

Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee

Senate Budget Estimates, June 2011

Questions on Notice: AusAID

Question No. 1

Senator Abetz asked on notice

- a) How many countries attended the Climate Change Conference in Apia, Samoa from 23 to 26 May 2011?
- b) What were the outcomes?
- c) Could you please provide the cost of the conference?

Answer:

- a) The 'Lessons for Future Action: Lessons learned from climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in small island developing states' conference held in Apia, Samoa from 23-27 May 2011 was attended by delegates from 27 countries.
- b) The conference brought together experts and practitioners from the Pacific, Indian Ocean and Caribbean regions to share their experiences in responding to the impacts of climate change and disasters. The conference agreed to future collaboration by establishing research networks and developing exchange programs between the regions, and better sharing and distribution of information on climate change impacts and responses.

At the conclusion of the conference, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre signed a Memorandum of Understanding to formalise and strengthen their partnership. This will support the collaborative work agreed at the conference.

Further details are available on the SPREP website: <http://www.sprep.org/>.

- c) The Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (DCCEE) provided \$460,300 to SPREP to manage arrangements for the conference, including international flights, accommodation, meals and venue hire. For further detailed information on conference costs, please refer to DCCEE Senate Estimates Questions on Notice No. 67.

Question No. 2

Senator Brown asked on notice

- a) The 2011-12 aid budget announced the termination of the Pacific Land Program. Why has this program been cancelled?
- b) The aid budget also indicates that ongoing funding of the land reform agenda will be pursued bilaterally. Can you provide details on existing and planned land reform initiatives in the Pacific island countries, including amounts, timeframes and implementing agencies?

Answer:

- a) The regional Pacific Land Program budget measure was terminated due to a lack of demand for assistance on such a large scale within the program's four year time frame. The aid program retains the flexibility to respond to requests for assistance from individual Pacific countries that have a strong commitment to land reform.
- b) AusAID's only land program in the Pacific at present is in Vanuatu. In January 2011 AusAID signed a five-year, \$20 million program of support to improve land management and administration under Vanuatu's ten-year National Land Sector Framework. Future land reform assistance to other Pacific countries would be considered on request from those countries, in the context of Australia's bilateral Partnerships for Development.

Question No. 3

Senator Cash asked in writing

I refer to the Women's Budget Statement 2011-12 p. 32.

Please provide information on the \$96.4 million budget measure for women affected by violence in the Pacific:

- a) What programs are in planning?
- b) Who is responsible for administering the funding?
- c) What is the role of UN Women Australia in this?

Answer:

Australia announced additional funding through the 2011 Federal Budget of \$96.4 million over four years for global efforts to end violence against women. This included \$25 million over 4 years to address violence against women in the Pacific.

- a) New funding will support our partners in the Pacific to ensure that: services are in place which respond to the needs of women who have been subjected to violence; violence is prevented and community attitudes towards violence are changed. Specifically, funding will:
 - expand and improve the quality of services (counselling, crisis accommodation and legal support) for women who have been subjected to violence

- improve country health systems so they can identify and assist women who have been subjected to violence
- help change community attitudes to violence, including through education
- research to improve understanding of the prevalence and impact of violence against women
- work with men and boys, community organisations and leaders to prevent violence against women

b) The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) is responsible for administering this new funding.

c) UN Women Australia will not play a role in administering or delivering this new funding.

Question No. 4

Senator Kroger asked on notice

What is the estimate of the costs involved in building a new tuberculosis ward in the hospital in Daru?

Answer:

Costing for the new tuberculosis (TB) ward in the Daru hospital has not yet been completed.

AusAID is working on improving TB services in Daru and South Fly district through a number of activities. The highest priority has been recruiting staff to improve the tuberculosis services in Daru General Hospital and provide outreach services along the South Fly coast (including treaty villages). A TB Medical Officer and TB Program Coordinator have been recruited and will commence work by October 2011.

We anticipate that the scoping study for infrastructure in Daru, including a new TB ward, will be completed by the end of 2011.

In the interim, AusAID is funding the refurbishment of an isolation ward that will be used for TB patients. The cost of this work is \$42,000, and we anticipate it will be completed by the end of October 2011.

Question No. 5 – Refer to DIAC

Question No. 6

Senator Kroger asked on notice

With relation to the Indonesia Schools Program, please provide the following detail:

- a) Breakdown of the budget
- b) How the program will be rolled out?
- c) What does it entail?
- d) What year levels does it cover?

Answer:

- a) A breakdown of the five year \$500 million Education Partnership budget is:

Financial Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Spending	\$33,186,202	\$79,543,798	\$118,230,000	\$122,230,000	\$99,180,000	\$47,630,000

- b) Australia's new education program will be delivered in partnership with Indonesia, the European Union and the Asian Development Bank.

The program comprises the following:

- **Component 1- \$222 million** in direct funding to Indonesia's Ministry of Finance to build or expand up to 2,000 junior secondary schools and create around 300,000 new junior secondary school places in disadvantaged districts.
- **Component 2- \$182 million** in direct funding and assistance to develop and roll out a national system for strengthening the management and capacity of all 293,000 school principals, school supervisors and district government officials.
- **Component 3- \$47 million** through a managing contractor to support accreditation of around 1,500 moderate private Islamic schools against national quality standards so they can conduct national exams and issue school leaving certificates.
- **Component 4- \$25 million** to support evidence-based sector policy research and analysis.
- c) This partnership with Indonesia will increase access to junior secondary education in poor and remote areas of Indonesia by constructing or expanding up to 2,000 schools, creating around 300,000 more junior secondary school places (years 7-9). It will improve school management by training all 293,000 of Indonesia's school principals, treasurers and district education officials; and improve the quality of Islamic education by helping at least 1,500 Islamic schools achieve national accreditation. Australia's education program will deliver better evidence-based policy and programming through access to expertise for education reform driven by Indonesia. The new program will build on the highly successful Basic Education Program (\$395 million, 2006-2011) to help Indonesia ensure nine years of good quality education for its children. It will give more children a good education, improve literacy and numeracy, and strengthen management across the sector.

d) The program supports access for students in years 7-9 (junior secondary school level). School management will be improved across all nine years provision of basic education.

Question No. 7

Senator Ludlam asked on notice

- a) How much funding was provided to the Burma/Myanmar Update Conference this year?
- b) What is the process by which the decision to fund this conference is made?

Answer:

- a) AusAID provided \$40,000 through grant funding to the Australian National University for the activity 'ANU Burma Update Conference 2011'. The Burma Update 2011 held at the Australian National University, 16 – 17 May 2011, brought together key Australian and international academics and commentators to examine the rule of law and the role of the media in Burma along with other issues, including international assistance. Conference proceedings will be published.
- b) In February 2011 AusAID received a proposal from the ANU seeking the contribution of grant funds for ANU's Burma Update Conference 2011. After an internal assessment, in accordance with the policies and principles of the Commonwealth Grant Guidelines, AusAID accepted the proposal, and provided the funding to the Australian National University.

Question No. 8

Senator Ludlam asked on notice

Aid distribution to Burma:

- a) What is the distribution of aid within Burma by state/province?
- b) What aid is sent to the border areas from the Thai and/or Indian side?
- c) What aid (in dollar figures and as a rough breakdown) is given to the area around Mae Sot and the refugee camps in the area?

Answer:

- a) The following table provides estimates of the distribution of Australian aid to Burma by state/region.

Table 1: Indicative Geographic Breakdown of Australian aid to Burma

States / Regions	Proportion of Australian aid to Burma* (2010-2011)	Population [^] (millions)	Proportion of total population*
Ayeyarwady Division	35.6%	7.1	14.2%
Bago (East)	1.7%	2.5	5.0%
Bago (West)	1.8%	2.5	5.0%
Chin	4.5%	0.5	1.0%
Kachin	3.6%	1.3	2.5%
Kayah	1.1%	0.3	0.6%

Kayin	1.2%	1.3	2.7%
Magway	2.6%	1.3	2.7%
Mandalay	4.2%	2.5	5.1%
Mon	6.8%	4.8	9.6%
Rakhine	5.9%	6.9	14.0%
Sagaing	11.4%	2.6	5.3%
Shan (East)	1.9%	5.4	11.0%
Shan (North)	6.3%	1.6	3.1%
Shan (South)	3.2%	1.6	3.1%
Tanintharyi	2.3%	1.6	3.1%
Yangon	5.9%	5.9	11.9%
Total	100%	49.7	100.0%

Notes:

*The above figures represent estimates of Australia's aid which is channelled through UN organisations and international NGOs as well as multi-donor funds which operate across the states and regions of Burma. In the latter case, Australia's contribution to pooled funds has been apportioned as per the distribution of the total volume of funds.

[^]Population data by State and Division is indicative and based on internal Burma State tourism information

b) The Australian Government does not currently support assistance delivered into Burma from neighbouring countries (including Thailand and India).

Australia does, however, provide considerable support to people from south-east Burma, including refugees and displaced people. Australia has provided over \$15 million since 1999 to the Thailand Burma Border Consortium, Australian NGOs and Australian volunteers to assist refugees on the Thai-Burma border. Recognising that displaced people within south-east Burma face significant humanitarian challenges, Australia supports conflict-affected communities by strengthening rural health centres and schools, and providing water points and shelter through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (\$3 million in 2010-11).

c) In 2010-11, Australia tripled its support to refugees from south-east Burma living in Thailand (to around \$3 million). Assistance continues to support basic needs, but also promotes self-reliance by building the capacity of refugees to develop and utilise their own resources. For example, our assistance:

- supports health care through the Mae Tao Clinic in Mae Sot including skills training for healthcare workers through a partnership with Australian NGO, Union Aid Abroad - APHEDA (\$1.5m over 3 years);
- provides livelihoods opportunities through vocational training in three refugee camps in partnership with ADRA Australia (\$1.5m over 3 years); and
- supports food and shelter for refugees (\$1.5 million through Act for Peace/Thailand Burma Border Consortium).

Question No. 9

Senator Bob Brown asked on notice

- a) What is Australia's current and recent financial contribution to the Mekong River Commission?
- b) Is Australia contributing to the Procedures for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA) and the Xayaburi Dam assessment? Has Australia made an assessment of the quality and outcomes of the PNPCA process? Does the government have a position on the Xayaburi Dam?
- c) Are any alternative projects to hydroenergy being funded?
- d) Is the government providing financial support, guarantees, advice or other assistance to Australian companies, banks or any other organisations for work on hydropower dams in the Mekong, or to the International Hydropower Association?
- e) Has the government made any financial commitment to pilot the Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Forum's Protocol in the Mekong region? Please detail.

Answer:

- a) The Australian Government, through AusAID, is currently supporting four main activities with the Mekong River Commission. The regional component of the Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project (\$7 million, 2009-2012); the Integrated Capacity Building Program (\$6 million, 2009-2012); the Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (\$3 million, 2009-2013); and the Navigation Program (\$1.07 million, 2008-2011). We have also contributed \$300,000 to improve the MRC's monitoring and evaluation system (2009-2011).

A recently completed activity was the Appropriate Hydrological Network Improvement Project (\$6.1 million, 2000-2010). We also provided a contribution to the 2nd phase of the Basin Development Planning Program (\$500,000, 2008-2010).

- b) The Australian Government is funding, through the MRC, the application of the Procedures for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA) process for the proposed Xayaburi Dam in Laos. This is part of the work agenda of the regional component of the Mekong IWRM Project. The PNPCA is intended to facilitate and inform the consultations between Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam.

The funding for the Xayaburi PNPCA process comes from Australia's Mekong Water Resources Program. This program aims to promote regional cooperation to achieve sustainable development through better use and management of the Mekong Region's water resources. This engagement is focused on improving transboundary water-related governance.

Part of the funding to the Mekong River Commission has been used by the Mekong River Commission's secretariat to conduct an internal review the Xayaburi project proposal. The review addressed: dam design and operation, hydrology, fish passage and fisheries ecology, sediment transport, morphology, nutrient balance, water quality, aquatic ecosystem health, environmental flows, navigation, dam safety, and social issues. This review was completed by the Mekong River Commission secretariat in March 2011.

The Australian Government assesses that there has been a range of shortcomings associated with this first application of formal 'prior consultation' governed by the PNPCA. These shortcomings have been the subject of justifiable criticism from civil society, donors - including Australia - and some Mekong River Commission member states. The Australian Government has raised its concerns through both the Mekong River Commission framework and diplomatic channels. In January 2011 the Australian Government took the lead on a joint donor statement that called for an additional impact study, a lengthened consultation process and full disclosure of all documentation. The Australian Government continued its advocacy through diplomatic channels in March, making bilateral representations to Ministers from Mekong River Commission members (Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia). Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Rudd also discussed Australian Government views with his Vietnamese counterpart in April. Representatives of the MRC member states in the PNPCA Working Group elevated the deliberation process to ministerial-level in April 2011. Whether this decision formally extends the PNPCA process, and if so what this entails, is still the subject of discussion between MRC member states.

The Australian Government has not joined calls for a 10 year moratorium on Mekong mainstream dams. The Australian Government regards the development and use of the waters of the Mekong River Basin as sovereign decisions for Mekong governments. The Australian Government is concerned that decision making processes around Mekong water resources development are not transparent, well-informed and inclusive, as often the livelihoods of millions of people are at stake. The Australian Government's technical support provided under the Mekong Water Resources Program and policy advocacy around the PNPCA process support this ambition.

- c) This response relates only to AusAID's Mekong programs. The Australian Government, in partnership with the World Bank, is supporting a rural electrification project in Laos. This project will provide 5,220 households with 'off-grid' electricity generated from solar, micro hydropower and biomass technologies.

- d) This response relates only to AusAID's involvement. The Australian Government is supporting the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the former Water Resources and Environment Administration in Lao PDR to improve hydropower governance. The project aims comprehensively to build the capacity of the Ministry to undertake sector planning, manage the granting of hydropower project concessions, appropriately supervise dam construction, efficiently regulate dam operations and manage sector revenues.
- e) The Australian Government has contributed \$230,000 to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research's Challenge Program on Water and Food in late 2009 to explore the potential usefulness of the Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Forum's Protocol in the Mekong Region.

The Mekong work was led by the research network Mekong Program on Water, Environment and Resilience (M-POWER). The first phase of this work focused on testing part of the 2009 draft Protocol in Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand and provided extensive civil society feedback to the Forum as it revised the Protocol in 2010. A revised Protocol was endorsed by the International Hydropower Association's members in December 2010. This new Protocol is untested, but will be piloted globally in 2011 and 2012. AusAID has made a further \$270,000 available to pilot the new Protocol in the Mekong Region. The Huaneng Lancangjiang Hydropower Company has agreed informally to use the Protocol to assess its Jinghong hydropower project on the Lancang (Mekong) River in China's Yunnan Province.

Question No.10

Senator Kroger asked on notice

Of the 52 Advisers engaged or re-engaged under the Adviser Remuneration Framework, how many were previously employed and have renegotiated a new contract?

Answer:

Of the 52 Advisers engaged since 15 February 2011 (as stated in Senate Estimates) under the Adviser Remuneration Framework there were three Advisers who were previously engaged under the same contract and had their rates renegotiated to be consistent with the Adviser Remuneration Framework.

Question No.11

Senator Trood asked in writing

- a) How many consultancies have been undertaken or are underway this FYTD? Please identify the name of the consultant, the subject matter of the consultancy, the duration and cost of the arrangement, and the method of procurement (ie. open tender, direct source, etc). Please also include total value for all consultancies.
- b) Does each department and agency stand by its current tenders on the Austenders website? Have any changes or corrections been made for any tenders advertised on to Government Tenders website (www.tenders.gov.au) for tenders advertised this financial year? Explain. Are up to date with reporting requirements?
- c) How many consultancies are planned for this calendar year?
- d) Have these been published in your Annual Procurement Plan (APP) on the AusTender website and if not why not? In each case please identify the subject matter, duration, cost and method of procurement as above, and the name of the consultant if known.

Answer:

- a) As an agency subject to the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997, AusAID is required to report Australian procurement contracts awarded where the contract value is \$10,000 or more on AusTender, the government's procurement information system. From 3 September 2007, departments and agencies have been required to include on AusTender details of those contracts which are consultancies and the reason for the consultancy. The information sought by the honourable Senator in relation to consultancies valued at \$10,000 or more will therefore be available on the AusTender website (www.tenders.gov.au) for both individual consultancies and for the total value of all consultancies entered into by AusAID.
- b) All tenders currently listed on the AusTender website represent a true account of all open sourced Approaches to Market currently being undertaken by the Agency.

After an Approach to Market is released via AusTender, AusAID has the ability to make any corrections or clarifications through the addendum process. Information on the number of addenda issued by AusAID is not available as AusTender does not track the number of addenda for each agency.

All addenda issued through AusTender by AusAID were consistent with the addendum process as defined in the Approach to Market documents.

Outside of the Annual Procurement Plan, there are no additional reporting requirements for tenders on the AusTender website. The Annual Procurement

Plan for the financial year 2011-12 was published on AusTender on 29 June 2011.

- c) The Annual Procurement Plan is published by financial year. For this calendar year the planned consultancies were published in the 2010-11 and 2011-12 Annual Procurement Plans.

There are five planned Approaches to Market for consultancy services for the remainder of the 2011 calendar year. These consultancies will be engaged through an open source procurement method.

- d) The five planned consultancies referred to above have been published in AusAID's 2011-12 Annual Procurement Plan.

Question No. 12

Senator Trood asked in writing:

- a) Has the department/agency ever employed Hawker Britton in any capacity or is it considering employing Hawker Britton? If yes, provide details.
- b) Has the department/agency ever employed Shannon's Way in any capacity or is it considering employing Shannon's Way? If yes, provide details.
- c) Has the department/agency ever employed John Utting & UMR Research Group in any capacity or is it considering employing John Utting & UMR Research Group? If yes, provide details.
- d) Has the department/agency ever employed McCann-Erickson in any capacity or is it considering employing McCann-Erickson? If yes, provide details.
- e) Has the department/agency ever employed Cutting Edge in any capacity or is it considering employing Cutting Edge? If yes, provide details.
- f) Has the department/agency ever employed Ikon Communications in any capacity or is it considering employing Ikon Communications? If yes, provide details.
- g) Has the department/agency ever employed CMAX Communications in any capacity or is it considering employing CMAX Communications? If yes, provide details.
- h) Has the department/agency ever employed Boston Consulting Group in any capacity or is it considering employing Boston Consulting Group? If yes, provide details.
- i) Has the department/agency ever employed McKinsey & Company in any capacity or is it considering employing McKinsey & Company? If yes, provide details.

Answer:

According to AusAID's records, AusAID has not entered into any commercial contracts directly with any of the following individual contractors or companies:

- a) Hawker Britton
- b) Shannon's Way
- c) John Utting & UMR Research
- d) McCann-Erickson
- e) Cutting Edge
- f) Ikon Communications
- g) CMAX Communications
- h) Boston Consulting Group
- i) McKinsey & Company

Question No.13

Senator Kroger asked on notice

Covering the period of the ANAO Audit Report of AusAID's *Management of Tertiary Training Assistance* please provide a breakdown of scholarships, including:

- a) How many students applied?
- b) From how many different countries?
- c) From which countries?
- d) Please provide any information on what students on scholarships are studying.

Answer:

- a) AusAID does not hold global figures on applications received for long-term development awards (scholarships). In general the number of applications received is much higher than the number of scholarships offered. For example, AusAID received over 6,000 applications from PNG for the 161 scholarships offered for the 2012 intake.
- b) In 2010/11, scholarships were offered to applicants from 71 countries.
- c) A breakdown showing the scholarships offered by country in 2010/11 is at [QON 13 Attachment A](#)
- d) A breakdown showing the area of study for students currently on scholarship in Australia is at [QON 13 Attachment B](#).

Question No. 14

Senator Boswell asked in writing

Please provide a comprehensive list of all projects approved for funding in 2011-12 that have family planning components. Please provide details including funding amounts for the family planning component for each project. Please specify if the family planning component for a project includes abortion services or training?

Answer:

Projects with major family planning components that have been approved for funding in 2011-12 are listed below¹. The list includes core funding for global organisations where family planning is a major part of their mandate. Abortion services and training are specified where applicable.

Country	Funding recipient	AusAID approved funding for 2011-12 (total project funding)	Activities	Grounds on which abortion is permitted in country
Annual funding for non-government organisations				
Tanzania and Kenya	Maries Stopes International Australia	\$1,537,595	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to and uptake of equity sensitive sexual and reproductive health services. • Expanding service delivery through mobile outreach and social franchising. 	<p>Tanzania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to save woman's life • to preserve physical health • to preserve mental health <p>Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to save woman's life • to preserve physical health • to preserve mental health
Tanzania and Uganda	African Medical and Research Foundation	\$840,176	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving maternal and child health in Shinyanga region in Tanzania, and Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts in northern Uganda. • Post abortion care at health centres. 	<p>Tanzania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Above <p>Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to save woman's life • to preserve physical health • to preserve mental health
Cambodia	Marie Stopes International Cambodia	\$1,223,755	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to family planning and long term methods of contraception. • Training and provision of safe abortion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to save woman's life • to preserve physical health • to preserve mental health • rape or incest • foetal impairment • economic or social reasons • on request
Burma	Marie Stopes International Australia	\$399,349	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education, provision of contraceptives, voluntary counselling, testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to save woman's life

¹ Current as at 30 June 2011

			<p>and treatment services for STIs and maternal care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-abortion care. • Improving public and private health care networks. 	
East Timor	Marie Stopes International Timor Leste	\$2,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of family planning services, contraceptives, training and capacity building, family planning promotion and policy dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to save woman's life
East Timor	Health Alliance International	\$2,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of family planning services, contraceptives, training and capacity building, family planning promotion and policy dialogue. 	As above

2011-12 component of multi-year funding				
South Asia	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) South Asia	\$4,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports IPPF South Asia's Strategic Plan (2010-2015). • Provision of safe abortion services and training is a component of the Strategic Plan where this is legal under the national laws of the countries concerned. 	<p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to save woman's life • to preserve physical health • to preserve mental health • rape or incest • foetal impairment • economic or social reasons <p>Bangladesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to save woman's life <p>Nepal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to save woman's life • to preserve physical health • to preserve mental health • rape or incest • foetal impairment • economic or social reasons • on request
Global	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	\$5,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core funding to support IPPF to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure young people have access to reproductive health 	n/a

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information and services; and - HIV/AIDS prevention and care. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes delivery of sexual and reproductive health services, potentially including abortion in developing countries where this is legal under the national laws of the countries concerned. 	
Global	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	\$6,468,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the estimated proportion for reproductive health of the total 2011-12 core funding to UNFPA of \$14,000,000. The proportion is based on UNFPA's expenditure in 2009 (Annual Report: 46.2% spent on reproductive health and family planning). • Includes reproductive health and rights. 	n/a

Question No. 15

Senator Boswell asked in writing

In relation to the funding given to Marie Stopes International Australia to supply abortion drugs to Marie Stopes International Mongolia:

- a) What is the protocol under which these abortion drugs will be administered or distributed in Mongolia?
- b) Will all use of these abortion drugs be in full accordance with the provisions of the 2001 Health Law on Abortion Care in Mongolia which requires that first trimester abortions only be carried out in safe medical facilities that have permission to perform abortions and with Ministry of Health Order A/220 under which abortions must be performed in medical facilities under safe conditions where the necessary equipment for management of complications must be available?
- c) How do these requirements relate to the claim on the Marie Stopes International Australia website at <http://www.mariestopes.org.au/how-we-help/where-we-work/mongolia>
- d) Mongolia is a sparsely populated country of 2.5 million people. The total fertility rate for 2005-2010 according to the United Nations World Population Prospects 2008 Revision was already below replacement level at 2.02 and

projected (medium variant) to drop to 1.85 by 2015-2020 resulting in population growth virtually stopping (0.18%) by 2045-50. Why is AusAID helping fund the population stagnation of Mongolia?

Answer:

- a) Marie Stopes International Mongolia follows the protocol for medical abortion drugs as identified in Ministry of Health order No34 2009 and Mongolian standard protocol MNS 5488: 2005.
- b) Marie Stopes International Mongolia follows the requirements of Ministry of Health Order A/220 by distributing medical abortion commodities to clinical providers at both government and private facilities.
- c) Marie Stopes International Mongolia helps source higher quality commodities for clinical service providers in Mongolia. Supplies are distributed to providers who work in facilities approved by the Ministry of Health Order A/220. Reference on the Marie Stopes International Australia website to safe medical abortions outside of MSI clinics refers to these facilities and providers. Training to ensure providers are fully informed of the correct dosage and case management requirements are also provided to further improve the quality of care for women seeking a safe termination of pregnancy.
- d) AusAID support for family planning and reproductive health services in Mongolia is designed to meet currently unmet needs of women and their partners for quality services and to reduce maternal deaths. AusAID does not provide assistance based on population targets.

Question No.16

Senator Boswell asked in writing

- a) In what year was Marie Stopes International Australia last accredited under AusAID's NGO Cooperation Program?
- b) What are the names of the three members of the independent review team that granted this accreditation?
- c) When is Marie Stopes International Australia next subject to a review of its accreditation status?
- d) Will the involvement of Marie Stopes International in the deaths of its clients in Nepal and the UK, and the adverse coronial finding against in the UK, be taken into account in that review?

Answer:

- a) Marie Stopes International Australia was last accredited in July 2009.
- b) The independent review team does not grant accreditation status. The decision to grant accreditation status rests with the AusAID delegate, the First Assistant Director General, International Programs and Partnerships Division.
- c) Marie Stopes will next undergo accreditation in 2014.
- d) The accreditation process assesses an NGO's management capacity, systems, operations, and linkages with the Australian community.

Question No.17

Senator Boswell asked in writing

Marie Stopes International Australia was reported in answer to Question on notice no. 11 at Supplementary Estimates October 2010 to be receiving \$79,283 in 2010-11 for new capacity building in China but this was not reported as one of the activities involving abortion.

- a) How does this relate to the report on the Marie Stopes International Australia website <http://www.mariestopess.org.au/how-we-help/where-we-work/china> that in China it is opening new abortion services through its "You&Me youth focused" centres?
- b) What protocols are in place to ensure that no client served by Marie Stopes International Australia in China is acting under duress under China's draconian one child policy which includes punitive measures including forced abortion and sterilisation for violations of the birth permission quota system?
- c) What protocols are in place to ensure that no abortion provided by Marie Stopes International Australia in China is a sex selection abortion?

Answer:

- a) AusAID does not fund abortion related services in China. AusAID funding for the 'You&Me' youth focussed services is primarily for the provision of family planning services but also includes STI and HIV prevention through behaviour change communication, information, education, communication and a wide range of sexual and reproductive health services.
- b) Marie Stopes International has standardised clinical protocols in accordance with a human rights framework. AusAID does not fund abortion related services in China.
- c) As under a) above, AusAID does not fund abortion related services in China.

Question No.18

Senator Boswell asked in writing

- a) How does AusAID monitor the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)'s work in 181 countries to ensure that no Australian funds are used on abortion services in violation of the August 2009 Guiding Principles?
- b) Please provide a list of all the countries in which IPPF expends AusAID funds on abortion services?

Answer:

- a) All recipients of family planning funding from AusAID, including the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), are contractually required to adhere to the Family Planning Guiding Principles. Non-compliance with the Guidelines would be a breach of the AusAID contract which could lead to penalties such as loss of funding, and a requirement to repay funds. AusAID monitors the operations and performance of IPPF in liaison with country program areas and in consultation with other areas of AusAID. AusAID meets annually with key IPPF international and regional staff and receives comprehensive reporting.
- b) Australia provides core funding to IPPF. This funding can be used by IPPF to provide grants to IPPF Member Associations in OECD DAC countries, providing this funding is used in compliance with AusAID's Guiding Principles. The following Member Associations eligible for AusAID funding received pooled donor funding through IPPF in 2010-11 and provided surgical or medically induced abortion services: Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Caribbean Affiliate (surgical or medically induced abortions only provided in St Lucia), Colombia, Democratic Rep of Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia.

All IPPF Member Associations ensure that services provided are in compliance with the national laws of the countries in question. In many of the countries listed, the abortion laws are extremely restrictive and limit the provision of abortion to extreme circumstances such as threat of life to the mother or rape. In none of the countries included above, can abortion be provided legally after 20 weeks.

Question No.19

Senator Boswell asked in writing

Is it consistent with the August 2009 Guiding Principles for recipients, including IPPF, to expend funds on advocating for liberalisation of abortion laws in countries where abortion is illegal or restricted?

Answer:

AusAID's core funding agreement with IPPF stipulates that it will not use Australian aid funds to advocate with legislators for changes in national abortion laws.

The Guiding Principles reflect the International Conference on Population and Development's Programme of Action, adopted by 179 governments in Cairo in 1994. Under the Programme of Action, abortion should in no case be promoted as a method of family planning, and in all cases provide for the humane treatment and counselling of women who have had recourse to abortion.

The focus of Australia's policy on reproductive health and family planning and the Guiding Principles is to reduce maternal deaths and the need for abortions by helping avoid unplanned pregnancies.

Question No.20

Senator Boswell asked in writing

- a) How much funding is budgeted for 2011-12 and subsequent years to be given to the United Nations Fund for Population Activity?
- b) Which activities of the UNFPA will these funds be spent on?
- c) In which countries will these funds be expended?

Answer:

- a) a) In 2011-12 Australia will provide providing \$14 million in core funding to UNFPA. No specific commitment has been made on core funding levels beyond 2011-12. Australia also provides UNFPA with funding earmarked for specific purposes. This is budgeted at \$2,020,000 in 2011-12 and \$744,225 in 2012-13.
- b) Australia's funding to UNFPA supports activities in the following areas:
 - Population and development analysis and reporting
 - Reproductive health and rights
 - Gender equality
 - Responses to violence against women
- c) Funds can be expended in all countries where UNFPA is active.

Question No 21.

Senator Kroger asked on notice

Please provide a breakdown of Australian ODA for microfinance to Africa, South & Central Asia and the Middle East in 2010-11 and 2011-12

Answer:

Estimated Australian ODA to Microfinance: 22 August 2011

Region	2010-11	2011-12 (estimate)
Africa	\$194,865	\$210,000
South Asia	\$689,179	\$719,000
Central Asia	Nil	Nil
Middle East	\$2,429,000	\$2,500,000

Question No. 22

Senator Brown asked on notice

- a) What disbursements have been made through the Food Security through Rural Development initiative since it was launched in May 2009?
- b) What commitments have been made for future funding under this initiative?
- c) How much of the Food Security through Rural Development initiative is new money and how much was previously committed through AusAID?

Answer:

- a) To date \$91.5 million has been disbursed from the four-year, \$464 million Food Security through Rural Development initiative. This includes funding for initiatives in Africa (regional), Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, East Asia (regional), Indonesia, Nepal, the Pacific (regional), the Philippines, Solomon Islands, South Asia (regional) and Timor Leste.
- b) Most of the remaining funding under this initiative has been allocated for programs in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and the Pacific. To date, specific commitments of the Government to be funded by this initiative include:
 - \$100 million over four years to improve food security in Africa;
 - \$69 million to ACIAR over four years, including to double the level of annual funding for the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to \$44 million over four years;
 - a multi-country market development facility to support sustainable increases in employment and incomes for the poor in Fiji and the Solomon Islands;
 - a Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program (PHAMA) in Solomon Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu.

- c) All commitments or disbursements made under the Food Security through Rural Development initiative are in addition to funding previously committed or disbursed prior to the announcement of this budget measure in May 2009.

Question No.23

Senator Abetz asked on notice

APHEDA funding provided by AusAID:

- a) What proportion of APHEDA's budget is contributed by AusAID?
- b) Is the Ma'an Development Centre (funded by APHEDA) heavily involved in the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) campaign.
- c) If it is involved, would AusAID reconsider its funding of APHEDA?

Answer

- a) APHEDA has advised that, according to its most recent financial audit, AusAID funds comprised 38 percent (\$2,351,211) of the organisation's total income of \$6,136,479 in the financial year 2009-2010.
- b) The Ma'an Development Centre and APHEDA have confirmed that no AusAID funds are used in any BDS activities.
- c) If AusAID believed that any of its funds were being used for the BDS campaign it would reconsider its funding to APHEDA.

Question No. 24

Senator Ludlam asked on notice

Has any Australian ODA funding been provided specifically for northern Sudan since 2004?

Answer:

While the majority of Australian ODA to Sudan since 2004 has been provided to the country as a whole, some of Australian ODA has been specifically provided for the northern area of Sudan. This has primarily been for humanitarian activities in Darfur.

To date, Australia's ODA to Sudan has largely been through UN agencies and funding mechanisms. Australia's contributions to Sudan through such mechanisms are not geographically earmarked within the country.

AusAID estimates that of the \$136 million in total Australian ODA to Sudan since 2004, approximately \$77.6 million would have benefited northern Sudan (primarily Darfur).

Note this information updates information provided to a Senate Estimates Question on Notice in March 2010 (Question 24).

Question No. 25

Senator Kroger asked on notice:

Please provide a breakdown of the recently announced new funding of \$462.6 million to Africa, South & Central Asia and the Middle East and what it will fund.

Answer:

The 2011-12 Budget measure “Official development assistance - expanding aid to Africa, South and Central Asia and the Middle East” provides \$783.1 million new funding to AusAID Program 1.3 Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and Other for initiatives to expand aid in Africa and the Middle East, improve water, sanitation and hygiene, and eliminate violence against women.

The components of this budget measure are set out in table 1 below.

Table 1. Official development assistance - expanding aid to Africa, South and Central Asia and the Middle East

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
AusAID (\$m)	31.8	132.9	242.1	376.2	783.1
<i>a. Africa</i>	9.4	53.5	116.8	154.8	334.5
<i>b. Middle East</i>	0.0	26.3	30.9	70.9	128.1
<i>c. Improving Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Cross Regional and South Asia components)</i>	20.4	45.1	84.4	134.5	284.4
<i>d. Eliminating Violence against Women (Cross Regional and Middle East components)</i>	2.0	8.0	10.0	16.0	36.0

New funding for these components will support the following outcomes.

- a) Help Africa progress towards the Millennium Development Goals by providing Australian assistance to:
 - support health workforce development, particularly midwifery training, improve basic obstetric and new born health care for mothers and children in East Africa;
 - improve water and sanitation to 1.2 million people in Southern Africa, in partnership with the World Bank and African Development Bank;
 - build the capacity of African governments in areas where Australia has expertise such as agricultural, natural resource management and public administration; and

- support humanitarian, peace building and recovery needs in fragile and conflict affected countries.
- b) Expand assistance to the Middle East by:
 - helping the Palestinian Authority to deliver basic education and health services; and
 - humanitarian assistance to an estimated 4.7 million Palestinian refugees in the region through support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).
- c) Improve water, sanitation and hygiene through:
 - improved access to clean water and effective sanitation in rural towns and villages throughout South Asia (particularly Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka); and
 - support for global and regional water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities delivered by NGOs, and multilateral organisations such as the World Bank and UNICEF, particularly in Asia and Africa.

These activities, along with new funding for water and sanitation in East Asia (\$148.6 million) through the 2011-12 Budget measure “Official development assistance - expanding aid in Indonesia and South East Asia” will contribute to assisting over 4 million people to access safe water, basic sanitation and improved hygiene practices.

- d) Make progress towards eliminating violence against women by:
 - providing support services to women in South and West Asia who have been subjected to violence, through partnerships with NGOs and the United Nations; and
 - expanding programs that address violence against women in conflict-affected environments.

The focus of funding for eliminating violence against women under this budget measure will be South Asia, West Asia and the global response.

Question No.26

Senator Ludlam asked on notice

Afghanistan funding:

- a) What are the elements of AusAID’s funding to Afghanistan?
- b) What percentage of aid to Afghanistan is going into maternal mortality prevention?
- c) How much donor funding is being provided to Uruzgan by other countries?

Answer:

- a) See below for a breakdown of AusAID funding to Afghanistan in 2010-11.
- b) At the national level, it is not possible to fully disaggregate AusAID's funding to maternal mortality prevention. Almost 50 per cent of AusAID funding is delivered through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, which supports a range of national development programs, including the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS). BPHS is an Afghanistan-wide health program, which has contributed to increasing access to basic health care from less than 10 per cent of the population in 2001 to 85 per cent today.

At the national level, in 2010-11 AusAID also contributed \$1.6 million (part of a four year \$6.7 million grant) to a program delivered by the Afghan Red Crescent Society in partnership with the International Federation of the Red Cross. The program provides support to all 5 components of the Afghan Red Crescent Society country strategy, one of which is maternal, newborn and child health.

In Uruzgan, it is easier to disaggregate Australian health funding. In 2010-11, approximately 30 per cent of Australian aid to Uruzgan will be directed towards programs that directly support women and children's health. This includes:

- a. \$6.7 million (part of a four year \$35.7 million program) managed by Save the Children to provide Health and Education services in Uruzgan
- b. \$0.24 million through Save the Children to provide health and hygiene education to 8 schools in Uruzgan

c) In 2011 the Netherlands will contribute approximately €28 million in aid to Uruzgan. The US, through USAID, provided an estimated USD 17.2 million in aid to Uruzgan in US financial year 2010. Projections for USAID spending in Uruzgan for US financial year 2011 are approximately USD 19.6 million

COUNTRY PROGRAM OVERVIEW

AFGHANISTAN 2010-11, prepared 4 July 2011

Major programs/ projects and total cost	Development partner(s)	Planned AusAID 2010-11 expenditure	Description
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) \$100 million 2010-12	World Bank	\$50.0 million (\$44 million of planned 2010-11 expenditure has been delayed until 2011-12 pending agreement of a new IMF program)	Supporting the Government of Afghanistan's reconstruction budget and priority development programs in health, education, governance and rural development.
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Enhancing Rural Livelihoods \$2.765 million 2008-11	Aga Khan Foundation	\$0.7 million	Improving rural livelihoods through increased agricultural productivity in Bamyan Province.
MAIL Change Management	The Asia Foundation	\$0.5 million	Strengthening the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock to deliver on the National Agriculture Development Framework, including through improved finance and management systems.
Governance			
Development Assistance Facility for Afghanistan (DAFA) \$60 million 2009-15	GRM International	\$13.3 million	Supporting service delivery capacity building of four Afghan priority ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, Public Health, Education and Rural Rehabilitation and Development. This includes the Malaysia-Australia Education Program for Afghanistan.
Air Traffic Control Program \$5.8 million 2009-12	German Federal Foreign Office	\$2 million	Supporting the implementation of technology that will improve the safety and reliability of air traffic control in Afghanistan.
Afghan Parliamentary Elections \$1.2 million 2010-11	The Asia Foundation	\$1.2 million	Supporting the Independent Electoral Commission to prepare and manage the conduct of the 2010 Parliamentary elections.
Civilian Technical Assistance Program (CTAP) \$2.0 million 2010-12	USAID and the Government of Afghanistan	\$1.0 million	Improving government capacity in Afghanistan.
Afghanistan Human Rights Commission \$2.0 million 2010-12	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission	\$1.0 million	Provision of assistance to the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission.
Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Program (ASGP) \$1.9 million 2010-12	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	\$0.9 million	Improving basic service delivery and supporting good governance in Uruzgan.

Service Delivery			
Service Delivery Trust Fund (\$7.5 million 2010-2013)	World Bank	\$4 million	Mobilising resources and technical expertise to ensure better delivery of basic services to conflict affected areas.
Australian Development Scholarships	Development Assistance Facility for Afghanistan (GRM)	\$2.1 million	Providing 20 Australian Development Scholarships annually to staff of priority Afghan Ministries in post-graduate studies.
Afghanistan Health Services Program (\$6.7 million 2010-15)	Red Cross	\$1.6 million	Improve maternal, newborn and child health, by providing health education; improved access and quality of health services; and improved health service infrastructure.
CARE: Empowerment through Education	CARE Australia	\$1.7 million	Improving the quality of and access to basic community based education into remote areas, with an emphasis on girl's education.
Vulnerable Populations / Humanitarian			
World Food Program	World Food Program	\$6.0 million	Food assistance to vulnerable population in Afghanistan.
Mine Action (\$20 million 2010-14)	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan	\$10.0 million	Community-based demining and mine risk education programs in Uruzgan and Kunar Provinces, and training of 40 graduates at Kabul's Physio Therapy Institute
Uruzgan Stabilisation & Capacity Building			
Uruzgan Education and Health Package \$35.7 million 2011-14	Save the Children	\$6.7 million	Enhancing access, quality and use of basic health and education services for children and their families through support to schools, community education classes, literacy classes, training health workers and midwives, child immunisation, treatment for child malnutrition and supplementary feeding for lactating mothers.
Stabilisation Small Projects Facility \$13.5 million 2010-13	GIZ	\$3.6 million	Facilitating access of communities to funding for small scale short term development initiatives that aim to build the relationships between the community and the GIRoA for security and development purposes.
Support for Local Governance in Uruzgan (SLGU) \$9.8 million 2011-13	GIZ	\$2.8 million	Contribute to the strengthening of provincial, district and local government by improving basic service delivery and public administration in Uruzgan.
Chora Municipality Infrastructure Project \$5.7 million 2010-12	Central Asian Development Group	\$2.4 million	Constructing/rehabilitating city storm water ditches, walkways and culverts to support Chora's water management plan, including flood management and sanitation services.
Rural Access to Development for Tarin Kowt	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	\$2.3 million	Providing employment opportunities and improving transport links through road and bridge reconstruction. An expanded program will build the capacity of the provincial ministry in delivering rural development programs.

Quality Primary Education Project	Save the Children (Co-funding with the Netherlands)	\$2.4 million	Strengthening education service delivery by improving Uruzgan schools' infrastructure. Includes construction of 4 schools and 3 community resource centres.
Capacity Building Project for Uruzgan – Implementation Phase \$1 million 2010	GIZ (Co-funding with the Netherlands)	\$1.0 million	Building the capacity of the Uruzgan civil service through activities focussed on literacy and numeracy training; administration and management; technical expertise; IT literacy; and specialised, tailored support for District Governors, District Administrators and the Mayor of Tarin Kowt.
Tribal and Conflict Analysis \$4.5 million 2010-13	The Liaison Office (Co-funding with the Netherlands)	\$0.6 million	Supporting the Afghan NGO The Liaison Office (TLO) to provide tribal and conflict analysis in Uruzgan.
MoJ Prison Uruzgan and International Legal Foundation Program	Royal Netherlands Embassy in Kabul and International Legal Foundation	\$0.6 million	Ministry of Justice Prison Project in Tarin Kowt and establishment of a Public Defenders Office in Uruzgan.
Supporting ADF reconstruction activities	HK Logistics	\$0.4 million	Complementing ADF reconstruction activities through procurement support for the Trade Training School and ADF-reconstructed schools.
School Health Education	Save the Children	\$0.24 million	Providing health and hygiene education to 8 schools in Uruzgan.

Question No. 27

Senator Ludlam asked on notice

- a) Please provide an update on Afghanistan's participation in Phase 2 of the international evaluation of the implementation of the Paris declaration.
- b) Will Australia's total ODA on dual aid efforts in Afghanistan be examined as part of that evaluation?

Answer:

- a) The final report on the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in Afghanistan (Phase 2 evaluation) has been completed and is available on the OECD DAC website. Australia contributed financial support to the evaluation. The report, along with other country and donor reports on implementation of the Paris Declaration, will form an important input to the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in November-December 2011. The Forum will evaluate the effectiveness of the Paris Declaration.

Afghanistan is the only fragile state covered in this year's country evaluations. The country's security context and lack of government capacity are overarching themes of the evaluation. The report notes that further progress could be made by both the Government of Afghanistan and donors in the implementation of the Paris Declaration and its principles. The report highlights some positive progress: donor coordination and alignment are improving due to the use of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, which is directed through the Afghan Government's budgetary system with close oversight by the World Bank. Almost 50 per cent of AusAID funding is delivered through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund. Australia is not specifically mentioned in the report.

- b) Total Australian ODA to Afghanistan was considered as part of the evaluation.

Question No.28

Senator Brown asked in writing

- a) The 2011 budget commits \$251 million in aid for climate adaptation and mitigation. Please provide a breakdown on how this \$251 million will be spent (including amounts, countries, programs and implementing agencies)
- b) How is the funding for the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership spent? How many hectares have been replanted as a result of this program?
- c) A provision in the Copenhagen Accord which has been signed by Australia, states that climate finance should "new and additional" and that this would be additional to existing aid funding. How has AusAID/Australian Government interpreted and implemented this provision?

d) What, if any, conditions are placed on Australian aid for climate adaptation?
 [e.g. do countries have to be signatories to Copenhagen Accord to access funds]

Answer

a) For 2011-12, a total of \$197.8 million in funding has been committed to programs to date, as detailed in the table below.

Program	Funding amount	Countries	Implementing agencies
International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative \$78 million	\$35 million	Pacific country and regional activities Breakdown of bilateral and regional allocations to be determined	Implementing agencies to be determined, likely to include partner government agencies, NGOs, regional organisations, UN agencies and/or multilateral agencies
	\$20 million	Southeast Asia country and regional activities Includes \$7 million for Indonesia Breakdown of other bilateral and regional allocations to be determined	Implementing agencies to be determined, likely to include partner government agencies, NGOs, regional organisations, UN agencies and/or multilateral agencies
	\$10 million	Africa country and regional activities Breakdown of bilateral and regional allocations to be determined	Implementing agencies to be determined, likely to include partner government agencies, NGOs, regional organisations, UN agencies and/or multilateral agencies
	\$9 million	South Asia country and regional activities Includes \$7 million for Bangladesh Breakdown of other bilateral and regional allocations to be determined	Implementing agencies to be determined, likely to include partner government agencies, NGOs, regional organisations, UN agencies and/or multilateral agencies

Program	Funding amount	Countries	Implementing agencies
International Forest Carbon Initiative \$45.3 million	\$2.75 million	Caribbean regional activities Includes \$0.8 million for the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre and \$0.1 million for Caribsave	Implementing agencies include the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre and Caribsave. Other implementing agencies likely to focus on regional organisations
	\$1.25 million	Small Island Developing States Community-based adaptation programming	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Program (UNDP)
Multilateral Climate Change Funding \$40 million (2011-12)	\$21.6 million	Indonesia – Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership	Funding is implemented through the Indonesia Australia Forest Carbon Partnership Office/Indonesian and Australian Government agencies
	\$23.7 million	Multilateral and bilateral (bilateral focus on PNG) allocations to be determined	Implementing agencies to be determined, likely to include Australian and partner government agencies, NGOs, UN agencies and/or multilateral agencies
	\$15 million (2011-12 – 2012-13)	Global Kyoto Protocol's Adaptation Fund	A variety of accredited UN and multilateral agencies
	\$15 million (2011-12 – 2012-13)	Global Least Developed Countries Fund	A variety of accredited UN and multilateral agencies
	\$10 million (2011-12 – 2012-13)	Global Partnership for Market Readiness	World Bank
	\$10 million (2011-12 – 2012-13)	Global Climate Investment Funds – Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program	A variety of accredited multilateral agencies

Program	Funding amount	Countries	Implementing agencies
	\$10 million (2011-12 – 2012-13)	Global Global Green Growth Institute	Global Green Growth Institute
	\$1 million (2011-12 – 2012-13)	Global Alliance of Small Island States	UNDP
Bilateral Climate Change Partnerships	\$5.0 million	Country allocations are yet to be determined	Implementing agencies likely to include partner governments (direct bilateral support), NGOs, Regional Organisations and/or multilateral agencies
Global Environment Facility	\$22.6 million	Global	Global Environment Facility implementing agencies
Country Programs	\$5.9 million	Australia China Environment Development Program	GHD PTY LTD
	USD1 million	Cooperative Conservation and Research Program of Giant Pandas in China	Implemented by the Royal Zoological Society of South Australia
TOTAL	\$197.8 million		

Further programs will be developed by country programs in 2011-12.

- b) Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership funding (2007-08 to 2012-13) supports the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership, a REDD+ demonstration activity in Indonesia (\$47 million), and the Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership, details of which are under discussion between the Governments of Indonesia and Australia (\$30 million). The Partnership also supports Indonesia's National Carbon Accounting System, assisting Indonesia to become self sufficient in forest carbon accounting and monitoring, reporting and verification (\$13 million); and policy and operational support including research into emissions from peatlands and a satellite based fire monitoring system providing early detection of forest fires in Indonesia (\$10 million).

Reafforestation is one of a number of strategies for reducing emissions from peatlands. Fifty hectares have so far been replanted in a trial under the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership. Further reforestation activities are planned under the Kalimantan Partnership during the next twelve months.

- c) Under the Copenhagen Accord, the collective commitment by developed countries is to provide new and additional resources approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010–2012 (the fast-start period). Australia's fast-start funding is drawn from a growing aid program and does not divert funds from existing development priorities or programs.
- d) No specific eligibility conditions have been placed on Australia's aid for climate change adaptation – other than that the funded activity is consistent with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development guidelines on Official Development Assistance and contributes to building the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities and nations to enable them to better plan for and manage the unavoidable impacts of climate change.

Question No.29

Senator Brown asked in writing

- a) Has money been allocated in the budget forward estimates for climate change adaptation and mitigation for developing countries beyond the "fast-start" period which concludes in 2012–2013? If so, how much? If not, why not?
- b) What is the government's position on the double counting of domestic emission reductions and mitigation activities thought the aid program? Is there any intention or possibility that Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation activities, financed through Australia's aid budget, will be used to offset, or otherwise, to contribute towards Australia's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets?
- c) What proportion of Australia's "fast-start" finance will be delivered through multilateral development banks? Will any of this finance be delivered as loans? If so, how much?

Answer

- a) No. Any funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation for developing countries beyond financial year 2012-13 will be determined through the budget process.
- b) Australia will not utilise Official Development Assistance to purchase emission reduction units, including any units that may in the future be associated with REDD+ activities, to meet Australia's emission reduction commitments.
- c) \$498 million or 83 per cent of Australia's fast-start finance has been allocated to date. Of this, \$72.9 million has been allocated to initiatives managed by multilateral development banks and a further \$78.3 million has been allocated to multilateral initiatives whose implementing agencies include multilateral development banks, such as the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund. Fast-start finance allocated to bilateral and regional programs may also in some cases be delivered through multilateral development banks under agreements negotiated with the Australian Government over the fast-start period. To date, \$5 million in funding allocated

to bilateral and regional programs is being delivered through such agreements with multilateral development banks.

Australia's \$599 million fast-start contribution will be provided to bilateral, regional and multilateral partners entirely in grant form. Some of the multilateral initiatives that Australia supports make use of a range of financing instruments, including concessional loans.

Question No.30

Senator Trood asked in writing

- a) Has the Department/agency received any advice on how to respond to FOI requests?
- b) How many FOI requests has the Department received?
- c) How many have been granted or denied?
- d) How many conclusive certificates have been issued in relation to FOI requests?

Answer:

- a) Yes, The Office of the Australian Information Commissioner, established under the Australia Information Commissioner Act 2010, provides advice to all agencies governed by the Freedom of Information Act, with respect to responding to FOI requests. This advice is captured primarily in the form of guidelines and other guidance available at www.oaic.gov.au/publications/guidelines.html#foi_guidelines. Prior to the FOI reforms of 1 November 2010, FOI Guidelines for all Government agencies were issued by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, and were used in responding to FOI requests which were submitted prior to 1 November 2010. They are available online at www.dpmc.gov.au/foi/guidelines.cfm. AusAID also receives legal advice from time to time from the Australian Government Solicitor, on specific FOI matters.
- b) AusAID has received 21 FOI applications in the financial year 2010-11.
- c) Of the 21 FOI applications received in 2010-11, one application has been released in full, eight applications have been partially released, four applications have been resolved by releasing information to the applicant outside the formal FOI processes, two applications have been withdrawn and eight applications are pending resolution. None have been denied.
- d) No FOI applications have had conclusive certificates applied to them in the financial year 2010-11

Question No. 31

Senator Trood asked on notice

- a) How much time is spent preparing papers/submissions for Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Committee meetings?
- b) How often must papers/submissions for Cabinet and Sub-Cabinet Committee Meetings be redrafted or resubmitted? Please provide examples of why this would happen. (i.e. last minute policy changes or redate papers due to items not being discussed when initially scheduled).

Answer:

- a) AusAID does not record or register the time taken to prepare papers or submissions for Cabinet or Cabinet Committee meetings.
- b) Each matter for consideration at either Cabinet or Cabinet Committee meetings has its own set of specific issues which may require the submission to be drafted or re-drafted various times throughout the iterative process. AusAID works collaboratively with relevant agencies across the APS, as well as the Cabinet Secretariat, to ensure submissions are drafted and processed as efficiently as possible.

Question No. 32

Senator Trood asked on notice

- a) What are the government (Ministers/Parliamentary Secretaries) stationery requirements in your portfolio (i.e. special type of paper, envelopes)?
- b) What are the cost of these items?
- c) Is the Department/portfolio agencies paying for these?

Answer:

- a) DFAT manages the portfolio Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries stationery requirements.
- b) DFAT pays for the portfolio Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries stationery requirements.
- c) DFAT manages the portfolio Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries stationery requirements. AusAID retains its own supply of personalised stationery for the portfolio Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries for the purpose of preparing responses to portfolio-related ministerial correspondence. Since our portfolio ministers and parliamentary secretaries were appointed in September 2010, AusAID has spent \$1142.62 on this stock.

Question No. 33

Senator Trood asked on notice

- a) For the FYTD, please detail all travel (itemised separately) undertaken by your portfolio Minister and Parliamentary Secretaries. Include what sum was spent on travel, accommodation, security, food, beverages (alcohol listed separately), gifts, entertainment, and all other expenses.
- b) For the FYTD, please provide the same information (itemised separately) for any Minister and Parliamentary staff that accompanied the Minister and Parliamentary on their travel and include a similar breakdown of the costs incurred by or on behalf of those staff.
- c) For the FYTD, please provide the same information (itemised separately) for Departmental officers that accompanied the Minister and Parliamentary Secretary on their travel and include a similar breakdown of the costs incurred by or on behalf of those staff.

Answer:

- a) DFAT administers the Minister and Parliamentary Secretaries travel costs, which are ultimately paid for by Department of Finance and Deregulation.
- b) DFAT administers the Minister and Parliamentary Secretaries travel costs, which are ultimately paid for by Department of Finance and Deregulation.
- c) For details on departmental officers who accompanied the Minister and Parliamentary Secretary on travel, please see QON 13 Attachment A. Note that there were no costs incurred for departmental officers for security or gifts. Departmental officers are entitled to a travel allowance which covers food, beverages and incidentals. It is not possible to itemise separately the amounts spent on food, beverages, alcohol and incidentals for each departmental officer for each visit.

Question No 34.

Senator Trood asked in writing

- a) How many permanent staff recruited this FYTD?
- b) What classification are these staff?
- c) How many temporary positions exist or have been created this FYTD?
- d) This FYTO, how many employees have been employed on contract and what is the average length of their employment period?

Answer:

- a) 212 permanent staff have been recruited in the period 1 July 2010 to 21 June 011
- b) The classification of these permanent employees is as follows:

Classification	Number
APS1	
APS2	
APS3	26
APS4	16
APS5	29
APS6	55
EL1	55
EL2	21
SES1	7
SES2	1
SES3	2
Total staff recruited	212

- c) At 21 June 2011 there were 240 temporary positions.
- d) In the period 1 July 2010 to 21 June 2011 there have been 197 temporary employees. The average length of their employment period was 1.2 years.

Question No 35

Senator Trood asked in writing

- a) Have staffing numbers been reduced as a result of the efficiency dividend and/or other budget cuts?
- b) If so, where and at what classification?
- c) Are there any plans for staff reduction? If so, please advise details i.e. reduction target, how this will be achieved, services/programs to be cut etc.
- d) What changes are underway or planned for graduate recruitment, cadetships or similar programs? If reductions are envisaged please explain including reasons, target numbers etc.

Answer:

- a) No
- b) Not applicable
- c) No
- d) AusAID will expand its graduate intake for 2012 and extend the duration of the agency's graduate program from 1 to 2 years

Question No 36

Senator Trood asked in writing

Please detail all education expenses (i.e. in house courses and tertiary studies) for each portfolio department and agency. Include what type of course, the cost and how many participants.

Answer:

The agency's total expenditure on education² was \$224,468 with 90 AusAID staff participating in AusAID's study support scheme. The courses studied by participants included: development studies; international relations; international law; strategic studies; development economics; public policy; Asia Pacific studies; and environmental management.

Question No.37

Senator Trood asked in writing

- a) In relation to the purchase of executive coaching and/or other leadership training services purchased by each portfolio department and agency, please provide the following information FYTD:
 - i. Total spending on these services
 - ii. The number of employees offered these services and their employment classification
 - iii. The number of employees who have utilised these services and their employment classification
 - iv. The names of all service providers engaged
- b) For each service purchased from a provider listed under (4), please provide:
 - i. The name and nature of the service purchased
 - ii. Whether the service is one-on-one or group based
 - iii. The number of employees who received the service and their employment classification
 - iv. The total number of hours involved for all employees
 - v. The total amount spent on the service
 - vi. A description of the fees charged (i.e. per hour, complete package)
- c) Where a service was provided at any location other than the department or agency's own premises, please provide:
 - i. The location used
 - ii. The number of employees who took part on each occasion
 - iii. The total number of hours involved for all employees who took part
 - iv. Any costs the department or agency's incurred to use the location

² As agreed with DFAT 'education' is defined as study leading to or receiving an award.

Answer:

- a) i. This financial year to date, the Agency has expended \$53,384 on executive coaching and \$436,415 on leadership training programs. Expenditure on executive coaching and leadership training represents 16 per cent of the total learning and development budget allocated to the Agency's training activities.
- ii. A total of 831 employees were offered these services including: all SES band levels; Executive Level 2; Executive Level 1; and development specialists posted overseas at the Executive Level 1 and APS 6 level or equivalent.
- iii. A total of 197 employees used these services including: all SES band levels; Executive Level 2; Executive Level 1; and development specialists posted overseas at the Executive Level 1 and APS 6 level or equivalent.
- iv. Providers engaged for leadership development services in 2010-11 were: the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC); the Australian Graduate School of Management (AGSM); the London Business School (LBS); Jeff Whalan Learning Groups (JWLG); the National Security College (NSC); Centre for Public Management (CPM); and People and Strategy.

Providers of executive coaching services were: Amanda Horne Pty Ltd; Workplace Research; Foresight; Sue Adams Coaching and Facilitation Services; PEP Worldwide and Dragonfly Consulting and Coaching.

- b) i. Executive coaching services provided as per Question 37 a) iv, are tailored to individual employee needs and use coaching and mentoring techniques to improve work performance.

Leadership development services provided as per Question 37 a) iv, included: Strategic Change Leadership (AGSM); SES leadership (APSC); High Performance Skills for Leaders (LBS); Jeff Whalan Executive Learning (JWLG); National Security Senior Executive Development (NSC); Executive level learning (APSC); Career Development Assessment Centre (APSC); From Management to Leadership (CPM); Managing Teams and Individuals (CPM); and Executive Level Transition (People and Strategy).

- ii. Executive coaching services were provided on a one-on-one basis whilst all leadership programs are group based.
- iii. A total of 197 employees received executive coaching and leadership training including: all SES band levels; Executive Level 2; Executive Level 1; and development specialists posted overseas at the Executive Level 1 and APS 6 level or equivalent.
- iv. Executive coaching and leadership training totalled approximately 785 hours for all employees.
- v. This financial year to date, the Agency expended \$489,799 on executive coaching and leadership training programs.

vi. Executive coaching services are charged on a per hour basis whilst fees for all leadership programs are charged on a complete package basis. The fees associated with leadership training included: design and consultation; training delivery; venue and accommodation hire; catering; travel; and evaluation.

c) i. Training locations that were used externally included: the Australian Public Service Commission locations in the ACT and NSW; National Security College in the ACT; The Carrington Inn in Bungendore, NSW; and The Novotel in Bogor, Indonesia.³

ii. A total of 103 employees were trained at external locations.

iii. Training provided at external locations totalled approximately 674 hours.

iv. The total cost to deliver training at external locations was \$350,695

Question No 38

Senator Trood asked on notice in writing

a) Please list how many staff in each portfolio department and agency are eligible to receive payments under the Government's Paid Parental Leave scheme?

b) Please list which portfolio department and agencies are providing its employees with payments under the Government's paid parental leave scheme? Please list how many staff are in receipt of these payments.

Answer:

a) Any eligible employee of AusAID.

b) AusAID provides its employees with payments under the Government Paid Parental leave Scheme. One employee is in receipt of this payment for financial year to 30 June 2011.

Question No. 39

Senator Trood asked on notice

a) What communications programs has the Department/Agency undertaken, or are planned to undertake?

b) For each program, what is the total spend?

³ Note – the leadership training in Bogor, Indonesia was delivered to posted staff in Indonesia only.

Answer:

a) In 2010-11, the education and communications programs undertaken were:

- One Just World public discussion forums (with World Vision and the International Women's Development Agency)
- International Women's Day (with UNIFEM)
- Production of programs for television series about Australia's aid program
- Publications
- Global Education Program which operates in all states and provides professional development and learning materials to teachers and trainee teachers

The following education and communications programs are confirmed for 2011-12:

- One Just World
- Praxis discussion series (with the World Bank)
- Corporate publications
- Global Education Program

b) In 2010-11, the costs of these education and communication programs are estimated to be:

- One Just World (public forums on aid and development issues held in capital cities. \$310,000
- International Women's Day (events in every capital city highlighting the importance of women in achieving long-lasting development gains) \$50,000
- Production of broadcast quality television series shot in seven different countries for the Australia Network, and then to be placed on online outlets such as YouTube and the AusAID website. This project celebrates the work of people from regional Australia who are involved in aid delivery. It shows Australians working overseas as part of the Australian aid program and the difference they are making to reduce poverty \$700,000
- Corporate publications including the annual report, policy and strategy documents, Focus magazine, a map of where the our aid program is making a difference and further community information about Australia's aid program in response to community demand \$850,000
- Global Education Program includes the cost of training approximately 25,000 Australian teachers and producing quality curriculum material for Australian students as part of the states' education systems. The training focuses on global citizenship and its relationship to a variety of subject areas: it has relevance across the curriculum but particularly in history and geography. \$2,100,000

To date, the following costs have been confirmed for 2011-12:

- One Just World (11 public forums) \$320,000
- Praxis (11 forums with an audience of approx 20 people, held on Word Bank premises and broadcast nationally and internationally through A-PAC and radio and television stations in PNG and the Pacific. Funding covers half the filming and editing for the package.) \$33,800
- Global Education Program \$2,100,000

Question No. 40

Senator Trood asked on notice

- a) What was the total cost of media monitoring services, including press clippings, electronic media transcripts etcetera, provided to the Minister's office FYTD?
- b) Which agency or agencies provided these services?
- c) What was the total cost of media monitoring services, including press clippings, electronic media transcripts etcetera, provided to the Department and its agencies in FYTD?
- d) Which agency or agencies provided these services?

Answer:

- a) Nil.
- b) Not applicable
- c) The total cost at 31 May 2011 was \$222,308.09
- d) Media Monitors

Question No 41

Senator Trood asked in writing

Has there been any changes to department and agency social media or protocols about staff access and usage of YouTube; online social media, such as Facebook, MySpace and Twitter; and access to online discussions forums and blogs since October 2010? Please explain.

Answer:

There have been no changes to AusAID's Information Technology policies since October 2010 regarding the use of social media websites including Facebook and YouTube. All AusAID staff adhere to the Responsible use of the IT system and ICT Security Policies. Additionally when staff access AusAID IT services they agree to the Conditions of Entry and Terms of Access.

Question No. 42

Senator Trood asked in writing

- a) Does your department or agencies within your portfolio subscribe to pay TV (for example Foxtel)? If yes; please provide the reason why, the cost and what channels.
- b) Does your department or agencies within your portfolio subscribe to newspapers? If yes, please provide the reason why, the cost and what newspapers
- c) Does your department or agencies within your portfolio subscribe to magazines? If yes please provide the reason, cost and what magazines.

Answer:

a) AusAID has a current subscription to the News Channel package with Foxtel. The package, which is standard for all subscribers, includes the following channels:

- APAC
- BBC
- Bloomberg
- CNBC
- CNN
- Sky News

The News channel package is required by AusAID for access to current affairs, media monitoring and information on international issues relevant to AusAID's operations.

The total cost in 2010-11 was \$29,231.76

b) AusAID subscribes to newspapers for the purpose of providing senior managers in Australia and overseas up to date information and advice on current affairs and international issues relevant to AusAID's operations.

The newspapers provided are;

- Australian Financial Review
- Canberra Times
- Daily Telegraph
- Sydney Morning Herald
- The Age
- The Australian

The total cost in 2010-11 was \$ 41,491.12

c) AusAID subscribes to magazines for the purpose of providing senior managers in Australia and overseas up to date information and advice on current affairs and international issues relevant to AusAID's operations.

The magazines provided are;

- Business Review Weekly
- Guardian Weekly
- New Scientist
- The Economist
- Time Magazine

The total cost in 2010-11 was \$ 20,200.20

Question No. 43**Senator Trood** asked on notice

- a) What is the gender ratio on each board and across the portfolio?
- b) Please detail any board appointments for the FYTD.

Answer:

- a) AusAID does not have any boards.

At 30 June 2011 the female to male ratio of APS employees across AusAID was 1.6:1 (ie. for each male there are 1.6 females). This figure is based on the headcount of APS employees (including those on extended leave) and does not include non-APS contracted employees and locally engaged staff at AusAID's overseas missions.

- b) AusAID does not have any boards.

Question No. 44**Senator Trood** asked on notice

- a) How many Reviews are currently being undertaken by all departments and agencies in each portfolio?
- b) When will each of these reviews be concluded?
- c) What reviews have been concluded FYTD?
- d) Which of these reviews has been provided to Government?
- e) When will the Government be responding to the respective reviews that have been completed?
- f) What is the estimated cost of each of these Reviews?
- g) What further reviews are planned for 2010- 11 FY?

Answer:

a-f) Nine reviews have been undertaken by AusAID in the FY 2010-2011. These are listed in table below.

Major Reviews	Completion Date (Q44.b &c)	Provided to Government (Q44.d)	Government Response	Cost
Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness	Apr 2011	Apr 2011	July 2011	\$976,744
Joint Review of Adviser Positions	Dec 2010	Dec 2011	Feb 2011	\$1,076
Whole of Government Deployment Review (ongoing)	Sep 2011	TBA	TBA	
Administered / Departmental Classification Review	Dec 2011	n/a	n/a	\$45,000
Business Unit Planning Review	Feb 2011		n/a	\$17,500
Procurement and Agreements Review	Mar 2011		n/a	\$210,463
Governance Review	June 2011		n/a	\$27,480
Program Management and Evaluation Policy Review	TBA		n/a	

g) No further reviews were planned or commenced in 2010-11 FY.

Question No. 45

Senator Trood asked on notice

- a) How many Reports have been commissioned by the Government in your portfolio FYTD? Please provide details of each report including date commissioned, date report handed to Government, date of public release, Terms of Reference and Committee members.
- b) How much did each report cost? How many departmental staff were involved in each report and at what level?
- c) What is the current status of each report? When is the Government intending to respond to these reports?

Answer:

- a) Three reports as outlined below. Terms of Reference are attached for each separately ([QON 45 Attachment A](#)). Dates of commission, completion (or intended completion) and release are outlined in the table below.

Committee members are:

- a. Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness:
 - i. Mr Sandy Hollway AO
 - ii. Professor Stephen Howes
 - iii. Ms Margaret Reid AO
 - iv. Mr Bill Farmer AO
 - v. Mr John Denton

- b. Joint Review of Adviser Positions

- i. The Review was undertaken as a joint process between AusAID and twenty partner countries. In each country the Review was conducted by teams of senior partner government representatives and AusAID to tailor the terms of reference to ensure they were appropriate for the specific country context. Other Australian Government agencies were involved in the assessment of positions occupied by Australian Government officials deployed as advisers.

- c. Whole of Government Deployment Review

- i. The Deputy Director General Asia Pacific and Program Enabling Group, AusAID, is leading the review, supported by staff from AusAID's Human Resources Branch. Departments and agencies with employees deployed to partner country governments under the aid program are participating in the review through regular consultation and meetings as required.

- b) Costs for each report are included in the table below. Departmental staff involved in each report are:

- a. Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness Secretariat:
 - i. 1 SES Band 1

- ii. 1 x EL2
- iii. 1 x EL1
- iv. 2 x APS4
- v. Additional contributions from staff from across the agency.

b. Joint Review of Adviser Positions

- i. 0.25 x SES Band 1
- ii. 1 x EL2
- iii. 1 x EL1
- iv. 1 x APS5
- v. Additional staff ranging from APS5 to EL2 to provide subject matter expertise.

c. Whole of Government Deployment Review

- i. SES Band 3 oversight
- ii. 1 x EL2
- iii. 1 x EL1
- iv. 1 x APS6
- v. Additional contributions from staff across agency on working groups to inform the review.

c) Current status and intended Government response dates are reported in the table below.

Review	Date Commissioned	Completion Date	Provided to Government	Public Release	Cost	Current Status	Intended Response Date
Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness	16 Nov 2011	Apr 2011	Apr 2011	July 2011	\$976,744	Completed	n/a
Adviser Review	May 2010	Dec 2010	Jan 2011	Feb 2011	\$1,076	Completed	n/a
Whole of Government Deployment Review	Mar 2011	Sep 2011	TBA	TBA		In progress	TBA

Question No. 46

Senator Trood asked in writing:

- a) What is the Department's hospitality spend FYTD?
- b) Please detail date, location, purpose and cost of all events.
- c) For each Minister and Parliamentary Secretary office, please detail total hospitality spend FYTD.
- d) Please detail date, location, purpose and cost of each event.
- e) What is the Department's entertainment spend FYTD?
- f) Please detail date, location, purpose and cost of all events.
- g) For each Minister and Parliamentary Secretary office, please detail total entertainment spend FYTD.
- h) Please detail date, location, purpose and cost of each event.

Answer:

a-h) AusAID spent \$157,751 in 2010-11 on official hospitality, entertainment and overseas representation events. Details of individual official hospitality, entertainment and overseas representation events costing over \$1,000 are provided at [QON 46 Attachment A](#).

Question No. 47

Senator Trood asked in writing

Has the Department complied with interim requirements relating to the publication of discretionary grants?

Answer:

Discretionary grant payments made by AusAID are considered to be Official Development Assistance and do not fall within the definition of grants under the *Financial Management and Accountability Regulations*. As a result, AusAID is exempt from the Commonwealth Grant Guidelines.

However, AusAID's Chief Executive Instructions require that all competitive grant programs comply with the Commonwealth Grant Guidelines as a matter of good practice. This includes making details of competitive grant programs available on AusAID's website.

Question No. 48

Senator Trood asked in writing

- a) Could the Department provide a list of all discretionary grants, including ad hoc and one-off grants FYTD? Please provide details of the recipients, the intended use of the grants and what locations have benefited from the grants.
- b) Has the Department complied with interim requirements relating to the publication of discretionary grants?

Answer:

a & b) Details of AusAID's discretionary grant programs can be accessed on the AusAID website through the following link:
<http://www.ausaid.gov.au/business/grants-annualplan.cfm>. Please refer to the response provided to Question 47.

Question No. 49

Senator Trood asked in writing:

- a) What is the Department's hospitality spend FYTD? Please detail date, location, purpose and cost of all events. Please detail any catering costs, listing the cost of food and beverages, and include a separate list of alcohol costs.
- b) For each Minister and Parliamentary Secretary's office, please detail total hospitality spend FYTD. Please detail date, location, purpose and cost of each event. Please detail any catering costs, listing the cost of food and beverages, and include a separate list of alcohol costs.

Answer:

Details of AusAID's hospitality expenditure have been included in the response to question 46.

Question No. 50

Senator Trood asked in writing

- c) Has the department/agency paid its accounts to contractors/consultants etc in accordance with Government policy in terms of time for payment (i.e. within 30 days)? If not, why not, and what has been the timeframe for payment of accounts? Please provide a breakdown, average statistics etc as appropriate to give insight into how this issue is being approached.
- d) For accounts not paid within 30 days, is interest being paid on overdue amounts and if so how much has been paid by the portfolio/department agency for the current financial year and the previous financial year?
- e) Where interest is being paid, what rate of interest is being paid and how is this rate determined?

Answer:

a) AusAID has paid approximately 93.86 per cent of its accounts within 30 days during the 2010-11 financial year. Payments falling outside this term are minimal and are generally processed within 60 days. A breakdown of payment timeframes is provided below:

	Paid within 30 days	Paid between 31-44 days	Paid within 45-60 days	Paid greater than 60 days
% of invoices by number	93.86	3.61	0.91	1.62
% of invoices by value	96.24	2.68	0.32	0.76

b) Interest is payable where the payment is to a small business and the payment term exceeds 30 days. There were no interest payments made during the 2010-11 financial year. There was one instance of interest on late payment being requested by a small business in the 2009-10 financial year. The amount of interest paid in this instance was \$36.50.

c) The calculation of interest is based on the Department of Finance and Deregulation Circular 2008/10 'Procurement 30 Day Payment Policy for Small Business'.

Question No. 51

Senator Trood asked in writing

f) What sum did each portfolio department and agency spend on legal services FYTD within the department and agency? Please provide a list of each service and costs.

g) What sum did each portfolio department and agency spend of legal services FYTD from the Australian Government Solicitor? Please provide a list of each service and costs.

h) What sum did each portfolio department and agency spend on legal services FYTD from private firms? Please provide a list of each service and costs.

i) What sum did each portfolio department and agency spend of legal services FYTD for other sources? Please provide a list of each service and costs.

Answer:

AusAID spend \$172,894 on legal services for the FYTD, excluding internal staff time. A summary of the services and costs, including the cost of services from the Australian Government Solicitor and private firms, is provided below:

	Australian Government Solicitor (\$)	Private Firms (\$)	Other Sources (\$)	Total (\$)
Freedom of information advice	42,964	-	-	42,964
Australian Civilian Corp advice	13,940	-	-	13,940
Employment and taxation advice	2,632	21,509	-	24,141
Lease and property advice	-	23,316	-	23,316
Procurement and contract advice	-	22,876	-	22,876
Trademark advice	-	25,408	-	25,408
Other advice	7,510	12,739	-	20,249
	67,046	105,848	-	172,894

Question No.52

Senator Trood asked in writing

- a) For each portfolio department and agency office please list the occupied workpoint space allocated per person.
- b) Does this adhere to the Government's Commonwealth Property Management Guidelines (the Guidelines)? Explain.
 - i. If yes, please explain if any refurbishment was required to meet the Guidelines and what the costs were.
 - a. What savings did each portfolio department and agency achieve by meeting the Guidelines? Please itemise each portfolio department and agency separately.
 - b. How much of these savings has each portfolio department and agency kept? Please itemise each portfolio department and agency separately.
 - ii. If no, please give details why it does not, including whether an exemption has been received by the Finance Minister.
 - a. What funding has been taken from each portfolio department and agency because they do not meet the Guidelines? Please itemise each portfolio department and agency separately.
 - b. Are there plans to meet the Guidelines? Please explain.

Answer:

- a) The PRODAC audit of occupied work-points conducted in March 2010 resulted in 17.0m² per occupied work-point.
- b) AusAID's property portfolio adheres to the Guidelines across the five principles for property management in achieving value for money, property management planning, efficient and effective design, appropriate accountability measures and cooperative Commonwealth property management. AusAID's March desk count resulted in one square metre above the target of 16m² per occupied workpoint. This is expected to reduce to an average density of 14.58m² once additional staff are recruited and occupy new

office space.

- i. No refurbishment works were required to meet the Guidelines and no savings were required.
- ii. In line with AusAID's Property Management Plan, AusAID has been acquiring offices to accommodate the growth in staff. This is resulting in a small surplus of accommodation from time to time while new staff are recruited and occupy the new office space
 - a. AusAID has adhered to the Guidelines and therefore no funding has been taken from the agency.
 - b. When undertaking new acquisitions and fitout design, AusAID is adhering to the Guidelines.

Question No.53

Senator Xenophon asked in writing

- a) I understand that the Australian Government received that report of the Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness on 29 April 2011. When will the Government release the findings?
- b) Depending on the findings of the review, would AusAid consider initiating a separate humanitarian assistance review similar to the review recently completed by the UK's Department of International Development?
- c) With higher numbers of more complex emergencies and the number frequent rapid on-set disasters expected to double over the next ten years, would the initiation of a separate review be timely?
- d) Can AusAid provide information on what policy processes are used to determine the allocation of its Humanitarian and Emergency Response program funding?
- e) For example, what overarching policy process underpins Australia's on-going support to "forgotten emergencies", where needs remain acute despite public attention waning?

Answer:

- a) The Government released the Review and a formal response to its recommendations on 6 July 2011.
- b) The Government will undertake an assessment of the effectiveness of multilateral partners in 2011 (the Australian Multilateral Assessment) to ensure our objectives are aligned, and that we are working together as best we can to achieve results on the ground. Key humanitarian partners will be assessed as part of this review.
- c) AusAID is in the process of developing a new Humanitarian Action Policy to ensure Australia's efforts to respond to more frequent natural disasters and complex emergencies are appropriate, timely and effective.
- d) When a crisis overseas triggers an emergency response, AusAID acts quickly to determine the most effective approach to enable a rapid and timely response, in accordance with the framework established in the existing (2005)

AusAID Humanitarian Action Policy. AusAID is in the process of revising this Policy. However, the fundamental principles which underpin the allocation of Humanitarian and Emergency Response program funding, and which are outlined in the existing Policy, remain valid.

Australia's humanitarian action is focussed on the Asia-Pacific region. In recognition of our broadening geographic interests in Africa and Latin America/Caribbean, Australia also supports a set of important international partnerships which help us to meet our global responsibilities. The allocation of AusAID funds is determined by (i) the scale of the disaster or crisis; (ii) the responses of other donors in close coordination with the capacity of the affected country; and (iii) Australia's capacity to assist and make an effective contribution.

AusAID funding support for humanitarian emergencies is underpinned by the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD). The GHD framework, supported by donors, guides official humanitarian aid, and encourages greater donor accountability. Australia demonstrates our commitment to GHD principles, such as by providing un-earmarked funding to UN humanitarian agencies, and channelling funding through common humanitarian appeals during an emergency response.

- e) Australia monitors the impact and trajectory of protracted crises and ongoing emergencies through regular dialogue with trusted international humanitarian partners. For example, we meet regularly with the ICRC and the major United Nations humanitarian organisations (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme and the UN Children's Fund, UNICEF) and have regular policy discussions with the Australian Council for International Development's Humanitarian Reference Group.

Australia also cooperates with the international community to alleviate the suffering of people affected by "forgotten emergencies" and protracted humanitarian situations. Australia supports international and regional partnerships to extend the reach and impact of Australian humanitarian assistance. For example Australia is one of the top contributors to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) which provides for both rapid funding of rapid onset humanitarian emergencies and the topping up of under-funded humanitarian responses based on humanitarian need.

Question No.54

Senator Cash asked on notice

Why have the Australian Government's contributions to the UNHCR almost trebled since 2007, from \$16.689m in 2007 to \$45.1m in 2010?

Answer:

UNHCR is a key partner of Australia's humanitarian and immigration programs. Australia recognises the unique protection mandate of UNHCR to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.

UNHCR operates in a wide range of complex emergencies and protracted displacement situations. Armed conflicts in a number of regions of the world grew more intractable in 2010, with the number of persons of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees increasing from 21,018, 589 in 2007 to 34,462,330 in 2010. With the significant increase in the number of conflicts and persons of concern, the aid program has responded by channelling additional funds to UNHCR to meet critical humanitarian needs in these complex crises.

Question No. 55

Senator Cash asked on notice

Is the funding provided to the UNHCR tied in any way to projects or outcomes? What are they?

Answer:

Australia's aid and immigration programs both contribute financially to UNHCR to support the protection of refugees and improve their conditions.

AusAID provides an annual core contribution. Annual and predictable core contributions allow UNHCR to allocate funding to achieve global strategic priorities identified in its annual Global Appeal.

The Global Appeal alerts donors and others to the plight of millions of displaced people. It also highlights challenges that UNHCR faces as it strives to protect, assist and find durable solutions for more than 34 million people – refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons and the internally displaced.

AusAID also provides funding contributions broadly earmarked for specific UNHCR country and regional appeals in situations where there are chronic unmet needs and UNHCR's country appeals have been undersubscribed. In 2010 Australian funding to UNHCR country programs included Iraq, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Chad, West Africa and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. UNHCR provides regular reporting to donors on the progress of its country operations.

DIAC's funding to UNHCR is provided through the Displaced Persons Program and the resettlement and capacity building programs. The Displaced Persons Program seeks to strengthen Australia's humanitarian profile and prevent irregular arrivals and people smuggling activities. DIAC also funds UNHCR to support resettlement and

undertake capacity building programs that strengthen the refugee assessment and protection capabilities of governments in the Asia-Pacific and the Middle East.

For DIAC funding, UNHCR reporting includes information on finances, analysis of project progress, summary of activities and project evaluation. UNHCR is also required to keep DIAC informed on any emerging issues for the project as they arise.

Key Displaced Person Program projects delivered through UNHCR for 2011 calendar YTD include:

Region/Country	Project Description
Pacific Island Countries	Strengthening the understanding and national capacity to protect refugees
Pakistan	Assistance to Afghan refugees in camps
Bangladesh	Improving living conditions of Rohingya refugees and collecting baseline data of the host community
Iran	Medical Support on Primary and Secondary Health Services for Registered Refugees
Malaysia	Reinforcing UNHCR's registration and Refugee Status Determination processing capacity

Question No. 56

Senator Cash asked on notice

What were the individual components of the total payments made to UNHCR by Australia in 2006-2007; 2007-2008; 2009-2010; 2010-2011 and 2011-2012?

Answer:

2006 - 2011 Calendar Year Contributions to UNHCR*

Payment Type/Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011**
AusAID						
Core Contribution	7,300,000	7,400,000	8,300,000	14,300,000	14,300,000	16,000,000
Earmarked country appeals	9,651,210	11,379,589	18,169,522	25,481,000	32,100,000	18,000,000
AusAID Total	16,951,210	18,779,589	26,469,522	39,781,000	46,400,000	34,000,000
DIAC						
Displaced Persons Program	0	0	3,903,099	7,188,746	3,875,678	2,245,831
Capacity Building	1,189,915	2,727,551	288,030	598,398	166,667	0
Resettlement	285,390	118,000	293,000	164,000	0	0
DIAC Total	1,475,305	2,845,551	4,484,129	7,951,144	4,042,345	2,245,831
Australia Total	18,426,515	21,625,140	31,053,251	47,732,144	50,442,345	36,245,831

* Contributions to UNHCR are recorded in calendar years to align with UNHCR's calendar budgets. All amounts in AUD.

** 2011 YTD as at 30 June 2011