**Question 1**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Hanson-Young asked in writing:**

Please provide the approximate whole-of government figure that the government allocates on its anti-human trafficking initiatives in Asia—including both South East and South Asia? And including approximate figures for responsible governments departments?

**Answer**

AusAID’s estimated expenditure on regional anti-human trafficking activities in Asia for the 2009-10 financial year, including child protection/child rights initiatives but excluding broader poverty reduction, economic development, gender equity, education and other aid expenditure that addresses the root causes of human trafficking, is approximately $8.8 million.

This figure does not include funding through the AusAID-NGO Cooperation Program that may be used by NGOs for anti-human trafficking activities, as the allocation of funds for 2009-10 through this program will not be finalised until mid-August 2009.

Government departments and agencies other than AusAID also undertake anti-human trafficking initiatives in Asia. Questions regarding expenditure by other government departments should be directed to those departments.

**Question 2**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 82

**Senator Johnston asked:**

In relation to the ‘Africa’ line item in the Budget Papers which commits $100 million, what are the likely flows to key recipients and the likely regional flows?

**Answer**

In 2009-10, the estimate for Africa regional program is $103.5 million. This will include funding for key initiatives/programs in: water and sanitation, maternal and child health, food security as well as the provision of scholarships, technical assistance and specific support for Zimbabwe.

In addition to the Africa regional program, in 2009-10 Africa will receive support for humanitarian crises in Africa, placements of Australian volunteers and support to Australian non-government organisations working in Africa. In total, official development assistance to Africa in 2009-10 will be $163.9 million.

The Australian Government is currently finalising a new aid strategy for its development assistance to Africa including specific bilateral and regional initiatives. Under the strategy, Australia will support accelerated progress by African countries towards the Millennium Development Goals in areas where Australia has particular expertise and/or has already invested, such as food security, maternal and child health, and water and sanitation. Australia will also help build Africa’s human resource capacity through a significantly expanded scholarships program and targeted technical assistance. Australia will remain responsive to requests for humanitarian assistance in Africa and will continue to provide specific support to Zimbabwe.

The new sectoral programs are currently being designed. Over the past six months design missions for food security, water and sanitation and scholarships programs have been undertaken. A scoping mission for a new maternal and child health program will visit Africa later in the year. It is proposed that these programs will largely be delivered in partnership with multilateral agencies and key regional institutions. While Australian scholarships and technical assistance has to date largely focused on southern and east Africa, as the program scales up in future years, there will be a greater continent wide approach.

**Question No 3**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 86

**Senator Payne asked:**

When was the agreement signed between AusAID and Asia-Pacific Centre for Responsibility to Protect?

**Answer**

The agreement between AusAID and the University of Queensland (where the Asia-Pacific Centre for Responsibility to Protect is situated) was signed on 21April 2009.

**Question 4**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 86

**Senator Payne asked:**

Was the advertisement for organisations to apply for the R2P fund advertised (a) on the AusAID website, and (b) in any other media?

**Answer**

1. The call for applications was not advertised on the AusAID website.
2. The call for applications for the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) fund appeared in the following:

* *The Weekend Australian* newspaper on Saturday 3May 2009 and *The Australian* newspaper on Wednesday 6May 2009
* Website of the Asia-Pacific Centre for Responsibility to Protect
* Email distribution list provided by the Asia-Pacific Centre for R2P (206 names)
* Website of the Global Centre for Responsibility to Protect (New York)
* Email distribution list provided by the Global Coalition on R2P (620 names – predominantly civil society organisations)
* Email distribution list provided by the International Studies Association (over 1,500 members, International Studies experts worldwide)
* Email distribution list provided by the British International Studies Association (over 600 members, International Studies experts—UK and global).

**Question 5**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 86

**Senator Payne asked:**

Please provide a copy of the advertisement for the R2P fund as advertised in *The Australian* newspaper?

**Answer**

A copy of the advertisement at ***Attachment 1.***

**Question 6**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Payne asked in writing:**

How much of this year’s aid budget will go towards child and maternal health programs?

**Answer**

In 2008-09, $440 million was estimated to be spent through the aid program to help improve health in poor countries, particularly for the most vulnerable—women and children. Much of this funding supports a number of broad health sector programs aimed at strengthening overall health systems and the achievement of the health Millennium Development Goals, including maternal and child health. Sectoral programs are in place in several countries including in Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Samoa, East Timor, Cambodia and Nepal. Initiatives that support specific maternal and child health programs were estimated to be approximately $72 million.

It is too early in the new financial year to determine the precise expenditure on child and maternal health programs for 2009-10. Preliminary advice from program areas indicates expenditure of more than $80 million; these estimates will be refined later in the financial year.

**Question 7**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Payne asked in writing:**

Can AusAID provide a breakdown of total Australian aid funding to improve child and maternal health in 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 – as a total, by country and program?

**Answer**

In 2009-10, $595 million will be spent to improve health in poor countries, much of which will support broad sector programs aimed at strengthening overall health systems, benefiting maternal and child health. As Australia scales up its overall development assistance to 0.5 per cent of Gross National Income by 2015, health expenditure is expected to increase. The Australian Government has specifically committed $250 million over four years (2008-09 to 2011-12) to improve women’s and children’s health, with a focus on Asia-Pacific countries. For a breakdown by country and program in 2008-09, please refer to the table at ***Attachment 2***. Future year funding allocations for specific maternal and child health programs by country cannot be estimated in this degree of detail.

For those countries where Australian support is through sectoral programs, core funding to UN organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO), UNICEF, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), or emergency responses, it is difficult at this stage to provide separate funding estimates for maternal and child health activities, particularly for the future financial years.

**Question 8**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Payne asked in writing:**

Two media releases issued by Parliamentary Secretary McMullan on 3 and 9 May 2009 include references to a total of $250m for child and maternal health over four years, $93.6m over four years to UNICEF for child and maternal health, and $49m over four years to the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Maternal and Neonatal Health. Do the $93.6m and $49m figures form part of the $250 total, or are these additional or separate funding amounts?

**Answer**

The $49 million for the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Maternal Neonatal Health forms part of the $250 million. The $93.6 million over four years (2008-09 to  
2011-12) is not part of the $250 million. This figure is for core funding to UNICEF in support of its mandate which includes young child survival and development.

**Question 9**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Hanson-Young asked in writing:**

Given that maternal and child health are the most off-track of all the MDGs, what specific initiatives are planned to help assist our neighbours meet these goals. For example, recent figures from PNG indicate that maternal health may have actually worsened in recent years and that Cambodia and Laos also have very high maternal mortality rates. What specific actions are being taken to help solve this problem in these three countries?

**Answer**

In Papua New Guinea (PNG), poor maternal health is due in large part to the country’s weak health systems and poor access to basic services. High maternal mortality is attributable to poor maternal health and the low level of access women have to a skilled birth attendant. Australian support to PNG’s health sector is being provided through pooled funding in a coordinated program with other development partners including the United Nations agencies and the New Zealand aid program. Specialist assistance for maternal health is being provided through the Capacity Building Service Centre which works with both national and provincial governments to improve the delivery of basic health services including training on safe motherhood, sexual and reproductive health, and maternal and child immunisation.

Australian support for the Cambodia health sector is primarily being provided via the Health Sector Support Program Phase 2, a sector program with the Cambodia Ministry of Health which focuses on under-funded or under-resourced areas of the health system, with a particular emphasis on maternal and child health. Under this sector program it is estimated that Australia will invest approximately $15 million for enhanced midwifery training to improve the quality and clinical skills of student midwives. Australia is also supporting United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to conduct a comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care assessment and to support reproductive and maternal and child health care in ten referral hospitals (about 50 per cent of Cambodian hospitals). Funding of US$3 million is being provided from 2008-2010.

Currently, there is no bilateral health program in Laos PDR due to active involvement there by other donors. Australian support however, is being provided through non-government organisations (NGOs), to undertake community based maternal and child health programs. For details please refer to ***Attachment 2***.

In each of these countries, an effective response to reduce maternal mortality requires a functioning health system, with core interventions such as skilled birth attendants close to the community, and access to back-up emergency obstetric care. To help achieve this, the Australian aid program is working closely with partner governments and a broad range of development organisations to increase support for maternal, newborn and child health programs. This includes the World Health Organisation, UNFPA, UNICEF, the GAVI Alliance and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). This includes providing access to good antenatal care for pregnant women, the availability of more skilled birth attendants and access to emergency obstetric care when needed.

AusAID instigated the formation of the informal Asia-Pacific Maternal Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) Network. The Network is a coalition of senior experts from 12 global, multilateral and bilateral organisations and foundations working in the maternal and child health. The Network has compiled an ‘investment case’ to help mobilise the resources needed to address the significant funding gap in maternal, newborn and child health in the Asia-Pacific region. The ‘investment case’ was co-launched at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Annual General Meeting in Bali on 3 May 2009, by Mr Bob McMullan, Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance, and representatives from the ADB and the Partnership on Maternal Neonatal and Child Health. It is targeted at finance ministers and senior officials in partner countries and outlines a range of evidence-based interventions which provide a solid justification for additional investment in maternal and child health.

**Question 10**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Hanson-Young asked in writing:**

Could you please detail initiatives to improve access to family planning services in the countries of our region?

**Answer**

AusAID provides support to improve access to family planning services through a range of agencies including United Nations organisations, such as UNFPA, international NGOs, such as the IPPF and Australian NGOs whose core mandates include improving access to family planning and government service providers in the Asia-Pacific region. ***Attachment 3*** outlines the AusAID funded maternal and child health initiatives, a range of which contain family planning components as part of broader maternal and child health programs.

**Question 11**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

Hansard FAD&T page 57

**Senator Boswell asked:**

How much of the aid funding to be spent each year over the next four years on family planning activities is to be spent on activities for which funding was prohibited under the family planning guidelines from 1996 to 10 March 2009?

**Answer**

The allocations are yet to be determined.

**Question 12**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

Hansard FAD&T page 60

**Senator Boswell asked:**

Please provide a copy of the remarks made by an AusAID officer at a forum held at Pasig City in the Philippines on 7 May 2009, sponsored by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

**Answer**

An AusAID officer did attend a forum held at Pasig City in the Philippines on 7 May 2009, sponsored by UNFPA. However, contrary to some initial media coverage, no formal presentation or speech was made in support of the Philippines Reproductive Health Bill. The substance of the brief, informal comments made by the AusAID officer centered on the need for evidence-based policy and decision-making in relation to population programs and the importance of men and women having access to family planning information and services to make informed choices. The AusAID officer noted that AusAID, through UN agencies, is supporting the Government of the Philippines towards achieving reduced maternal mortality levels.

**Question 13**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Boswell asked in writing:**

It has been stated that “the assistance program will support the same range of family planning services that women in developing countries as are supported for women in Australia”. As the laws in Australian states and territories vary will this test use a ‘lower common denominator’ approach, i.e fund any service that is legal even in a single State or territory; or a ‘highest common factor’ approach, i.e only fund services that are legal throughout Australia? For example, post-20 week abortions are only lawful under certain conditions in Western Australia but are available on demand in the ACT. Will they be funded by AusAID?

**Answer**

The Government has indicated that the aid program will support the same range of reproductive health and family planning services for women in developing countries as are supported for women in Australia, consistent with the laws of the partner country concerned. Detailed guidance is being developed and will be issued following approval by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

**Question 14**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Boswell asked in writing:**

Reference was made to “detailed revised guidelines” on family planning. When are these expected to be completed and can a copy be provided when they are completed?

**Answer**

Detailed guidance on family planning will be issued following approval by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. These will be made widely available, including on the AusAID website at [www.ausaid.gov.au](http://www.ausaid.gov.au).

**Question 15**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Boswell asked in writing:**

Please provide a list of countries which are current or potential recipients of overseas funding in which abortion is considered to be legal and for each such country please detail the conditions under which abortion is legal.

**Answer**

The table at Attachment A.4 reflects the legal system's prevailing interpretation of the law in each country. In a small number of cases, different political subdivisions within the country have different laws—in such cases, coding has been based on the ‘typical’ or ‘most common’ law for that country.

Almost every country allows abortion to be provided legally to some degree, especially to save the life of the mother. ***Attachment 4*** provides a summary of abortion law provisions in developing countries. This is derived from publicly available sources. Not all the countries listed are necessarily current or prospective recipients of Australian aid. Australian aid is primarily provided in the Asia-Pacific region. Non-government organisations vary in the countries to which they provide assistance.

**Question 16**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Boswell asked in writing:**

It was said “There are huge numbers of illegal abortions in the developing world. A significant percentage can lead to the death or maiming of the mother. That is the figure that the minister is focused upon.” What percentage of illegal abortions in the developing world lead to the death of the mother? What percentage of illegal abortions in the developing world lead to the maiming of the mother? Please provide sources for this data.

**Answer**

Most recent statistics generally refer to ‘unsafe’ rather than ‘illegal’ abortions. While illegal abortions are typically unsafe, it should be noted that in some countries some legal abortions may also be considered unsafe, so the terms ‘unsafe’ and ‘illegal’ are not interchangeable. The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines unsafe abortion as a procedure for terminating an unwanted pregnancy either by persons lacking the necessary skills or in an environment lacking the minimal medical standards, or both.

The estimated percentage of illegal abortions in developing countries that lead to the death of the mother is 0.1-1 per cent. [Source: WHO, 2004].

In developing countries 0.35 per cent of unsafe abortions result in the death of the mother, based on case-fatality rates (estimated number of deaths per 100,000 unsafe abortion procedures, rounded) for 2003. In Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the figure is 0.6 per cent. In developed countries the figure is 0.01 per cent. In sub-Saharan Africa, the rate is well over 1,000 times higher. [Source: WHO, 2007].

A study reported in Lancet estimated that every year in developing countries five million women are admitted to hospital as a result of unsafe abortion (Ref: Singh, 2006, cited in WHO, 2007). Given that WHO reported an estimated 19.2 million unsafe abortions occurred in developing countries in 2003 [Source: WHO, 2007], the proportion of unsafe abortions in developing countries resulting in hospitalisation of the mother is approximately 26 per cent.

Globally, every year close to five million women suffer temporary or permanent disability from unsafe abortion (Ref: Ahman et al, cited in WHO, 2007). Of these, more than 3 million suffer the effects of reproductive tract infections and almost 1.7 million develop secondary infertility annually. [Source: WHO, 2007]. Unsafe abortion also increases the long-term risk of ectopic pregnancy, premature delivery, and spontaneous abortion in subsequent pregnancies [Source: Grimes et al, 2006].

Morbidity resulting from unsafe abortion is likely to be underestimated in statistics, as many women do not seek medical care following complications from unsafe abortion due to fear of abuse, ill-treatment or legal reprisals. It is estimated that the proportion of women who have complications from unsafe abortions and do not seek medical care is 19 per cent in South and Southeast Asia [Source: Grimes et al, 2006].

***Sources:***

1. WHO, 2004, *Unsafe abortion: Global and regional estimates of the incidence of unsafe abortion and associated mortality in 2000,* Fourth edition, available at:

<http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2004/9241591803.pdf>

2. WHO, 2007, *Unsafe abortion: Global and regional estimates of the incidence of unsafe abortion and associated mortality in 2003,* Fifth edition, available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241596121_eng.pdf>

3. Grimes DA, Benson J, Singh S, Romero M, Ganatra B, Okonofua FE, Shah IH, 2006, *Unsafe abortion: the preventable pandemic,* Lancet (2006), available at:

<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/unsafe_abortion/article_unsafe_abortion.pdf>

**Question 17**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Boswell asked in writing:**

It was said “Somewhere between 10 and 13 per cent of deaths in developing countries are from botched abortions.” What is the source of this data? [Note: This statement can’t be true as it reads: it is most likely meant to refer to 10 and 13 per cent of maternal deaths not of all deaths].

**Answer**

The statement concerns the proportion of maternal deaths due to unsafe abortions, and is a reference to a WHO report released in 2007 (based on 2003 estimates). This report stated that 13 per cent of all maternal deaths in developing countries are due to unsafe abortions, and that within Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the proportion of maternal deaths due to unsafe abortion is ten per cent. The report also provided a regional breakdown of mortality due to unsafe abortion as a percentage of all maternal deaths (based on 2003 data), which included the following figures:

Oceania (excluding Aus, NZ) 10%

Asia (excluding Japan) 12%

Western 11%

South-central 13%

South-eastern 14%

It should be noted that these are estimates only, and maternal deaths due to unsafe abortion are often under-reported and misclassified (typically as haemorrhage, sepsis or miscarriage), particularly in countries where abortion is illegal or heavily restricted.

***Source:***

WHO, 2007, *Unsafe abortion: Global and regional estimates of the incidence of unsafe abortion and associated mortality in 2003,* Fifth edition, available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241596121_eng.pdf>

**Question 18**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Boswell asked in writing:**

1. Did Australia give $1.3 million restricted funding to International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and $2.3 million unrestricted funding support to IPPF?
2. Can you tell me what Australia’s money was spent on by IPPF?
3. Did Australia give IPPF $204,000 and $132,000 on Capacity Building in the Pacific Phase I and II respectively in 2006 and 2007?
4. What was this money spent on?

**Answer**

(a) No.

(b) In 2008-09 AusAID provided $3 million in core funding to IPPF to support IPPF’s Strategic Framework (2004-15), which aims to improve maternal, sexual and reproductive health, improve access to safe and effective contraception based on informed choice, nutrition and education for girls and promotes programs to combat gender based violence—with a particular focus on the Asia-Pacific region. In 2008-09 AusAID also provided IPPF $1 million to continue support for Pacific Family Health Associations (FHAs) through the Pacific Reproductive Health Capacity Building Program managed by IPPF. AusAID provided a further $1.2 million to IPPF during 2008-09 for the implementation of the Sexual and Reproductive Health Program in Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations for East, Southeast Asia and the Pacific (SPRINT Initiative). AusAID funding to IPPF to date has been in accordance with Australian Government policy on the use of Australian aid funds for family planning activities.

(c) In financial year 2006-07 AusAID provided IPPF $250,000 in addition to its core funding contribution of $2.5 million. The additional funding was specifically to enable IPPF to provide assistance to its Pacific Islands Family Health Associations (FHAs).

(d) Of the $250,000, $95,000 was used to support two regional workshops to help FHAs to develop long term strategies to improve the capacity of staff and volunteers and for IPPF to provide training on governance and IPPF accreditation. $155,000 was provided to FHAs to implement in-country activities for needs identified as part of their long-term capacity building strategies outlined above. Supported activities included areas such as staff and volunteer training and orientation, clinic refurbishment, review of strategic plans and networking with other non-government organisations.

**Question 19**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Fierravanti-Wells asked in writing:**

I refer to the announcement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on 19 December 2008 regarding increased humanitarian assistance to the Ninewa province in Northern Iraq. What proportion of this funding is intended to assist Assyrian Christians, and what analysis is being undertaken to ensure that the funding is being used to assist the intended target groups within the province? Is there any data to support this position?

**Answer**

The funding was provided for projects designed and implemented by the International Medical Corps and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist internally displaced people in Ninewa Province, many of whom have been the victims of sectarian violence. These agencies are required through their contractual obligations to provide reporting and analysis to AusAID to ensure the funding is being used to assist the intended target groups. Both agencies have already been providing informal reporting on progress. The first formal implementation report is due in August 2009.

The projects were designed to support all internally displaced people and their host populations. Assyrian Christians are represented in the target beneficiary population. Reporting from our implementing partners indicates that 60 per cent of the districts targeted to receive improved water infrastructure are Christian.

The almost 400 families receiving essential non-food item kits were reported to comprise Assyrian, Shebak, Kaki, Turkmen, Arab and Yezidi families from Hamdaniya, Basheqa, Qaraqosh, Bartella, Sinjar and Namrud districts in Ninewa. The three schools targeted for rehabilitation, Najd Primary School, Ur Primary School and Karaqosh Intermediate School, are reported to include 30 per cent internally displaced children.

Separate and independent reporting from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) suggests that half of the internally displaced people in Ninewa Province are Christian. The majority of internally displaced people in Ninewa Province surveyed by the IOM report that they have fled religious or sectarian violence.

**Question 20**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

Hansard FAD&T page 79

**Senator Johnston asked:**

How many World Bank audit officers go into Afghanistan on a regular basis?

**Answer**

No World Bank auditors have gone on mission to Afghanistan. This is not part of the approach taken by the 31 donors, including Australia, that have contributed to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). Rather, funds disbursed by the ARTF are audited annually by the Afghan Chief Audit Officer to international auditing standards. This process is supported by an international firm of public accountants and World Bank public finance experts who work full-time in Afghanistan. This is a more effective approach because the World Bank is able to provide rigorous, ongoing oversight of expenditures. The World Bank currently has nine experts at its Kabul office, including six staff working on fiduciary issues and public financial management and three procurement experts.

The World Bank also employs a Monitoring Agent, PricewaterhouseCoopers, who are permanently in Kabul reviewing all ARTF funds provided to support the Government of Afghanistan’s national budget. The ARTF, like all World Bank programs, is also subject to broader governance and institutional arrangements at the World Bank to monitor effectiveness, audit financial payments, and ensure that funds are spent on their agreed purpose. These include oversight by the World Bank’s Executive Board where Australia is represented, the internal auditing department and the Independent Evaluation Group which evaluates the effectiveness of programs.

**Question 21**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

Hansard FAD&T page 80

**Senator Johnston asked:**

What was the voter turnout as a percentage at the last election in Afghanistan?

**Answer**

According to the Afghanistan Joint Electoral Management Body, voter turnout at the last Afghanistan presidential election in 2004 was 70 per cent of total registered voters. At the most recent National Assembly and Provincial Council elections in 2005, voter turnout was 51.5 per cent of registered voters.

**Question 22**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 81

**Senator Payne asked:**

Please provide a breakdown of the funding for Afghanistan and Pakistan over the next four years and outline the programs under this?

**Answer**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Estimated total Official Development Assistance (ODA) | | | |
|  | 2009-10 ($m) | 2010-11 ($m) | 2011-12 ($m) | 2012-13 ($m) |
| Afghanistan | 88.7 | 72.1 | 85.3 | 91.5 |
| Pakistan | 58.8 | 65.5 | 73.2 | 74.3 |
| Departmental | 16.05 | 16.32 | 16.63 | 16.93 |
| TOTAL | 163.55 | 153.92 | 175.13 | 182.73 |

The Afghanistan and Pakistan flows include amounts from other government departments and are estimates only. They are subject to future budget considerations.

AusAID proposes to have five key programs in Afghanistan:

* Improving agriculture and rural development to lift productivity promote food security and support rural livelihoods.
* Supporting basic service delivery in education and health to improve quality of life.
* Strengthening the capacity of the Afghan government to deliver services to its people.
* Assisting vulnerable populations with humanitarian assistance.
* Provincial reconstruction and capacity building in Oruzgan province.

AusAID proposes to have four key programs in Pakistan:

* Improving the provision of health and education services.
* Strengthening rural livelihoods.
* Promoting democratic governance.
* Assisting vulnerable populations with humanitarian assistance, particularly in Pakistan’s North West.

**Question 23**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Joyce asked in writing:**

How much funding is Australia contributing to the reconstruction of Afghanistan?

**Answer**

From 2001-02 until 2008-09, Australian official development (ODA) assistance to Afghanistan from all Government Departments was $476.5 million. Australian ODA from 2009-10 until 2012-13 is estimated to be $337.6 million, bringing Australia’s total contribution to approximately $814.1 million.

**Question 24**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Joyce asked in writing:**

What is the total international investment in reconstruction in Afghanistan?

**Answer**

The Government of Afghanistan estimates that approximately US$31.9 billion in official development assistance has been disbursed in Afghanistan from 2002 to 2008.

**Question 25**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Joyce asked in writing:**

What proportion of that total reconstruction investment is being spent in the Hazarajad region?

**Answer**

Figures on international reconstruction investment are provided by the Government of Afghanistan for the country’s 34 official provinces and are not available for this region.

**Question 26**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Joyce asked in writing:**

What proportion of total Australian reconstruction spent is being invested in Hazarajad?

**Answer**

Information is collected on reconstruction and development activities in the 34 official provinces and is not available for this region.

**Question 27**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

Could the Department please provide a detailed list stating how much funding has been allocated to which agency/organisation in Gaza. Please include this year’s budget plus the last 3 years.

**Answer**

| **Year** | **Assistance** | **Agency** | **Amount (AU)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2005-06 | Emergency Appeal 2006: employment, food, health, income support, water supply  (for both Gaza and the West Bank). | UNRWA | 3,750,000 |
|  | Australia Middle East NGO Cooperation Agreement (AMENCA): Agricultural Livelihoods in Gaza | World Vision | 951,627 |
|  |  |  | 4,701,627 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2006-07 | Emergency Appeal 2007: $1.4m psycho-social support; $3.6m food assistance | UNRWA | 5,000,000 |
|  | AMENCA: Agricultural Livelihoods in Gaza | World Vision | 317,209 |
|  |  |  | 5,317,209 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2007-08 | Emergency Appeal 2007: food assistance | UNRWA | 2,000,000 |
|  | Emergency Appeal 2008:  $3.25m food assistance; $1.25m employment program; $0.5m environmental health;  $0.5m community mental health | UNRWA | 5,500,000 |
|  | AMENCA: Agricultural Livelihoods in Gaza | World Vision | 25,894 |
|  |  |  | 7,525,894 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2008-09 | Emergency Appeal 2008: food assistance | UNRWA | 2,500,000 |
|  | Emergency Appeal 2009: income support | UNRWA | 2,000,000 |
|  | Emergency Appeal 2009: medical assistance and protection program | ICRC | 1,500,000 |
|  | Food assistance for non-refugee families | WFP | 1,500,000 |
|  | Flash Appeal (Gaza): food assistance | UNRWA | 1,000,000 |
|  | Restoring critical hospital services | World Health Organisation | 1,000,000 |
|  | Emergency water & sanitation (non-refugee schools/family centres) | UNICEF | 500,000 |
|  | Maternal health commodities | United Nations Population Fund | 500,000 |
|  | Medical/food assistance & relief items | CARE Australia | 425,000 |
|  | Hospital birthing kits/health care materials | Save the Children | 425,000 |
|  | Food assistance & relief items | World Vision | 425,000 |
|  | Family & baby hygiene kits; water & sanitation repairs | Oxfam Australia | 425,000 |
|  | Emergency water supply; hygiene kits | Australian Red Cross | 300,000 |
|  |  |  | 12,500,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | **GRAND TOTAL** |  | **30,044,730** |

**Notes:** Figures do not include:

1. Australia’s annual contribution to UNRWA’s regular budget, which provides basic services to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank. Gaza, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.
2. Australia’s support (provided through a World Bank trust fund) to the Palestinian Authority for the delivery of basic services in the West Bank and Gaza.

**Question 28**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

Could the Department please describe its partnership/relationship with the United Nations Relief Works Agency (UNRWA)?

**Answer**

UNRWA is the designated lead body working with Palestinian refugees. Working through UNRWA allows Australia to make a tangible contribution to improving the situation of Palestinian refugees in a difficult security situation and where Australia has limited resources in-country.

Australia contributes to UNRWA’s annual regular (core) budget and supports humanitarian and emergency programs for Palestinian refugees across the five fields of operation (West Bank, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria). Australia is a member of the UNRWA Advisory Commission (AdCom) consisting of key donors and host countries (Jordan, Lebanon and Syria). UNRWA, working through AdCom Secretariat and its sub-committees on finance and programs, reports every six months (June and November) to AdCom. Australia is represented at AdCom meetings.

**Question 29**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

What is the process of approving UNRWA projects?

**Answer**

The humanitarian and emergency situations in the region are closely monitored by AusAID. Australia responds to ongoing humanitarian and emergencies affecting Palestinian refugees through communication with UNRWA on priority programs requiring funding. Approval for funding UNRWA projects is obtained through submission to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance or at the Agency-level.

The allocation of the UNRWA General Fund (core budget) is determined through an annual planning process in consultation with their field offices.

**Question 30**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

How is money transferred to UNRWA in practical terms? Is it, for example, directly transferred to an UNRWA bank account in Gaza or are there other funds/institutions involved? If so, please name them.

**Answer**

Australia’s funding to UNRWA is provided to UNRWA’s account at the JP Morgan Chase Bank, New York.

**Question 31**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

Are aid payments made in instalments on the basis of project completion?

**Answer**

All donors, including Australia, make their contributions as an upfront payment to provide certainty for UNRWA’s planning purposes, matching resources to needs and allowing timely assistance for humanitarian programs.

**Question 32**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

* 1. What auditing and evaluation process is undertaken of UNRWA projects?
  2. What organisation/agency undertakes these audits?
  3. Is a report commissioned and available for public dissemination?

**Answer**

(a) UNRWA is regularly audited by the United Nations Board of Auditors (UNBOA) in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly determination that ‘single audit’ principle apply to all UN organisations. UNRWA is subject to regular biennium audits involving visits by auditors in each two year period. The most recent audit was in 2008 and resulted in an ‘unqualified audit’. The follow-up of each UNBOA recommendation is ensured by UNRWA’s Audit and Inspection Committee with the support of the UN’s Department of Oversight Services, which also performs internal audits. UNRWA’s Advisory Commission (AdCom) receives detailed updates on the progress towards implementing UNBOA recommendations.

(b) The UN Board of Auditors (UNBOA). UNBOA is an outside independent organisation, publishing audit reports on their website biennally, in accordance with the UN two-year financial cycle.

(c) Reports are available on the UNBOA website at <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/415/39/PDF/N0841539.pdf?OpenElement>

**Question 33**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

1. How often is UNRWA required to provide a finance and activity report?
2. Who are these reports sent to?
3. Are these reports a public document?
4. If not: why?
5. If yes: Where are they published?
6. If yes: Could the Department please provide the latest published report?

**Answer**

1. Annually.
2. The United Nations General Assembly, under cover of a letter from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission.
3. The reports are available after publication on the UNRWA website.
4. N/A
5. Reports are published by the United Nations, at [www.un.org/unrwa/publications](http://www.un.org/unrwa/publications)
6. The latest published report is available at [www.un.org/unrwa/publications/pdf/ComGen-AR2007.pdf](http://www.un.org/unrwa/publications/pdf/ComGen-AR2007.pdf)

**Question 34**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

1. Has the department ever had reason to believe that UNRWA funds were not being used for approved designated projects?
2. If yes: Please provide further details.
3. If yes: Has the Department raised any concerns with DFAT officials and/or Minister?
4. If yes: How has the Department investigated these concerns and what were the outcomes?

**Answer**

1. No.
2. N/A
3. N/A
4. N/A

**Question 35**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

How can the Department be sure that no Australian aid money is used for terrorist’s purposes in Gaza?

**Answer**

Australia’s agreements with development partners, such as UNRWA, include a counter-terrorism clause which forbids use of funds for these purposes, commits UNRWA to taking active steps to prevent funds being so used, and requires UNRWA to report to AusAID if UNRWA finds funds have been so used. The UNRWA clause is in the template at ***Attachment 5.***

**Question 36**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

How can the Department be sure that no Australian aid money is given to Hamas and/or Fatah?

**Answer**

AusAID funds provided to UNRWA are required to be used for the programs specified in each agreement (see ***Attachment 5***). The information available to us indicates that UNRWA is complying with the terms of our agreements.

**Question 37**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

Is the Department aware that other nations, such as the United States of America, have serious doubts that all aid money given to UNRWA is directed toward legitimate humanitarian projects?

**Answer**

AusAID is aware that the United States Department of State has undertaken an accountability review as part of ongoing monitoring of contributions.

**Question 38**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

1. Is the Department aware that the United States of America has officially investigated these claims?
2. Does the Department believe similar steps should be taken in Australia?

**Answer**

(a) The United States conducted a routine assessment of UNRWA’s compliance with conditions required by law on US contributions to UNRWA, which was published in a Government Accountability Report by the US Government Accountability Office (GAO) in May 2009.

(b) The US Government is one of the largest donors to Palestinians, providing nearly US$575 million in assistance in fiscal year 2008. Australia will consider the formal US Government response to recommendations from the GAO. Australia, along with other donors, benefits from US government performance audits and routine reports to assist ongoing improvement and strengthening of UNRWA’s policies and procedures.

**Question 39**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

1. Is the Department aware of the latest report by the US Government Accountability Office (GAO), published in May 2009?
2. Should Australia take any measures recommended in this report?
3. Which recommendations should Australia consider?

**Answer**

1. Yes.
2. and (c) Australia will consider any further measures in the context of the US Government response to the GAO recommendations.

**Question 40**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

What conditions does Australia include in funding contracts to UNRWA?

**Answer**

Key conditions in agreements with UNRWA include purpose of funding, financial procedures, reporting and counter-terrorism. See answer to Question 41 (below).

**Question 41**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

Could the Department please provide a template of such a funding contract.

**Answer**

A template of the Funding Agreement with UNRWA is at ***Attachment 5.***

**Question 42**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Payne asked in writing:**

What is the amount of funding provided for mine action in this year’s budget, and last year’s budget? Can AusAID provide a breakdown of the funding by country and/or region?

**Answer**

**Estimated expenditure on mine action in 2008-09**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Amount (AU)** |
| Afghanistan | 5,200,000 |
| Cambodia | 7,220,173 |
| Iraq | 3,400,000 |
| Laos | 1,142,964 |
| Lebanon | 1,000,000 |
| Nepal | 37,261 |
| Sri Lanka | 1,300,000 |
| Global | 1,400,000 |
| **Total** | **20,700,398** |

**Expenditure on mine action in 2007-08**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Amount (AU)** |
| Afghanistan | 5,000,000 |
| Cambodia | 6,659,915 |
| Iraq | 1,000,000 |
| Laos | 2,892,006 |
| Lebanon | 1,000,000 |
| Nepal | 300,000 |
| Sri Lanka | 220,000 |
| Vietnam | 500,000 |
| Global | 1,334,422 |
| **Total** | **18,906,343** |

**Question 43**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1 & 1.2

**Senator Payne asked in writing:**

In July 2005, the then Coalition Government committed $75m over five years for mine action as part of its Mine Action Strategy. This funding comes to an end in 2010. What is the status of this strategy now? Is AusAID aware that the strategy and related funding will be extended? If not, does AusAID have a long term strategy on mine action beyond the end of 2010? If not, why not?

**Answer**

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

**Question 44**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Payne asked in writing:**

Has AusAID had any discussions with, or is it aware of any organisations seeking a renewal of funding under the Mine Action Strategy?

**Answer:** Yes.

**Question 45**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Payne asked in writing:**

Is AusAID aware of requests from any organisations seeking the government’s commitment to spend $100m on mine action over five years from 2011? What is AusAID’s view of such requests?

**Answer**

Yes. AusAID welcomes the interest and input from organisations committed to the eradication of landmines and other explosive remnants of war.

**Question 46**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1 & 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 73

**Senator Abetz asked:**

In relation to China, Vietnam and Solomon Islands, could you provide a summary (approximately one page) providing detail on what our aid projects entail, what they are designed to do and achieve and how much funding has been allocated?

**Answer:** See ***Attachment 6***.

**Question 47**

Hansard FAD&T page 84

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Payne asked in hearings:**

How much funding is being provided to the five annual Pacific leadership awards (The Greg Unwin Awards)?

**Answer**

In 2009-10, $100,000 will be allocated for the Greg Unwin Awards. In a full financial year, the five awards are expected to cost approximately $125,000.

**Question 48**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1 &1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 64

**Senator Payne asked:**

Please provide a list of all countries in Africa whose citizens are able to apply for AusAID scholarships?

**Answer**

Citizens from the following 12 African countries were able to apply for AusAID scholarships in 2008-09: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Botswana.

In 2009-10, citizens from the same 12 countries—as well an additional five countries (Liberia, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and The Gambia)—are eligible to apply for AusAID scholarships.

**Question 49**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 70

**Senator Payne asked:**

Could you tell us what the breakdown is—in dollar figures—for the other countries (ie not Fiji) in the region in relation to the Australia-Pacific Technical College.

**Answer**

Based on annual student and scholarship numbers it is estimated that the following expenditure under the Australia-Pacific Technical College (APTC) can be directly attributed to individual countries in 2009-10: Kiribati ($580,000), Nauru ($100,000), Niue ($38,000), PNG ($5,720,000), Samoa ($2,286,000), Solomon Islands ($2,101,000), Tonga ($650,000), Tuvalu ($7,000), and Vanuatu ($2,935,000).

General operational and administrative costs of the APTC are not attributed to individual countries.

**Question 50**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 69

**Senator Payne asked:**

Could you provide for this financial year and the last—both in dollar terms and in percentage terms—what proportion of aid funding to PNG goes towards HIV AIDS related programs and activities, both as a proportion of total ODA and of country program funding?

**Answer**

In 2007-08, AusAID’s PNG Country Program was $346.8 million and Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to PNG was $374 million. In 2007-08, $41.9 million was spent on HIV and AIDS related programs and activities. This represents 12 per cent of AusAID’s PNG Country Program and 11 per cent of Australia’s Total ODA to PNG.

In 2008-09, AusAID’s estimated PNG Country Program was $357.3 million and Australia’s estimated total ODA to PNG was $400.3 million. In 2008-09, $49.6 million was spent on HIV and AIDS related programs and activities. This represents 14 per cent of Australia’s PNG Country Program and 12 per cent of Australia’s total ODA to PNG.

**Question 51**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Payne asked in writing:**

On 1 April 2009, a media release from Parliamentary Secretary McMullan announced $5.5m new funding for nine business projects under the Enterprise Challenge Fund. What are the details of the funding, including the names of, amount of funding provided to, and projects to be developed by each recipient?

**Answer**

Nine projects were announced by Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance, Mr Bob McMullan on 1 April 2009. These included:

**Cambodia**

ANZ WING—$1.5 million: The WING service is estimated to save rural Cambodians up to $16.8 million a year by providing access to affordable, safe financial services. The service will allow customers to make person-to-person payments, transfers and pre-paid purchases using mobile phones.

**Laos**

Teamworkz—$227,030: Teamworkz services include an online booking platform for hotels, guesthouses and tour operators. The company will use its grant to develop websites for key tourist destinations in selected provinces, making travel and sightseeing far more accessible. The service will contribute to increased tourism, business and income generation in more remote areas throughout Laos.

**Fiji**

Future Forests Fiji Limited—$190,000: Future Forests Fiji Limited was established in 2004 with the primary aim of developing a socially and environmentally responsible teak plantation business in Fiji. The grant will expand and modernize Future Forests’ seed germination and nursery facilities. There will be flow-on benefits for both communities and those directly employed and trained by the business.

**Papua New Guinea**

Puritau–Paradise Spices—$170,000: Puritau–Paradise Spices is a family run company that has been involved in the agriculture sector in PNG since 1987, including vanilla bean export for the past 10 years. The grant will enable the company to establish a processing facility in Port Moresby to produce pure vanilla, oleoresins and other spices for export.

Mainland Holdings—$453,745: Mainland Holdings is a well established national agribusiness company in PNG with 37 years experience in working with smallholder farmers. The grant will establish a processing plant that will convert fresh green vanilla pods into desiccated, fermented and dried products to international standards for export.

**Solomon Islands**

C-Corp—$1,115,000: Corp has been operating in the cocoa industry in the Solomon Islands for over two years. The grant will rehabilitate and redevelop 280 hectares of Horokiki cocoa and 60 hectares of new cocoa plantations in collaboration with local landowners. More specifically, funding will support the growing of cocoa beans, the purchase of a cocoa processing unit and marketing of premium grade cocoa to export markets.

**Vanuatu**

Volcanic Earth—$190,000: Volcanic Earth is a retailer and exporter of natural organic skin care products and traditional Melanesian skin treatments. The grant will establish a new production and export handling facility in Port Vila and expand a processing plant to produce bulk supplies of skin care products for export.

Carnival Australia—$805,000: Carnival Australia is a cruise company which has been operating in Vanuatu for more than 75 years. The grant will upgrade facilities on three islands to establish a new market for locals and Carnival Australia.

Marine Consultancy—$750,000: Marine Consultancy has operated a shipping/ passenger service in Vanuatu for seven years. The company will use the grant to buy a second vessel to transport goods and passengers between Santo and Port Vila, and provide a separate schedule, servicing 24 locations on remote and under-serviced islands. It will also establish supporting infrastructure such as wharves, storage and maintenance facilities in remote areas.

Sunlabob, a leading company in Laos for renewable energy solutions, was also awarded $526,682 to install hybrid electricity grids in five remote villages throughout Laos. The project is estimated to provide electricity to about 4500 people in 650 households who currently do not have access to a consistent, reliable source of electricity. Due to a pending contract, Sunlabob was not included in Mr McMullan’s announcement on 1 April 2009.

**Question 52**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Payne asked in writing:**

Why is this information not readily available (eg on the internet)?

**Answer**

All information regarding progress of the Enterprise Challenge Fund (ECF), including detailed project descriptions is available on ECF’s website at [www.enterprisechallengefund.org](http://www.enterprisechallengefund.org).

**Question 53**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Payne asked in writing:**

Is it correct that this program (the ECF) is not managed by AusAID, but by Coffey International Development?

**Answer**

Yes. Coffey International Limited was awarded the contract for management of the Enterprise Challenge Fund on 10 July 2007, following a competitive tender process.

**Question 54**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

How much funding does Coffey receive to manage this program?

**Answer**

Coffey will be paid $5.4 million to market ECF, conduct assessment panels, provide in-country support to bidders, monitor and evaluate the impact of ECF projects and report back to AusAID on the progress of projects over the program’s six year life cycle. This covers the cost of ECF Country Managers in each ECF-eligible country, each of whom help to market the program, source eligible bidders, provide feedback and guidance on applications, establish suitable monitoring and evaluation frameworks and monitor the ongoing impact of projects. It also includes ECF management staff in Australia who provide overall strategic advice and support for ECF including management of monitoring and evaluation, assessment panel processes, contracting and marketing.\

**Question 55**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

When was the decision made to award funding to these nine recipients and who was involved in making the decision?

**Answer**

Decisions on ECF funding are made by independent assessment panels which consist of a mix of business and development experts from the region. No AusAID or other Government officials are members of these panels.

There are four panels: the Pacific Regional Panel, the Philippines/Indonesia Panel, the Cambodia/Laos Panel and the International Panel. Of the nine projects announced by the Parliamentary Secretary for International Development Assistance, Mr Bob McMullan, in his press release on 1 April 2009, three (Fresh Change–Volcanic Earth, Future Forests and Paradise Spices) were approved by the Pacific Regional Panel on 24 November 2009. Four projects (ANZ WING, Carnival, Mainland Holdings and Marine Consultancy Services) were approved by the International Panel on 1 December 2009. The International Panel approved Teamworkz and C-Corp on 21 January 2009 and Sunlabob on 30 March 2009.

Due to a pending contract, Sunlabob was not included in Mr McMullan’s announcement on 1 April 2009.

**Question 56**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Kroger asked in writing:**

Is it correct that one of the recipients is a Cambodian company called WING, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ANZ Bank, and that they have received $1.5m to extend banking services in that country?

**Answer**

Yes. Many Cambodians living in rural areas rely on money sent back home from family members working in urban areas. Without access to an affordable means of transferring money, this process can be costly, time consuming and often unsafe. Currently, the only options for transferring funds are in person (costing US$3-5 for transportation) or via courier (costing $US1-3 in fees). The WING service will provide an affordable, safe, instant option for transferring funds via mobile phones for rural Cambodians, with transactions costing just US$0.10 per domestic remittance and US$0.40 to withdraw funds. The service is estimated to save rural Cambodians up to $16.8 million a year. It will also encourage financial literacy and provide new saving options for rural Cambodians. Without ECF financing, extending its mobile banking options to rural Cambodians would not have been a commercially viable option for WING. ECF’s support will encourage greater financial literary, savings and, through this, livelihood options for Cambodia’s poor.

**Question 57**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Hanson-Young asked in writing:**

Why has the amount allocated to rural development actually dropped from 2008-09 to 2009-10 given that the government has stated that a key theme of the aid program is “a renewed commitment to food security and rural development” (p. 5 of the AusAID budget paper) and what are the forward projections for rural development funding over the next four years?

**Answer**

Australia will provide an estimated $245 million in official development assistance (ODA) to the rural development sector in 2008-09 and an estimated $230 million in 2009-10. The 2008-09 estimate includes two additional contributions totalling $72.5 million made in direct response to the global food crisis: $22.5 million was paid to the emergency appeal of the World Food Programme and $50 million to the World Bank’s new Food Price Crisis Response Core Multi-Donor Trust Fund.

The forward projection for 2009-10 includes $39 million in funding from the multi-year global food security initiative announced by the Minister for Foreign Affairs as a part of the 2009 Federal Budget. AusAID does not have projections for out years as figures are derived from a very large number of programming decisions for which we currently have insufficient detail.

**Question 58**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Hanson-Young asked in writing:**

Why was there no significant new funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation announced in the budget and are significant increases planned for this area?

**Answer**

The Australian Government will spend approximately $170 million on environment and climate change development assistance activities in 2009-10. This represents a more than 60 per cent increase in expenditure over two years from 2007-08. This funding comprises contributions for mitigation activities including the International Forest Carbon Initiative ($200 million over five years) and the Clean Technology Fund ($100 million over three years) as well as a range of adaptation activities including the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative ($150 million over three years).

The Government recognises the need to scale up global financing for climate change and is committed to the development of an equitable financing package as part of the post-2012 climate change negotiations at Copenhagen in December 2009.

**Question 59**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1

**Senator Hanson-Young asked in writing:**

What level of support for climate change adaptation and mitigation does AusAID estimate is required from developed countries globally and from Australia specifically?

**Answer**

Current estimates on the scale of finance required from all sources to mitigate global climate change and assist vulnerable countries adapt to the impacts of climate change vary widely. Reports estimating costs and collating published information have been produced by a range of organisations, including the United Nations, international think-tanks and non-government organisations. To illustrate, a 2008 report by the World Bank collated global studies of adaptation costs, providing estimates ranging from US$4 billion to over US$100 billion per annum. Estimates of costs of mitigation also vary widely. A 2007 report for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change cited that additional investment and financial flows in the order of US$200 billion per annum were necessary to reduce global emissions to 25 per cent below 2000 levels by 2030. A revised paper the following year noted that additional investment and financial flows required were approximately 170 per cent higher.

Given the current large ranges in estimates, climate change financing needs continue to be discussed internationally.

**Question 60**

Outcome 1 Output 1.1 & 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 63

**Senator Bernardi asked:**

Could you detail some of the countries in which Australia’s investment in the PPIAF is working?

**Answer**

The Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) is a multi-donor technical assistance facility aimed at helping developing country governments improve the quality of their infrastructure through private sector involvement.

Countries that PPIAF works in include: Cambodia; Laos; Indonesia; Philippines, Solomon Islands; Vietnam; China; Bangladesh; Mongolia; India; and Pakistan. PPIAF also works in countries in the regions of sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Latin America, South America, Central Asia and Eastern Europe.

Australian funds for PPIAF are not ear-marked for particular countries.

**Question 61**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 63

**Senator Bernardi asked:**

Do we have any aid going into China through the PPIAF? If so, for what?

**Answer**

Australian funds to PPIAF are not ear-marked for particular countries. Program priorities are determined annually by the PPIAF Program Council, of which Australia is a member. In 2008-09 the Program Council approved two new projects in China within a total portfolio of approximately 100 new projects. These two Chinese projects focused on: establishing credit ratings for Urban Development Investment Corporations; and public private partnership training for small towns.

**Question 62**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

Hansard FAD&T page 63

**Senator Bernardi asked:**

Are you able to detail any of the projects or measures that Australia’s funds have had an active role in supporting through the PPIAF over the last year?

**Answer**

Australia’s funds have contributed to the core funding of PPIAF and do not actively support any one project. Details of all projects funded through PPIAF are available in their annual reports. All annual reports are available at [www.ppiaf.org/content/view/55/84](http://www.ppiaf.org/content/view/55/84).

**Question 63**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Bob Brown asked in writing:**

In relation to the Australian Government's soft loan and grant of $328 million to the Eastern Indonesia National Roads Improvement Program:

1. Who will administer the disbursement of this loan?
2. How will the government monitor the disbursement of the loan?
3. Can the government rule out any connection with the construction of these roads and legal or illegal logging?
4. Please detail the roads to be funded and their location.

**Answer**

1. The Indonesian Directorate General of Highways in the Ministry of Public Works is the implementing agency for the Eastern Indonesia National Roads Improvement Program. The Ministry has a unit that manages project implementation. The loan funds are disbursed by AusAID in tranches to a special account established by the Government of Indonesia. Technical support is provided by consultants to the Ministry to ensure the integrity of procurement processes and quality in implementation.
2. AusAID has established its own Eastern Indonesia National Roads Improvement Program Monitoring Unit to monitor all aspects of loan implementation, including disbursement. The Government of Indonesia is the implementing agency for the project but AusAID retains the right of review with the option to accept or reject activities through the requirement for ‘No Objection’ letters at critical stages in implementation. The Government of Indonesia reports directly to AusAID on progress with the road projects, particularly on procurement and implementation matters. An activity-specific anti-corruption action plan was developed jointly by the Australian and Indonesian Government as part of the activity design.
3. The roads that are being upgraded are existing national arterial roads and do not provide direct access to forested areas.
4. Roads to be funded:

| **No.** | **Province** | **Length (km)** | **Project name** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | South Kalimantan | **18.9** | Martapura - Ds. Tungkap (Stage 1) |
| 2 | South Kalimantan | **12.8** | Banjarmasin - Batas Kalteng |
| 3 | South Kalimantan | **23.1** | Martapura - Ds. Tungkap (Stage 2) |
| 4 | South Kalimantan | **27.0** | Ds. Tungkap - Rantau |
| 5 | South Kalimantan | **24.1** | Barabai - Dahai 1 Barbarai -Mantimin |
| 6 | South Kalimantan | **23.7** | Barabai - Dahai 2 Mantimin - Dahai |
| 7 | West Kalimantan | **31.5** | Pontianak - Tayan |
| 8 | Bali | **10.8** | Tohpati - Kusamba Stage 1 |
| 9 | Bali | **8.2** | Tohpati - Kusamba Stage 2 |
| 10 | Nusa Tenggara Barat | **11.5** | Sumbawa - Sumbawa Besar Bypass |
| 11 | NTB | **26.9** | Sumbawa - Pal IV - Km 70 |
| 12 | NTB | **14.1** | Sumbawa -Km 70- Cabdin Dompu - Banggo |
| 13 | NTB | **23.6** | Cabdin Dompu - Banggo |
| 14 | Nusa Tenggara Timur | **15.6** | Flores Ende-Aegela |
| 15 | South Sulawesi | **24.2** | Sengkang - Tarumpakae |
| 16 | South Sulawesi | **26.9** | Bantaeng - Bulukumba |
| 17 | South Sulawesi | **25.8** | Janeponto - Bantaeng |
| 18 | South Sulawesi | **20.7** | Bulukumba - Tondong (Stage 1) |
| 19 | South Sulawesi | **20.0** | Bulukumba - Tondong (Stage 2) |
| 20 | South Sulawesi | **24.5** | Bulukumba - Tondong (Stage 3) - Sinjai |
| 21 | South East Sulawesi | **33.8** | Tinanggea - Kasipute |
| 22 | South East Sulawesi | **23.9** | Kasipute - Bambaea |
| 23 | Central Sulawesi | **16.2** | Lakea - Buol |
|  | **Total Length** | **487.8** |  |
| **Bridge Project** | | | |
| 24 | North Sulawesi | **408 m** | Molibagu - Taludaa bridges |

**Question 64**

Outcome 1 Output 1.2

**Senator Bob Brown asked in writing:**

Explain in detail any government funding, grants, soft loans, personnel or equipment assistance which has been given to any aspect of Indonesians migration program to West Papua.

**Answer**

No Australian Government aid funds, personnel or equipment assistance has been given to any aspect of Indonesia’s migration program to West Papua. AusAID contributes funds through the World Bank to RESPEK, the poverty reduction program of the Papua and West Papua provinces. This assists all villages across the provinces, including villages that are populated by migrants from non-Papuan islands.