SUBMISSION

from the

AUSTRALIAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

and the

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE

to

The Human Rights Sub-Committee

of

The Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

on its

Inquiry into Human Rights and Good Governance Education in the Asia Pacific region

November 2002

Contents

Abbreviations

APLF	Asia-Pacific Leadership Forum
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CDI	Centre for Democratic Institutions
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CHR	Commission for Human Rights
CMAG	Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group
FORSEC	Pacific Forum Secretariat
FWCC	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre
HRTC	Human Rights Technical Cooperation Program (China)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMPT	International Peace Monitoring Team (Solomon Islands)
Komnas HAM	Indonesia National Human Rights Commission
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesian (Indonesian military)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly

Introduction

Human rights are an inseparable part of Australia's foreign policy. The treatment of human beings is a matter of concern to Australians and promoting and protecting human rights underpins Australia's broader security and economic interests. The Government's human rights policies are based on the universality of fundamental human rights – civil, political, economic, social and cultural.

Good governance is necessary for sustainable growth, political stability, and respect for human rights. Promoting governance is a major priority of Australia's aid program - accounting for around 20 per cent of expenditure. Human rights are best protected in environments where democracy is combined with a strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, an efficient and accountable public sector, and sound economic policies.

The Ministerial Statement on Aid delivered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on 24 September 2002 places a particular emphasis on governance as a fundamental building block for development.

Development and human rights are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. The Australian Government's framework for promoting human rights through the aid program emphasises, within the aid program's focus on poverty reduction and sustainable development, the need to support practical and achievable human rights activities.

The Government seeks to promote achievable good governance and human rights education outcomes in the Asia Pacific region via a variety of mechanisms and fora. These include bilateral human rights dialogues, through the United Nations, its specialised agencies and their respective activity programs, other international organisations, and through the development and delivery of the Australian aid program.

A continuing challenge to the achievement of such outcomes, particularly in our region, is the need to tailor practical implementation of governance and human rights education activities to individual country circumstances. In the Asia Pacific, poor performing or failing states and countries suffering from conflict present an ongoing challenge for poverty reduction and development, and for governance and human rights education. The Government has and continues to articulate a policy approach to effectively engage in these situations.

The submission:

- summarises international initiatives to promote human rights and good governance education – including Australia's support (Chapter 1);
- outlines aid policy as it applies to promoting human rights and good governance education in the Asia Pacific and the challenges posed by poor performing and conflict affected states (Chapter 2); and
- identifies, with examples of current activities, the ways in which the aid program promotes human rights and good governance education in the Asia Pacific (Chapter 3).

Chapter 1: International initiatives to promote human rights and good governance education

1.1 The United Nations

The importance of educating for human rights is enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Article 26 of the Declaration states that "education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to strengthening of respects for human rights and fundamental freedoms".

The primary body responsible for Human Rights is the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), but human rights are also a major focus of other UN bodies and agencies, including UNESCO, the ILO, the UNDP, and the 3rd Committee of the General Assembly.

Australia has been elected, unopposed, to the CHR for a period of three years, commencing in January 2003. The Government intends to play an active and constructive role on the Commission to promote a pragmatic and practical approach to resolving human rights problems around the world. This work will add to other initiatives of the Government in the field of human rights over the past few years, such as the development of a regional framework for national human rights institutions, and bilateral dialogues with the countries in our region.

The Government has been actively promoting human rights and good governance education through the United Nations system through the following initiatives:

- Support for Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The Government has funded the OHCHR to continue work on establishing and promoting national Human Rights institutions in the Asia-Pacific region. Funding for 2001-2002 was $200,000.

- Joint sponsorship with Namibia for an annual resolution on the *United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education* in the United Nations General Assembly and co-sponsorship for a similar resolution at the Commission on Human Rights. These resolutions are adopted by consensus and reaffirm that every woman, man and child, in order to realize their full human potential, must be made aware of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also that human rights education should involve more than the provision of information and should constitute a comprehensive, lifelong process by which people at all levels of development and in all societies learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies.

- Through sponsorship for an annual resolution on *National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights* at the CHR, the Government has maintained the United Nations' support for national institutions. The resolution reaffirms the importance of creating and strengthening independent, pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and of the role such institutions play in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms.

- Taking the lead in sponsoring a new resolution on *The role of good governance in the promotion of human rights*, which was adopted by consensus at the last meeting of the CHR. The resolution emphasized the need for a transparent, responsible, accountable and participatory government, responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, as the foundation on which good governance rests.

- Co-sponsorship with other countries for resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly on *Human rights and the administration of justice* (with Austria) and on *Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratisation* (with the U.S.)

1.2 The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth's diverse membership, its common linguistic and legal heritage and its history of involvement in political issues, most notably opposing apartheid, means the organisation has a useful role to play in promoting democracy and good governance despite its modest financial resources. The Commonwealth undertakes this role through bodies such as the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group on the Harare Declaration (CMAG), its conduct of election monitoring, the Secretary-General's "good offices" role as well as development activities including human rights education. The increasing priority attached to these efforts within the Commonwealth is reflected in the report of the High Level Review Group (of which the Prime Minister was a member), adopted by the Coolum CHOGM, which committed the Commonwealth "to intensify efforts to assist members in strengthening democracy and democratic institutions through the provision of constitutional, electoral and legal assistance." Australia has in particular emphasised the importance of increasing the Commonwealth's good governance activities amongst the small island states of the South Pacific. Recent Commonwealth human rights and good governance education activities in the region include a Commonwealth Leaders Meeting on Good Governance held in the margins of the Pacific Island Forum in 2002 and a regional workshop on the practical implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

1.3 The Pacific Forum

The Government is working cooperatively with the governments of New Zealand and the United States and the Pacific Forum Secretariat (FORSEC) in assisting Forum Island Countries in developing legislation to implement the Nasonini Declaration on regional security. In the Declaration, Forum Leaders recalled their commitment to good governance practices at all levels as a key fundamental strategy for addressing some of the difficult and sensitive issues underlying the causes of tension and conflict in the region. Leaders underlined the importance of introducing legislation and developing national strategies to combat serious crime including money laundering, drug trafficking in accordance with international requirements, taking into account work undertaken by other bodies including the UN and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

1.4 Human Rights Dialogues

The Government's fundamental approach to pursuing its human rights policies is founded on the belief that constructive, cooperative dialogue, linked to practical technical assistance, is much more likely to bring about real change to the lives of ordinary people than "megaphone" diplomacy. The dialogue process is more likely to bring genuine influence to bear on the human rights situation, including by working cooperatively with dialogue partners to identify and address shortcomings in the human rights performance. Sustained improvement in the standard of human rights globally can be best achieved through domestic reform founded on functioning political, judicial, and other institutions which guarantee accountability, transparency, and participation.

Our goal is to encourage the development of a professional, independent, transparent, and consistent judiciary and effective, accountable institutions of government that fully respect the rights of individual citizens.

Australia currently has two formal human rights dialogues – with China and Vietnam – and will start a third dialogue in December with Iran. The Government also engages other countries within the region in informal dialogues – such as our human rights initiative in Burma.

1.5 The United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education

Following the recommendations of the International Congress on Education and Democracy (organised by UNESCO and the Centre for Human Rights in Montreal, Canada) in March 1993, the CHR recommended that the General Assembly take appropriate measures to declare a decade for human rights education.

In June 1993, at the Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, the issue of human rights education was a major point of discussion at all stages of the preparatory process as well as during the conference. In various aspects of the outcomes to that conference, further promotion of human rights education was recommended, including the proclamation of a United Nations decade for Human Rights education.

In 1994, at UNGA 49, resolution 49/184 of 23 December 1994, proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, and welcomed the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004 contained in the report of the Secretary General (A/49/261/Add.1). Resolution 49/184 is at Annex C.

The resolution also requested Governments, educational agencies, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the specialised agencies of the UN programmes, NGOs, human rights treaty monitoring bodies, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the CHR, and other appropriate bodies to support and input into the Plan of Action. A similar request was made in the resolution at the 51st session of the CHR in 1995.

The Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education focuses on stimulating and supporting national and local initiatives and is built upon the idea of a partnership between Governments, international organisations, non-governmental organisations, professional associations, individuals and civil society.

The United Nations Decade of Human Rights Education Plan of Action has five objectives:

- the assessment of needs and formulation of strategies;

- building and strengthening human rights education programmes;

- developing educational material;

- strengthening the mass media; and

- global dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Follow up action

In its resolution on the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (2002/74), the CHR has requested the OHCHR to develop and submit to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session, in cooperation with all relevant actors, a study on the follow-up to the Decade. This study is to include possible means of strengthening human rights education at the national, regional and international levels, and the elaboration of the concept of a series of intersessional workshops to take place in 2003-2004 to address major current human rights education issues.

Chapter 2: Aid Policy and human rights and good governance education in the Asia Pacific - Progress and Challenges

2.1 The Australian Aid Policy Framework

The objective of Australia's aid program is

> *to advance Australia's national interest by assisting developing countries*
> *to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.* [1]

In September 2002, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Alexander Downer MP, released a major aid policy statement, *Australian Aid: Investing in Growth, Stability and Prosperity*. It identifies five guiding themes for the aid program:

- Promoting improved governance across all areas of partner governments and strengthening democratic processes;
- Pursuing the benefits of globalisation by assisting developing countries to access and maximise the benefits from trade and information technologies;
- Building human capital and supporting stability and government legitimacy through improved delivery of basic services;
- Strengthening regional security by enhancing partner governments' capacity to prevent conflict, enhance stability, and manage transboundary challenges; and
- Promoting sustainable approaches to the management of the environment and the use of scarce natural resources.

Australian Aid places a particular emphasis on governance as a fundamental building block for development. Australia's performance as a strong and stable regional power, our long and robust democratic tradition, and our championing of economic and trade reform ensure that we are well placed to assist developing countries in our region to strengthen their systems of governance.

The Ministerial Statement reinforces the importance of democratic systems and continued support for human rights, particularly through strengthening national institutions and practical grass roots initiatives. A copy of the Statement is enclosed with this submission and is also available at http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications.

2.2 Aid Policy on Good Governance

Good governance is defined as the competent management of a country's resources and affairs in a manner that is transparent, accountable, equitable and responsive to people's needs. Good governance for the aid program covers the improvement of economic, political and administrative mechanisms through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences. The promotion of broad-based economic growth and a dynamic private sector, through trade and investment liberalisation and careful management of the national economy, is a key element of good governance.

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[1] This was established in *Better Aid for a Better Future* in November 1997. The links between Australia's aid program and poverty are articulated in *Reducing Poverty: The Central Integrating Factor of the Australian Aid Program* (April 2001).

There are five key areas in which development assistance can enhance governance in developing countries:

- Improving economic and financial management;
- Strengthening law and justice;
- Increasing public sector effectiveness;
- Developing civil society; and
- Strengthening democratic systems.

While economic and financial governance education plays a major role in efforts to reduce poverty and promote economic rights, at the advice of the Committee Secretariat, this submission focuses on the last four aspects of governance.

The aid program's support for good governance in developing countries strengthens the capacity, and climate, for the realisation of all rights. With respect to civil and political rights, it can create the environment in which these rights are respected and protected (e.g. through open and fair elections and strong legal and judicial systems). Good governance can also create a climate in which citizens openly exercise their civil and political rights, thus contributing to sustainable development by ensuring greater accountability and effectiveness in the management of resources and delivery of services.

AusAID's approach to good governance is further articulated in the publication *Good Governance: Guiding Principles for Implementation*[2]. A copy is attached to this submission and is also available through the Internet at http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications.

2.3 Aid Policy on Human Rights

The Australian Government's framework for promoting human rights through the aid program emphasises, within the aid program's focus on poverty reduction and sustainable development, the need to support *practical* and *achievable* human rights activities. It strengthens the Government's international human rights dialogue and representations. Human rights aid activities focus on:

- educating people about the importance of transparency and accountability, support for individuals to understand their rights, and for democratic and electoral processes;
- supporting better understanding of particular human rights instruments;
- educating lawyers, police and judges about basic human rights and the importance of fair, transparent and accountable legal systems; and
- reducing corruption by increasing public sector effectiveness and accountability.

Further details on the Australian aid program's overall approach to human rights and good governance are contained in AusAID's submission to the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade *Inquiry into the Link Between Aid and Human Rights* (February 2001). A copy of that document is enclosed with this submission.

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[2] AusAID Publication (August 2000)

2.4 Poor Performing States and Conflict

Promoting governance and human rights education is a particular challenge in poor performing or failing states. Poor performing countries are those with weak policies and institutions and where there is little chance of sustainable development. This may be because countries are in or emerging from conflict or because of a lack of political will to tackle poor policy settings and weak institutions. In each case, the result often is a lack of transparency and accountability, and an environment in which corruption can flourish and human rights can be abused. Regrettably, some countries in our region are not performing well and are likely to be beset by problems for the foreseeable future.

Conflict undermines stability and economic prosperity, both of which are pre-requisites for sustainable development and the protection and promotion of human rights. As part of the Government's efforts to address these issues, AusAID's *Conflict, Peace and Development Policy* was released in June 2002[3] to guide aid interventions to prevent and resolve conflict and contribute to post-conflict reconstruction. This policy draws not only on international best practice, but also on the Australian aid program's practical experience in dealing with conflict situations in our region – for example, in Bougainville, East Timor and the Solomon Islands.

The Government is committed to remaining engaged with poorly performing and conflict-affected states in our region. Each situation requires a specific approach and the aid program is an effective tool of engagement as part of broader whole-of-government efforts. *Australian Aid* outlines a graduated approach to dealing with poor performing states designed to help reduce the impact of failed systems on the poor and encourage governments to re-embark on a reform path.

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[3] AusAID publication (June 2002)

Chapter 3: Promoting Human Rights and Good Governance Education in the Asia Pacific

In 2001-02, governance activities accounted for 20 per cent of Australia's aid program. Direct governance expenditure was over $308 million. An additional $181 million indirectly improved governance in our partner countries. Aid expenditure on governance (excluding economic and financial governance) and human rights activities in the Asia-Pacific region in 2001-2002 is listed at Annex E. Total governance expenditure is expected to increase to $355 million in 2002-03.

Australia has been at the forefront of donors addressing governance issues and has taken a strong advocacy role for good governance in the region. At least 17,000 senior and middle level officials, mostly from the Asia Pacific region, have been trained by Australia since 1999 in different aspects of governance, from banking supervision to election planning.

3.1 Global Human Rights Program

The aid program's dedicated global human rights program reinforces, and gives practical effect to, the priority the Government accords to the promotion of civil and political rights. It was outlined in AusAID's submission to the JSCFADT *Link Between Aid and Human Rights* Inquiry.

Australia's global human rights program reinforces our diplomatic representations on human rights. The program encompasses:

- The Human Rights Fund ($1.6 million in 2001-2002)
  - o   Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions
  - o   UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
  - o   Human Rights Small Grants Scheme

- The Centre for Democratic Institutions ($6 million over six years).

Human Rights Fund

Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions

The APF strengthens the capacities of, and cooperation between, national human rights commissions in the Asia Pacific. It encourages and assists governments to establish national human rights institutions. The dialogue and support among institutions is an educational process that develops better mechanisms for promoting and protecting human rights.

In 2001-2002, in recognition of the important work of the Forum, Australia doubled funding to $500,000. In July 2002, the Forum conducted a regional workshop on National Human Rights Institutions, Human Rights Education, Media and Racism. The workshop brought together representatives from Australia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the OCHCR, international and regional media organisations, national human rights NGOs and other international agencies.

The seventh annual meeting of the Forum, held in New Dehli in November 2002, noted the critical importance of good governance and strong and accountable democratic institutions as the fundamental building block for development and the protection of human rights. With

strong support from Australia, the APF has evolved into an effective mechanism for promoting human rights in the region.

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

As stated in Chapter 1, Australia funds the OHCHR specifically to support national human rights institution-building in the Asia-Pacific. The Australian Government has provided $1.552 million since 1995 to the OHCHR to support its global work on national human rights institution-building. Australia's monies are directed to technical cooperation activities addressing the promotion and protection of human rights, specifically related to national institutions in the Asia Pacific region.

Human Rights Small Grants Scheme

Focused on the Asia Pacific region, this initiative provides small grants for activities that promote and protect human rights in a direct and tangible way. It is targeted at developing grass roots activities of direct benefit to people in need, particularly members of vulnerable groups, or activities which have as the major focus of implementation one or more of the following:

- facilitation of education and training of human rights workers;
- encouragement of adherence to international human rights standards;
- promotion of national and regional human rights institutions and infrastructure;
- promotion of awareness of and education about human rights;
- promotion of democratic principles; and
- strengthening capacity in terms of UN human rights treaty reporting obligations.

Examples of activities funded in 2001-2002 include: community-level human rights awareness-raising programs in Fiji; human rights awareness-raising for displaced people in Thailand; and torture monitoring in Sri Lanka. Aid expenditure on the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme in the Asia Pacific in 2001-2002 is set out in Annex D.

Centre For Democratic Institutions

The Centre for Democratic Institutions (CDI) supports good governance and democratic institution building in developing countries in the Asia Pacific by providing information exchange, training, short-term placements and networking opportunities. Within two broad themes of anti-corruption and human rights, the CDI focuses its activities on parliamentary and judicial processes, the media, and civil society. In 2001-02, CDI projects trained 697 individuals from 12 Asia-Pacific countries in fields such as human rights, parliamentary and judicial processes, reducing corruption, democratic media, and civil society.

3.2 Regional and Bilateral Human Rights and Good Governance Activities – Key Themes

Legal and Judicial Sector

In line with the importance of effective and independent legal systems, Australia provides substantial assistance to activities designed to strengthen our partner countries' legal and judicial sectors. Education about good governance and human rights is fundamental to these activities.

In Papua New Guinea, Australian assistance is helping improve the operation of the constabulary's internal discipline system. Support includes training on ethical conduct and behaviour, counselling, cautioning, informal punishment, suspensions from duty and disciplinary offences. Human rights and accountability training has been introduced to courses provided through the Police Training College.

An Australian-supported project in Cambodia aims to contribute to a safer and more secure criminal justice system within which individual human rights are protected. Activities support crime prevention and community safety, crime investigation skills and capacity, trial and sentencing, and prisoner health and rehabilitation. Training and awareness activities that encompass human rights and governance, including women's issues, will be supported.

The China Human Rights Technical Cooperation Program (HRTC) program is an integral part of the Government's human rights policy towards China. The program supports the protection, promotion and administration of human rights in China in areas such as women's and children's rights, legal reform, and ethnic and minority rights. Activities include training for government officials on reporting requirements under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, a Rules of Evidence workshop for Supreme People's Court judges, a train-the-trainers program for prison officers, workshops on the criminal prosecution process, police ethics training, and awareness raising of women's rights issues such as domestic violence and trafficking of women.

In East Timor, Australia is supporting legal sector activities that include education about human rights and good governance. These include support to the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation; assistance to promote the development of a fair justice system; and community training about legal and human rights and responsibilities.

Several projects in Indonesia focusing on the legal system have an important educational component. The Legal Reform Program Facility is promoting the development of functional, transparent, accountable and competent legal institutions. Activities include funding the placement of a human rights adviser in Indonesia's Directorate-General Human Rights (DGHR), and support for the production of Citizen's Rights publications by an Indonesian legal NGO. Australia has provided Supreme Court judges with training on human rights, class actions, and the protection of witnesses. Australia has also funded international human rights law training for judges from Indonesia's Ad Hoc Human Rights Tribunals.

Since 1997, Australia has supported the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Political Sciences in Vietnam to build its capacity for research, training, teaching and policy-making on human rights and international law. With Australian Government funding, the Centre for Asian and Pacific Law at the University of Sydney developed and presented a number of short introductory courses in human rights and international law. It also established a library of human rights materials for the Academy's Centre for Human Rights Research, arranged translation from English to Vietnamese of texts in human rights and international law, and facilitated joint research.

Civil Society

Australia has assisted or is continuing to support a number of projects in the Asia-Pacific region aimed at developing civil society, all of which involve good governance and human rights education. In the Solomon Islands, Australia has contributed $8 million to the International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT). The IPMT played a pivotal role in supporting the indigenous Peace Monitoring Council and the peace process. It monitored adherence to

the Townsville Peace Agreement and served as an impartial body to facilitate the peace process and weapons surrenders.

In Bougainville, the Strengthening Communities for Peace Project, completed in March 2002, contributed to the restoration of peace between individuals, families, clans and communities by promoting non-violence and women's rights, including through legal advice for victims of violence, and a regular radio program disseminating information about women's rights.

Since mid-2000, Australia's Human Rights Training Initiative has sponsored a series of human rights workshops in Burma for mid-level government officials and community representatives. Australia has also provided support for Judicial Administration and Reform training for Burmese judges.

Australian support for Indonesia's National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) has helped it to develop modern management practices and protect and promote human rights. Activities have included training in investigation techniques; development of complaints procedures; training in the conduct of national inquiries; training for investigations into gross violations of human rights; and the placement of a public affairs/education adviser in Komnas HAM. Another project has provided training on human rights via workshops for Ministry of Justice and Human Rights officials, judges, civil society advocates, local government officials, community leaders, TNI officers, university lecturers, and police officers.

Electoral Assistance

Free and fair elections are a fundamental aspect of democratic government. Through the Electoral Assistance to the Pacific project and the PNG Electoral Commission Project, Australia is building regional countries' electoral capacities. In 2002, senior electoral officers from 19 Pacific island countries attended a workshop organised by the Australian Electoral Commission and established an information exchange network. Australia has also supported the development of an Electronic Voter Registration System in the Federated States of Micronesia; and assisted with Fiji's and the Solomon Island's 2001 democratic elections - including voter registration, training of election officials, and voter awareness campaigns. Similar assistance was provided to PNG.

In June 1999, Indonesia held its first democratic elections in 40 years. Australia was strongly supportive of this process and provided $15 million in electoral assistance and a 25-member team of election observers. As well as helping establish a Joint Operations and Media Centre concentrating on the compilation of 'unofficial' results, Australian funding (through the UNDP) contributed to producing and distributing voter education material; strengthening Indonesian non-government domestic monitoring groups; and supporting official voter education campaigns.

Australia also provided electoral assistance training for East Timorese electoral officials, civic education and material support for the East Timor Constituent Assembly elections in 2001 and the Presidential elections in 2002.

Women

The human rights of women are integral to Australia's development approach. Activities that educate women about their rights are prioritised, particularly in respect to violence and post-conflict situations. Gender considerations are also mainstreamed into all projects.

Examples of activities that educate women about their human rights include:

- training of female legal counsellors in Pakistan;
- human rights training for officers of women's police cells in New Delhi, India; and
- support through the Pacific Commission to promote Pacific Islands' ratification of, and reporting on, the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Violence Against Women (CEDAW).

Violence remains a common violation of women's rights. Australian support to the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (FWCC), which began in 1990, is an important example of support for this aspect of women's rights. As the Secretariat of the Pacific Women's Network Against Violence Against Women, the FWCC combats domestic violence in the region by coordinating the services and advocacy of 24 agencies across 11 Pacific Island states. Australia also assists the Vanuatu Women's Centre's counselling, education and legal advisory services, which women on outlying islands have access to through the Centre's 14 mobile clinics.

The unique needs and rights of women in post-conflict situations are being addressed through a number of projects in the region. In Bougainville, the Leitana Nehan Women's Development Agency addresses violence against women, disseminating information about women's rights and providing counselling and basic legal advice. In East Timor, Australia is addressing violence against women through capacity building support for community-based mental health services.

HIV/AIDS

The Asia Pacific region is facing a serious HIV/AIDS epidemic, with approximately 7.5 million people currently infected, and more than 1 million new infections recorded in 2001 alone. The Government recognises that education about the need to respect the human rights of people living with HIV/AIDS is an important element of any comprehensive response to the epidemic.

Regionally, Australia has played a lead role in the response to HIV/AIDS and particularly in the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Leadership Forum (APLF). The APLF will educate leaders on the impact of HIV/AIDS and the characteristics of effective responses, including respect for human rights. A number of other donors, including the UK, Japan, and New Zealand have added their financial support to the UNAIDS-managed APLF Secretariat, with the EU expected to provide support shortly.

The Australian Government played a substantial role in the United Nations General Assembly's Special Session on HIV/AIDS in June 2001, and agreed to the resulting *Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS* which recognises the links between HIV/AIDS and human rights.

Australian-funded activities[4] that assist countries in responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic address human rights in a number of ways. Several projects (for example, in China and Southeast Asia) focus on marginalised groups that are often discriminated against, such as intravenous drug users and sex workers. Others assist the development and implementation of strategies to respond to the epidemic - including the need to recognise and respect human rights. Australia assisted the PNG Government, for example, to develop HIV/AIDS

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[4] Australia launched a $200 million, six-year Global HIV/AIDS Initiative in 2000.

Management and Prevention legislation, which protects the rights of people affected by HIV/AIDS.

The *Guide to HIV/AIDS and Development* has been developed by AusAID to assist project designers, managers and implementers on HIV/AIDS projects. It promotes human rights in all Australian-funded HIV/AIDS projects. To take account of developments since the release of the Guide, including key international events such as the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS and moves to promote the wider availability of anti-retroviral therapies, AusAID is looking to develop an updated policy statement on HIV/AIDS during the first half of 2003. The promotion of human rights in the context of HIV/AIDS will be examined as part of the process of developing this policy statement. Annex F lists Australian-funded activities that supported HIV/AIDS care and prevention in the Asia Pacific region in 2001-2002.

Media

A free and active media can promote better governance and educate citizens about good governance and human rights. Since 1996, Australian support for the Pacific Media Initiative project has helped to strengthen the Pacific's media. Time to Talk, a regional Pacific project focuses directly on good governance and human rights education. A thirteen part radio series about politics, society and governance in the Pacific, Time to Talk features prominent politicians, church leaders, leading women, and grassroots workers.

People Trafficking

The trafficking of women and children for sexual or labour exploitation is a serious problem confronting many developing countries, particularly those in the Mekong subregion - Cambodia, southwest China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. Again, human rights and good governance education is an important part of any strategy to address this issue. To this end, Australia is supporting four current activities and one at the design stage aimed at countering people trafficking through both preventative and policing measures. Preventative measures include raising awareness about trafficking among people vulnerable to trafficking, activists, tourism industry employees, legislators and policymakers. Supporting policing measures through building the capacity of officials and organisations involved in apprehending and charging traffickers also relies on education activities.

3.3 Promoting Human Rights and Good Governance Education domestically

The Australian Government seeks to ensure that its staff continue to have the necessary knowledge and skills about human rights and good governance to enable them to operate effectively. In addition, the aid program educates Australian students about good governance and human rights education through AusAID's Global Education Initiative, which funds education resources on global issues.

Since 1997, AusAID has arranged nine training sessions on human rights for its staff - two were conducted in 2002. Conducted by the ANU's National Centre for Development Studies, the training covers:

- Definitions of human rights and the international framework;
- Australia's position on international human rights;
- Human rights in Australia's aid program; and

- NGO perspectives.

Similarly, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade has been running a human rights training course for its officers since 1995. Currently conducted by the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law, the course is designed to achieve the following learning objectives for participants:

- a basic knowledge and understanding of international and domestic human rights theory, norms and practice;
- familiarity with Australian government policy with respect to human rights;
- an understanding of differing perspectives on human rights, issues including cultural and institutional factors;
- an understanding of strategies Australia can use to encourage the protection and promotion of human rights;
- practical guidance on human rights reporting and representations; and
- an understanding of how Australia's human rights interests and concerns can be taken into account in our aid program.

Conclusion

As stated by the Minister in his speech to Parliament to launch *Australian Aid*, development is a difficult, complex and long-term undertaking. Australia's aid is playing an important role in supporting our partner countries' own development efforts. It is also engaged in promoting growth, peace and stability in the region and addressing issues which are linked to Australia's prosperity.

In this context, the Australian Government's approach to governance and human rights education is to pursue practical and achievable results through multilateral, regional and bilateral channels. This submission has sought to outline Australia's practical achievements in advancing good governance and human rights education in the Asia-Pacific region, through diplomatic and development cooperation efforts. Within the overarching framework of poverty reduction, the Government will continue to promote good governance and human rights education appropriate to the particular needs and environment of our region.

ANNEX A – KEY PUBLICATIONS

AusAID Annual Report 2001 – 2002

AusAID Corporate Plan 2001 – 2003

Australian Aid: Investing in Growth, Stability and Prosperity – Eleventh Statement to Parliament on Australia's Development Cooperation Program, the Hon Alexander Downer MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs, September 2002

Better Aid for A Better Future – Seventh Annual Report to Parliament on Australia's Development Cooperation Program and the Government's Response to the Committee of Review of Australia's Overseas Aid Program, the Hon Alexander Downer MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs, November 1997

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ANNEX B – INQUIRY TERMS OF REFERENCE

Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
Human Rights Sub-Committee

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE EDUCATION
IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION

The decade 1995 – 2004 has been designated as the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education. As a contribution to achieving the goals of the decade, the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade will examine and report on human rights and good governance education in the Asia Pacific region.

The Committee will examine:

- the role of human rights and good governance education in the promotion of fair and sustainable social, political and economic development;

- Australia's involvement in human rights and good governance education in the Asia Pacific region identifying achievements and obstacles to further progress;

- the involvement of the UN and other international and regional government and non-government organisations in promoting human rights education and good governance in the Asia Pacific region; and

- progress made in the Asia Pacific region towards the realisation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education.

ANNEX C – UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION, UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 49/184

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Resolution 217 A (III).

Reaffirming article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which "education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms",

Recalling the provisions of other international human rights instruments, such as those of article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex. and article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Resolution 44/25, annex. that reflect the aims of the aforementioned article,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/56 of 9 March 1993, See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3 (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A. in which the Commission recommended that knowledge of human rights, both in its theoretical dimension and in its practical application, should be established as a priority in education policies,

Considering Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/51 of 4 March 1994, Ibid., 1994, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A. in which the Commission encouraged the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to include among his specific objectives a plan of action for the United Nations decade for human rights education and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a plan of action for a decade for human rights education,

Convinced that human rights education should involve more than the provision of information and should constitute a comprehensive life-long process by which people at all levels in development and in all strata of society learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies,

Convinced also that human rights education contributes to a concept of development consistent with the dignity of women and men of all ages that takes into account the diverse segments of society such as children, indigenous peoples, minorities and disabled persons,

Taking into account the efforts to promote human rights education made by educators and non-governmental organizations in all parts of the world, as well as by intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Convinced that each woman, man and child, to realize their full human potential, must be made aware of all their human rights - civil, cultural, economic, political and social,

Believing that human rights education constitutes an important vehicle for the elimination of gender-based discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities through the promotion and protection of the human rights of women,

Considering the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, See A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6. adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Montreal from 8 to 11 March 1993, according to which education for human rights and democracy is itself a human right and a prerequisite for the realization of human rights, democracy and social justice,

Recalling that it is the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate relevant United Nations education and public information programmes in the field of human rights, See resolution 48/141, para. 4 (e).

Taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/49/36. in paragraph 94 of which he declared that human rights education is essential for the encouragement of harmonious inter-community relations, for mutual tolerance and understanding and finally for peace,

Aware of the experience in human rights education of United Nations peace-building operations, including the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III. in particular section II, paragraphs 78 to 82 thereof,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General A/49/261-E/1994/110 and Add.1. on human rights education, submitted in accordance with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 48/127 of 20 December 1993;

2. Proclaims the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education;

3. Welcomes the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2005, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General, A/49/261-E/1994/110/Add.1, annex. and invites Governments to submit comments, with a view to supplementing the Plan of Action;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to submit proposals, taking into account the views expressed by Governments, for the purpose indicated in paragraph 3;

5. Appeals to all Governments to contribute to the implementation of the Plan of Action and to step up their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to direct education towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. Urges governmental and non-governmental educational agencies to intensify their efforts to establish and implement programmes of human rights education, as recommended in the Plan of Action, in particular by preparing and implementing national plans for human rights education;

7. _Requests_ the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate the implementation of the Plan of Action;

8. _Requests_ the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with Member States, human rights treaty-monitoring bodies, other appropriate bodies and competent non-governmental organizations, to support efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate the Plan of Action;

9. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to consider establishing a voluntary fund for human rights education, with special provision for the support of the human rights education activities of non-governmental organizations, to be administered by the Centre for Human Rights;

10. _Invites_ the specialized agencies and United Nations programmes to contribute, within their respective spheres of competence, to the implementation of the Plan of Action;

11. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights and education;

12. _Calls upon_ international, regional and national non-governmental organizations, in particular those concerned with women, labour, development and the environment, as well as all other social justice groups, human rights advocates, educators, religious organizations and the media, to increase their involvement in formal and non-formal education in human rights and to cooperate with the Centre for Human Rights in implementing the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education;

13. _Requests_ the existing human rights monitoring bodies to place emphasis on the implementation by Member States of their international obligation to promote human rights education;

14. _Decides_ to consider this matter at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

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94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

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ANNEX D – ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED UNDER THE HUMAN RIGHTS SMALL GRANTS SCHEME IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION, 2001-2002

Asia Pacific region projects supported under the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme: 2001-2002

Activity Title/Short Description	Implementing Organisation	Country
Human Rights Awareness Raising in Fiji Communities	The Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific	Fiji
Awareness Raising on Court Rules Relating to Domestic Violence in Vanuatu	Vanuatu Association of Women Graduates and SR International	Vanuatu
Human Rights Training for Local Authorities	The Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association	Cambodia
Promotion of Human Rights in Court Administration	Yayasan HAK (Law, Human Rights and Justice)	East Timor
Justice in Practice: Human Rights in Court Administration	Judicial System Monitoring Program	East Timor
Protection of Vulnerable Groups through Human Rights Internship, Education and Legal Assistance	Ateneo Law School	Philippines
Promoting the Human Rights of Displaced Peoples and Migrants in Thailand	Friends Without Borders	Thailand
Strengthening Family and Community for the Protection of Children	ABS-CBN Foundation, Inc.	Philippines
Enhancing Democracy by Building Skills and Knowledge of the People's Representatives Communes	Centre for Legal Service and Research - LERES	Vietnam
Capacity Building Program for Human Rights Educators Working in North India	Cecoedecon	India
Human Rights and Empowerment of Women through Gender Intervention in the Far-Western Region of Nepal	Manushi for Sustainable Development	Nepal
Human Rights Education Program	The Right-On Network	Pakistan
Project for Monitoring and Prevention of Torture	Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission	Sri Lanka

(i) CIVIL SOCIETY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Country	Activity Name	Expenses 2001-2002 ($'000) **
	AusAID Activities	
Afghanistan	Capacity Building for Afghan NGOs	164
	Civil Society Capacity Building Program	184
	Mine Action	610
Bangladesh	Awareness Raising for Women's Rights and Land Rights Advocacy Project	99
	Rajashi Self-help and Small Business Project (Stage 3)	17
Burma	Burma Human Rights Training Initiative	177
	Mine Awareness Workshop	25
	UNDP: Trafficking in Women & Children	4
Cambodia	Cambodia Mine Action Review	6
	Human Rights Education Program	167
	Community Development Program: Friends Street Children	143
	Community Development Program: Sustainable Agriculture and Family Empowerment	204
	Commune Elections Support Program	600
	Destroy A Minefield (Phase 2)	440
	Cambodia Small Activities Scheme	841
	Strengthening Community Organisations	465
	Takeo/Kandal Integrated Rural Development Project	143
	UNDP: Trafficking in Women & Children	4
China	Human Rights Technical Cooperation Program	867
	Tianjin Laid-Off Women Workers	180
	UNDP: Trafficking in Women & Children	4
Regional - East Asia	Against Trafficking in Women and Children	247
	Return & Reintegration of Trafficked Victims	1,619
East Timor	Anti-Corruption Awareness Project	81
	Community Empowerment & Strengthening Human Rights	290
	Electoral Assistance to East Timor	809
	Capacity building for Employment	318
	Grassroots NGO Capacity Building Scheme	115
	June 2001 Donors Meeting for East Timor	10
	NGO Capacity Building Bobanaro District	405
	Staffing Assistance Program	657
	Stregthening Civil Society, Law & Justice	205
	Training for Development & Capacity Building	369
	UN Civic Education Project	34
Fiji	Australian Community Assistance Scheme	300

Country	Activity Name	Expenses 2001-2002 ($'000) **
	Civil Society Program	150
	Fiji Elections 2001	1,032
	Fiji Women's Crisis Centre (Phase 3)	425
India	Capacity Building for Activists in Advocacy and Social Mobilisation	99
Indonesia	Indonesia-Australia Specialised Training Project Phase 2 (Human Rights training)	844
	Institutional Support for Komnas HAM	462
	Capacity Building for Employee Rights Training	40
Laos	Peace Building & Conflict Prevention	10,356
	UNDP: Trafficking in Women & Children	4
Pacific - Regional	Child Abuse in the Pacific	495
	Pacific Governance Educational Series	50
	South Pacific Electoral Administrators Workshop	84
	South Pacific Media Initiative	508
Papua New Guinea	Bougainville NGO Project	611
	Bougainville Peace Related Transport	219
	Bougainville Strengthening Communities for Peace	163
	Bougainville Support for Peace Process	1,578
	Electoral Commission Institutional Strengthening Project	1,572
	PNG Community Development Scheme	1,933
Philippines	Community Assistance	3,670
	UN Multi-Donor Program in Southern Philippines (Phase 3)	1,000
	Vulnerable Groups Facility	10,560
Solomon Islands	Community Peace and Restoration Fund	3,598
	Demobilisation of Special Constables	1,331
	International Peace Monitoring Team	117
	Post-Conflict Recovery Program Missions	38
	Red Cross Capacity Building	326
	Support for a Peaceful Civil Society	1,725
	Support for the Peace Process	484
	Support to Solomon Islands Elections	2,831
	World Vision Local Capacities for Peace (Stage 2)	152
	Youth and Women's Initiative	473
South Asia - Regional	South Asia Australia Community Assistance Scheme	1,145
Sri Lanka	Community Resettlement Program	1,445
	Sri Lanka Program Development	75
Thailand	Community Self-Reliance Project	1,143
	UNDP: Trafficking in Women & Children	4
Vanuatu	Vanuatu Women's Centre (Phase 3)	258
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh National Political Academy Human Rights Training (Phase 2)	100

Country	Activity Name	Expenses 2001-2002 ($'000) **
	Small Activities Scheme	920
Global	UNDP: Trafficking in Women & Children	4
	Sphere Project	273
	Humanitarian Accountability Project	250
	Reachout Refugee Protection Training Project	180
	Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty - 3rd meeting	76
	Community Development Analyst for Asian Development Bank's NGO/Government Cooperation Plan	32
	Capacity Building Program	26
	Child Protection	257
	Children,Youth and Community Development	356
	Commonwealth Media Development Fund	52
	Community Development Program	262
	Community Development for Poverty Alleviation	226
	Health and Rights of the Child	180
	Human Rights Ad Hoc Fund	93
	Human Rights Fund	500
	Human Rights Fund Small Grants Scheme	849
	International Campaign to Ban Landlines Advocacy in SE Asia	68
	Integrated Rural Development Program	479
	Implementation Support Unit (for Mine Ban Treaty)	31
	Enhancing Women's Skills for Participation in Community Structures	145
	Landmine Monitor 2002	214
	Managua Challenge Fund (Mine Ban Treaty)	76
	Medialink Professional Placement Project	13
	Pacific Program	43
	Sponsorship for Landmines Conventions	13
	Strengthening Civil Society	525
	Support for the ADB NGO Centre	330
	The Centre for Democratic Institutions	1,000
	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	200
	UN Mine Action Service Core Contribution	255
	Urban Development Program	146
AusAID-funded Activities Subtotal		**69,97**
Other Government Department-funded Activities Subtotal		**33,653**
CIVIL SOCIETY AND HUMAN RIGHTS SUBTOTAL		**103,630**

(ii) LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT

Country	Activity Name	Expenses 2001-2002 ($'000) **
AusAID-funded Activities		
Cambodia	Criminal Justice Assistance Project (Phase 2)	798

Country	Activity Name	Expenses 2001-2002 ($'000) **
East Timor	Criminal Justice Assistance Project	443
	East Timor NGO Support Program	20
Fiji	Legal Sector Project - Transcription and Director of Public Prosecutions Support	191
Indonesia	International Crisis Group - Indonesia	100
	Legal Reform Project	1,224
	Legislative Drafting: Training and Technical Assistance	1
Pacific - Regional	Judicial Strengthening	76
Papua New Guinea	Access to Laws Project	544
	AG's Department Institutional Strengthening	3,048
	Correctional Services (Phase 2)	7,924
	Justice Program Development	192
	Law and Justice Sector Support Program	202
	Legal Capacity Building Project	1,726
	Legal Institutions Project Monitoring & Review	82
	Ombudsman Commission Project	1,181
Solomon Islands	Law & Justice Institutional Strengthening	4,255
Tonga	Legal Sector Institutional Strengthening	7
Vanuatu	Legal Sector Assistance	792
Global	Legal Capacity Building	161
AusAID-funded Activities Subtotal		**22,967**
Other Government Department-funded Activities Subtotal		**403**
LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT SUBTOTAL		**23,370**

(iii) PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM

Country	Activity Name	Expenses 2001-2002 ($'000) **
AusAID-funded Activities		
Afghanistan	Trust Fund for the Interim Authority	1,040
China	Capacity Building Program	5,838
	China Australia Governance Program	10
East Timor	Interim Capacity Building Program for East Timor (CAPET) - Governance	4,020
	Staffing Assistance Program for East Timor/CAPET Review	73
	Refurbishment of Parliament House building	3,293
Fiji	Fiji Islands Revenue & Customs Authority	1,498
India	India - Australia Training & Capacity Building	3,483
Indonesia	Decentralisation Activities	312
	Indonesian National Police (Polri)/AFP Working Group Meeting on Transnational Crime	19
	Land Administration Project	7
	Partnership for Governance Reform	4
Kiribati	Customs Division Institutional Strengthening Project	244
Laos	Land Titling Project (Phase 1)	1,821

Country	Activity Name	Expenses 2001-2002 ($'000)**
Macau	Provision of Analyst Notebook Licences and Training	20
Marshall Islands	Policy and Management Reform Allocation	61
Micronesia, Fed. States of	Policy and Management Reform Allocation	70
Pacific - Regional	Maritime Boundaries Delimitation	225
	PMR Small Activities	216
Papua New Guinea	Centre for Democratic Institutions	21
	Immigration Division Strengthening Program	48
	Local Government Partnerships	393
	PNG Public Sector Reform Project	2,413
	Renovation of Royal PNG Constabulary (RPNGC) Buildings & Infrastructure	21
	RPNGC Development Project (Phase 3)	18,467
	RPNGC Project Monitoring & Review Group	212
	State, Society & Governance in Melanesia	110
Philippines	Philippines - Australia Governance Facility	10,741
Samoa	Institutional Strengthening - Immigration Department	323
	Public Service Commission - Institutional Strengthening	738
	Public Works Institutional Strengthening	50
	Quarantine Improvement Project	543
	Department of Education - Institutional Strengthening	993
	In-country training (component to train Public Servants)	724
	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology - Institutional Strengthening	316
	Water Authority - Institutional Strengthening	923
	Police Project	643
Solomon Islands	Customs Assistance	486
	Ministry of Lands Technical Assistance	997
	Small Scale Economic Reform Projects	197
	Public Financial Management Project	720
Sri Lanka	Training and Capacity Building Project	369
Thailand	Capacity Building Facility	4,105
	Government Sector Linkages Program	732
	Large Taxpayer Office Support Project	204
Tonga	Strengthening Program Budgeting Project	827
Tuvalu	Public Sector Reform Project	18
Vanuatu	Australian Staffing Assistance Scheme	661
	Public Service Reform Project	1,670
	Vanuatu Police Project	759
Vietnam	Governance Sector Program Development	236
	Ho Chi Minh National Political Academy Public Policy Research and Training Project	65
Global	Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons & Related Transnational Crime	90

Country	Activity Name	Expenses 2001-2002 ($'000) **
	UN International Drug Control Program (UNDCP)	800
AusAID-funded Activities Subtotal		72,869
Other Government Department-funded Activities Subtotal		16,498
PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM SUBTOTAL		89,367
(iv) OTHER GOVERNANCE		
AusAID-funded Activities		
Pacific - Regional	Forum Secretariat Core Budget	1,073
	Pacific Technical Assistance Facility	177
	Small Projects Pacific Region	387
	World Bank South Pacific Facility	510
Global	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC)	8,717
	Commonwealth Youth Program (CYP)	536
	UN Development Program (UNDP)	7,000
OTHER GOVERNANCE SUBTOTAL		18,400
TOTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE		234,767

* In accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Inquiry, this table does not include activities listed under the Governance subcategory of Economic Management.

** As at 21 November 2002, these figures are provisional only.

ANNEX F - AUSTRALIAN AID ACTIVITIES THAT DIRECTLY SUPPORT HIV-AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION, 2001-200?

Country	Activity Name	Expenses 2001-2002 ($'000)
Burma	UNICEF: Community Health Services Kachin	162
	TEAR: Community Health Options	206
	World Vision Australia: Eastern Shan State HIV/AIDS Project	62
	World Vision Australia: Southern Myanmar HIV/AIDS Project	80
China	Tibet HIV/AIDS Feasibility/Design	162
	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care	161
	Xinjiang HIV/AIDS Prevention	915
	Tibet HIV/AIDS	50
East Timor	HIV/AIDS Activity	69
	Advisory Assistance	873
India	HIV/AIDS under India - Australia Training Scheme	377
Indonesia	HIV/AIDS & STD Prevention & Care Project (Phases 1 & 2)	2,900
Laos	Australian Red Cross: HIV/AIDS Prevention & Care	317
	Macfarlane Burnet Institute: HIV/AIDS & STI Response Project	220
	Macfarlane Burnet Institute: Lao Youth HIV/STD Project	17
	Australian Red Cross: HIV/AIDS Peer Education (Phase 3)	94
Mongolia	UNDP: STI/HIV Education	122
Papua New Guinea	Sexual Health & HIV/AIDS	37
	National HIV/AIDS Support Project	7,149
Philippines	Various NGO projects	50
Cross Regional Program	6th International Congress on Aids in the Asia Pacific (ICAAP) Ministerial Meeting	991
	Asia Pacific Leadership Forum on HIV/AIDS and Development	150
Regional - South East Asia	Multi-Country Program Planning	330
	Social Marketing of Condoms in Burma	250
	CARE: HIV/AIDS Prevention Training	155
	Asia Regional HIV/AIDS Project	620
	South East Asia Regional Program - HIV/AIDS	718
	UNICEF: Mekong Subregion HIV/AIDS Program	491
	Mekong Sub Region HIV AIDS Care & Support Capacity Building	411
Regional - South Pacific	HIV/AIDS - Minor activities	100
	Secretariat for the Pacific Community: AIDS Activity	334
	Australian Federation of Aids Organisations (AFAO) Partnership Program in the Pacific	44
	HIV/AIDS Regional Pacific Program	156

Thailand	AIDS Ambulatory Care Project	182
Vietnam	WVA: Mobile Populations & STI/HIV-AIDS	152
	CARE: Confronting HIV/AIDS	177
	CARE: Promoting Positive Messages	147
	FPA: Establishing Life Skills	
	Australian Red Cross: Participatory HIV/AIDS Prevention	86
Global	Joint UN Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	349
		* 2,300

* As at 21 November 2002 these figures are provisional only.