33.7	Saving lives Promoting opportunities for all Sustainable economic development Effective governance	Global	In 2011–12, DFAT expended approximately \$33.7 million in aid on various UN-related contributions as well as on projects such as the Australian Government's debt-to-health swap with Indonesia and the debt relief program for Egypt. DFAT also administered the Direct Aid Program in more than 80 countries and funded various programs promoting tolerance and respect for human rights, and teacher training courses at a number of universities in Indonesia.

Agency	ODA approximate \$million*	Strategic goals of Australia's aid program	Regional focus	Description of activities
Treasury	27.4	Crosscutting	Global	<p>In 2011–12, Treasury expended approximately \$27.4 million in aid for General Capital Increases in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).</p> <p>Australia's contributions to the IBRD and the ADB are used to support sustainable development in middle-income and credit-worthy poor countries through loans, guarantees and risk management products, as well as analytical and advisory services.</p>
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (DIISRTE)	23.0	Promoting opportunities for all	Global	<p>In 2011–12, DIISRTE's contribution to the aid program was in the form of international scholarships, delivering 553 Endeavour Awards. These are awarded on a merit basis for citizens of the Asia–Pacific, Middle East, Europe and Americas to undertake study, research and professional development in Australia. They aim to develop ongoing educational, research and professional links between individuals, organisations and countries. They also aim to provide opportunities for high-achieving individuals to increase their skills and enhance their global awareness.</p>

Agency	ODA approximate \$million*	Strategic goals of Australia's aid program	Regional focus	Description of activities
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)	20.1	Effective governance Sustainable economic development	Global	In 2011–12, DEEWR expended a combined total of \$20.1 million in aid in scholarships and to the International Labour Organization.  The International Labour Organization develops and oversees international labour standards and promotes social justice and internationally recognised human labour rights.
Health and Ageing (DHA)	16.9	Saving lives	Global	In 2011–12, DHA delivered approximately \$16.9 million in aid to strengthen regional capacity to deal with health issues; encourage reform and improvement of multilateral organisations; promote a more strategic approach to the World Health Organization's engagement in the region; ensure consistency between international policy approaches in various forums; engage on emerging international health issues; and encourage good governance and public sector management in the region.
Defence	11.2	Sustainable economic development Effective governance Saving lives Humanitarian and disaster preparedness	West Asia Pacific	In 2011–12, Defence expended \$11.2 million in aid, primarily through the government-wide and DFAT-led Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan. These are teams of civilian and military personnel working together to facilitate the delivery of stability, governance and development activities at provincial and district levels.

Agency	ODA approximate \$million*	Strategic goals of Australia's aid program	Regional focus	Description of activities
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)	9.1	Sustainable economic development Effective governance	East Asia South Asia Global	In 2011–12, DAFF contributed approximately \$9.1 million in aid through a range of activities including the Improved Animal Welfare Program, the International Agricultural Cooperation Program and the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme. It also made contributions to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.
Attorney General's (AGD)	7.1	Effective governance Sustainable economic development Promoting opportunities for all Saving lives	Pacific Sub-Saharan Africa West Asia East Asia	<p>AGD's aid work on strengthening the 'rule of law' advances the effective governance strategic goal. In 2011–12, AGD and the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) delivered approximately \$7.1 million in aid to strengthen regional border security legal frameworks, combat money laundering, and develop effective law and justice frameworks in Asia and Africa. They also reviewed and reformed crime and policing legislation in the Pacific.</p> <p>In 2011–12, through its transnational crime and crime cooperation programs, AGD trained 989 police and other law and justice officials in addition to 765 officials through its Pacific programs.</p> <p>AUSTRAC provided 17 bilateral anti-money laundering capacity building workshops to eight priority countries, with 12 additional countries participating in three regional workshops.</p> <p>AGD's and AUSTRAC's aid work complements AusAID's programs, including in the area of anti-corruption.</p>

Agency	ODA approximate \$million*	Strategic goals of Australia's aid program	Regional focus	Description of activities
Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Customs and Border Protection)	5.1	Effective governance Sustainable economic development	Pacific East Asia	<p>In 2011–12, Customs and Border Protection expended \$5.1 million in aid for two separate programs: the Customs Modernisation Program (Solomon Islands) and the South East Asia Border Security Program.</p> <p>In Solomon Islands, emphasis on strengthening corporate governance arrangements has resulted in improved understanding on appropriate ways of dealing with integrity issues and a more structured planning and reporting framework for the Solomon Islands Customs and Excise Division.</p> <p>The South East Asia Border Security Program provided targeted funding for training and technical assistance to improve the management of Customs aspects of counter terrorism and related risks in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.</p>
Infrastructure and Transport (DIT)	4.5	Sustainable economic development Effective governance	East Asia	<p>In 2011–12, DIT expended \$4.5 million in aid to train public servants and provide targeted transport security and safety capacity building activities—to assist and strengthen governance and oversight of the regulatory authorities responsible for transport security and safety.</p> <p>DIT supported counterpart agencies to comply with international standards and develop their capacity to sustain compliance and grow their technical and human resource capability.</p>

Agency	ODA approximate \$million*	Strategic goals of Australia's aid program	Regional focus	Description of activities
Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy (DBCDE)	1.5	Promoting opportunities for all Sustainable economic development Effective governance Humanitarian and disaster response	Pacific East Asia Global	In 2011–12, DBCDE expended approximately \$1.5 million in aid through its participation in international fora. This included the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Funds to the APT contributed to activities such as a Policy and Regulation Forum for the Pacific. A workshop on e-Applications and e-Government Funds to ITU contributed to activities such as the Asia-Pacific Regional Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Emergency Telecommunications and the Asia-Pacific Regional Forum on Digital Inclusion for All.
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC)	1.1	Sustainable economic development	Global	In 2011–12, SEWPaC contributed approximately \$1.1 million in aid to bilateral, multilateral and regional activities. SEWPaC's largest annual contribution is to international conventions, with the largest shares going to the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (DCCEE)	1.0	Sustainable economic development	Global	In 2011–12, DCCEE provided approximately \$1 million in aid, principally to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

## **Additional Australian Government agencies delivering aid directly and/or in partnership with AusAID**

Airservices Australia  
Australian Broadcasting Corporation  
Australian Bureau of Statistics  
Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity  
Australian Electoral Commission  
Australian Emergency Management Institute  
Australian Fisheries Management Authority  
Australian Human Rights Commission  
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare  
Australian Maritime Safety Authority  
Australian National Audit Office  
Australian Office of Financial Management  
Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority  
Australian Public Service Commission  
Australian Securities and Investments Commission  
Australian Sports Commission  
Australian Taxation Office  
Australian Trade Commission  
Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre  
Australian Transport Safety Bureau  
Bureau of Meteorology  
Civil Aviation Safety Authority  
Commonwealth Ombudsman  
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation  
Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs  
Department of Finance and Deregulation  
Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism  
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet  
Department of the House of Representatives  
Emergency Management Australia  
Federal Court of Australia  
Fair Work Australia  
Family Court of Australia  
Geoscience Australia  
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority  
IP Australia  
Office of National Assessments  
Productivity Commission  
Reserve Bank of Australia