

Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee

Budget estimates 2010-2011; June 2010

Answers to questions on notice from AusAID

Question 1

Topic: Partnerships with developing countries

Written question

Senator Hanson-Young asked:

What financial and other information can be provided by AusAID to demonstrate Australia is on track (working in partnership with developing countries) to meet each of the twenty specific targets contained within the MDGs by 2015?

Answer

Australia is one of 189 countries that adopted the Millennium Declaration in 2000 which provided the framework for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is the collective responsibility of all 189 countries to meet the goals and targets by 2015.

Accelerating progress towards the achievement of the MDGs is one of the core principles of Australia's aid program and the MDGs are at the centre of many of Australia's development cooperation programs.

There is no internationally agreed method for donor country reporting against contributions to individual MDGs.

The United Nations provides a comprehensive annual report on global progress towards the MDGs. The 2010 report indicates that the global poverty rate is expected to fall to 15 per cent by 2015, halving the number of those in poverty from 1990 levels. The sharpest reductions in poverty are in Asia where over approximately 30 per cent of official Australian development assistance is delivered.

Australia has supported the production of MDG tracking reports for the Pacific. The 2010 MDG progress report for the Pacific will be published shortly. The *2009 Tracking Development and Governance in the Pacific Report* can be found on AusAID's website.

Question 2

Topic: Gender equality

Written question

Senator Hanson-Young asked:

The 2010-11 Budget indicates that addressing gender equality and supporting women's full participation in economic, social and political life are priorities for Australia's aid program.

Are there any specific indicators built into the program that would enable AusAID and the Committee to measure the performance, and presumably success, of our activities in this area?

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Answer

AusAID's internal monitoring and reporting processes measure the contribution that aid activities make towards advancing gender equality and promoting the role of women. This includes measuring progress and impact of gender equality outcomes specified in the objectives set for aid activities and the collection and analysis of data on a sex-disaggregated basis. For instance, Australia has worked with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the Philippines to integrate gender principles and policies into various land reform policies. This monitoring has indicated that Australian support has allowed more women to gain land titles in rural areas, increasing economic opportunity for women who can now access loans using their land titles.

Progress is monitored at the commencement, during implementation and at completion of activities. Progress is reported through annual program performance reports, activity level reporting and evaluation reports. On an annual basis, the Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) conducts a rigorous assessment of gender ratings. This assessment is then sent to the AusAID Executive as the third quarterly effectiveness update and is included in the Annual Review of Development Effectiveness (ARDE).

Annual program performance report summary findings are published on the AusAID web site: www.ausaid.gov.au. The quarterly effectiveness updates and Annual Review of Development Effectiveness are published on the ODE web site: www.ode.gov.au.

Question 3

Topic: Debt2Health initiative in Indonesia
Written question

Senator Barnett asked:

In the 2009-10 aid budget, the Government committed to proceed with the Debt2Health initiative with Indonesia. Can you indicate what stage negotiations are at and when the agreement will be finalised?

Answer

The tripartite arrangement for the Debt to Health swap between Indonesia, Australia and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was signed in Jakarta on 15 July 2010. A bilateral deed between Australia (Export Finance and Insurance Corporation) and Indonesia (Ministry of Finance) was signed on 14 September 2010. The Swap will commence in December 2010.

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Question 4

Topic: ODA spending in East Timor

Written question

Senator Hanson-Young asked:

In the 2009-10 Budget it was estimated that \$117 million of ODA would be spent in East Timor. The estimated expenditure for 2010-11 is \$102.7 million.

Can you advise the Committee if all of the 2009-10 allocation was expended? If so, can you outline which programs and/or funding will be discontinued or reduced because of the reduced allocation in this budget?

Answer

The total ODA expenditure estimate for East Timor in the 2009-10 Budget was \$117 million. The 2009-10 estimate of ODA expenditure for East Timor was revised to \$94.7 million as published in the 2010-11 Blue Book. This revision reflected a forecast reduction in ODA flows by other government departments, predominately the Australian Federal Police. No AusAID programs were forecast to be discontinued or reduced as part of this revision.

Information on other agencies' ODA flows should be directed to those agencies.

Question 5

Topic: Humanitarian funding and the aid budget

Written question

Senator Hanson-Young asked:

While announcing the proportion to be spent on humanitarian assistance, it was suggested that Humanitarian Funding makes up 10 per cent of the total Aid Budget; however, based on figures in the blue book, we have calculated this figure to be 7 per cent with \$301.5 million allocated to the Humanitarian, Emergency and Refugee programs.

- A. Could AusAID clarify the total amount of funding provided to the humanitarian Program in 2010-11? Is this a decrease from 2009-10 expenditure?
- B. How is AusAID working to provide humanitarian assistance to protracted crises in particular to those in Africa?
- C. Will AusAID develop a humanitarian strategy for Africa, given Australia's engagement in Africa?
- D. It appears that contingency funds for emergency response will come out of an unallocated line item amounting to \$183.1 million for 2010-11. Could AusAID confirm whether this unallocated amount will be used as contingency humanitarian

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funding? What other measures does AusAID expect to draw upon from this contingency reserve?

Answer

- A. The \$301.5 million that has been provided to the AusAID Humanitarian, Emergency and Refugee global program in 2010-11 represents an increase of approximately 20 per cent from 2009-10.

Other humanitarian activities will be implemented through AusAID country programs and by other Australian government departments. This will bring total ODA expenditure in the humanitarian, emergency and refugee sector in 2010-11 to an estimated total of \$400 million.

- B. Australia has a strong record of providing humanitarian assistance to protracted crises. In 2009-10 for example, Australia provided \$124.85 million in assistance to crises in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea.

In the 2009-10 financial year, Australia supported agencies in Africa who delivered assistance in protracted crises in: Sudan (Darfur—\$4 million); in the Democratic Republic of Congo (\$10 million); and in Somalia/Kenya for internally displaced people and refugees (\$4 million). Assistance to Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia focused primarily on addressing humanitarian needs. In Ethiopia, a contribution of \$7.5 million assisted efforts to build the resilience of communities most vulnerable to the effects of long-term food insecurity.

- C. Yes. As AusAID continues to scale up humanitarian and development assistance in Africa, we will develop a humanitarian strategy that aligns with a new Australian Humanitarian Action Policy.
- D. The ODA contingency reserve contains funds available for Government to allocate to emerging priorities throughout the year. As such it is not possible to say whether the unallocated line item of \$183.1 million for 2010-11 (or part thereof) will be used specifically for humanitarian funding. The ODA contingency reserve is only drawn on following Government agreement to an additional aid priority.

Examples of uses of the ODA contingency reserve for the 2009-10 financial year and previous years include funding for the Deployable Civilian Capacity, the International Monetary Fund's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust Account, the World Bank's Clean Technology Fund, the World Bank's Global Food Crisis Trust Fund and the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction.

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Question 6

Topic: ODA spending in Afghanistan

Written question

Senator Hanson-Young asked:

The 2010-11 budget contains a \$123.1 million allocation for ODA in Afghanistan, which is to include increased support in the areas of health, education, agriculture, rural economic development and humanitarian assistance.

Can you advise the Committee if any of this increased expenditure will be in the areas of child and maternal health—and if so, provide more details of the proposed funding activities and programs?

Answer

AusAID plans to increase investments in the health sector in Afghanistan in 2010-11, however, programming decisions have not yet been made on new commitments. It is therefore not yet possible to indicate levels of new funding or program detail for support to maternal and child health in Afghanistan. These decisions will be made later in 2010.

Question 7

Topic: ACTU Organising, Education and Campaign Centre

Hansard, p. 24

Senator Johnston asked:

Has AusAID ever received an application for funding from either the ACTU or its overseas aid arm where AusAID made an adjudication that they were not to be an accredited NGO for receiving AusAID funds? How has the ACTU—Organising, Education and Campaign Centre education module been used to date?

Answer

- A. No. AusAID has not made any adjudication that Union Aid Abroad—APHEDA, the ACTU's overseas aid arm, should not be an accredited NGO for the purpose of receiving AusAID funds under the AusAID-NGO Cooperation Program. The ACTU has not sought accreditation in its own right for this purpose.
- B. The ACTU Organising, Education and Campaign Centre's 'Global Rights at Work' education module and DVD was launched at the ACTU Organising Conference in May 2010. Educators and organisers from about 20 unions were shown how the module could be used to inform union and community members about why the MDGs are important to working men and women in developing countries and in Australia. Since then, a number of unions, across a range of industries, have agreed to

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incorporate the module into their member education and training activities. These activities will be ongoing throughout 2010 and beyond.

Question 8

Topic: 'Skateistan' project

Hansard, p. 25

Senator Johnston asked:

In reference to the Skateistan project in Afghanistan and Australia, how is the project being implemented? Who has seen what? What were the durations of the performances?

Answer

- A. AusAID has a funding agreement in place with Skateistan for a discrete project called the *Afghan and Australia Youth Theatre and Exchange project*. This project is primarily being implemented using web-based media technology to link young people in Afghanistan with young people in Australia through their common interest in skateboarding. Through viewing web pages and short films, reading blogs, and having conversations via Skype, young people in Australia and Kabul are learning about each others' lives and the impact of poverty and conflict. These young people are also being trained to use multimedia equipment to facilitate these discussions.
- B. An event to mark the end of the first semester of the Skateistan program was held in Kabul on 16 April 2010, and showcased a range of student work that had been completed for the Afghan and Australia Youth Theatre and Exchange project. Collaborative art pieces, photography and student films were shown to an invited audience of youth experts and educators, NGO workers, parents, expatriates and the media. The event was covered by several major local and international news outlets. ABC Australia (radio and television) also reported on Skateistan's activities in May 2010 and mentioned ongoing Australian support. The Australian Ambassador and other embassy officials have visited the Skateistan facility. AusAID staff in Canberra also maintain regular contact with Skateistan organisers, and receive regular progress reports on the Afghan and Australia Youth Theatre and Exchange project.
- C. A short promotional montage DVD (filmed in Kabul at the Skateistan facility) has been shown to young people in Australia (through organisations such as Darwin Community Arts Inc and the Osborne Primary School in Victoria) introducing them to the project and inviting them to become involved. Other short film performances by young people in both Kabul and Australia are scheduled to be delivered by the end of 2010, and will also be available on the Skateistan web site. The duration of these films is not yet known.

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Question 9

Topic: Tasmanian Centre for Global Learning

Hansard, p. 27

Senator Johnston asked:

What is the principal cost driver in the Tasmanian Centre for Global Learning—Your home: Our World?

Answer

The principal cost driver is project personnel - \$16,000 for a Project Manager contracted for 10 hours per week for the duration of the project (January to December 2010) and \$6,000 for an Education Officer contracted to provide support for the forums held in March and April 2010.

Question 10

Topic: Community Call to Action

Hansard, p. 33

Senator Kroger asked:

- A. In relation to the Community Call to Action, have there ever been any projects which have been rated poor in terms of effectiveness?
- B. Have any failed to meet their objectives and therefore received unsatisfactory evaluations?
- C. What course of action was taken following those evaluations?
- D. Have monies been sought and recovered?

Answer

- A and B. No, but evaluations are not finalised. As decided at the commencement of the Community Call to Action pilot program, AusAID is conducting a review of the program. This review will be completed by the end of October 2010. The review will assess the effectiveness of the projects (based on outcomes to date—some projects will continue until December 2010) and whether objectives were met.
- C. Not applicable.
- D. No.

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Question 11

Topic: Girl Guides advocacy project

Hansard, p. 21

Senator Johnston asked:

Did the Girl Guides develop an advocacy project and form a committee? Do we know what happened?

Answer

Yes. A national workshop was held on 17-18 April 2010 in Melbourne with 25 Girl Guide participants aged 14-30 from across Australia. The workshop was on leadership, the MDGs and advocacy. An AusAID officer attended the workshop. A committee was formed to assist the running of State-based advocacy and MDG workshops. State workshops were held 14-15 August 2010 (WA), 28-29 August 2010 (Tas), 11-12 September 2010 (SA and Qld), 18-19 September 2010 (NSW/ACT and Vic), and 2-3 October 2010 (NT).

Question 12

Topic: Fair trade labelling

Hansard, pp. 27-28

Senator Johnston asked:

Fair Trade Labelling Australia and New Zealand Ltd is owned by whom? What have we done to benchmark it to make sure that something happened with our \$100,000?

Answer

- A. Fairtrade Labelling Australian and New Zealand (FLANZ) is a not-for-private-profit member organisation, and an income-tax-exempt charity, overseen by a board elected by FLANZ member organisations—Oxfam NZ, Friends of the Earth Australia and Christian World Service NZ.
- B. FLANZ has reported on their first five months of the project and this has been assessed against the agreed project workplan. The project is tracking to plan. By 30 April 2010, FLANZ had delivered 2 campaigns—Fairtrade Easter and Fairtrade Coffee Break, and coordinated Fair Trade Fortnight events. Work has commenced for the remaining agreed objectives to be delivered by 31 October 2010. AusAID staff attended Fairtrade Fortnight events in Sydney and Melbourne between 1 and 16 May 2010. In its six-monthly progress report, FLANZ has acquitted just over half of the \$100,000 funding.

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Question 13

Topic: AusAID contracts

Hansard, p. 11

Senator Kroger asked:

- A. How many contracts would be more than \$500,000?
- B. How many contracts fall below \$500,000?
- C. How many contracts have been successfully tendered or would not be a public tender under the \$500,000 threshold and have gone to former staffers of AusAID? As part of that process do you include consideration of whether or not it is a former staffer? Please provide details?

Answer

- A. Number of contracts greater than or equal to \$500,000 in total contract value

Financial Year	Number of new contracts greater than or equal to \$500,000	Number of all contracts greater than or equal to \$500,000
2005-2006†	-	246
2006-2007	125	240
2007-2008	102	231
2008-2009	51	229
2009-2010	187	229

*Note: where a contract term spans multiple financial years, it has been counted in each relevant financial year.

† In 2005-06 a new IT system was installed. When contract records were migrated to the new system, all contracts in existence as at the change-over date were registered in the new system as “new” contracts. It is therefore only possible to accurately report on total number of contracts under management for the 2005-06 period.

- B. Number of contracts less than \$500,000 in total contract value

Financial Year	Number of new contracts less than or equal to \$500,000	Number of all contracts less than \$500,000*
2005-2006†	-	3,559
2006-2007	1,508	3,454
2007-2008	1,380	3,373
2008-2009	1,483	3,305
2009-2010	1,910	3,233

*Note: where a contract term spans multiple financial years, it has been counted in each relevant financial year.

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† In 2005-06 a new IT system was installed. When contract records were migrated to the new system, all contracts in existence as at the change-over date were registered in the new system as “new” contracts. It is therefore only possible to accurately report on total number of contracts under management for the 2005-06 period.

- C. AusAID does not track whether former AusAID staff have been awarded a contract nor how many may be engaged (either as a staff member or through a sub-contract) by a company holding a contract with AusAID. The inclusion of former AusAID staff in tender submissions is considered to the extent that their nomination conforms to AusAID’s conflict of interest policy. This policy prevents former staff from applying for a contracted position for 12 months from separation from AusAID if they have had personal or substantial involvement in the contracted activity when working in AusAID. The policy also prevents existing staff from being nominated in tenders.

Question 14

Topic: AusAID ex-staff members and contracts

Hansard, p. 12

Senator Kroger asked:

Please list those ex-staff members who have received contracts which have not been declared. Of those that have been publicly tabled through AusTender over \$500,000, would any of those organisations employ ex-staffers? It might not be an ex-staffer who is actually running into, but actually employed them?

Answer

AusAID does not track the number of contracts awarded to former staff and therefore is not able to provide a list. All contracts over \$10,000 are listed on AusTender. Organisations contracted to AusAID could employ ex-AusAID staff, but AusAID does not track the employment of ex-AusAID staff once they leave AusAID.

Question No 15

Topic: Technical assistance

Hansard, p. 13

Senator Kroger asked:

How many people would be recorded in your figures as personnel involved in technical assistance?

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Answer

Technical assistance is about the transfer of knowledge and skills. It applies to training and advice and includes the use of experts, advice from public servants, volunteers and scholarships. AusAID does not capture data on the number of personnel engaged in all types of technical assistance. Advisers are the most commonly considered form of technical assistance. On 31 July 2010 there were a total of 1204 advisers working across the aid program.

Question 16

Topic: Advisers employed by AusAID

Hansard, p. 15

Senator Kroger asked:

How many advisers does AusAID employ? Please provide the number of advisers and what their packages were (including professional fees, allowances and support costs) for the last budget year 2009-10.

Answer

The figures below are based on point-in-time analysis for 31 July 2010.

On 31 July 2010 there were a total of 1204 advisers working across the aid program—838 of these were long-term (six months or more) and 366 were short-term (less than six months).

The average cost (professional fees and allowances) for a long-term expatriate adviser was \$20,015 per month (average professional fees were \$13,487 per month and average allowance entitlements were \$6,528 per month). Additional average support costs were \$2,625 per month. Support costs include costs for a position which are not paid directly to the individual for example standard/medical/evacuation insurance, provision of phone/laptop/IT support, work related travel and accommodation costs, recruitment and induction costs.

The average cost (professional fees and allowances) for a short-term expatriate adviser was \$1,618 per day (average professional fees were \$1,114 per day and average allowances were \$504).

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Question 17

Topic: Advisers' salary packages

Hansard, p. 35

Senator Kroger asked:

How many advisers are there on salary packages of \$400,000 or above?

Answer

As at 31 July 2010, there were 5 advisers on salary packages of \$400,000 or above. The salary package is inclusive of a salary component and associated costs for relocation, accommodation, education supplements, security and insurances as well as allowances recognising the cost of living in that country.

By the end of 2010, AusAID will have in place a standardised adviser remuneration framework benchmarked with other donors which will put downward pressure on fees and will ensure better value for money when advisers are appointed. In advance of this, interim internal guidance on adviser fee rates has been issued within AusAID. Under this, fee ranges are determined by: a combination of the adviser's formal qualifications, experience and the complexity of the task involved; and the sector of the work.

Question 18

Topic: Tides Foundation and the disability fund

Hansard, p. 56

Senator Trood asked:

How much is the fee provided to Tides for administering the disability fund?

Answer

A 6 per cent administration fee is charged by the Tides Foundation for 65 per cent of Australia's contribution for grants to Disabled Peoples Organisations through the Disability Rights Fund. A 12 per cent administration fee is charged by the Tides Foundation for the remaining 35 per cent of Australia's contribution to the Disability Rights Fund for funds that are used for operational and other program management purposes.

Operational and program management items include grantee site visits, translation of proposals, convening meetings for grantees, program staff salaries and travel, and Disability Rights Fund governance meetings.

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Question 19

Topic: Budget for global health programs

Written question

Senator Barnett asked:

Of the \$50 million included in the 2010-11 Budget for Global Health programs, how much would be allocated to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria?

Answer

Australia's contribution to the Global Fund for 2011 and beyond is being considered in the context of a replenishment process being run by the Global Fund which will culminate in a pledging conference in New York on 4-5 October 2010.

Question 20

Topic: Pledge to the global fund

Written question

Senator Barnett asked:

If Australia increases its pledge to the Global Fund for the three years 2011 to 2013, would any of the payments under this pledge occur in the 2010-11 financial year?

Answer

Annual pledges to the Global Fund are made in terms of calendar year. Australia's 2010 calendar year contribution was paid in April 2010. Australia's contribution to the Global Fund for 2011 to 2013 is under consideration. If a further commitment is made this year, a 2011 calendar year contribution could be made in the second half of the 2010-11 financial year or the first half of the 2011-12 financial year.

Question 21

Topic: Forward estimates for the global fund

Written question

Senator Barnett asked:

Has the Government allowed for increased contributions to the Global Fund in its forward estimates of the aid program for 2011-12 to 2013-14?

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Answer

Australia's future contribution to the Global Fund for 2011 and beyond has not yet been determined. It is being considered in the context of a replenishment process run by the Global Fund which will culminate in a pledging conference in New York on 4-5 October 2010. It will come from the total ODA estimate for 2010-11 to 2013-14.

Question 22

Topic: Millennium development goals and health

Written question

Senator Barnett asked:

With progress toward achieving MDGs 4 and 5 well off-track, why is only 13 per cent of the aid budget (\$555/\$4349 million) allocated for health in 2010-11?

Answer

Australia has steadily increased health expenditure as a proportion of ODA in recent years. The 2010-11 estimated expenditure on health is an increase of 17 per cent on estimated 2009-10 expenditure outcomes.

The new 'Investing in Health' initiative, worth \$173.4 million over four years, will support the delivery of improved maternal and child health services, as well as address HIV and emerging infectious diseases, both major causes of mortality and morbidity in our region. Australia is a strong advocate for maternal and child health and is working with other partners and governments to also encourage more efficient and effective financing to improve progress against the health MDGs.

Question 23

Topic: Allocation of budget funding

Written question

Senator Barnett asked:

AusAID disbursed \$470 million for health in 2009-10. However the 2009-10 budget papers show that approximately \$600 million was budgeted for. Why was the full amount not allocated?

Answer

The difference between the \$595 million estimate for 2009-10 health sector spending and the \$475 million estimated outcome is driven by four main factors:

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- the \$595 million included an estimate for agency running costs attributed to supporting health programs;
- the \$595 million included an assumption that the 2009-10 contingency reserve would be used in each sector in proportion to each sector's share of the total ODA budget;
- multilateral agencies' actual spending on health programs is lower than expected; and
- some classification decisions have been revisited, for example some funds for health systems strengthening may be classified as either 'health' or 'governance'.

Question 24

Topic: Maternal mortality in PNG

Written question

Senator Hanson-Young asked:

In contexts such as PNG, does AusAID have a plan B to improve maternal mortality ratios in the short term where its current support of health care system strengthening is not sufficiently reducing maternal deaths?

Answer

Responsibility for maternal health ultimately rests with the Government of PNG but Australia is working with PNG in a number of ways. We provide significant support which directly impacts on maternal mortality and morbidity:

- training rural health workers to identify and manage health complications early in pregnancy and to provide family planning services
- AusAID facilitates the training of 120 midwives and paediatric nurses under the Diploma of Community Health Program at the University of PNG
- funding for maternal health workers and annual obstetric care training at Buka Hospital in Bougainville, which contributed to a drop in maternal deaths from 38 in 2007 to 18 in 2008. In October and November 2009, eight rural health workers participated in the training to improve their skills in conducting antenatal and postnatal checks, managing the delivery of babies, management of obstetric emergencies and newborn resuscitation
- maintenance of the national radio network for health, a crucial link for obstetric referral and emergency transfer management
- developing health promotion materials and activities to be disseminated in rural areas, including through community theatre, radio, and print materials, to increase community awareness about danger signs in pregnancy and to promote the use of skilled birth attendants
- supporting the deployment of four maternal and child health program officers to selected provinces (Bougainville, West New Britain, New Ireland and Manus) and one technical staff within the PNG National Department of Health.

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AusAID will also continue to provide high level involvement to the PNG Government's National Maternal Health Response Taskforce. At PNG's request, AusAID funded a meeting (29 June-2 July 2010) of international and local experts to develop an emergency response plan to address the situation. At this meeting the PNG government agreed to create a maternal health "command centre" and to seek increased resources in the 2011-2012 PNG budget. The recommendations of this meeting form the basis of an advocacy strategy and a service delivery plan of action on maternal health that will be implemented in a phased manner.

Question 25

Topic: 'A good international citizen' program

Written question

Senator Hanson-Young asked:

In the 2010 Budget for the AusAID program "A Good International Citizen" the government has reiterated its commitment to intensifying progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (p1) and in particular to MDGs 4 and 5 (p. 12). This government has also recognised that family planning is one of the most cost effective means to reducing the maternal mortality ratio required to achieve MDG5, and has revised Australia's Guiding Principles on Family Planning to reflect this. In 2009 an additional \$15 million dollars was allocated to meet this need. Can the government however be more specific in outlining in both actual amounts and as a percentage of ODA, how expenditure to both family planning and maternal and newborn health (excluding HIV), has increased in the Australian Aid programme for the years 2008-09 (actual) 2009-10 (estimated) and 2010-11 (projected.)

Answer

AusAID reports ODA expenditure according to sector and sub-sector classifications endorsed by the OECD Development Assistance Committee. The sub-sectors are: STD control and HIV/AIDS; health governance and sector wide activities; medical services, research, education and training; basic health care and infrastructure; infectious disease control; and reproductive health care. The percentage of health expenditure in each of these sub-sectors is reported in AusAID's statistical report.

The following additional information is based on internal country and global program estimates. Projected expenditure for 2010-2011 is not yet available as programming decisions are still being made.

Family Planning

In 2008-09, family planning expenditure was in the order of \$8 million (or 2 per cent of total health ODA and 0.2 per cent of total ODA). The outcome for 2009-10 is estimated to be \$11.37 million (or approximately 2 per cent of total health ODA and 0.3 per cent of total ODA).

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Maternal and Newborn Health (excluding HIV)

To reduce mortality in women and children, countries need to strengthen health systems to deliver a basic package of health services. Therefore, the methodology applied to calculate spending on maternal and child health was modified in 2009-10 to include AusAID spending on health systems that deliver services to women and children. As such, a comparable figure for 2008-09 is not available.

In 2009-10, Australia spent an estimated \$196 million (or around 41 per cent of total health ODA) to deliver better maternal and child health services and improve the functioning of health systems that support them (e.g. staffing, medicines, financing, and facilities).

Question 26

Topic: MDG 5—maternal health

Written question

Senator Hanson-Young asked:

There is considerable concern that MDG 5 (the goal and targets relating to improved maternal health) is the least likely of the MDGs to be met by 2015. Does the 2010-11 Budget contain any specific measures to address this concern?

Answer

The new four-year “Investing in Health” initiative worth \$173.4 million will support the delivery of improved maternal and child health services, as well as address HIV/AIDS and emerging infectious diseases, both major causes of mortality and morbidity for women in our region. More than half of this initiative is expected to be spent on maternal and child health.

Question 27

Topic: Infrastructure budget for water and sanitation

Written question

Senator Siewert asked:

- A. The budget papers indicate that around 31 per cent of the infrastructure budget has been allocated to water and sanitation. What is the actual figure?
- B. When the government announced the \$300 million Water and Sanitation Initiative this was announced as ‘additional’ allocations to this sector on top of existing levels of investment. This year’s allocation appears to be even less than the balance of the Water and Sanitation Initiative only. Is this the case and if so what is the reason for this reduction?

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- C. Can a breakdown be provided of allocation to countries in the coming year?
- D. What proportion of the aid budget allocation for water and sanitation is targeted at Least Developed Countries?
- E. In the 2010-11 budget, how much of the international development budget was allocated to water, to sanitation and to hygiene promotion (a) in absolute terms; (b) as a proportion of spending on water, sanitation and hygiene; and (c) as a proportion of the total development budget?
- F. If the answer to question E) is not available - what steps is the government putting in place to ensure such data is available in the future?
- G. What proportion of the budget allocated to sanitation and water will be used for 'basic services'?
- H. If the answer to question G) is not available what actions are being taken to ensure this data is available in future?

Answer

- A. The Government has allocated \$192 million to water and sanitation in 2010-11. Of the \$192 million Water and Sanitation Initiative, \$174 million (31 per cent of infrastructure sector), is being spent directly in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) water and sanitation sub-sector and \$18 million is being spent in other related sub-sectors (e.g. health) that directly contribute to water and sanitation improvements.
- B. No. The allocation to water and sanitation (\$192 million) is the balance of the 2008-09 Water and Sanitation Initiative.
- C. Indicative allocations under the Water and Sanitation Initiative in 2010-11 are:

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Country/Region	2010-11 (\$ million)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1.600
Papua New Guinea	1.600
PACIFIC	3.000
Solomon Islands	3.000
MEKONG	19.500
Burma	5.000
Lao PDR	1.500
Vietnam	13.000
EAST ASIA	38.000
East Timor	8.000
Indonesia	30.000
SOUTH ASIA	20.500
Bangladesh	6.200
India	4.550
Nepal	2.750
Sri Lanka	5.000
South Asia regional	2.000
AFRICA	54.500
Malawi	10.000
Mozambique	12.250
Zimbabwe	15.000
Africa regional	17.250
MIDDLE EAST	3.000
Occupied Palestinian Territories	3.000
OTHER	51.900
Global programs	21.270
Multilateral programs	23.700
Research and capacity building	5.053
Departmental	1.877
TOTAL	192.000

- D. Bilateral funding to least developed countries comprises 25.4 per cent of the Water and Sanitation Initiative allocations in 2010-11. Regional, global and multilateral programs also cover many countries, including some least developed countries.
- E. It is not possible to separately identify Australian Government expenditure on each of the water, sanitation and hygiene sub-sectors. AusAID anticipates that expenditure on sanitation and hygiene will comprise around 30 per cent of total expenditure on water, sanitation and hygiene by 2010-11.
- (a) The Water and Sanitation Initiative budget allocation for 2010-11 is \$192 million.

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- (b) It is not possible to separately identify Australian Government expenditure on each of the water, sanitation and hygiene sub-sectors. Many programs integrate water, sanitation and hygiene and cannot be divided into sub-sectors.
 - (c) In 2010-11 approximately \$4,349.3 million is expected to be provided in Official Development Assistance of which at least \$192 million will be invested in water, sanitation and hygiene activities from the Water and Sanitation Initiative.
- F. The OECD Development Assistance Committee's list of purpose codes for water, sanitation and hygiene has been revised to allow separate reporting for water and sanitation activities. The revisions take effect in 2011 for reporting on 2010 funding. AusAID is putting systems in place to ensure reporting aligns with the new codes.
- G. While the Development Assistance Committee purpose codes for water, sanitation and hygiene include a category for basic services, forecasting expenditure at this level of detail is imprecise.
- H. The Government publishes actual expenditure on basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation in Statistical Summaries.

Question 28

Topic: 'Food security through rural development' initiative
Written question

Senator Bob Brown asked:

On 12 May 2009, the Australian Government announced a \$464 million global food security initiative: Food Security through Rural Development.

- A. Over which financial years will money be committed to this initiative? Over which financial years will money be disbursed?
- B. To date, what disbursements or commitments of funding have been made? Please provide details of date, amount, funding destination, and objectives.
- C. Please provide details of date, amount, funding destination, and objectives of planned commitments under this initiative.
- D. Are any of the commitments or disbursements under this initiative additional to funding previously committed or disbursed? If yes, please provide details of the date, amount, funding destination, and objectives of additional disbursements or commitments.

Answer

- A. As outlined in the 2009-10 Budget Paper 2, \$464.3 million has been committed to this initiative over four financial years from 2009-10 to 2012-13. In 2009-10, it is estimated that \$38.7 million has been disbursed. Allocations in future years are as

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follows: \$53.5 million in 2010-11, \$143.3 million in 2011-12 and \$228.8 million in 2012-13.

- B. Under the Food Security through Rural Development initiative, funds are allocated to activities that align with one or more of the three objectives of the budget measure, namely (i) lifting agricultural productivity through increased investment in agricultural research and development; (ii) improving rural livelihoods by improving markets in ways that increase job opportunities and incomes for the rural poor; and (iii) building community resilience through social protection measures. To date, the Government has committed to spend \$100 million over four years to improve food security in Africa. The Government has also committed to lifting agricultural productivity through agricultural research.

In 2009-10, it is estimated that the Government has disbursed \$38.7 million for initiatives in Africa (regional), Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, East Asia (regional), Indonesia, the Pacific (regional), the Philippines, Solomon Islands, South Asia (regional) and East Timor.

- C. In addition to commitments outlined above, in 2010-11, the Government is planning activities to further promote food security in Africa, East Asia, South Asia and the Pacific. Consistent with improving rural livelihoods, a multi-country market development facility supporting increases in employment and incomes for the poor is planned for implementation in 2010-11. This facility will cover a range of urban and rural areas including East Timor, Fiji and the Solomon Islands. Additional assistance is planned for social protection measures in Bangladesh to deliver economic, health and social support to women to build small businesses and support their families. Allocation of resources for these programs for 2010-11 and subsequent years are currently under consideration by the Government.
- D. All commitments or disbursements made under the Food Security through Rural Development initiative are in addition to funding previously committed or disbursed prior to the announcement of this budget measure in May 2009. Details of disbursements and commitments are as outlined above in response to 28 B and C.

Question 29

Topic: Technical advisers within PNG Ministry

Written question

Senator Hanson-Young asked:

- A. How many technical advisers does AusAID support within PNG's Ministry of Health?
- B. Who are they accountable to?
- C. How are their work plans aligned to national government strategies?

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Answer

- A. As at 31 July 2010, there were 84 AusAID funded long-term advisers in the PNG Government health sector. 63 advisers are PNG nationals and 21 are from other countries (predominately Australia). Of these 84 advisers, 55 advisers work in the PNG National Department of Health and 29 advisers are based in the provinces and work for Provincial Health Authorities.
- B. Within the National Department of Health, the advisers are accountable to Executive Managers or Program Managers. In the provinces, advisers report to their provinces' Provincial Health Adviser or equivalent.
- C. Work plans are aligned with National or Provincial Annual Activity Plans, which are aligned to the strategic direction of the National Department of Health as articulated in the National Health Plan.

Question 30

Topic: Condoms to PNG

Written question

Senator Hanson-Young asked:

There have been reports of AusAID being responsible for the transportation of a large delivery of condoms to PNG, and that the shipment, having arrived in PNG sometime ago is still at the docks.

Can you confirm for the Committee whether this is the case, and if so, are there any plans to ensure their distribution while they are still usable?

Answer

In 2008 AusAID arranged for the purchase of 49.3 million condoms as a contribution to fighting the HIV and AIDS epidemic in PNG and in response to a significant lack of condoms in the country at the time. All of these items were delivered to Port Moresby between September 2008 and February 2009. All items were off loaded and removed to storage, normally within five days of arrival. There are no stocks of condoms purchased by AusAID remaining on docks.

Stocks of condoms, purchased by AusAID and the National Department of Health, are held in the main storage area in the Murray Barracks in Port Moresby and in a separate recently established distribution centre in Lae. All stock is managed and distributed on the basis of use by dates, with the shortest shelf life items issued first. Expiry dates for the current stock of condoms range from the year 2012 to 2014.

From April 2009 until 31 July 2010, a total of 26.4 million condoms have been issued from the storage facility in Port Moresby.

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Question 31

Topic: Vanuatu transport sector coordinator

Hansard, p. 13

Senator Kroger asked:

What were the nationalities of all the applicants for the contract currently held by AusAID's Vanuatu roads project adviser, Mr Peter Kelly?

Answer

Applications for the contract currently held by the Vanuatu Transport Sector Coordinator were received from 23 individuals of the following nationalities:

Australia—2 applicants

Canada—2 applicants

France—2 applicants

New Zealand—2 applicants

United Kingdom—4 applicants

United Kingdom/Australia (dual nationality)—1 applicant

United Kingdom/Morocco (dual nationality)—1 applicant

United Kingdom/South Africa (dual nationality)—1 applicant

United States of America—2 applicants

Nationality not stated—6 applicants.