

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**PACIFIC DIVISION**

*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 1**

**Senator Di Natale** asked on notice

I understand that tuberculosis treatment at Daru has been greatly upgraded with support from AusAID.

- a) Are there now sufficient drug-therapies available to treat every case of tuberculosis presenting at Daru Hospital?
- b) Are there adequate drug-therapies available to treat the Drug Resistant tuberculosis cases presenting at Daru Hospital?
- c) Are PNG Nationals still travelling to Boigu and Saibai Islands, seeking services for the treatment and management of tuberculosis?
- d) How will current support to PNG tuberculosis control services in the cross-border Torres Strait areas be sustained?

**Answer:**

- a) Yes.
- b) Yes.
- c) Queensland Health is best placed to answer this question as they deliver services in these clinics.
- d) AusAID has a long-term commitment to supporting Papua New Guinea (PNG) authorities to improve TB services in Western Province of PNG. We will closely monitor the impact of our support. Queensland Health is best placed to advise on services in the Torres Strait.

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*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 2**

**Senator Di Natale** asked on notice

- a) Given the very high-burden and growing threat that TB poses to our neighbours in PNG and to many other nations in the Asia-Pacific, does AusAID have a specific strategy to tackle TB in our region?
- b) Has AusAID given any consideration to developing a strategy to tackle TB in our region, given the high disease burden and infectious nature of the disease?
- c) What is the breakdown of spending of funds that AusAID receives from the Australian Government for TB treatment in PNG?
- d) Is AusAID aware of any programs (other than the new project in Daru/the South Fly district of PNG) in the Asia-Pacific which specifically target TB control? Please provide details.

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID has a broad strategy to address TB which includes:
  - i. A range of TB measures in Papua New Guinea (PNG), which also strengthen cross-border protection
  - ii. A debt-to-health swap in Indonesia
  - iii. Bilateral support for TB/HIV integration programs and TB specific activities in countries such as Kiribati and Burma
  - iv. Measures to support and strengthen national health systems, which is essential for effective TB responses
  - v. Support for multilateral organisations, including:
    - The World Health Organization (WHO) to provide technical leadership on global efforts to achieve TB control through core funding and engagement with the Western Pacific Region Office (WPRO) in Manila.
    - The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which supports TB grants in Asia Pacific.

This approach is consistent with AusAID's Health Thematic Strategy and Australia's international development strategy for *HIV Intensifying the Response: Halting the spread of HIV*.

- b) As above.
- c) AusAID is providing \$8.5 million over four years (2011-12 to 2014-15) to support the building blocks for PNG to provide high quality, reliable TB treatment for people in Western Province.

Beyond Western Province, AusAID has provided significant core funding (\$250 million since 2004) to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund). The Global Fund has an active TB grant in PNG of US\$19,193,202 (October 2007 - September 2012).

AusAID provides core funding to PNG's Institute of Medical Research (IMR) which is helping to improve the evidence-base of effective treatment for multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB in PNG. In 2011-12, total AusAID funding to the IMR was \$1,432,825. AusAID has also agreed to fund a TB drug resistance survey in 2012 (PNGK838,400).

- d) Yes. AusAID supports TB control programs in Kiribati, Burma, and PNG. In addition, AusAID funds the Global Fund, which supports TB grants in the Asia Pacific.

AusAID has provided \$2,068,066 of funding to TB programs in Kiribati through the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

AusAID provides funding to TB programs in Burma through the Three Diseases Fund (3DF). 3DF is a US\$138 million, multi-donor fund aimed at addressing critical needs in TB, HIV/AIDS and malaria with Australia contributing A\$18.5 million from 2006-12. Total 3DF expenditure on TB is estimated at US\$17.49 million.

For PNG see (c) above.

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**Question No. 3**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

Would you provide a break-up of how much of the \$8 million allocation for TB in Papua New Guinea has been spent to date and on what specific programs?

**Answer:**

Of the allocation for TB in Western Province, approximately \$3.06 million has been expended to 31 May 2012, comprising an estimated:

- a) \$991,000 for joint TB handover clinics and funding to Queensland Mycobacterium Reference Laboratory for quality-assured TB testing and laboratory capacity building
- b) \$96,194 for the Stop TB in Western Province Program—delivered through World Vision to support community awareness of TB, including training community health workers and community treatment support volunteers
- c) \$1,490,199 for facilities, staff and drugs at Daru General Hospital (the construction and equipping of the communications centre, refurbishing the interim TB ward, architectural design of the new purpose-built TB ward, providing a GeneXpert machine and upgrading the X-Ray unit and associated refurbishment, providing one year's supply of multi-drug resistant TB medicine, and capacity building advisor)
- d) \$486,000 for the provision of a sea ambulance and operational costs.

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*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 4**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

I understand you have two other vessels up there, which were originally purchased by AusAID but are now non-operational. Is that the case?

**Answer:**

AusAID previously funded a police boat which was handed over in September 2000, however it was found to be unsuited to local waters and is now non-operational.

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*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 5**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) Do you have a breakdown of how many patients are treated through Daru?
- b) Do you also have the breakdown of medical staff there? How many doctors or sisters are there on a full-time basis?

**Answer:**

- a) Western Provincial health data indicates that in 2009, Daru General Hospital had 1569 admissions, with 26,494 Emergency and Outpatient Department visits. Figures for 2011 are expected to be around five per cent higher than those for 2009.
- b) Daru General Hospital currently has five doctors (full complement), two Health Extension Officers, 30 nursing staff (registered nurses or sisters) (eight vacancies), and 34 Health Workers (two vacancies).

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*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 6**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) What have we spent on the Daru Hospital to date?
- b) What degree of oversight of the \$8 million which is directed through the PNG government towards Daru hospital?
- c) What assurances you can provide us all with on the way in which that has been directed to this hospital and not diverted in other ways?

**Answer:**

- a) As at 31 May 2012, an estimated \$1,490,199 has been spent on facilities, staff and drugs at Daru General Hospital (the construction and equipping of the communications centre, refurbishing the interim TB ward, architectural design of the new purpose-built TB ward, providing a GeneXpert machine and upgrading the X-Ray unit and associated refurbishment, providing one year's supply of multi-drug resistant TB medicine, and capacity building advisor).
- b) AusAID funding for TB in Western Province is not directed through the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Government. It is managed by a non-government organisation (World Vision) and contracted service providers (Jane Thomason and Associates International, and Charles Kendall and Partners). These organisations are subject to regular reviews, spot checks and audits from AusAID staff in PNG.
- c) As above.

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*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 7**

**Senator Boyce** asked on notice

The Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness recommended that AusAID invest in medical research and AusAID now spends significant resources in tackling TB in PNG. Regardless of this expenditure my questions go to the medications AusAID is currently supporting.

Is it true that the drugs used in the program have been with us for 50 years or more and require long course of treatment?

**Answer:**

TB treatment in PNG is implemented according to the World Health Organization's (WHO) guidelines for the treatment of TB. The WHO guidelines recommend six months of TB treatment to reduce the number of relapses and failures.



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*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 8**

**Senator Boyce** asked on notice

Does this make the success of the TB Programs funded by AusAID more problematic given the effectiveness of these medications and having to achieve a long regularity of treatment in a third world environment?

**Answer:**

Providing regularity of treatment is challenging in a developing country environment, however the vast majority of TB cases can be cured when medicines are provided and taken properly. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends drugs are provided along with information, supervision and support to the patient by a health worker or trained volunteer under its Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) program. This has been shown to improve compliance with treatment, including in developing countries, and successfully reduce TB infections.

Over 46 million people have been successfully treated, and an estimated seven million lives saved through use of DOTS, as recommended by WHO since 1995.

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*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 9**

**Senator Boyce** asked on notice

Is it true that the vaccine the AusAID program is using is 90 years old and does not prevent TB in adults?

**Answer:**

AusAID does not fund vaccinations for TB in PNG.

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*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 10**

**Senator Boyce** asked on notice

Is AusAID aware of new and far more effective drugs and vaccines that will soon be brought to market?

**Answer:**

AusAID is aware of new drugs under development and notes that, once brought to market, their inclusion in TB treatment guidelines would be considered by the World Health Organisation (WHO). TB treatment in PNG is implemented in accordance with WHO guidelines.

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**PACIFIC DIVISION**

*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 11**

**Senator Boyce** asked on notice

Is AusAID planning to invest in R&D for these new, more effective TB drugs and vaccines in line with Recommendation 23 of the AID Review?

If so, what is the timeframe for this?

If not, why not?

**Answer:**

AusAID has consulted with relevant organisations and is currently finalising a strategy on medical research. The Strategy will be announced later this calendar year.

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**PACIFIC DIVISION**

*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 12**

**Senator Boyce** asked on notice

Has AusAID done a cost-benefit analysis of the possible impact of the new treatment regimes as compared to the cost and effectiveness of the existing programs?

**Answer:**

No. The World Health Organization (WHO) develops guidelines for TB treatment based on its global experience. Australia supports TB treatment according to WHO guidelines.

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**PACIFIC DIVISION**

*PNG & Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 13**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) How much funding is AusAID providing to support the PNG elections? Please provide a breakdown of this funding.
- b) Please provide the breakdown and number of personnel supporting the PNG elections, including the Departments they come from, the estimated time of their deployment and their role whilst supporting the elections.
- c) Please provide a list of the physical equipment donated, or on loan, for the PNG elections which AusAID is involved in coordinating. Please include equipment provided by the Australian Defence Force that will be used by AusAID personnel.

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID is providing ongoing support to the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Electoral Commission (PNGEC) to develop its capacity through the Electoral Support Program (ESP), which will total \$15.4 million over three years from 2011-13. This includes an Australian Electoral Commission (AEC)–PNGEC twinning program. AusAID has also allocated a total of \$5.2 million to support the deployment of Australian Civilian Corps (ACC) specialists to provide technical assistance for the PNGEC for the 2012 PNG General Elections. Separately, AusAID has also provided \$2.1 million through other programs for civic awareness and domestic election observation activities.
- b) The breakdown and number of personnel supported through AusAID is provided below. Other departments are responsible for advice on their own deployments. The Australian Government approved the deployment of up to 30 ACC specialists to support the PNG elections. The ACC deployment commenced on 13 March 2012 and the ACC team will leave PNG on 31 July 2012. The average number of ACC specialists deployed over this time has been 20.

ACC specialists are engaged under the ACC Act 2011 and are drawn from a cross-section of all levels of government and the private sector. During the deployment, the ACC specialists have been employed flexibly, supporting the needs of the PNGEC across a number of functional areas including coordination, human resource management, logistics, procurement, air

operations coordination, training, HIV/AIDS, information technology and election operations.

In addition, three AEC staff were deployed for a combined total of 16 weeks spread over a five-month period. These staff provided advice on election communications materials, assisted with a refresh of training manuals and materials for polling staff, and provided advice to the PNGEC on the integrity of the electoral roll. The role of AEC staff was to offer guidance, assistance and mentoring to PNGEC staff. Through the ESP there are four long-term adviser positions (program manager, election operations, civic awareness, planning and coordination) and short-term positions (electoral risk management, finance, IT, police coordination, gender and HIV, monitoring and evaluation).

- c) Under the ESP, 88 computers were provided to the PNG Electoral Commission to support its 24 hour - seven days-a-week operations on updates to the electoral roll. Laptops and mobile phones were provided to Assistant Election Managers (22), whole-of-government coordinators (three), and regional accountants (four). AusAID personnel have not used equipment provided by the Australian Defence Force (ADF), though they have been transported in ADF air assets.

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**PACIFIC DIVISION**

*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 14**

**Senator Fawcett** asked on notice

In relation to WASH:

- a) Do the [figures that AusAID record] support the WHO contention that the situation is getting worse in Papua New Guinea?
- b) Can you tell me how much has been allocated in the budget for WASH initiatives in PNG specifically?
- c) Can you specifically report as to how much in terms of WASH initiatives is going through NGOs, how much through bilateral funding and how much through large corporate bodies and, if it is possible, any correlation between the effectiveness of those amounts and the outcomes for the communities in PNG?

**Answer:**

- a) Available data from the Pacific Millennium Development Goal (MDG) tracking report indicates that Papua New Guinea (PNG) WASH statistics show a slight decline:
  - Using an improved drinking water source—41 per cent in 1990, 40 per cent in 2008
  - Using an improved sanitation facility—47 per cent in 1990, 45 per cent in 2008.
- b) AusAID has allocated a total of \$4,439,011 to WASH initiatives in PNG since 2009-10. In addition, PNG has been included in the scope of AusAID's new Civil Society WASH Fund. This is a \$97 million, competitive grants program that will resource civil society organisations to deliver WASH programs in Africa, Asia and the Pacific (July 2012 to February 2017). The call for proposals is currently open, although country allocations have not yet been determined.
- c) Most Australian assistance is channelled through NGOs:
  - NGO funding—\$4,253,011 since 2009-10
  - Bilateral funding—\$186,000 (2011-12 to 2012-13).

International experience with water supply and sanitation improvement demonstrates that community-level organisations are typically best placed to deliver the most effective WASH interventions. This is because of the importance of developing strong community-level governance to sustainably manage community WASH systems.



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**PACIFIC AND PNG DIVISION**

*Pacific Bilateral Branch*

**Question No. 15**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) Following the tsunami in Samoa in 2009, AusAID provided funding to rebuild houses for 70 families from seven villages along Samoa's south coast. How much funding was provided for this project?
- b) How many houses have been constructed?
- c) What consultation took place with families about plans to rebuild their houses?
- d) Please provide statistics as to the occupation rate of the new housing, Also, when does AusAID estimate the construction completed and all the houses occupied?
- e) What consultation has taken place between AusAID and the Tavanoas family, who do not wish to return to the site of their old home?
- f) First Assistant Director-General, Pacific Division, Robert Tranter has reported that families who traditionally lived close to the sea are moving inland. What counselling has AusAID provided to support families who are now afraid to live close to the sea?
- g) Why are houses being rebuilt in areas close to the sea that families are reluctant to live in?
- h) What additional funding, if any, will be provided to families who wish to relocate inland.

**Answer:**

- a) As part of its response to the 2009 tsunami, AusAID provided \$500,000 to Caritas Australia for recovery and relief operations including rebuilding houses. The project was managed in-country by Caritas Samoa.
- b) Seventy houses were constructed in seven villages along Samoa's south coast.
- c) Affected families were consulted on the location and design of the new houses.
- d) The majority of houses are in use by families for daily activities such as fishing and village meetings. Many families currently choose to stay overnight in inland locations. Caritas Samoa has advised many of these families hope one day to return full-time to the coast. All 70 houses were completed within nine months of the tsunami.
- e) AusAID has not held specific consultations with the Tavanoas family. Caritas Samoa was the implementing agency for the project and consulted with families during the construction of the houses.

- f) With AusAID funding, Caritas Samoa facilitated counselling and youth leadership workshops with youth groups, village pastors and their wives in 16 villages. A total of 490 people participated in this training which enabled them to provide ongoing psychosocial support to others in their communities.
- g) At the time of construction the recipient families requested the houses be built in the location of their original homes.
- h) Australia provided a total of \$12 million in post-tsunami support to Samoa. Of this, \$9 million was provided to enable the government to respond to long-term recovery needs, including the relocation of those communities who wished to move inland. This funding has enabled Samoa to construct roads, schools, water systems and electricity connections to relocated communities.

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**PACIFIC DIVISION**

*Pacific Branch*

**Question No. 16**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) In relation to the Pacific Seasonal Worker Pilot Scheme – In those recruitment programs you undertake, are details provided of the conditions and pay that these workers will have in Australia?

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- b) What does the assistance entail and what information is supplied to those intending to or considering coming to work here?

**Answer:**

- a) Australian Approved Employers (AAEs) recruit seasonal workers, not the Australian Government. AAEs must provide a letter of offer to persons they wish to invite to be recruited as a seasonal worker. The letter of offer must include information on wages and conditions of employment, deductions that would be taken from their pay for costs incurred, the location of work and the length of stay, as well as details about accommodation and transport arrangements. An invited person would need to agree to these conditions before being recruited as a seasonal worker.

On arrival, the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations ensures that AAEs provide seasonal workers with appropriate on-arrival briefing and a comprehensive orientation including accommodation arrangements, pay and conditions of employment, and workers' rights and responsibilities.

- b) AusAID has assisted participating countries to carry out pre-application, pre-departure and on-return briefings for seasonal workers at each stage of the recruitment process. AusAID has also funded communications materials to adequately prepare and inform workers prior to undertaking job placements.

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Indonesia and East Timor Branch*

**Question No. 17**

**Senator Madigan** asked on notice

Has AusAID received a proposal to fund a centre for victim identification in Timor Leste?

**Answer:**

No.

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Indonesia and East Timor Branch*

**Question No. 18**

**Senator Madigan** asked on notice

- a) Could you please provide me with a list of the madrasahs which receive financial assistance from the Australian government?

**Answer:**

- a) Under the Education Partnership (2011-2016), 1,500 madrasah will receive assistance to improve their quality in line with Indonesia's National Education Standards. Quality improvement enables madrasah to operate more professionally by meeting national requirements for accreditation.
- b) The first phase includes 565 schools (list attached).
- c) The remainder of the 1,500 madrasah will be selected during the subsequent phases (each of which is 18 months in duration) of the program.

ID	MADRASAH NAME	PROVINCES	DISTRICT	SUBDISTRICT	VILLAGE
1	MTS. NURUL HIDAYAH CIKARET	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cigemblong	Cikaret
2	MTS. DARUL HIKAM	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cikukur	Desa Cikukur
3	MTS. AL - KHOIRIYAH	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cikukur	Desa Muaradua
4	MI. AL-HIKMAH	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cikukur	Desa Muncangkopong
5	MTS. MATHLAH'UL ANWAR CANGTEUTEKREBAH	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cileles	Desa Cipadang
6	MTS. AL HIDAYAH CIBUGANG	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cileles	Desa Daroyon
7	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cileles	Desa Daroyon
8	MTS. QODROTUL HUDA	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cileles	Desa Kujangsari
9	MTS. DARUL KIROM	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cileles	Desa Kujangsari
10	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR BUYUT	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cileles	Desa Kujangsari
11	MTS. AL-AMIN	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cileles	Desa Margamulya
12	MTS. IRSYADUL MUBTADI'IN	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cileles	Desa Mekarjaya
13	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR CISARUA	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cilograng	Desa Cilograng
14	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR CITARATE	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cilograng	Desa Gunungbatu
15	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR DAYASARI	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cilograng	Desa Lebaktipar
16	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR PANARAUAN	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cilograng	Desa Pasirbungur
17	MI. AL-KHOIRIYAH	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cimarga	Desa Margatirta
18	MTS. NURUL ISLAM CIRINTEN	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cirinten	Desa Cirinten
19	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR CIGINTUNG	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cirinten	Desa Kadudamas
20	MTS. NAWARUL ULUM	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Cirinten	Desa Karoya
21	MTS. MIFTAHUL HUDA	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Curugbitung	Candi
22	MTS. AL MIFTAHUDDIN	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Curugbitung	Ciburuy
23	MTS. NURUL AKHYAR CITEREUP	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Gunung Kencana	Desa Cimanyangray
24	MTS. MATHLA'UL ANWAR GUNUNGKENCANA	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Gunung Kencana	Desa Gunung Kencana
25	MTS. NUR INSAN GUNUNGKENDENG	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Gunung Kencana	Desa Gunungkendeng
26	MI. AL HIDAYAH ISLAMIYAH CINYIRU	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Lebakgedong	Banjarsari
27	MI. ASSALAMIYAH	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Maja	Pasirkecapi
28	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR BOLANG	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Malingping	Desa Bolang
29	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR LANGGONG	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Malingping	Desa Bolang
30	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR CILANGKAHAN	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Malingping	Desa Cilangkahan
31	MI. NURUL HIDAYAH CITEUREUP	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Malingping	Desa Rahong
32	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR CILANGKAP	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Malingping	Desa Senanghati
33	MTS. MATHLAUL ANWAR LINAHDLOTIL ULAMA (MAL	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Muncang	Ciminyak
34	MI. MATHLAUL ANWAR	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Muncang	Muncang
35	MI. AL HIDAYAH CANGKEUTEUK	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Muncang	Pasirangka
36	MTS. AL MUBASYIRIN	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Sajira	Sajira Mekar
37	MTS. MATHLA'UL ANWAR CIKEUSIK DESA	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Wanasalam	Desa Cikeusik
38	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR CIKEUSIK DESA	Banten	Kab. Lebak	Wanasalam	Desa Cikeusik
39	MI. IHSANIYAH	Banten	Kab. Serang	Bandung	Desa Pringwulung
40	MI. AL JAMIATUL WASLIYAH	Banten	Kab. Serang	Binuang	Binuang
41	MI. DARUL HIKMAH CAKUNG	Banten	Kab. Serang	Binuang	Desa Cakung
42	MI. DAAR EL-RAHMAH	Banten	Kab. Serang	Jawilan	Cemplang
43	MI. NURUL FALAH NANGGUNG 2	Banten	Kab. Serang	Kopo	Nanggung
44	MI. NURUL FALAH ABDUL AZIZ	Banten	Kab. Serang	Kopo	Ranca Sumur
45	MI. MANBAUL FALAH	Banten	Kab. Serang	Petir	Desa Cireundeu
46	MI. NURUL FALAH SABRANG PETIR	Banten	Kab. Serang	Petir	Sabrang
47	MI. ASHHABUL MAIMANAH	Banten	Kab. Serang	Pontang	Kencana Harapan
48	MTS. AL MUNAWAROH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Balaraja	Talagasari
49	MTS. DARUSSALAM	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Cisoka	Bojongloa
50	MTS. MATHLAUL FALAH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Cisoka	Carenang
51	MI. AL-LAYYINAH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Curug	Binong
52	MTS. AL ISHLAHIYAH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Jambe	Pasir Barat
53	MTS. AZ-ZUHRIYAH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Jambe	Taban
54	MTS. DAARUL MUBTADIIN	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Jayanti	Jayanti
55	MI. AL MAHMUDIYAH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Kosambi	Cengklong
56	MI. HIDAYATUSSHIBYAN	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Kosambi	Salemban Jati
57	MTS. AL - FALAHIYAH KEMUNING	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Kresiek	Kemuning
58	MTS. SUBULUSSALAM	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Kresiek	Kresiek
59	MTS. AL KHAIRIYAH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Kresiek	Kresiek
60	MTS. NURUNNISA	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Kronjo	Bakung
61	MTS. AL ITTIHAD BLUKBUK	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Kronjo	Blukbuk
62	MTS. AL FALAHIYAH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Kronjo	Cirumpak
63	MTS. ASSYAFI'YAH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Kronjo	Pasir
64	MTS. NURUL HUDA	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Kronjo	Pegenjahan
65	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR BANYU ASIH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Mauk	Banyu Asih
66	MI. NURUL FALAH 2	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sepatan	Mekar Jaya
67	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR ILHAMI	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Mauk	Tegal Kunir Kidul
68	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Mauk	Tegal Kunir Lor
69	MTS. ASHABUL MAIMANAH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Mekar Baru	Kedaung
70	MI. DARUL FUQORO WM	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Pakuhaji	Kiarapayung
71	MI. RAUDHATUL IRFAN LAKSANA	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Pakuhaji	Laksana
72	MTS. AL-MANSYURIYAH	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sepatan	Mekarjaya
73	MI. AL-HIKMAH 2	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sepatan	Kel. Pondok Jaya

74	MI. MATHLAUL ANWAR SANGIANG	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sepatan Timur	Sangiang
75	MI. JANNATUL AMAL	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sepatan Timur	Gempol Sari
76	MI. NURUL FALAH JATI MULYA	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sepatan Timur	Kel. Jati Mulya
77	MI. NURUL IMAN	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sepatan Timur	Kel. Kedaung Barat
78	MI. NURUL FALAH CEGER	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sepatan Timur	Lebak Wangi
79	MI. NURUL FALAAH BAYUR	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sepatan Timur	Lebak Wangi
80	MI. MATHLA'UL ANWAR GINTUNG 01	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sukadiri	Gintung
81	MI. PEKAYON 1	Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Sukadiri	Pekayon
82	MI. USWATUN HASANAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Cengkareng	Cengkareng Barat
83	MI. DA'IL KHAIRAT	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Kali Deres	Pegadungan
84	MI. AL-ISLAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Kebon Jeruk	Kebon Jeruk
85	MI. HIDAYATUL ISTIQOMAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Kembangan	Kembangan Utara
86	MI. JAM'IYATIL HUDA	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Palmerah	Kemanggisan
87	MI. AL-ALAWIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Palmerah	Kota Bambu Utara
88	MI. AL HIKMAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Palmerah	Palmerah
89	MI. DARUL FALAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Palmerah	Palmerah
90	MI. AL-UKHUWWAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Palmerah	Slipi
91	MI. MIFTAHUL HUDA K	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Tambora	Kali Anyar
92	MI. NURUL WIHDAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Barat	Tambora	Tanah Sereal
93	MTS. DARUL MA'ARIF	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Cilandak	Cipete Selatan
94	MI. AL BARKAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Cilandak	Cipete Selatan
95	MI. AL-IHSAN	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Cilandak	Cipete Selatan
96	MTS. NURUL HUDA	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Cilandak	Lebak Bulus
97	MI. AL HUSNA	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Cilandak	Lebak Bulus
98	MI. NURUL HUDA	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Cilandak	Lebak Bulus
99	MI. DARUSSALAM	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Cilandak	Pondok Labu
100	MI. AL ISLAMIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Jagakarsa	Lenteng Agung
101	MI. AL KHAIRIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Jagakarsa	Lenteng Agung
102	MI. TARBIYATUL MUSHLIHIN	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Jagakarsa	Srengseng Sawah
103	MTS. NURUL AMANAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Jagakarsa	Srengseng Sawah
104	MI. AL-FALAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Jagakarsa	Tanjung Barat
105	MTS. NURUL FALAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Kebayoran Lama	Gandaria
106	MI. NURUL FALAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Kebayoran Lama	Gandaria
107	MI. AL BARKAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Kebayoran Lama	Grogol Utara
108	MI. AL SYIROTUSSYAFI'IYYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Kebayoran Lama	Kebayoran Lama Utara
109	MI. NURUSSALAM	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Kebayoran Lama	Pondok Pinang
110	MI. AL FAUZAIN	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Kebayoran Lama	Pondok Pinang
111	MI. NURUL ISLAM	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Mampang Prapatan	Kemang
112	MI. SAADATUL MUSLIMIN	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Mampang Prapatan	Kemang
113	MI. SAADATUDDARAIN PAGI	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Mampang Prapatan	Tegal Parang
114	MI. I'ANATUL FALAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pancoran	Cikoko
115	MI. NURUN NAJAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pancoran	Kel. Cikoko
116	MI. TARBIATUS SHOLIHIN	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pancoran	Tebet
117	MTS. NURUL HIDAYAH JP	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pasar Minggu	Cilandak Timur
118	MI. HIDAYATUL ANAM	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pasar Minggu	Jati Padang
119	MI. AL BARKAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pasar Minggu	Pasar Minggu
120	MI. ASSALAM	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pasar Minggu	Pejaten Timur
121	MI. NURUL HUDA RAGUNAN	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pasar Minggu	Ragunan
122	MI. AL-JIHADIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pesanggrahan	Bintaro
123	MI. MANARUL HUDA	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pesanggrahan	Bintaro
124	MI. AR-RIDHO	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pesanggrahan	Petukangan
125	MI. NURUL HAKIM	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pesanggrahan	Petukangan Utara
126	MI. AL-HAQ	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pesanggrahan	Petukangan Utara
127	MI. NURUL MUTA'ALIMIN 2	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pesanggrahan	Ulujami
128	MI. DARUSSALAM	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Pesanggrahan	Ulujami
129	MTS. ATTAHIRIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Tebet	Bukit Duri
130	MI. ATTAHIRIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Tebet	Bukit Duri
131	MI. ASSA'DIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Tebet	Kebon Baru
132	MTS. YKM3	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Tebet	Menteng Dalam
133	MI. AL-ITTIHADIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Tebet	Menteng Dalam
134	MI. MIFTAHUL HUDA	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Selatan	Tebet	Tebet Timur
135	MI. UMDATUR RASIKHIEN	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Cakung	Cakung Barat
136	MI. NURUL HUDA	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Cakung	Cakung Barat
137	MTS. AMIRUDDIN WAL MUNAWWAROH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Cakung	Cakung Timur
138	MI. NURUL FALAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Cakung	Cakung Timur
139	MTS. AL QUDWAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Cakung	Cakung Timur
140	MI. AL-WATHONIYAH 44	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Cakung	Penggilingan
141	MTS. AL FATHONAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Cipayung	Ceger
142	MTS. YUSUFIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Cipayung	Lubang Buaya
143	MTS. AL KAHFI	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Ciracas	Rambutan
144	MI. MIFTAHURRAHMAN	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Duren Sawit	Pondok Kelapa
145	MTS. JAUHAROTUN NAQIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Jatinegara	Bidaracina
146	MTS. ZIYADATUL IHSAN	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Jatinegara	Cipinang Muara
147	MTS. AL FATHIYAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Kramatjati	Balekambang

148	MTS. NURUL HIJRAH	DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Kramatjati	Dukuh
149	MI. TEGALSARI	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Banjarsari	Desa Cicapar
150	MTS. AL IHSAN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Ciamis	Kel. Benteng
151	MTS. NU CIAMIS	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Ciamis	Ciamis
152	MTS. ASYSYIFAA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Cidolog	Cidolog
153	MTS. AL-FATTAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Cijeungjing	Bojongmengger
154	MI. CIHARALANG	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Cijeungjing	Ciharalang
155	MTS. AL-MUNAWWAR GEGEMPALAN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Cikoneng	Gegempalan
156	MTS. ASH-SHIDDIQIN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Cikoneng	Panaragan
157	MI. PUI KERTABIASA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Cipaku	Desa Cieurih
158	MTS. AL IQNA CISAGA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Cisaga	Kel. Cisaga
159	MTS. RIJALUL HIKAM JATINAGARA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Jatinagara	Desa Jatinagara
160	MI. SUKARIA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Jatinagara	Sukanagara
161	MI. WINDURAJA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Kawali	Winduraja
162	MTS. AL-AMIN PULOERANG	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Lakbok	Desa Puloerang
163	MTS. MATHLAUL ULUM JAYASARI	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Langkaplancar	Desa Jayasari
164	MI. PASIRPEUTEUY	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Langkaplancar	Mekarwangi
165	MI. RAWA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Lumbung	Rawa
166	MTS. KERTAJAYA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Mangunjaya	Kertajaya
167	MTS. AL HUDA SUKAJADI	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Pamarican	Kel. Sukajadi
168	MTS. PANAWANGAN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Panawangan	Desa Sagalaherang
169	MTS. AL HIDAYAH PONDOKLOMBOK	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Pangandaran	Sidomulyo
170	MTS. AL HIDAYAH CIOMAS	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Panjalu	Ciomas
171	MTS. SIRNARASA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Panjalu	Desa Ciomas
172	MTS. KARANGPARI	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Rancah	Karangpari
173	MTS. AT TARBIYAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Sadananya	Desa Gunungsari
174	MTS. S AL-HUDA SADANANYA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Sadananya	Desa Sadananya
175	MTS. MARGAJAYA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Sukadana	Margajaya
176	MI. THORIQUN NAJAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Sukadana	Margajaya
177	MTS. AS - SAKINAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Ciamis	Sukamantri	Cibeureum
178	MTS. AL- BAQIYATUSSOLIHAT	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Banjarwangi	Banjarwangi
179	MTS. DARUL ASYIQIN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Banyuresmi	Kel. Banyuresmi
180	MTS. AL-MUKHTARIYAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Bayongbong	Cinisti
181	MTS. AL FURQON	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Blubur Limbangan	Desa Simpen Kidul
182	MTS. SURABAYA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Blubur Limbangan	Desa Surabaya
183	MI. AL-MANNAR CIBALONG	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Cibalong	Desa Sagara
184	MI. AL KHOERiyAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Cibatu	Girimukti
185	MTS. AL-HIKMAH CIBATU	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Cibatu	Keresek
186	MTS. AL-JAFARIYAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Cibiuk	Kel. Cibiuk Kidul
187	MTS. AL-JUNAEDIYAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Cibiuk	Desa Lingkungpasir
188	MTS. CIKAJANG	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Cikajang	Cikajang
189	MTS. AL-WASIIAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Cilawu	Mangkurayat
190	MTS. AT-TAQWA CIDATAR	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Cisurupan	Cidatar
191	MTS. DARUL HUDA CISURUPAN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Cisurupan	Simpangsari
192	MI. MUHAMMADIYAH AL-JIHAD	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Kadungora	Cikembulan
193	MI. COKROAMINOTO PANYINGKIRAN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Kadungora	Harumansari
194	MTS. DARUL MUTAALIMIN TANGGULUN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Kadungora	Desa Tanggulun
195	MTS. AL-YUSUFiyAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Leuwigoong	Kel. Leuwigoong
196	MTS. AL-MUSAA'ADAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Malangbong	Desa Kutanaganra
197	MTS. ANNUR 3	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Malangbong	Kel. Sanding
198	MTS. MARDLIYAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Pameungpeuk	Pameungpeuk
199	MTS. AL-MU'MIN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Pasirwangi	Padamukti
200	MTS. AL-QOMARIYAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Sukaresmi	Desa Cintadamai
201	MTS. AL-FATWA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Sukaresmi	Desa Sukajaya
202	MTS. ATTA'AWUN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Sukaresmi	Kel. Sukaresmi
203	MTS. MARIPARI	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Sukawening	Desa Maripari
204	MTS. AL-HIDAYAH SUKAWENING	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Sukawening	Desa Sudalarang
205	MI. ROHMANIYAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Garut	Sukawening	Sukamukti
206	MTS. AL-FALAH SIMPANG	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Bantarkalong	Kel. Simpang
207	MTS. AL-ISHLAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Bojonggambir	Kel. Bojonggambir
208	MTS. AL-FADLLIYAH TUBAN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Bojonggambir	Desa Purwaraharja
209	MI. ISLAMiyAH I CIHAMPANG	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Ciawi	Kel. Pasirhuni
210	MI. AL FALAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Ciawi	Desa Sukamatri
211	MI. DANGUR	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cigalontang	Kel. Nangerang
212	MTS. NURUL HUDA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cigalontang	Desa Puspamukti
213	MI. SINDANGSONO	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cigalontang	Kel. Sukamanah
214	MI. SABELEN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cigalontang	Desa Tenjonagara
215	MI. CISASAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cikalong	Cibeber
216	MTS. NURUL HUDA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cikalong	Desa Cibeber
217	MI. CIKARET	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cikalong	Cikalong
218	MI. CIKANCRA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cikalong	Cikancra
219	MI. SUKAJADI	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cikalong	Mandaklajaya
220	MI. BANTARPARI	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cikalong	Sindangjaya
221	MTS. DARUL HUDA CIKALONG	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cikalong	Sindangjaya



222	MI. CIGOROWONG	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cikalong	Tonjongsari
223	MTS. TONJONGSARI	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cikalong	Desa Tonjongsari
224	MTS. MU'AWANAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Cisayong	Desa Mekarwangi
225	MTS. AL-ISHLAH KARANGMULYA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Jamanis	Desa Karangmulya
226	MTS. ALHIDAYAH JAMANIS	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Jamanis	Kel. Karangresik
227	MI. MIFTAHUL ULUM	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Kadipaten	Desa Buniasih
228	MI. DARUL ABROR	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Kadipaten	Desa Dirgahayu
229	MI. AL-AZHARIYAH CIBULAN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Kadipaten	Desa Mekarsari
230	MI. AL- MUNAWAROH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Kadipaten	Kel. Pamoyanan
231	MTS. AL-IRFAN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Karangnunggal	Desa Cibat
232	MI. NURUL IHSAN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Mangunreja	Kel. Mangunreja
233	MI. TARBIYAH ISLAMIYAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Manonjaya	Desa Pasirbatang
234	MTS. SINDANGSARI	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Padakembang	Desa Rancapaku
235	MI. AL-INAYAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Pagerageung	Desa Pagersari
236	MI. AL FALAH	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Pagerageung	Desa Sukapada
237	MI. DIRGAHAYU	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Pagerageung	Desa Sukapada
238	MTS. SERBA BAKTI SURYALAYA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Pagerageung	Kel. Tanjungkerta
239	MTS. PASANGGRAHAN	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Rajapolah	Kel. Manggungjaya
240	MTS. MIFTAHUDDAROJAT	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Sodonghilir	Desa Cikalong
241	MTS. MUHAMMADIYAH 5 SUKAHENING	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Sukahening	Desa Calingcing
242	MTS. CINTA MULYA	Jawa Barat	Kab. Tasikmalaya	Sukaratu	Desa Linggajati
243	MTS. MIFTAHUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Karangtengah	Desa Wonowoso
244	MTS. MIFTAHUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Bonang	Karangrejo
245	MTS. AL FITROH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Bonang	Purworejo
246	MTS. TANWIRUDH DHOLAM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Demak	Kel. Kalikondang
247	MTS. NU KARANGMLATI DEMAK	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Demak	Karangmlati
248	MTS. ALFATTAH DEMAK	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Demak	Bintoro
249	MTS. BAHRUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Guntur	Temuroso
250	MTS. SABILUL MUTTAQIN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Guntur	Desa Trimulyo
251	MTS. SABILUL HUDA CANGKRINGAN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Karanganyar	Desa Cangkring
252	MTS. RAUDLATUL MUTA'ALLIMIN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Karanganyar	Desa Jatirejo
253	MTS. SA KEDUNGWARU LOR KARANGANYAR	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Karanganyar	Desa Kedungwaru Lor
254	MTS. SAROJA NU	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Karanganyar	Desa Undaan Kidul
255	MI. MIFTAHUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Karangawen	Jragung
256	MI. AL-KHOIRIYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Karangawen	Wonosekar
257	MTS. NURUL HUDA GENENG	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mijen	Desa Geneng
258	MI. MIFTAHUL HOIROT	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Batursari
259	MTS. IBROHIMIYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Brumbung
260	MI. IBROHIMIYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Brumbung Mranggen
261	MI. JAUHAROTUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Candisari
262	MI. MIFTAHUL HUDA KANGKUNG	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Kangkung
263	MI. MIFTAHUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Kebon Batur
264	MI. AL GHOZALI	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Kebonbatur
265	MI. ISLAMIYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Kebonbatur
266	MTS. ROHMANIYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Menur
267	MI. RUJCHANIYAH SUMBEREJO	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Sumberejo
268	MTS. TAQWIYATUL WATHON	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Mranggen	Desa Sumberejo
269	MTS. SA PP HIDAYATUL QUR'AN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Sayung	Sayung
270	MI. FATHUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Sayung	Sidorejo
271	MI. NURUL ITTIHAD BABALAN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Wedung	Babalan
272	MTS. NURUL ITTIHAD	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Wedung	Kel. Babalan
273	MI. DARUSSALAM 2 JETAK	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Wedung	Jetak
274	MI. MUHAMMADIYAH AL MANAR	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Wedung	Kenduren
275	MI. MA'HADUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Wedung	Mutih Wetan
276	MI. MATHOLIBUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Wedung	Ruwit
277	MTS. NU 03 SABILIL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Demak	Wonosalam	Desa Pilangrejo
278	MI. MIFTAHUL ULUM 03	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Keling	Desa Tunahan
279	MI. MIFTAHUL ULUM 01	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Keling	Desa Tunahan
280	MTS. WAHID HASYIM BANGSRI	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Bangsri	Kel. Bangsri
281	MTS. AL-FAIZIN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Bangsri	Guyangan
282	MI. MATHOLI'UL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Batealit	Bantrung
283	MI. MIFTAHUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Batealit	Desa Ngasem Krajan
284	MI. MIFTAHUL FALAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Batealit	Mindahan
285	MTS. NURUL MUSLIM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Batealit	Kel. Mindahan
286	MI. HIDAYATUL MUBTADI'IN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Batealit	Mindahan Kidul
287	MTS. ASY-SYAFI'IIYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Batealit	Desa Somosari
288	MI. DARUL ULUM 01	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Donorojo	Kel. Bandungharjo
289	MI. NURUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Donorojo	Desa Ujungwatu
290	MI. MIFTAHUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Donorojo	Desa Ujungwatu
291	MI. KI AJI TUNGGAL	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Kedung	Karang Aji
292	MI. ITTIHADUL MUSLIMIN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Kedung	Kel. Kerso
293	MTS. MAFATIHL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Kedung	Rau
294	MI. MIFTAHUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Kedung	Sukosono
295	MTS. NURUL ISLAM BUMIHARJO KELING	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Keling	Kel. Bumi Harjo

296	MI. DARUL FALAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Keling	Desa Damarwulan
297	MTS. MUHAMMADIYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Kembang	Desa Bucu
298	MI. MIFTAHUL HIDAYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Kembang	Kel. Jinggotan
299	MTS. NURUL HUDA RAJEKWESI	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Mayong	Desa Rajekwesi
300	MTS. MIFTAHUL ULUM SEKURO	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Mlonggo	Sekuro
301	MI. MIFTAHUL ULUM SEKURO	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Mlonggo	Sekuro
302	MI. MATHOLI'UN NAJAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Mlonggo	Sinanggul
303	MI. ROUDLATUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Mlonggo	Swawal
304	MTS. NURUL ILMI	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Nalumsari	Desa Baregede
305	MTS. MIFTAHUL HUDA BULUNGAN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Pakis Aji	Bulungan
306	MI. MATHOLIBUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Pakis Aji	Desa Lebak
307	MTS. MATHOLIBUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Pakis Aji	Desa Lebak
308	MTS. MAMBAUL ULUM MLOGGO JEPARA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Pakis Aji	Mambak
309	MTS. MIFTAHUL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Pakis Aji	Desa Tanjung
310	MI. MIFTAHUL ULUM PENDEM 2	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Rembang	Pendem
311	MTS. NAHDLATUL FATA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Jepara	Tahunan	Kel. Petekeyan
312	MTS. MISBAHUL FALAH BATANGAN PATI	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Batangan	Klayusiwalan
313	MI. AL-ASY'ARI	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Batangan	Kuniran
314	MTS. MANAHIJUL 'ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Cluwak	Plaosan
315	MTS. DARUL FALAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Cluwak	Sirahan
316	MTS. MADARIJUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Dukuhseti	Kembang
317	MTS. MANAHIJUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Dukuhseti	Ngagel
318	MTS. MUJAHIDIN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Gembong	Bageng
319	MTS. AL-MA'ARIF	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Gembong	Gembong
320	MTS. MATHOLI'UL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Gembong	Klakahkasihan
321	MI. MIFTAHUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Gembong	Pohgading
322	MI. NABA'UL ULUM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Jakenan	Puluhan Tengah
323	MTS. TARBIYATUL ISLAMİYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Jakenan	Tambahmulyo
324	MI. MIFTAHUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Jakenan	Tondomulyo
325	MI. MIFTAHUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Kayen	Jatiroto
326	MTS. MIFATHUL FALAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Kayen	Talun
327	MTS.SALAFIYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Margoyoso	Kajen
328	MI. MATHLAUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Margoyoso	Tanjungrejo
329	MTS. RAUDATUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Margoyoso	Tegalarum
330	MTS. KHOIRIYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Margoyoso	Waturoyo
331	MI. MIFTAHUL HUDA	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Sukolilo	Baleadi
332	MI. MIFTAHUL FALAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Tayu	Jepatlor
333	MTS. MANBA'UL HUDA PUNDENREJO	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Tayu	Pundenrejo
334	MI. ISLAMIYAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Tayu	Tendas
335	MI. NURUL ISLAM	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Tlogowungu	Sumbermulyo
336	MI. MATHOLI'UN NAJAH	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Tlogowungu	Tlogosari
337	MI. TARBIYATUL BANIN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Winong	Pekalongan
338	MI. ROUDLATUSYSYUBBAN	Jawa Tengah	Kab. Pati	Winong	Tawangrejo
339	MTS. BAHRUL ULUM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Balen	Bulu
340	MI. BAHRUL ULUM 2	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Balen	Bulu
341	MTS. AL-ARQOM SARIREJO	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Balen	Sarirejo
342	MTS. AN-NAFIAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Baureno	Banjaran
343	MTS. MUHAMMADIYAH 1	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Baureno	Banjaranyar
344	MTS. DARUL ULUM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Baureno	Pasinan
345	MI. ISLAMIYAH LEDOK KULON	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Bojonegoro [Kab.]	Ledok Kulon
346	MTS. AL ROSYID	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Dander	Ngumpakdalem
347	MTS. MIFTAHUL HUDA	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Dander	Desa Sendangrejo
348	MTS. TAUHIDIYAH 2	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Gondang	Senganten
349	MTS. RAUDLATUL HUDA	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Kalitidu	Sukoharjo
350	MTS. ISLAMIYAH KASIMAN	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Kasiman	Sambeng
351	MI. NAHDLATUL MUJTAMA'	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Kasiman	Tembeling
352	MI. MUHAMMADIYAH 27 GEGER	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Kedungadem	Geger
353	MTS. BAITUL MUTTAQIN	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Kedungadem	Tumbrasanom
354	MI. MUHAMMADIYAH 26 MUDUNG	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Kepohbaru	Mudung
355	MTS. ISLAMIYAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Malo	Malo
356	MI. ASY-SYAKUR	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Ngasem	Desa Bareng
357	MI. FALAKHIYAH I JAMPET	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Ngasem	Jampet
358	MI. AL-ASYHAR	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Ngasem	Desa Jelu
359	MI. NURUL HUDA	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Ngasem	Desa Jelu
360	MI. ISLAMIYAH NGASEM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Ngasem	Ngasem
361	MI. ROUDLOTUL HUDA WADANG	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Ngasem	Wadang
362	MI. MAMBAUL ULUM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Ngasem	Desa Wadang
363	MTS. SA PANDAN	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Ngraho	Desa Pandan
364	MTS. DARUL HUDA	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Sugihwaras	Sugihwaras
365	MI. AL FATAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Sukoseweu	Sumberjokidul
366	MTS. DARUSSALAM DERU	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Sumberejo	Desa Deru
367	MI. ISLAMIYAH JATIGEDE	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Sumberejo	Desa Jatigede
368	MI. ISLAMIYAH SAMBONGREJO	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Sumberejo	Desa Sambongrejo
369	MTS. ISLAMIYAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Sumberrejo	Banjarjo

370	MTS. SABILUL MUTTAQIN	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Sumberrejo	Margoagung
371	MI. AL-ULUM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Bojonegoro	Trucuk	Guyangan
372	MI. HAYATUL WATHON	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Balongpanggang	Desa Babatan
373	MTS. HIDAYATUL UMMAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Balongpanggang	Kel. Balongpanggang
374	MI. TASWIRUL AFKAR	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Balongpanggang	Desa Karangsemanding
375	MI. SALAFIYAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Balongpanggang	Desa Ngampel
376	MI. KHOIRIYAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Balongpanggang	Desa Ngasin
377	MI. MIFTAHUL THOLIBIN	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Benjeng	Kel. Banter
378	MI. NURUL ULUM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Benjeng	Desa Jogodalu
379	MTS. YPM 6	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Benjeng	Desa Kedungsekar
380	MI. AL MA'ARIF	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Bungah	Desa Abar-Abir
381	MI. ASSA'ADAH MIAS	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Bungah	Kel. Bungah
382	MTS. AL-HIDAAYAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Bungah	Desa Kemangi
383	MI. AL HIDAYAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Bungah	Desa Kemangi
384	MI. HIDAYATUL ULUM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Bungah	Desa Kisik
385	MI. NURUL HUDA	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Bungah	Desa Masangan
386	MTS. MANBAUL ULUM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Bungah	Kel. Mojopurogede
387	MI. HAYATUL WATHON	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Bungah	Desa Raciwetan
388	MTS. ROBITHOTUL ASHFIYAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Bungah	Desa Sidokumpul
389	MTS. AL ASYHAR	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Bungah	Kel. Sungonlegowo
390	MTS. SUNAN GIRI	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Driyorejo	Kel. Mulung
391	MI. DARUL ULUM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Duduksampeyan	Kel. Petisbenem
392	MTS. AL MUKARROMIN	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Duduksampeyan	Desa Wadak Kidul
393	MTS. AI KARIMI. 2	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Dukun	Desa Bulangan
394	MI. ILHYAUL ISLAM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Dukun	Desa Ima An
395	MTS. TANWIRUL QULUB YPPMU	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Dukun	Desa Wonokerto
396	MTS. MA'ARIF TANWIRUL QULUB	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Dukun	Desa Wonokerto
397	MTS. RADEN PAKU	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Kedamean	Kel. Kedamean
398	MTS. AS-SA'ADAH	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Kedamean	Desa Lampah
399	MTS. NURUL ISLAM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Manyar	Kel. Pongangan
400	MTS. MAMBAUS SHOLIHIN MTS	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Manyar	Kel. Suci
401	MTS. BUSTANUL ARIFIN	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Menganti	Kel. Domas
402	MI. MIFTAHUL HUDA	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Menganti	Kel. Gempolkurung
403	MI. NURUL HUDA I	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Menganti	Kel. Kepatihan
404	MI. NURUL HUDA II	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Menganti	Kel. Kepatihan
405	MI. TARBIYATUL MUTA'ALLIMIN	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Menganti	Kel. Menganti
406	MI. DARUL ULUM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Menganti	Kel. Sidojangkung
407	MTS. MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Wringinanom	Desa Sooko
408	MTS. RADEN PAKU WRINGINANOM	Jawa Timur	Kab. Gresik	Wringinanom	Kel. Wringinanom
409	MTS. AL FATICH	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Benowo	Kel. Tambak Oso Wilangan
410	MI. AL FATICH	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Benowo	Kel. Tambak Oso Wilangan
411	MI. KH. ROMLY TAMIM	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Bulak	Kenjeran
412	MI. BADRUSSALAM	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Dukuh Pakis	Pradah Kalikendal
413	MI. MUHAMMADIYAH 5	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Gubeng	Airlangga
414	MI. BINA BANGSA	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Krembangan	Kemayoran
415	MTS. WACHID HASYIM SURABAYA	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Krembangan	Kel. Morokrembangan
416	MI. AL HIDAYAH	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Krembangan	Kel. Morokrembangan
417	MI. NURUL HUDA	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Lontar	Sambikerep
418	MTS. ASY.SYAFIYAH	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Pakal	Kel. Benowo
419	MI. MAMBAUL ULUM	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Semampir	Pegirian
420	MI. MABADIE KHOIRI UMMAH	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Tegalsari	Keputran
421	MI. AT-TAUHID	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Wonokromo	Jagir
422	MTS. AT-TAUHID	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Wonokromo	Jagir
423	MI. YAPISTHON	Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Wonokromo	Wonokromo
424	MI. AL ULA	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Balikpapan	Balikpapan Barat	Baru Ulu
425	MI. MIKRAJUL MUKMININ	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Balikpapan	Balikpapan Selatan	Gunung Bahagia
426	MI. ASYSAHADAH	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Balikpapan	Balikpapan Selatan	Klandasan Ilir
427	MI. RAADHIYATAN MARDHIYYAH PUTRA	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Balikpapan	Balikpapan Timur	Teritip
428	MI. MARDHATILLAH	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Balikpapan	Balikpapan Utara	Batu Ampar
429	MTS. RAUDHATUL 'ULUM BALIKPAPAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Balikpapan	Balikpapan Utara	Desa Karang Joang
430	MTS. DARUL IHSAN ANGGANA	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Anggana	Desa Handil D
431	MTS. MIFTAHUL ULUM ANGGANA	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Anggana	Sungai Mariam
432	MI. MIFTAHUL ULUM	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Anggana	Sungai Mariam
433	MI. SULLAMUL HUDA	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Kembang Janggut	Desa Genting Tanah
434	MTS. MIFTAHUL KHAIR	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Loa Janan	Bakungan
435	MTS. DDI KARYA BARU	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Loa Janan	Batuah
436	MI. DDI TANI MAKMUR	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Loa Janan	Batuah
437	MI. DDI TANI MAJU	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Loa Janan	Batuah
438	MI. AL ISTIQOMAH	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Loa Janan	Kel. Loa Duri Ulu
439	MTS. AL-MUHAJIRIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Loa Janan	Loa Janan Ulu
440	MTS. AL-MIZAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Loa Kulu	Loa Kulu Kota
441	MI. AR-RAHMAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Loa Kulu	Sungai Dayang
442	MI. AS'ADIYAH SANTAN TENGAH	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Marang Kayu	Desa Santan Tengah
443	MTS. AL IHSAN MAKARTI MARANGKAYU	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Marangkayu	Makarti

444	MI. MIFTAHUL KHAIR	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Marangkayu	Santan Tengah
445	MTS. DDI CAB. RAPAK LAMA	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Marangkayu	Semangko
446	MTS. NURUL JADID MUARA BADAK	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Badak	Muara Badak Ulu
447	MTS. BAITUL AMAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Jawa	Muara Jawa Ilir
448	MI. AL-IRSYAD	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Jawa	Muara Jawa Pesisir
449	MTS. LUKMANUL HAKIM	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Kaman	Lebaho Ulaq
450	MTS. NURUL IMAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Kaman	Desa Muara Kaman Ulu
451	MI. HIDAYATUL MUBTADIIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Kaman	Desa Sido Mukti
452	MTS. HIDAYATUL MUBTADIIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Kaman	Sidomukti
453	MTS. AL MUHIBBIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Muntai	Jantur Selatan
454	MI. NURUL HUDA	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Muntai	Desa Muara Muntai Ulu
455	MTS. SHAHIAH MUARA WIS	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Wis	Desa Malintang
456	MTS. ULUMUDDIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Samboja	Handil Baru
457	MI. AS'ADIYAH SENIPAH SAMBOJA	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Samboja	Sanipah
458	MTS. AL-MUBAROKAH	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Samboja	Tani Bhakti
459	MTS. SABILARRASYAD	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Sanga-Sanga	Sanga-Sanga Muara
460	MTS. HIDAYATURRAHMAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Sanga-Sanga	Sanga-Sanga Muara
461	MTS. BAITURRAHMAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Sebulu	Sebulu
462	MI. ATTOLIBIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Sebulu	Desa Sebulu Modern
463	MTS. MIFTAHUL ULUM SEBULU	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Sebulu	Sebulu Ulu
464	MI. AL JIHAD	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Semboja	Desa Samboja Kuala
465	MI. AL-HIDAYAH SAMBOJA	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Semboja	Kel. Tanjung Harapan
466	MI. DARUL ULUM	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong	Desa Bukit Biru
467	MTS. AL-KAUTSAR	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong	Kel. Melayu
468	MTS. PPKP RIBATHUL KHAIL	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong	Kel. Timbau
469	MTS. NAHDLATUL WATHAN L 3	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong Seberang	Bangun Rejo
470	MI. HASANIYAH. NW	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong Seberang	Desa Bangun Rejo
471	MTS. AL-MASYHURIYAH	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong Seberang	Desa Bukit Raya
472	MI. AMIN AL-KUTBI	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong Seberang	Desa Embalut
473	MTS. NAHDHATUL WATHAN L 4	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong Seberang	Desa Kerta Buana
474	MI. NAHDLATUL WATHAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong Seberang	Desa Kerta Buana
475	MTS. AL IKHSAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong Seberang	Suka Maju
476	MI. AL-MUJAHIDIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kab. Kutai Kartanegara	Tenggarong Seberang	Desa Sukamaju
477	MI. AT-TAQWA	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Loa Janan Ilir	Harapan Baru
478	MI. DDI TANI AMAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Loa Janan Ilir	Tani Aman
479	MI. AD DAUD	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Palaran	Kel. Bukuan
480	MTS. SULAIMAN YASIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Samarinda Ilir	Pelita
481	MI. AT-TAUFIQ SAMARINDA	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Samarinda Ulu	Air Putih
482	MTS. MIC	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Samarinda Ulu	Bukit Pinang
483	MTS. AS-SA'ADIYAH	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Samarinda Ulu	Bukit Pinang
484	MTS. ITTIHAD	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Samarinda Utara	Lempake
485	MI. AL MUNA	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Sungai Kunjang	Karang Anyar
486	MTS. AL-MUJAHIDIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Sungai Kunjang	Karang Asam Ulu
487	MI. AL-MUJAHIDIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Sungai Kunjang	Karang Asam Ulu
488	MI. DARUL FATA	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Sungai Kunjang	Loa Buah
489	MTS. DARUL FATA	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Sungai Kunjang	Loa Buah
490	MTS. SABILARRASYAD	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Sungai Kunjang	Lok Bahu
491	MTS. AL - AZHAR	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Sungai Kunjang	Lok Bahu
492	MI. AL-AZHAR	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Sungai Kunjang	Lok Bahu
493	MTS. IHYA 'ULUMUDDIN	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Sungai Pinang	Kel. Sungai Pinang
494	MTS. NOOR IMAN	Kalimantan Timur	Kota Samarinda	Sungai Pinang	Temindung Permai
495	MTS. AL-FURQON KANDIS	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Kandis	Desa Kandis I
496	MTS. NURUL AMAL KASIH RAJA	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Lubuk Keliat	Desa Kasih Raja
497	MTS. NURUL FALAH NAGASARI	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Muara Kuang	Desa Naga Sari
498	MTS. DARUL IMAN	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Muara Kuang	Desa Seri Kembang
499	MTS. SA PAYARAMAN	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Payaraman	Payaraman Timur
500	MTS. MUHAMMADIYAH SERI KEMBANG	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Payaraman	Desa Seri Kembang I
501	MTS.NURUL HUDA TEBEDAK	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Payaraman	Desa Tebedak II
502	MI. NURUL HUDA TEBEDAK	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Payaraman	Desa Tebedak II
503	MI. NURUL HIKMAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Pemulutan	Harapan
504	MTS. NURUL AMAL PANCASILA	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Pemulutan	Pemulutan Ilir
505	MTS. AL MU'AWANAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Pemulutan	Sembadak
506	MTS. MASDARUL ULUM	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Pemulutan	Teluk Kecapi
507	MI. MASDARUL ULUM	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Pemulutan	Teluk Kecapi
508	MI. BAHRUL MAROM	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Pemulutan Selatan	Sungai Lebung
509	MTS. BAHRUL MAROM	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Pemulutan Selatan	Sungai Lebung+F543
510	MTS. DARUL FALAH TANJUNG BULAN	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Rambang Kuang	Tanjung Bulan
511	MI. AL HIJRAH SEJANGKO II	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Rantau Panjang	Sejangko II
512	MTS. DARUN NAJAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Tanjung Batu	Desa Bangun Jaya
513	MTS. NURUL ULA	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Tanjung Batu	Burai
514	MTS. INAYATULLAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Tanjung Batu	Limbang Jaya
515	MTS. NURUL HILAL	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Tanjung Batu	Desa Senuro Barat
516	MTS. JAM'IYAH ISLAMIYAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Tanjung Batu	Tanjung Pinang
517	MTS. MIFTAHUSSALAM	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Tanjung Batu	Kel. Tanjung Pinang I

518	MTS. NURUL IMAN	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Ilir	Tanjung Raja	Suka Pindah
519	MTS. SA AL-IKHSAN	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Belintang li	Kelirejo
520	MI. MAFATIHUL HUDA AL-IKHSAN KELIREJO	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Belintang li	Kelirejo
521	MTS. AL-IKHSAN	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Belintang li	Sumber Jaya
522	MTS. SA TANJUNG KEMUNING	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Belintang li	Tanjung Kemuning
523	MTS. MIFTAHUL HUDA	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Belintang li	Tegalsari
524	MTS. AL MUSTHOFA	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Belintang lii	Desa Nusa Tunggal
525	MTS. SA HIDAYATUSSALAM AL-MUNAWAROH	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Belintang lii	Sdadi Rejo
526	MI. MUHAMMADIYAH SENUMARGA	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Belintang lii	Desa Senumarga
527	MI. DARUSSALAM TEGALREJO	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Belintang Madang Raya	Desa Pelita Jaya
528	MI. DARUN NAJAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Bp.Peliung	Negeri Agung
529	MI. NU TUGASARI	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Buay Madang	Kurungan Nyawa 1
530	MI. KUMPUL SARI	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Buay Madang	Kurungan Nyawa 1
531	MI. AL-IKHLAS PEMETUNG BASUKI	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Buay Pemuka Peliung	Pemetung Basuki
532	MI. NURUL ISLAM	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Jaya Pura	Tumi Jaya (Desa)
533	MTS. SA DARUL HIKMAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Jaya Pura	Desa Tumi Jaya
534	MI. DARUSSALAM BATUMARTA VI	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Madang Suku lii	Batumarta VI
535	MI. MUHAMMADIYAH BINA AMARTA	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Madang Suku lii	Bina Amarta
536	MI. NURUL FATTAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Martapura	Kotabaru Selatan
537	MTS. NURUL FATTAH SRIMULYO	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Martapura	Kotabaru Selatan
538	MI. PANGERAN AJI	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Semendawai Barat	Menanga Besar
539	MTS. SUBULUSSALAM 2	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Semendawai Suku lii	Desa Sri Wangi
540	MTS. AL-FATTAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kab. Ogan Komering Ulu	Semendawai Timur	Kota Mulya
541	MTS. MAUHAMMADIYAH 1	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Bukit Kecil	26 Ilir
542	MTS. THAWALIB SRIWIJAYA	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Gandus	Gandus
543	MTS. MUHAMMADIYAH 2	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Gandus	Gandus
544	MI. FAJAR SIDDIQ	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Gandus	Kel. Karang Anyar
545	MI. AL-HILALIYAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Gandus	Kel. Karang Anyar
546	MTS. FAJAR SIDDIQ	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Gandus	Kel. Karang Anyar
547	MTS. AHLIYAH I PALEMBANG	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Ilir Barat II	Kel. 29 Ilir
548	MTS. NURUL FALAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Ilir Barat II	30 Ilir
549	MI. ISLAM TELADAN	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Ilir Barat II	Kel. 30 Ilir
550	MI. MANBA'UL HIDAYAH I	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Ilir Timur II	2 Ilir
551	MI. ANNASHR	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Ilir Timur II	Lawang Kidul
552	MTS. PATRA MANDIRI PLAJU	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Kecamatan Plaju	Kel .Plaju Ilir
553	MI. INSANIYAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Kertapati	Ogan Baru
554	MI. MARFU'AH	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Sako	Sukamaju
555	MTS. SA MARFU'AH	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Sako	Sukamaju
556	MTS. AS-SALAM	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Seberang Ulu I	Kel. 3-4 Ulu
557	MTS. AL-HIKMAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Seberang Ulu I	Kel. 7 Ulu
558	MI. AL-HIKMAH SU.I	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Seberang Ulu I	Kel. 7 Ulu
559	MI. NURULYAQIN	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Seberang Ulu II	12 Ulu
560	MI. AZHARIYAH	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Seberang Ulu II	12 Ulu
561	MI. AL-KAUTSAR	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Seberang Ulu II	13 Ulu
562	MTS. AR-RIYADH PALEMBANG	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Seberang Ulu II	Kel. 13 Ulu
563	MI. ASSEGAF	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Seberang Ulu II	Tangga Takat
564	MTS. PARADIGMA PALEMBANG	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Sukarami	Kel. Sukajaya
565	MTS. SA AULIA CENDEKIA	Sumatera Selatan	Kota Palembang	Sukarami	Kel. Talang Jambe

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Indonesia and East Timor Branch*

**Question No. 19**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) What is the legal status under Indonesian law of the 'Project of Love' website ([www.projekcinta.com](http://www.projekcinta.com)), which receives AusAID funding?
- b) Has the website been approved by the Indonesian Government?
- c) Is it correct that The Indonesian Law Against Pornography and Pornoaction (2006) prohibits "...any writing or audio-visual presentation – including songs, poetry, films, paintings, and photographs that show or suggest sexual relations between persons of the same sex." ?

**Answer:**

- a) The 'Project of Love' website was developed, and is administered jointly, by Indonesia's National AIDS Commission (NAC) and GWL-INA (Gay Waria Lesbian-Indonesia Network). The NAC is a government body, authorised under Presidential Regulation 75/2006, to promote a 'more intensive, holistic, integrated and coordinated prevention and management of the response to AIDS'.

The NAC has advised AusAID that the 'Project of Love' website complies with Indonesian law.

- b) Yes.
- c) *"...any writing or audio-visual presentation – including songs , poetry, films, paintings, and photographs that show or suggest sexual relations between persons of the same sex"* is not expressly referred to in the Indonesian Law Against Pornography and Pornoaction.

Whether the legislation prohibits *"...any writing or audio-visual presentation – including songs, poetry, films, paintings, and photographs that show or suggest sexual relations between persons of the same sex"* is a matter for the Indonesian authorities.

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Indonesia and East Timor Branch*

**Question No. 20**

**Senator Madigan** asked on notice

How many Australian officials or persons employed by the Australian embassy have visited Papuan and West Papuan provinces since the signing of the Lombok Treaty in 2006?

**Answer:**

The number of AusAID officials that have visited Papua and/or West Papua since 2006, organised through AusAID's Jakarta Post, is 65 (27 Australian-based officers; 38 overseas-based officers).

Information on the total number of Australian officials or persons employed by the Australian Embassy, who have visited Papua and/or West Papua since 2006, is held by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

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**GOVERNMENT, FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Whole of Government Branch*

**Question No. 21**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

How is development of uniform standards in planning and delivering, monitoring and reporting progressing with each agency that delivers ODA detailed on p127 of budget papers?

**Answer:**

Work has commenced to develop uniform standards across government for the planning, delivery, monitoring and reporting of official development assistance, overseen by the Development Effectiveness Steering Committee. Direct consultations about development of uniform standards with whole-of-government partners have commenced.



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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional Branch*

**Question No. 22**

**Senator Fawcett** asked on notice

- a) Can AusAID update the committee on the situation with the Karen people on the Thai-Burma border?
- b) What is the Australian Government providing in assistance to these refugees?
- c) Did the Thailand Burma Border Consortium receive funding in the Budget? If so, how much has been allocated?

**Answer:**

- a) There are approximately 140,000 Burmese refugees in nine camps along the Thai-Burma border. The Thailand Burma Border Consortium reports that 78.5 per cent of these refugees are ethnic Karen.

Recent political developments in Burma have reinvigorated the debate on conditions for the return of Burmese refugees in Thailand. In its Operational Strategy for Asia and the Pacific (March 2012), UNHCR stated that it is “cautiously optimistic” that voluntary returns may become a plausible option for refugees residing in camps in Thailand.

- b) Australia provided more than \$3.5 million to support refugees on the Thai-Burma border in 2011-12 through Australian NGOs and Australian volunteers. This includes:
  - i. \$2 million for the provision of food and shelter to Burmese refugees in camps through the Thailand Burma Border Consortium
  - ii. \$500,000 for clean water and sanitation services through the International Rescue Committee
  - iii. \$500,000 to provide basic health care to refugees through the Mae Tao Clinic
  - iv. \$500,000 to support vocational training to improve livelihoods opportunities for refugees through the Adventist Development Relief Agency Thailand
  - v. eleven Australian volunteers working in various community organisations on the border
  - vi. supporting Burmese community organisations in Thailand, including the Karen Women’s Organisation, Shan Women’s Action Network, Palaung Women’s Organisation, Shan Health Committee and the Burma Children’s Fund.

- c) Specific funding allocations for the 2012-13 International Development Assistance Budget for Burma are in the process of being determined. A funding proposal from the Thailand Burma Border Consortium to support its activities in 2012-13 is currently under consideration in line with AusAID's standard quality assurance processes.

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional Branch*

**Question No. 23**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

Does the [\$63 million allocated to the Burma Program in 2012-13] include funding for those refugees that are residing in camps on the Thai border?

**Answer:**

Yes.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional Branch*

**Question No. 24**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) Is AusAID funding the refurbishment of Cambodia's train lines, in conjunction with the Asian Development Bank?
- b) Is it accurate that AusAID has allocated \$26.5 million for the project, which has been underway for five years?
- c) Is it correct that Toll Holdings Ltd has a 30-year concession to run Cambodia's train lines?
- d) What is the status, in terms of the timeline and financing, of the refurbishment project?
- e) What are the reasons for the delay in the project?
- f) In a statement in March this year, the Asian Development Bank stated that Toll Holdings had suspended its involvement for one year due to refurbishment delays and that this might slowdown construction even further. Is that correct?
- g) The project has been criticised due to the relocation of thousands of Cambodians, who have been inadequately resettled. Have these criticisms been raised with AusAID and how did the agency respond?

**Answer:**

- a) Yes.
- b) Australia is providing approximately A\$26 million to the Cambodia Railway Rehabilitation Project through the ADB. The total project cost is estimated at US\$143 million. Contracts for the rehabilitation works were signed in 2008. Australia became involved in this project in 2010.
- c) Yes.
- d) As of April 2012, 69 per cent of the Southern Line (between Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville) and 28 per cent of the Northern Line (between Phnom Penh and the Thai border at Poipet) is complete. Work on the Southern Line is expected to be complete by the end of 2012.
- e) It is not uncommon for complex infrastructure projects to experience delays. This project has been no exception. Floods, negotiations over land acquisition and resettlement and equipment mobilisation have all contributed to project delays.

- f) Earlier this year, Toll Royal Railways temporarily suspended its train operations until completion of engineering works. Toll Royal's operational decisions are commercial matters for the company.
- g) AusAID is working with the Cambodian Government and the ADB to see that ADB resettlement guidelines are adhered to and that no person will be worse off as a result of the railway project. Of the 4,000 households affected by the project, around 96 per cent have been either resettled or compensated (or both), with a small number of cases remaining to be resolved.

AusAID and the ADB continue to regularly monitor resettlement activities, to ensure that issues that arise are identified and addressed quickly. AusAID has helped establish a transparent grievance mechanism for people not satisfied with any aspect of their resettlement or compensation arrangements. AusAID has also established a more comprehensive income restoration program to assist households which have had their livelihoods affected by their need to relocate.

Both AusAID and the ADB engage frequently with the Cambodian Government authorities to ensure that the ADB's resettlement policy is fully understood, and that Cambodian Government authorities are implementing that policy effectively.

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional Branch*

**Question No. 25**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) When was that meeting held? [When did AusAID contact the Mekong River Commission to clarify the PNPCA process?]
- b) Has Australia requested that Laos carry out a transboundary environment impact assessment for this project or any other work relevant to Mekong related dams in or on boundaries of Laos?

**Answer:**

- a) Representatives of Mekong River Commission (MRC) development partners, including Australia, met with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the MRC Secretariat on 30 April 2012 to seek further information. Australia's representative separately met with the CEO on 15 June 2012, and sought an update. Representatives of development partners, including Australia, met with the CEO on 28 June 2012, and sought an update. At the MRC's Informal Donor Meeting on 29 June 2012, development partners sought clarification from the member country delegations as to their position on the status of the prior consultation process.
- b) The Australian Government has repeatedly encouraged the Lao Government and other MRC member countries to undertake assessments of the transboundary impacts of mainstream hydropower projects. This would build on existing studies including the MRC-commissioned Strategic Environmental Assessment of Lower Mekong Mainstream Dams, completed in 2010.

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**AFRICA AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION**

*Africa Branch*

**Question No. 26**

**Senator Boyce** asked on notice

- a) I understand the department is aware that there has been a dispute between the Australian board Hamlin Fistula Australia Ltd (HFA) and the Ethiopian board – Hamlin Fistula Ethiopia (HFE), principally on religious grounds.
- b) Is the department aware that this dispute has had no impact on the clinical and surgical services provided by the hospital?
- c) Is the department aware that HFA ceased fundraising efforts and has threatened to discontinue transferring funds to Ethiopia because of the breakdown in the relationship between the Ethiopian and Australian boards?
- d) Given that AusAID provides funding for the Addis Ababa Hospital, what pressure can the department bring to bear on HFA to ensure that funds are transferred to Ethiopia?
- e) Would the department agree that the continuation of the services that Addis Ababa Hospital in Ethiopia provides is of paramount importance to young Ethiopian women?
- f) Has the department ever attached religious conditions or requirements to its funding allocations as the breakdown between HFA and HFE appears to be the religious bias of the Australian board?
- g) Does the department agree that funding contingent upon religious beliefs would breach Human Rights and other Australian/international laws?
- h) AusAID has said in the past that it considers the dispute between HFA and HFE to be an internal affair. Given the gravity of the dispute and its capacity to affect the health and lives of Ethiopian women, and given Australia's commitment to the Millennium Development Goals and the fact that the work of this charity is recognised by the Australian Government, and is well respected world-wide, is there not a moral and/or social responsibility on the part of the department to ensure that board disputes do not get in the way of the work of Dr Catherine Hamlin AO, her surgical team and all workers and volunteers at the hospital.

**Answer:**

The Australian Government is a long-standing supporter of the Hamlin Fistula Hospital, providing more than \$10 million for Dr Hamlin's work in Ethiopia over the past 20 years. AusAID's priority is that taxpayer funds are used effectively, efficiently and transparently to save the lives of women and children in Ethiopia. AusAID has an independent audit report from Hamlin Fistula Australia (HFA) that shows that all government funds requested by Hamlin Fistula Ethiopia (HFE) have been transferred to them. AusAID has offered support to HFE to improve program planning, governance and reporting, but is yet to receive a response.

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**AFRICA AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION**

*Africa Branch*

**Question No. 27**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

Africa Practice is another one of the organisations I read about. They have been engaged by AAPF to do some perception audits, which is an interesting term. Then it goes on to talk about 'promotional literature and media engagement opportunities to raise the AAPF and AusAID's profile in Africa and Australia.

- a) What is the aim of these promotional materials?
- b) How much is the Africa Practice contract worth?

**Answer:**

- a) Africa Practice has been engaged by the Australia Africa Partnerships Facility (AAPF) to undertake communication activities to assist AusAID inform people in Africa about the aid programs funded by the Australian Government. This work enhances Australia's ability to contribute to African development and to broaden understanding of the Australian aid program.
- b) The contract with Africa Practice ends in June 2013 and provides for a maximum payment of ZAR1,692,867 (approximately A\$206,415).



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**AFRICA AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION**

*Africa Branch*

**Question No. 28**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) “Then there is the Africa Mining Vision with communications consultant, Mark Jeffrey, hired by AusAID and AAPF to coordinate the campaign. How much is Mr Jeffrey's contract worth?”
- b) “And the aim and substance of the awareness raising campaign—I would be interested in what the brief Mr Jeffrey has been given for the work that he is undertaking for that money.”

**Answer:**

- a) Mr Mark Jeffrey's contract has a maximum value of A\$86,750. This is in accordance with AusAID's Advisor Remuneration Framework.
- b) Mr Jeffrey was engaged by AusAID, through the AAPF, to design and implement a strategy to assist the Africa Union (AU) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa to communicate and promote the AU's Africa Mining Vision.

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**SOUTH AND WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Pakistan and Afghanistan Branch*

**Question No. 29**

**Senator Fawcett** asked on notice

- a) Given recent announcements by the Australian Government of increasing foreign aid to Afghanistan from \$165m to \$250m in 2015, and the Prime Minister's statements that the aid will be linked to rights for women and girls, what assurances have been put in place to guarantee that this will happen?
- b) Are there any frameworks or principles in place whereby AusAID will cease funding Afghanistan if this agreement is not honoured?
- c) If abuses against women were to increase does the Government have a set cut-off point for funding?

**Answer:**

Australia and Afghanistan have incorporated commitments on the rights of women and girls, and the need to sustain recent development gains, in our Development Framework Agreement signed during the 8 July Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan. This Framework recognises that the empowerment of women, youth and marginalized groups, as key actors for peace, are at the heart of successful peace-building and state-building. As part of the Framework, the Afghan Government has confirmed its commitment to "improving the future of women and girls by prioritizing health and education outcomes, and finalising and implementing the National Action Plan to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325".

A key outcome of the Tokyo Conference was endorsement by the international community, including Australia and the Afghan Government of the Tokyo Declaration, setting out a partnership for self-reliance in Afghanistan and establishing a framework of mutual accountability to achieve agreed development and governance goals. The Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework makes it clear that the international community's ability to sustain support for Afghanistan depends on the Afghan Government's delivery on a number of specific commitments described in the Framework.

A number of these commitments relate to the status of women and girls, respect for human rights, access to justice and the application of the rule of law. Specifically, the Afghan Government has committed to the goal of improving "access to justice for all, in particular women, by ensuring the Constitution and other fundamental laws are enforced expeditiously, fairly and transparently" and ensuring "that women can fully enjoy their economic, social, political and cultural rights." The Afghan Government and the international community have further agreed in the Tokyo Mutual

Accountability Framework to monitor performance against commitments using a range of specific indicators. Among these indicators of performance, two in particular relate directly to action in support of the status of women and girls:

- Ensure respect for human rights for all citizens, in particular for women and children, and allow the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and civil society organisations to perform their appropriate functions.
- Demonstrated implementation, with civil society engagement, of both the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law (EVAW), including through services to victims as well as law enforcement, and the implementation of the National Action Plan for Women (NAPWA) on an annual basis.

As part of the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, the Afghan Government and the international community have established a review process to monitor progress against mutually-agreed commitments and governance and development indicators. This mechanism involves a Kabul-based regular review process and senior officials and ministerial-level meetings alternating annually.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Security Management Section*

**Question No. 30**

**Senator Fawcett** asked on notice

- a) In March this year David Savage sustained injuries as a result of a suicide bomb attack when he was working as an adviser to AusAID. Was a review announced in light of the attack?
- b) If so what was is the current status of that review?
- c) Given our troop withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2013, can the Government guarantee the safety of our aid workers after that period?

**Answer:**

- a) Following the attack, the Department of Defence undertook a review of the incident.
- b) Questions about the current status of the inquiry should be directed to the Department of Defence.
- c) Security for Australian personnel, civil or military, in Afghanistan is the Government's foremost priority. The Government will continue to assess the security environment and adjust security measures to respond appropriately.

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**SOUTH WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Pakistan and Afghanistan Branch*

**Question No. 31**

**Senator Milne** asked on notice

- a) Australia will contribute \$US100 million annually for three years from 2015 as part of an international effort to sustain armed forces in Afghanistan. Is this funding part of ODA or ODA-eligible? Who will deliver this funding?
- b) Does the funding contribute to reaching the Government's ODA target of 0.5% of GNI, which now won't be reached until 2016-17?
- c) Please provide detail about how the trust fund arrangement will work. What reporting back to the Parliament will there be on these funds and how they have been spent?
- d) Please provide an annual breakdown of the security protection costs for AusAID operations in Afghanistan since AusAID established a presence. Who provides this protection?
- e) Please provide a detailed list, location and costs of projects funded by AusAID so far, as well as information on projects currently underway.
- f) What projects have been sanctioned but have yet to start?
- g) From the AusAID database, please provide details of the annual ODA-eligible expenditure in Afghanistan by Other Government Departments so far.
- h) What is the reason for the sharp increase of the budget estimate for Afghanistan in 2011-12 of \$165.1 million to an expected outcome of \$204.1 million?
- i) What is the average annual cost of deploying an A-based (Australian based) AusAID officer to Afghanistan? How many A-based officers are currently deployed in Afghanistan?
- j) How many Australian Civilian Corps volunteers are currently deployed in Afghanistan and what is the average annual cost of deployment?

**Answer:**

- a) b) and c) It has not yet been determined what specific activities will be funded and which department(s) will administer the funding under the Australian commitment of US\$100 million per year over three years from 2015 for the sustainment of the Afghanistan National Security Forces announced by the Prime Minister and Minister for Defence on 16 May 2012. The proportion of this funding that would be reported as Official Development Assistance (ODA) will depend on the nature of the activities to be supported.

d) Annual breakdown of the security protection costs for AusAID operations in Kabul since 2008-09 are as follows:

- i. 2008-09 \$617,832.12
- ii. 2009-10 \$2,789,659.99
- iii. 2010-11 \$5,061,758.73
- iv. 2011-12 \$4,918,200.22

These figures cover security and related costs in Kabul. Security in Kabul is provided by private security companies.

Security in Uruzgan is provided by the Australian Defence Force.

e) and f) A table showing AusAID-funded activities in Afghanistan dating back to 2009-10 and projected to the 2012-13 budget – finalised, current and under development – is attached.

g) Annual ODA-eligible expenditure by other Government departments in Afghanistan since 2005-06 is as follows:

- i. 2005-06 \$2.1 million
- ii. 2006-07 \$51.2 million
- iii. 2007-08 \$71.5 million
- iv. 2008-09 \$86.1 million
- v. 2009-10 \$44.5 million
- vi. 2010-11 \$30.9 million
- vii. 2011-12 \$36.3 million

h) A contribution of \$36 million to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund was held over from 2010-11 to 2011-12. This funding was withheld pending the Government of Afghanistan's agreement with the International Monetary Fund on an extended credit facility arrangement.

i) and j) The average annual cost in 2011-12 for deployment of an A-based AusAID officer to Afghanistan for four rotations per annum was \$316,601, exclusive of security costs. As at 6 July 2012, 13 A-based officers are currently deployed on rotation to Afghanistan.

The average annual cost in 2011-12 for deployment of an Australian Civilian Corps (ACC) stabilisation adviser to Afghanistan for four rotations per annum was \$288,815, exclusive of security costs and air travel. As at 6 July 2012, the ACC has four ACC stabilisation advisers deployed on rotation to Afghanistan.

Security costs are covered above in response to part d).

The differences in 2011-12 costs above are due to air travel, communications and medical costs.

1. Significant National Programs				
Program	Funding	Status	Location	Description
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>				
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) \$262 million 2003-2013	\$262 million (on-budget)	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	The ARTF is a multi-donor trust fund. The ARTF is administered by the World Bank under strict fiduciary controls, with funding disbursed in accordance with jointly agreed donor and Afghan Government priorities.
Interim Development Assistance Facility for Afghanistan (DAFA)	\$3.5 million expensed	Finalised	All 34 Provinces	Delivered capacity building activities for key Afghan Government line ministries
Development Assistance Facility for Afghanistan (DAFA) Phases I, II and III	Phase II: \$34.7 million, Phase III: TBC (contract under negotiation)	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	DAFA delivers Australia Awards, the Malaysia-Australia Education Project for Afghanistan (MAEPA), the Public Financial Management Program and capacity building activities
World Bank Service Delivery Trust Fund	\$7.5 million	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	Supports research and analysis by the World Bank including the review of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund and a study on gender outcomes in formal and informal justice systems.
<b>HEALTH</b>				
Afghanistan Health Services Program	\$6.76 million	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	Improves maternal, newborn and child health indicators through the provision of community health education; improved access and quality of health services; and improved quality of health service infrastructure.
Red Cross Health and Care Program	\$1 million expensed	Finalised	All 34 Provinces	Provides assistance to the health clinics across Afghanistan to enable them to upgrade services offered to populations in areas of conflict.
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
Empowerment through Education	\$3.5 million	Ongoing	Parwan, Kapisa and Khost Provinces	Supports school-aged children in remote rural areas to: improve the quality of and access to community-based education; build girls' leadership skills; and build networks to advocate for the rights of children and girls.
Australia Awards	\$12.4 million	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	Australian Development Scholarships; Australian Leadership Awards; Australian Leadership Award Fellowships; short-course training.

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) change management	\$4.5 million expensed	Finalised	Kabul	Capacity building within the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock.
Sustainable wheat and maize production in Afghanistan	\$1 million expensed	Finalised	Kabul, Parwan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Badakshan, Nangarhar, Laghman, Herat, Mazar and Darul Aman Provinces	Develop new and improved varieties of wheat and maize; improve access by farmers to those improved varieties; improve knowledge and adoption of best crop management practices; and increase technical skills of MAIL researchers and NGO staff in wheat and maize.
Enhanced Rural Livelihoods in Afghanistan	US\$2.35 million expensed	Finalised	Parwan and Bamyan Provinces	Development of sustainable, market-oriented natural resources, and to enhance institutional support for natural resource management.
Improved Productivity of water scarce farming systems through Adaptive research	\$17.7 million	Ongoing	Mazar, Takhar, Badakshan, Kunduz, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyan, Jalalabad, Helmand, Kandahar, Samangan, Jowzjan, Nangahar, and Kabul Provinces	Increase food security and improve rural livelihoods through adaptive research in cereal-based farming systems; conservation and natural resource management; forage crops and community based enterprises; and dissemination of that research to farmers, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), and local NGO's; as well as capacity building within MAIL.
Afghanistan Business Innovation Fund (ABIF)	\$2 million	Ongoing	Kabul	Improving market access, increasing skills and introducing new technology through support to private sector led investment and innovation as a route to accelerated economic growth.
Afghanistan Community Resilience Scheme	TBC	Planned	TBC	This program is currently in design stage. It will work through NGOs to improve livelihoods of Afghan rural populations and strengthen the ability of Afghan civil society organisations to deliver services to rural populations.

## GOVERNANCE

Civilian Technical Assistance Program (CTAP)	\$2 million expensed	Finalised	Kabul	Funded technical advisers, on request of the Afghan government, to address capacity gaps in Government Ministries.
Electoral Support in Afghanistan	\$10 million expensed	Finalised	Kabul	Supported electoral institutions; civic education and electoral observation.
Electoral Support	\$30 million	Planned	Kabul	Supporting electoral institutions and civic education. Support to Afghan electoral management bodies through UNDP ELECT II and anticipated funding for UNDP ELECT phase III.
Air Traffic Control Program	\$5.8 million expensed	Finalised	All airports in Kabul	Support to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation to improve air traffic control in Afghanistan.

## HUMANITARIAN

Protracted Relief and recovery Operations (PRRO) in Uruzgan	2010-11 contribution: \$6 million expensed 2012-13: \$9 million	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	The PRRO is a multi-donor mechanism which supports food security of people most vulnerable to conflict and disaster by re-establishing livelihoods, especially for girls and women, and building government capacity.
Mine Action Program	\$20 million	Ongoing	Predominantly Khost, Kandahar and Ghor	Supporting demining, mine risk education and victim assistance.
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	\$2 million expensed	Finalised	All 34 Provinces	Supported ongoing operations of the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to allow UNHAS to continue providing critical transport support for humanitarian aid supplies, UN, NGO and other humanitarian workers.
International Committee of the Red Cross	\$8.9 million expensed	Finalised	All 34 Provinces	Contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross' Afghanistan emergency operation.



## HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER

Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)	\$4.5 million	Ongoing	Kabul	Supporting the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission to promote, protect and monitor human rights within Afghanistan.
Elimination of Violence Against Women	\$17.7 million	Planned	TBC	Currently under design, this fund will support Afghan efforts to tackle violence against women in Afghanistan and support women affected by violence.
Unicef Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations Against Children in Armed Conflict	\$1 million expensed	Finalised	All 34 Provinces	Support to monitor and respond to grave violations against children perpetrated by armed groups in Afghanistan.

<b>2. Significant Uruzgan Programs</b>				
<b>Program</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>				
Small Projects Facility Uruzgan (SPFU)	\$13.9 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Facilitates access for communities to funding for small projects that meet immediate needs such as repair and construction of wells, flood walls and culverts.
The Liaison Office (TLO)	US\$1.4 million expensed	Finalised	Uruzgan	A trilateral agreement with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The Liaison Office (an Afghan non-government organisation) to fund research, monitoring and evaluation, and peace building activities in Uruzgan.
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH</b>				
Quality Primary Education Project (QPEP)	\$2.4 million expensed	Finalised	Uruzgan	Construction of 5 schools, 10 boundary walls, 5 playground equipment, 30 guardhouses, wells and hand pumps, and 50 per cent of the cost of 4 resource centres.
Children of Uruzgan	\$35.7 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Enhancing access, quality and use of basic health and education services for children and their families living in Uruzgan, with a particular focus on women, girls and those in remote and underserved communities.
Afghan Polio Eradication Initiative	\$1.5 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Eradicate polio in Uruzgan through house to house vaccination of all children under 5. Includes training health workers and volunteers, public awareness campaigns and surveillance of the vaccination campaign and cases of polio.
School Health Education Project	\$0.49 million expensed	Finalised	Uruzgan	Provided health and hygiene support to eight schools in Uruzgan.
Improved Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the People of Uruzgan	\$2 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Improve health through improved water supply and hygiene facilities and practices.
<b>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
National Area Based Development Program (NABDP)	\$6.5 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Utilising existing community engagement networks to demonstrate the benefits of security, promote stability, reduce vulnerability and poverty and provide livelihood opportunities in remote communities.
Chora Municipal Infrastructure Project	\$6.5 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	A cash-for-work project to rehabilitate damaged municipal infrastructure in Chora town.
Rural Access to Development for Tarin Kot (RAD-TK)	\$2.97 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Supporting the National Rural Access Program (NRAP) to construct and rehabilitate roads and bridges in Uruzgan.
Rural Roads Program in Uruzgan	Contract negotiations underway	Planned	Uruzgan	Contract negotiations underway. Rehabilitation and construction of all-weather gravel tertiary roads in Uruzgan, funding to provide for routine maintenance and institutional strengthening and capacity building.
Uruzgan NGO program	TBC	Planned	Uruzgan	Save the Children are preparing a concept for Australia to fund the next phase of an NGO consortium in Uruzgan to fund activities in the agriculture and rural development sector, focused on income generation, livelihoods and economic development.

**GOVERNANCE**

Uruzgan Law and Justice Projects	\$1.6 million expensed	Finalised	Uruzgan	Complementary funding supporting the finalisation of new Tarin Kot Central Prison; establishment of the first Public Defenders Office in Tarin Kot; providing Sharia education and conflict management skills to support existing and informal conflict and dispute resolution mechanisms.
Support for Local Governance Uruzgan (SLGU)	\$10 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	A government capacity building program which aims to improve the ability of Uruzgan provincial officials to deliver basic services.
Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Program (ASGP)	\$0.9 million expensed	Finalised	Uruzgan	A multi-donor project supporting Afghanistan's Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) in Uruzgan on financial management, sub-national planning, budgeting, auditing, and supporting the Provincial and District Governors' Offices and the Provincial Council.

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**SOUTH AND WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Pakistan and Afghanistan Branch*

**Question No. 32**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) In Afghanistan, when did the Mala Lia Girls School open?

**Answer:**

- a) The Malalai Girls School opened on 7 July 2011.

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**SOUTH AND WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Pakistan and Afghanistan Branch*

**Question No. 33**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

In relation to Afghanistan, which programs will the 2012-13 budget go to? I am interested in new projects which are planned, projects which are ongoing and projects which have been finalised. I would like to know what they are and how much has been allocated for them?

**Answer:**

A table showing AusAID-funded activities in Afghanistan for the 2012-13 budget – finalised, current and under development – is attached.

1. National Programs				
Program	Funding	Status	Location	Description
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>				
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) \$262 million 2003-2013	\$262 million (on-budget)	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	The ARTF is a multi-donor trust fund. The ARTF is administered by the World Bank under strict fiduciary controls, with funding disbursed in accordance with jointly agreed donor and Afghan Government priorities.
Development Assistance Facility for Afghanistan (DAFA) Phases II and III	Phase II: \$34.7 million, Phase III: TBC (contract under negotiation)	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	DAFA delivers Australia Awards, the Malaysia-Australia Education Project for Afghanistan (MAEPA), the Public Financial Management Program and capacity building activities
World Bank Service Delivery Trust Fund	\$7.5 million	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	Supports research and analysis by the World Bank including the review of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund and a study on gender outcomes in formal and informal justice systems.
<b>HEALTH</b>				
Afghanistan Health Services Program	\$6.76 million	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	Improves maternal, newborn and child health indicators through the provision of community health education; improved access and quality of health services; and improved quality of health service infrastructure.
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
Empowerment through Education	\$3.5 million	Ongoing	Parwan, Kapisa and Khost Provinces	Supports school-aged children in remote rural areas to: improve the quality of and access to community-based education; build girls' leadership skills; and build networks to advocate for the rights of children and girls.
Australia Awards	\$12.4 million	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	Australian Development Scholarships; Australian Leadership Awards; Australian Leadership Award Fellowships; short-course training.
<b>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Improved Productivity of water scarce farming systems through Adaptive research	\$17.7 million	Ongoing	Mazar, Takhar, Badakshan, Kunduz, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyan, Jalalabad, Helmand, Kandahar, Samangan, Jowzjan, Nangahar, and Kabul Provinces	Increase food security and improve rural livelihoods through adaptive research in cereal-based farming systems; conservation and natural resource management; forage crops and community based enterprises; and dissemination of that research to farmers, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), and local NGO's; as well as capacity building within MAIL.
Afghanistan Business Innovation Fund (ABIF)	\$2 million	Ongoing	Kabul	Improving market access, increasing skills and introducing new technology through support to private sector led investment and innovation as a route to accelerated economic growth.
Afghanistan Community Resilience Scheme	TBC	Planned	TBC	This program is currently in design stage. It will work through NGOs to improve livelihoods of Afghan rural populations and strengthen the ability of Afghan civil society organisations to deliver services to rural populations.
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>				
Electoral Support	\$30 million	Planned	Kabul	Supporting electoral institutions and civic education. Support to Afghan electoral management bodies through UNDP ELECT II and anticipated funding for UNDP ELECT phase III.
<b>HUMANITARIAN</b>				
Protracted Relief and recovery Operations (PRRO) in Uruzgan	\$9 million	Ongoing	All 34 Provinces	The PRRO is a multi-donor mechanism which supports food security of people most vulnerable to conflict and disaster by re-establishing livelihoods, especially for girls and women, and building government capacity.
Mine Action Program	\$20 million	Ongoing	Predominantly Khost, Kandahar and Ghor	Supporting demining, mine risk education and victim assistance.
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER</b>				
Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)	\$4.5 million	Ongoing	Kabul	Supporting the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission to promote, protect and monitor human rights within Afghanistan.
Elimination of Violence Against Women	\$17.7 million	Planned	TBC	Currently under design, this fund will support Afghan efforts to tackle violence against women in Afghanistan and support women affected by violence.

<b>2. Uruzgan Programs</b>				
<b>Program</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>				
Small Projects Facility Uruzgan (SPFU)	\$13.9 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Facilitates access for communities to funding for small projects that meet immediate needs such as repair and construction of wells, flood walls and culverts.
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH</b>				
Children of Uruzgan	\$35.7 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Enhancing access, quality and use of basic health and education services for children and their families living in Uruzgan, with a particular focus on women, girls and those in remote and underserved communities.
Afghan Polio Eradication Initiative	\$1.5 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Eradicate polio in Uruzgan through house to house vaccination of all children under 5. Includes training health workers and volunteers, public awareness campaigns and surveillance of the vaccination campaign and cases of polio.
Improved Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the People of Uruzgan	\$2 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Improve health through improved water supply and hygiene facilities and practices.
<b>AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
National Area Based Development Program (NABDP)	\$6.5 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Utilising existing community engagement networks to demonstrate the benefits of security, promote stability, reduce vulnerability and poverty and provide livelihood opportunities in remote communities.
Chora Municipal Infrastructure Project	\$6.5 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	A cash-for-work project to rehabilitate damaged municipal infrastructure in Chora town.
Rural Access to Development for Tarin Kot (RAD-TK)	\$2.97 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	Supporting the National Rural Access Program (NRAP) to construct and rehabilitate roads and bridges in Uruzgan.
Rural Roads Program in Uruzgan	Contract negotiations underway	Planned	Uruzgan	Contract negotiations underway. Rehabilitation and construction of all-weather gravel tertiary roads in Uruzgan, funding to provide for routine maintenance and institutional strengthening and capacity building .
Uruzgan NGO program	TBC	Planned	Uruzgan	Save the Children are preparing a concept for Australia to fund the next phase of an NGO consortium in Uruzgan to fund activities in the agriculture and rural development sector, focused on income generation, livelihoods and economic development.
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>				
Support for Local Governance Uruzgan (SLGU)	\$10 million	Ongoing	Uruzgan	A government capacity building program which aims to improve the ability of Uruzgan provincial officials to deliver basic services.

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**SOUTH WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Pakistan and Afghanistan Branch*

**Question No. 34**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) An article in the Canberra Times in April reported that AusAID funds were part of an estimated US\$4 million stolen from UNICEF schools program in Pakistan. How much AusAID funding was stolen?
- b) Has the Australian government made attempts to recover the money and/or bring the perpetrators to justice?

**Answer:**

- a) UNICEF has confirmed that US\$550,853 of AusAID funding was affected by fraud in a school rehabilitation program in Pakistan implemented by UNICEF. In total, US\$4.2 million was misappropriated, which comprised funding from ten donors, including Australia. The other donors involved were: Canada, the Czech Republic, the European Commission, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and the United States.
- b) Yes. AusAID has requested that UNICEF pursue recovery of the misappropriated funds. On UNICEF's behalf, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs has referred the case to the Government of Pakistan to take legal action against the perpetrators and instigate recovery of the lost funds.



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**SOUTH AND WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Middle East, North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean Branch*

**Question No. 35**

**Senator Ronaldson** asked on notice

Did that letter [from AusAID to Shurat HaDin and dated 27 February] refer to inquiries being made on the back of due diligence of public registers which are available?

**Answer:**

No, the letter did not refer to inquiries being made on the back of due diligence of public registers.

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**SOUTH AND WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Middle East, North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean Branch*

**Question No. 36**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

You talked about the corporate governance structure, how many boards does the UAWC have?

**Answer:**

World Vision has advised AusAID that the board of UAWC was divided into two separate boards in 2007 to adapt to the physical separation between Gaza and the West Bank.

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**SOUTH AND WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Middle East, North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean Branch*

**Question No. 37**

**Senator Ronaldson** asked on notice

Can you provide [a list of] all organisations who provided written input into the phase 1 inquiry in to the UAWC?

**Answer:**

World Vision Australia, DFAT and ASIO provided written input into the first-phase inquiry into UAWC.

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**AFRICA AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS DIVISION**

*NGO and Business Branch*

**Question No. 38**

**Senator Fawcett** asked on notice

Can the Government provide a breakdown of all NGO's which will be receiving funding in 2012/13?

**Answer:**

Under AusAID's NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), core funding is provided to 43 accredited non-government organisations (NGOs). A list is at **Attachment A**. It is not possible to provide in advance a list of all NGOs that will be funded in 2012-13 as they are funded through competitive grant rounds throughout the year.

## QoN 38 Attachment A

*Act for Peace—National Council of Churches Australia (NCCA)*  
*ActionAid Australia*  
*Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA)*  
*Anglican Board of Mission Australia (ABM)*  
*Anglicans Cooperating in Overseas Relief & Development*  
*Australian Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific*  
*Australian Lutheran World Service (ALWS)*  
*Australian Red Cross (ARC)*  
*Baptist World Aid Australia (BWAA)*  
*Burnet Institute*  
*CARE Australia*  
*Caritas Australia*  
*CBM Australia*  
*ChildFund Australia*  
*Credit Union Foundation Australia (CUFA)*  
*Every Home Global Concern (EHGC)*  
*International Needs Australia (INA)*  
*International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)*  
*Marie Stopes International Australia (MSIA)*  
*Opportunity International Australia (OIA)*  
*Oxfam Australia*  
*PLAN Australia*  
*Quaker Service Australia (QSA)*  
*Save the Children Australia (SCA)*  
*Sexual Health & Family Planning Australia (SH&FPA)*  
*TEAR Australia*  
*The Australian Himalayan Foundation (AHF)*  
*The Fred Hollows Foundation (FHF)*  
*The International Centre for Eyecare Education (ICEE)*  
*The Leprosy Mission Australia (TLMA)*  
*Union Aid Abroad—APHEDA*  
*UnitingWorld*  
*WaterAid Australia*  
*Archbishop of Sydney's Overseas Relief and Aid Fund (ORAF)*  
*Assisi Aid Projects*  
*Habitat for Humanity Australia*  
*International Nepal Fellowship (INF) Australia*  
*Interplast Australia and New Zealand*  
*NTA—East Indonesia Aid (Nusa Tenggara Association)*  
*Reledev Australia Limited*  
*Salvation Army International Development (SAID)*  
*World Education Australia Limited (WEAL)*  
*World Vision Australia*  
*WWF—Australia*

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**HUMANITARIAN AND STABILISATION DIVISION**

*Australian Civilian Corps Branch*

**Question No. 39**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) How many of the people in the Australian Civilian Corps are public servants?  
Can you provide a breakdown of that kind?
- b) What are their professional backgrounds in general?
- c) How much are ACC deployees paid and do they get a daily allowance? If so, how much?

**Answer:**

- a) As at 1 July 2012, there are 309 people on the Australian Civilian Corps (ACC) register. Of this number, 110 are public servants, 73 are employed by the Commonwealth, and 37 are employed by local, state and territory governments.
- b) The ACC register currently includes engineers, health and education specialists, law and justice specialists, public sector management specialists, agricultural and livelihood specialists, electoral specialists, and logistics and aid coordination specialists who have significant knowledge, experience and skill in their chosen field.
- c) ACC salary and allowances are equivalent to the salary and allowances paid to AusAID employees. As such, rates of salary paid to ACC deployees are in accordance with the *AusAID Enterprise Agreement 2011-2014* and allowances paid are in accordance with the *AusAID Overseas Conditions of Service policy* and the *AusAID Short Term Mission policy*.

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**HUMANITARIAN AND STABILISATION DIVISION**

*Australian Civilian Corps Branch*

**Question No. 40**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) Can you confirm that the Australian Civilian Corps stayed at the Grand Papua Hotel in Port Moresby when they arrived in PNG?
- b) If so, can you also provide the type of room and whether there was an additional cost to the ACC to access the executive lounge and, if so, the total cost?

**Answer:**

- a) Yes. The accommodation at the Grand Papua was the only accommodation available for use at short notice until long-term accommodation became available.
- b) The 15 Australian Civilian Corps (ACC) specialists were accommodated in four 3-bedroom and three 1-bedroom suites for the period 26 March until 30 April when suitable, longer-term accommodation became available. The deployees shared suites, accommodated on the basis of one person per bedroom. There was no additional cost to access the executive lounge. The total cost was PNGK188,334.48, an average cost of PNGK649.41 (approximately A\$288) per night. This is less than the PNGK829.80 (approximately A\$377) per night that is the approved accommodation cap for Port Moresby. The accommodation at the Grand Papua complied with Australian High Commission security standards and was the only suitable accommodation available at the time for 15 people.

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**HUMANITARIAN AND STABILISATION DIVISION**

*Australian Civilian Corps Branch*

**Question No. 41**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

In relation to the ACC, what is the cost of administration compared to the cost of deployment? Can you provide ratio figures?

**Answer:**

\$52.3 million has been allocated over five years to administer the Australian Civilian Corps (ACC) initiative.

This funding covers the cost of: staffing; administration to recruit, screen, train, and maintain a register of 500 personnel ready to deploy; conducting scoping missions; and evaluating the effectiveness of ACC missions. Expenditure for 2011-12 is estimated to be \$7.65 million.

In 2011-12, an estimated \$4.50 million was spent on the deployment of ACC specialists to Haiti, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Sierra Leone and Papua New Guinea.



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**AFRICA AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION**

*Scholarships and Volunteers Branch*

**Question No. 42**

Senator Xenophon asked on notice

In relation to Scholarships in East Timor:

- How much does each student cost?
- How is this cost arrived at?
- Can you itemise that cost?
- How does AusAID monitor and enforce the policies of returning students to their home countries?
- How many East Timorese students undertook full-time study in the last calendar year? How many have undertaken part-time or full-time study, and what is the cost involved?

**Answer:**

- The average cost for East Timorese scholars commencing study in Australia in 2012 is \$196,612 per Australia Award. There are a number of variables in cost including level of study, length of study and university tuition rates. These costs are outlined in the table below.
- and c)

Scholarship Entitlement	Costs (East Timor)
<b>Fixed Costs</b>	
Contribution to Living Expenses (stipend)	\$1,073.80 per fortnight
Establishment Allowance (one off payment)	\$5,000.00
Supplementary Academic Support	\$1000 per year
Institution Management Fee	\$400 per scholar per year
<b>Variable Costs (average)</b>	
Tuition Fees - over life of degree	\$84,715.00
Overseas Student Health Cover - over life of degree	\$1,567.00
Fieldwork	\$333.00
Reunion Travel	\$3,255.00
Completion Travel	\$2,212.00

- It is a condition of AusAID Australia Awards that the scholar must leave Australia and not return for two years after the completion of their scholarship. AusAID works with the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) to ensure awardees leave Australia after the completion of their studies.

The return home rate for AusAID Australia Award scholars is over 99 per cent and for East Timorese scholars it is 100 per cent.

- e) In 2011, there were 87 East Timorese students studying full time in Australia, at a cost of \$3,273,606.98 for that year. All scholars were full time.

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**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PARTNERSHIPS DIVISION**

*Climate Change and Environment Branch*

**Question No. 43**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) How much funding was allocated to climate change initiatives in the financial year 2010-11?
- b) At additional estimates, AusAID provided information that \$13.8 million was spent on the Indonesia-Australia Carbon Partnership in 2011-12. Could you please provide a further break-down of how these funds were spent? What were the objectives for this funding? What results have been achieved?
- c) At additional estimates, AusAID provided information that approximately \$1 million was spent on the PNG-Australia Carbon Partnership in 2011-12. Could you please provide a further break-down of how these funds were spent? What were the objectives for this funding? What results have been achieved? Why was considerably less spent on this partnership in 2011-12 compared with the Indonesia partnership?
- d) What is the estimated expenditure on climate change specific projects in the financial year 2012-13? Could you please provide a breakdown of these projects and how much funding has been allocated to each?

**Answer:**

- a) Through Australia's fast-start package, in 2010-11, \$191 million was allocated to climate change initiatives.
- b) The final expenditure on the Indonesia-Australia Carbon Partnership (IACP) in 2011-12 was \$3.8 million. The \$10 million in funding which was not spent during 2011-12 will be spent in 2012-13 on IACP as was originally planned. The reduced expenditure in 2011-12 was primarily caused by delays with on-ground work, including hydrological rehabilitation activities related to the blocking of large drainage canals in the degraded peatland at the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership site. Delays were also caused by extended community consultations, and securing relevant permits and approvals at national and sub-national levels took longer than anticipated. The \$3.8 million was spent as follows:
  - i. \$1.5 million for the Indonesia National Carbon Accounting System and Measurement Reporting and Verification. These activities support the development of a national carbon accounting system and a forest monitoring system that can be fully managed and sustained by Indonesia. Results include:

- generating land cover change maps for Kalimantan for the period 2000 to 2009
  - delivering training to Indonesian officials in carbon accounting and reporting models.
- ii. \$2.3 million for the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP). KFCP is one of the most comprehensive, large-scale REDD+ demonstration activities in Indonesia. It focuses on trialling approaches to rehabilitating peatland and reducing deforestation and peatland degradation in Central Kalimantan. Results include:
- formal village agreements have been finalised in all seven villages in the KFCP area
  - a rigorous system for monitoring peat and peat swamp forest has been established—a critical foundation for peat science, greenhouse gas emissions estimation and peatland rehabilitation
  - a methodology for peat greenhouse gas emissions estimation has been developed for field testing in the coming year
  - blocking of small canals to re-wet peat has been trialled in four locations
  - more than 1.2 million seedlings were raised in 35 community-based nurseries and planted in the KFCP area
  - initial incentive payments for environmental work have been delivered to local communities.
- c) In 2011-12, \$1 million was spent under the Papua New Guinea-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership. The funding supported a village-level REDD+ project in Manus Province, aimed at developing REDD+ policies and mechanisms. The project is being implemented by the Wildlife Conservation Society and was endorsed by the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Government. As this is a new project, results are scheduled to be reported from 30 December 2012.

The PNG-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership is a smaller program than the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership. Support for PNG is targeted at small-scale activities, and the focus is on building PNG's readiness for REDD+ and ensuring that PNG has the capacity to fully implement activities. The Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership is a more extensive initiative, which includes the large Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership demonstration activity and more advanced work on measurement reporting and verification.

- d) Under Australia's fast-start package, Australia has committed \$218 million to climate change activities in 2012-13. Activities which are underway, or programmed, and which have been announced are outlined below, grouped by the budget measures from which they are funded:
- the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative
  - the International Forest Carbon Initiative
  - the Multilateral Climate Change Financing Initiative and
  - the Climate Change Bilateral Partnerships Initiative.

The balance of the funding will be programmed and/or announced in the course of 2012-13.

<b>2012-13 Climate Change Projects - programmed and announced</b>		<b>Expenditure, AUD millions</b>
	<b>International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative</b>	
Pacific island countries	Support for <b>key regional organisations</b> including the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) for Pacific regional climate change and development activities.	3.610
Pacific island countries	The <b>Pacific Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program (PACCSAP)</b> to improve scientific understanding of climate change in Pacific Island Countries, increase awareness of climate science, impacts and adaptation options, and support the integration of climate change adaptation into future development planning.	19.000
FSM	The <b>Climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and Education Project</b> will develop climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans focused on the schools sector.	1.000
Kiribati	<b>South Tarawa Sanitation Improvement Program.</b> A project to improve the health of communities on South Tarawa through rehabilitation and upgrading of existing sanitation and water supply infrastructure and sanitation services by factoring in future climate change impacts.	1.650
Niue	Final tranche for construction of a <b>climate-proofed school.</b>	0.250
Samoa	<b>Samoa Agro-forestry and Tree Farming Program.</b> A program to support the Government of Samoa's efforts to improve resilience to climate change impacts through better use of agricultural and forest resources.	2.600
East Timor	<b>Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program</b> to support the Government of East Timor establish water resources monitoring and management systems including groundwater monitoring; developing standards for drilling of wells and establishing a national census of springs and wells.	0.550
Vietnam	<b>Climate Change &amp; Coastal Ecosystems Program.</b> Working with German development partners, supporting three coastal Vietnam provinces to integrate the climate change responses into provincial development planning.	5.100
Bangladesh	Contribution to Phase 2 of the <b>Comprehensive Disaster Management Program</b> , a joint UNDP-Government of Bangladesh initiative to reduce Bangladesh's vulnerability to adverse natural hazards and extreme events that threaten Bangladesh's development goals.	4.000
	<b>Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund.</b> The multi-donor trust-fund administered by the World Bank aims to build a climate resilient economy and society in Bangladesh through supporting adaptation actions that strengthen resilience of vulnerable communities as well as low carbon development pathways.	4.000
South Asia Regional	Support for the <b>South Asia Water Initiative</b> which promotes poverty reduction in South Asia through improvements in the management of water resource that support over 600 million mostly poor people.	2.500

Caribbean regional	Support for <b>key regional organisations</b> including the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency, and the University of the West Indies for activities that will improve the capacity of Caribbean countries to reduce their vulnerability and enhance their resilience to natural disasters as the climate changes.	0.800
Small Island Developing States	<b>Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme.</b> Support for local community activities to build resilience to climate change through targeted infrastructure, food and water security as well as livelihood activities.	2.000
Africa	<b>Transboundary Water Management in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) program.</b> Implemented by Germany's GIZ the program aims to improve sustainable management of the 15 transboundary river basins in southern Africa, including water resource planning, infrastructure development, water governance and capacity building at SADC regional and local levels.	9.500
Asia-Pacific	<b>Community-based Climate Change Action Grants.</b> Fifteen (15) community-based adaptation and mitigation projects implemented by non-government organisations in Vietnam, East Timor, the Philippines and Pacific Island Countries to support community-level efforts to identify and trial actions that secure access to food and water and protect community infrastructure from climate change impacts.	17.589 (includes \$5 million from Multilateral initiative below)
<b>International Forest Carbon Initiative</b>		
Global	Support for partnerships and projects including REDD+ measurement reporting and verification, the Indonesia Australia Forest Carbon Partnership, the Papua New Guinea Australia Forest Carbon Partnership and other partnerships and multilateral investments. Exact allocations between initiatives are still being finalised.	41.700
Papua New Guinea	Support through the <b>Papua New Guinea Australia Forest Carbon Partnership</b> for a village-level REDD+ project in Manus Province aimed at developing REDD+ policies and mechanisms.	0.300
Global	Support for <b>scholarships and volunteer placements</b> to build the REDD+ capacity of partner countries	3.000
<b>Multilateral Climate Change Financing Initiative</b>		
Pacific island countries	The <b>Pacific Standards and Labelling (Energy Efficiency) Assistance Program</b> will work with a number of Pacific Island countries to align their appliance energy efficiency standards and labelling programs with those of Australia and New Zealand.	2.000
Global	Support for the <b>Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program</b> (of the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds) to support increased energy access through scaled-up renewable energy projects in low-income countries.	0.900
Global	Support for the <b>Global Green Growth Institute</b> to assist developing countries develop low emissions development strategies.	5.000

Global	Support for the <b>UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Program</b> to build private- and public-sector capacity for reducing emissions in developing countries.	4.000
Global	Support to the <b>Adaptation Fund</b> which aims to assist developing countries which are vulnerable to the effects of climate change to adapt by financing concrete adaptation programs and projects that are country driven.	15.000
<b>Climate Change Bilateral Partnerships</b>		
Africa and Southeast Asia	The <b>UNFCCC Capacity Building Program</b> in Africa and Southeast Asia supports countries develop capacity for measurement, reporting and verification of emissions.	1.500
Vietnam	A <b>climate change bilateral partnership</b> program to identify low emissions development pathways in agricultural production and improve household energy efficiency and electricity access for poor people.	1.500
Indonesia	A <b>climate change bilateral partnership</b> program to assist Indonesian provinces and districts to develop greenhouse gas action plans that are integrated into broader development strategies to promote growth, jobs and poverty alleviation.	4.85
Philippines	<b>Philippines Biogas power project</b> aims to support the demonstration of small waste biomass generators to deliver affordable and accessible electricity to the poor.	2.500
South Africa	A <b>climate change bilateral partnership program</b> supporting capacity-building and the development of monitoring, reporting and verification tools in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector and piloting climate friendly housing retrofits in South Africa.	0.500

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**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PARTNERSHIPS DIVISION**

*Climate Change and Environment Branch*

**Question No. 44**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

I understand (the funding for the Pacific Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program) comes out of the AusAID budget?

**Answer:**

Yes. The program is managed by the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.



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**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PARTNERSHIPS DIVISION**

*Climate Change and Environment Branch*

**Question No. 45**

**Senator Milne** asked on notice

- a) The Copenhagen Accord notes developed countries' commitment to providing developing countries with USD \$30 billion of fast-start finance for the 2010-2012 period. Can AusAID confirm that \$219m of Australia's second year fast-start finance will not be spent until June 2013, despite Australia's commitment that it would be spent this year?
- b) Is the fast-start finance additional to the ODA budget? If it is part of the ODA budget, why is it not 'new and additional' funding, separate from Australia's ODA commitment, as agreed by the international community? What is AusAID's interpretation of 'new and additional' funding?
- c) Next year there will be an additional \$300m in the ODA budget despite the extension by a year of reaching the 0.5% target - is the \$219m of the fast-start finance that is still to be spent part of that additional \$300m?
- d) Please specify the breakdown of climate-related ODA.

**Answer:**

- a) Australia announced its \$599 million fast-start finance contribution in June 2010, including that the package would be delivered over three financial years from June 2010 to July 2013. The final component of \$218 million will be fully disbursed over the course of this financial year (2012-13).
- b) Australia's fast-start finance is part of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) budget. There is no international agreement that new and additional funding must be separate from a country's ODA. Australia's fast-start finance is new and additional as it is drawn from a growing aid program and does not divert funds from existing development programs.
- c) No. Fast-start climate change finance was allocated in previous budgets.
- d) Under Australia's fast-start package, \$218 million has been committed to climate change activities in 2012-13. A breakdown of allocations against the four key climate change budget measures is as follows:
  - i. the International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative - \$99.6 million
  - ii. the International Forest Carbon Initiative - \$45 million
  - iii. the Multilateral Climate Change Financing Initiative and - \$60.6 million
  - iv. the Climate Change Bilateral Partnerships Initiative - \$10 millionA further \$2.6 million is allocated through non-budget measure activities.

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**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Food Security, Infrastructure, Mining and Trade Branch*

**Question No. 46**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

My question is picking up on the sustainable economic development food security policy document that came out last November. How will AusAID provide this disaggregated data for the public to better understand the impact of AusAID's work on women in rural areas?

**Answer:**

AusAID will seek disaggregated data by sex on the following outcomes from the *Sustainable economic development—improving food security* policy document:

- Increased net income of poor women and men
- Increased employment for poor women and men
- Increased access to agricultural technologies by poor women and men
- Better prices for goods sold by poor women and men
- Increased access to financial services by poor women and men
- Increased access to social transfers by poor women and men.

All new program designs will be required to develop performance management frameworks and management information systems that support the capture of sex-disaggregated data.

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**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Education and Health Branch*

**Question No. 47**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) What percentage of the health budget does family planning comprise?
- b) Are we on track on spending on sexual and reproductive health compared to Australia's commitment under the International Conference on Population and Development? That is where donor countries made a commitment to allocate four per cent of ODA to population activities. Are we on track there?
- c) Confirm whether any of the family planning programs that AusAID fund promote abstinence or the Billings method be considered as family planning?
- d) Could you take on notice whether any of the programs that you are funding run such programs?
- e) Could you take that on notice, to ask the question again—I was interested in the evidence base for the decision—about the fact that family planning has not been included in the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework. What was the evidence base for making that decision, please?

**Answer:**

- a) In 2010-11, family planning expenditure was approximately 7.6 per cent of AusAID's total health expenditure. Amounts for 2011-12 are not yet available.
- b) The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action does not commit donors to spend four per cent of ODA on population activities. However, data on population activity spending is routinely collected by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The most recent figures published by UNFPA for individual donor expenditure on population activities lists Australia's spending at 4.2 per cent of ODA in 2009.
- c) and d) AusAID supports comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education including information on the effectiveness of various methods. AusAID-funded family planning programs may provide information on abstinence and the Billings ovulation method, but these methods are not promoted over others.
- e) As stated by the Director General during the Senate Estimates hearing on Thursday 31 May, "We did not exclude family planning from the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework. We took some examples of the kinds of results that we expect to achieve over the next four years but I can assure that we will continue to invest in family planning activities as part of our broader maternal and child health program, where the government is committed to spending over \$1 billion between now and 2015-16... [t]hese are headline results that we gave as an example of the sorts of objectives that the aid program will seek to achieve over the next four years. We could not

put every element of the aid program in the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework; it is an extrapolation of some of the headline results. But I can assure you that our commitment to continuing to increase our assistance in the family planning area will be part of our objectives over the next four years.”

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**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Education and Health Branch*

**Question No. 48**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

In 2012-13, what is Australia's contribution to the Global Program to Enhance Reproductive Health?

**Answer:**

No funding has been allocated to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Global Program to Enhance Reproductive Health Security for 2012-13.

Australia provided \$10 million to the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security in financial year 2010-11. This funding is to support the program to December 2013.

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**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Education and Health Branch*

**Question No. 49**

**Senator Madigan** asked on notice

Maternal and infant death is still a major concern in many developing countries.

- a) How much money is provided for assistance in pre-natal and post-natal support?
- b) Please provide details of programs and organisations funded including the amount of money for each grant and details of the projects funded.
- c) Please provide details of such programs in the Asia

**Answer:**

Australia plans to spend \$1.6 billion on maternal and child health between 2010 and 2015. Funding for pre-natal and post-natal support is not calculated separately because these types of activities are integrated into our support for health systems and health sector wide approaches.

Reducing maternal, infant and child deaths is dependent on strengthening health systems overall so that quality health care (including skilled birth attendants, emergency obstetric care, routine immunisations and family planning) is available to all women and children.

Much of Australia's assistance is focussed on funding national health systems in Asia and the Pacific. Details of major maternal and child health programs, including in Indonesia, East Timor and Burma, can be found on AusAID's website.

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**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Education and Health Branch*

**Question No. 50**

**Senator Madigan** asked on notice

In relation to pre-natal and postnatal care:

- a) What is the Department's assessment of the level of unmet need in pre-natal and post-natal support in the Asia/Pacific area?
- b) What is the Department's assessment of the additional need to significantly improve outcomes in this area?

**Answer:**

- a) and b) AusAID relies on partners, such as the World Health Organization, to assess health needs (including access to skilled birth attendants and family planning services) as part of their core function.

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**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Education and Health Branch*

**Question No. 51**

**Senator Madigan** asked on notice

- a) What level of support was provided to the International Planned Parenthood Federation?
- b) Which specific IPPF programs were supported by AusAID?
- c) How many of these programs provided abortion services?
- d) What percentage of funds was directed to abortions services?

**Answer:**

- a) In 2011-12, approximately \$15.1 million was provided to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).
- b) AusAID support comprises:
  - i. core funding to IPPF of \$20.5 million over three years (2010-11 to 2012-13)
  - ii. IPPF South Asia core funding of \$17 million over four years (2010-11 to 2013-14)
  - iii. Pacific Capacity Program of \$2.8 million over two years (2011-12 to 2012-13).
  - iv. sexual and reproductive health-in-crisis and post-crisis situations in Africa, East and South East Asia and the Pacific (SPRINT Phase 2), \$10 million over three years (2011-12 to 2013-14).
- c) The two core funding arrangements listed in response 52b), may be used for abortion services, provided the services comply with the national laws of the country concerned and with AusAID's Family Planning Guidelines. The Pacific Capacity Building Program and SPRINT do not provide abortion services.
- d) Due to the flexible nature of core funding, AusAID does not receive reporting on the amount of Australian funds spent on specific activities. Of the 89.6 million sexual and reproductive health services provided globally by IPPF in 2011, approximately 1.7 per cent were abortion-related services which includes medical and surgical abortions, training, counselling, and post abortion care.



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**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Education and Health Branch*

**Question No. 52**

**Senator Madigan** asked on notice

Please detail all new funding allocations to population/reproductive health programs in the Asia/Pacific region, including the amount of the allocation, which organisation has received the allocation and details on how this funding will be spent.

**Answer:**

The following table provides activities (in ascending value order) in Asia and the Pacific that have a major family planning component for the financial year 2011-12. The funding amounts represent the total program funding, which may include non-family planning activities. It is difficult to distinguish population and reproductive health expenditure from other health activity expenditure due to the integrated nature of health systems and increasing support by all donors, including Australia, for sector-wide approaches to development assistance.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Funding recipient</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>AusAID approved funding for 2011-12 (total project funding) AUD</b>
Solomon Islands	Sexual Health & Family Planning Australia	Capacity building, training, information, education and communication to improve understanding of reproductive and sexual health.	8,500
Fiji	Sexual Health & Family Planning Australia	'Youth for Health' - activities to reduce incidence of HIV, STI and infectious diseases and unplanned and unwanted pregnancies amongst young people in Bua Province.	18,500
Philippines	Sexual Health & Family Planning Australia	Increasing knowledge of and access to contraceptives.	30,000
PNG	PNG National Department of Health	Build non-scalpel vasectomy (NSV) training centre in Goroka to become the national NSV training centre.	42,000

<b>Country</b>	<b>Funding recipient</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>AusAID approved funding for 2011-12 (total project funding) AUD</b>
Mongolia	Marie Stopes International Australia	Commodity supplies, training and expanding choice in family planning options.	50,326
Vietnam	Adventist Development & Relief Agency	Promoting informed reproductive health behaviours and choices and supporting comprehensive family planning.	133,939
PNG	Marie Stopes International Australia	Improving access to quality and affordable sexual and reproductive health services in underserved districts.	135,855
Burma	Marie Stopes International Australia	Reducing maternal mortality and ensuring universal access to reproductive health.	186,200
Vanuatu	OXFAM Australia	Sexual and reproductive health education through peer education and clinical reproductive health services (static and mobile clinics).	272,290
Burma	Marie Stopes International Australia	Health education, provision of contraceptives, voluntary counselling, testing and treatment services for sexually transmissible infections and maternal care. Post-abortion care. Improving public and private health care networks.	399,350
East Timor	Health Alliance International	Supports Ministry of Health to improve maternal, newborn and family planning services in five districts.	929,389
East Timor	Marie Stopes International Timor Leste	Supports Ministry of Health to improve family planning services that are delivered through the government-run health system in eight districts.	1,190,000
Cambodia	Marie Stopes International Cambodia	Increase access to family planning and long term methods of contraception. Training and quality assurance of safe abortion.	1,223,755
Pacific Regional	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	Capacity building of IPPF Member Associations in nine Pacific Island countries to advocate and deliver effective reproductive health services; and strengthening technical and management capacity of the IPPF Sub-Regional Office of the Pacific.	1,737,700

<b>Country</b>	<b>Funding recipient</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>AusAID approved funding for 2011-12 (total project funding) AUD</b>
Cambodia	UNFPA	Support the procurement of contraceptive commodities for use by Cambodian Government public health services.	1,797,355
South Asia	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) South Asia	Core funding (2010-11 to 2013-14). Predominately focused in Nepal, Bangladesh and India.	4,000,000
Philippines	UNFPA	Support to the UN Joint Program on Maternal and Newborn Health.	8,500,000

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**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Food Security, Infrastructure, Mining and Trade Branch*

**Question No. 53**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

With respect to the G8 L'Aquila pledge on food security

- a) How is AusAID tracking on our spending against this pledge and can you provide details of the expenditure for the most recent financial year that you have?
- b) Can you provide the name of the two programs and the details about the money and how it is being handled?

**Answer:**

- a) Australia's is on track to meet commitments to the L'Aquila food security pledge which is being implemented through the \$464.3 million rural development budget allocation (2009 to 2013 period). The expenditure to date across bilateral, regional and multilateral programs from 2009 to 30 June 2012 is \$290 million. The commitment over the 2011-12 period is \$144 million and is expected to be met in full.
- b) The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program is managed as a multi-donor trust fund by the World Bank that includes: (1) public sector; and (2) private sector programs. Australia has committed \$100 million to the public program and \$70 million has been disbursed to date.

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**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Food Security, Infrastructure, Mining and Trade Branch*

**Question No. 54**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

What input does AusAID have into the government's plans on joining the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights?

**Answer:**

AusAID has contributed to whole of government consultations.

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**PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS & PERFORMANCE DIVISION**

*Agreements and Value for Money Branch*

**Question No. 55**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) How many consultancies were undertaken in 2011-12? Identify the name of the consultant, the subject matter of the consultancy, the duration and cost of the arrangement, and the method of procurement (ie. open tender, direct source). Also include total value for all consultancies.
- b) How many consultancies have been undertaken or are underway this FYTD? Identify the name of the consultant, the subject matter of the consultancy, the duration and cost of the arrangement, and the method of procurement (ie. open tender, direct source, etc). Also include total value for all consultancies.

**Answer:**

Data on consultancies is available via AusTender and will also be reported in AusAID's Annual Report for 2011-12, to be published in October 2012. Information in the report will include the total number of all consultancy contracts entered into over the last three financial years, the financial limits of the new contracts awarded and the amount expensed against each financial year

Information in relation to consultancies valued at \$10,000 or more is available on the AusTender website ([www.tenders.gov.au](http://www.tenders.gov.au)) for both individual consultancies and for the total value of all consultancies entered into by AusAID.

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**PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS & PERFORMANCE DIVISION**

*Agreements and Value for Money Branch*

**Question No. 56**

**Senator Fawcett** asked on notice

For the contracts that have been let to foreign firms, what percentage of the work force involved in the delivery and oversight have been Australian citizens?

**Answer:**

AusAID does not require contractors to provide the nationalities of its workforce, with the exception of individuals working in identified adviser roles for AusAID-funded programs.

As of 1 December 2011, a total of 1,513 advisers were involved directly in delivering AusAID programs. Of these advisers, 40.8 per cent (617 individuals) classified themselves as being Australian nationals.

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**PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS & PERFORMANCE DIVISION**

*Agreements and Value for Money Branch*

**Question No. 57**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

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

**Answer:**

According to AusAID's records, AusAID has not entered into any commercial contracts directly with any of the listed entities.



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**PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS & PERFORMANCE DIVISION**

*Agreements and Value for Money Branch*

**Question No. 58**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) What sum did each portfolio department and agency spend on legal services for this financial year to date within the department/agency? Please provide a list of each service and cost.
- b) What sum did each portfolio department and agency spend on legal services this financial year to date from the Australian Government Solicitor? Please provide a list of each service and costs.
- c) What sum did each portfolio department and agency spend on legal services this financial year to date from private firms? Please provide a list of each service and costs.
- d) What sum did each portfolio department and agency spend on legal services this financial year to date from other sources? Please provide a list of each service and costs.

**Answer:**

Under the Attorney-General's Legal Services Directions, each portfolio department and agency is required to report on its legal services expenditure. However, there is no requirement to report on each service and the cost of each service.

To require AusAID to review each service and its cost for the financial year to date would involve an unreasonable diversion of government resources, having regard to the extent of the legal services expenditure.

- a) AusAID's total legal services expenditure for this financial year-to-date was \$1,188,079.05 (incl. GST). This amount comprises \$479,071.75 for in-house legal services and \$709,007.30 for external legal services as detailed below.
- b) AusAID's total expenditure on legal services from the Australian Government Solicitor for this financial year-to-date was \$493,531.73 (incl. GST).

c) AusAid's total expenditure on legal services from private firms for this financial year-to-date was \$215,475.57 (inc. GST). The names of these firms and costs are as follows:

i. Ashurst (Blake Dawson)	\$32,619.62
ii. Clayton Utz	\$37,044.60
iii. Sol-Law	\$28,196.41
iv. Norton Rose	\$49,791.50
v. Minter Ellison	<u>\$ 67,823.44</u>
	<u>\$ 215,475.57</u>

d) Nil.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Effective Aid Implementation Team*

**Question No. 59**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) List all of the boards within this portfolio, including: board title, terms of appointment, tenure of appointment and members.
- b) What is the gender ratio on each board and across the portfolio?
- c) Please detail any board appointments for this financial year to date.

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID does not have any boards.
- b) The gender ratio of APS employees across AusAID as at 31 May 2012 is 1.6:1 (i.e. for each male there are 1.6 females). This figure is based on headcount of APS employees (including those on extended leave) and does not include non-APS contracted employees and locally engaged staff at AusAID's overseas missions.
- c) AusAID does not have any boards.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Effective Aid Implementation Team*

**Question No. 60**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

For this financial year to date:

- a) How many Reviews are being undertaken?
- b) What reviews have concluded, and for those that are still ongoing, when will those reviews be concluded?
- c) Which of these reviews has been provided to Government?
- d) When will the Government be responding to the respective reviews that have been completed?
- e) What is the estimated cost of each of these Reviews?
- f) What reviews are planned?
- g) When will each of these reviews be concluded?

**Answer:**

- a) to e) An update to AusAID's answer to question 41, from Senate Additional Budget Estimates hearing February 2012, is provided in this table.

<b>Reviews</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>	<b>Provided to Government</b>	<b>Government Response</b>	<b>Cost</b>
	<b>(Q41.2)</b>	<b>(Q41.3)</b>	<b>(Q41.4)</b>	<b>(Q41.5)</b>
1. Australian Multilateral Assessment	March 2012	March 2012	n/a	\$402,006
2. African Development Bank Assessment	Sept 2011	Apr 2012	n/a	\$67,825

- f) and g) There are no further reviews planned for 2011-12.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Effective Aid Implementation Team*

**Question No. 61**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

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

**Answer:**

- a) to c) To date, no reports have been commissioned by the Government in relation to AusAID for 2011-12.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Workforce Strategy, Deployment and Security Branch*

**Question No. 62**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

What are the department/agency's guidelines on study? Please provide details.

For this financial year to date, detail all education<sup>1</sup> expenses (i.e. in house courses and tertiary studies) for each portfolio department and agency. Include what type of course, the total cost, cost per participant, the employment classification of each participant, how many participants and the amount of study leave granted to each participant (provide a breakdown for each employment classification). Also include the reason for the study and how it is beneficial for the department/agency.

**Answer:**

AusAID's Policy on 'Professional Development' includes study support for formal tertiary education or professional development courses. Eligible staff may apply to undertake undergraduate, graduate diplomas and Masters Degrees through to PhD or professional development courses. The policy includes approved fields of study, provisions for study leave and reimbursement of tuition fees upon successful completion of subjects.

This financial year to 25 June 2012, the agency expended \$191,491 on education with 113 AusAID staff participating in AusAID's study support program. The average cost per participant is \$1,695. The courses studied by participants include: development studies; international relations; international law; strategic studies; development economics; public policy; Asia Pacific studies; project and crisis management; evaluation; and environmental and climate change studies. The average amount of study leave granted per participant is 65.19 hours as follows:

<i>Employment Classification</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average Leave (hours)</i>
SES Band 2	1	33.42
SES Band 1	1	44.5
EL 2	9	44.32
EL 1	43	64.07
APS 6	40	71.56
APS 5	18	68.8
APS 4	1	0 (no leave required)

The subject areas are in line with AusAID's workforce plan and ensure the agency has relevant technical knowledge to deliver the Government's aid program.

<sup>1</sup> As previously agreed with DFAT 'education' is defined as study leading to or receiving an award.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Workforce Strategy and Security Branch*

**Question No. 63**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

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

**Answer:**

- a)
- i. In 2011–12, the agency expended \$178,544 on executive coaching and \$1,055,012 on leadership training programs.
  - ii. In 2011–12, all employees at the SES band levels; Executive Level 2; Executive Level 1; and development specialists posted overseas at the Executive Level 1 and APS 6 level or equivalent have been able to access these services.

- iii. In 2011–12, a total of 336 employees used these services including: all SES band levels (92); Executive Level 2 (148); Executive Level 1 (89); and development specialists posted overseas at the Executive Level 1 and APS 6 level or equivalent (7). No study leave was granted to employees who used these services.
- iv. Providers engaged for leadership development services for the financial year 2011–12 included: the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC); the Australian Graduate School of Management (AGSM); the National Security College (NSC); the St James Ethics Centre (SJEC); the Australia and New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG); and the Centre for Public Management (CPM).

Providers of executive coaching services were: Amanda Horne Pty Ltd; Foresight Management; Interaction Consulting Group; Geoff Garrett and Associates Pty Ltd; Yellow Edge Pty Ltd; Emergence International Pty Ltd; Dragonfly Consulting and Coaching; Sue Adams Coaching and Facilitation Services; Centre for Public Management Pty Ltd; Workforce Strategies Pty Ltd; The Winding Staircase Pty Ltd; The Open Door Coaching Group; Linda Holub; Alan Morris; and PEP Worldwide Pty Ltd.

b)

- i. Executive coaching services provided as per Question 64 a) iv, are tailored to individual employee development needs and use coaching and mentoring techniques to improve work performance.

Leadership development services provided as per Question 64 a) iv, include: Strategic Change Leadership (AGSM); SES leadership (APSC); National Security Senior Executive Development (NSC); Leading Australia's Future in the Asia-Pacific (APSC); Decision Making in a Political Context (St James Ethics Centre); Executive Master of Public Administration (ANZSOG); Executive level learning (APSC); Career Development Assessment Centre (APSC); and Building Leadership (CPM).

- ii. Executive coaching services are provided on a one-on-one basis. All leadership programs are group-based.
- iii. In 2011–12, a total of 336 employees received executive coaching and leadership training including: all SES band levels; Executive Level 2; Executive Level 1; and development specialists posted overseas at the Executive Level 1 and APS 6 level or equivalent.
- iv. In 2011–12, executive coaching and leadership training has totalled approximately 6,745 hours for all employees including: all SES band levels (1,639); Executive Level 2 (3,039); Executive Level 1 and development specialists posted overseas (1,983); and APS 5/6 (84).
- v. In 2011–12, the Agency has expended \$1,233,557 on executive coaching and leadership training programs.
- vi. Executive coaching services are charged on a per hour basis. Fees for leadership programs are charged on a complete package basis.



c)

- i. Training locations that have been used externally include: the Australian Public Service Commission locations in the ACT and NSW; National Security College in the ACT; the Carrington Inn in Bungendore, NSW; The Lobby, University House and Cliftons Canberra in the ACT; Monash University in Melbourne (EMPA); and the Novotel in Bogor, Indonesia (note: the leadership training in Bogor was delivered only to staff based in Indonesia).
- ii. A total of 298 employees were trained at external locations including: all SES band levels (73); Executive Level 2 (141); and Executive Level 1 (84).
- iii. Training provided at external locations totalled approximately 6,449 hours for all employees including: all SES band levels (1,501); Executive Level 2 (2,996); and Executive Level 1 (1,952).
- iv. The total cost to deliver training at external locations is included in the complete package. The agency does not incur additional costs.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
 Budget Estimates, May 2012  
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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Human Resource Services Branch*

**Question No. 64**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) How many ongoing staff recruited this financial year to date? What classification are these staff?
- b) How many non-ongoing positions exist or have been created this financial year to date? What classification are these staff?
- c) This financial year to date, how many employees have been employed on contract and what is the average length of their employment period?

**Answer:**

- a) As at 31 May 2012, AusAID has recruited 363 ongoing staff for financial year 2011–12. These employees are classified as follows:

Classification	Ongoing from commencement	Non-ongoing to ongoing engagement	Number
Graduates	38	2	40
APS3	1	2	3
APS4	13	8	21
APS5	41	27	68
APS6	77	19	96
EL1	68	20	88
EL2	28	8	36
SES Band 1	7	0	7
SES Band 2	3	0	3
SES Band 3	1	0	1
<b>Total ongoing positions</b>	277	86	363

- b) As at 31 May 2012, 205 non-ongoing positions have been created for financial year 2011–12. These employees are classified as follows:

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Number</b>
APS4	12
APS5	32
APS6	59
EL1	82
EL2	19
SES Band 2	1
<b>Total non-ongoing positions</b>	<b>205</b>

- c) In this period AusAID recruited 153 temporary employees. The average employment contract length is 6.46 months.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 65**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

Provide details of what staffing changes have occurred in each department/agency from the 2012-13 Budget. Provide a list of additional and/or redundant positions, the classification and the program those positions are part of or have been taken from.

**Answer:**

AusAID's average staffing level, as stated in the 2012-13 Portfolio Budget Statement, is forecast to increase from 1,849 staff in 2011-12 to 1,887 staff in 2012-13. The classification and programs these positions relate to are currently being determined but will be commensurate with increased Official Development Assistance program development.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Human Resource Services Branch*

**Question No. 66**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

Please list the SES positions have you in your department/agency in the years this financial year to date. Identify the different levels and how many are permanent positions.

**Answer:**

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>SES B1</b>	<b>SES B2</b>	<b>SES B3</b>	<b>Perm</b>	<b>Temp</b>	<b>Total</b>
As at 28.06.12	50	13	3	63	3	<b>66</b>

As at 28 June 2012 AusAID has 66 SES employees. Of the 66 SES employee's, 63 are permanent SES officers.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Human Resources Services Branch*

**Question No. 67**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

Will there be any training after the 2012 Calendar year for 2012 Graduates? If yes, please details including costs and what the training is.

**Answer:**

As part of a two-year graduate program, the 2012 cohort will attend deployment skills training at an estimated total cost of \$17,440 (approximately \$437 per graduate). This training is to prepare graduates for a three-month placement in an overseas location to further develop aid management capabilities, provide exposure to the engagement and consequences of AusAID's work overseas and to support preparedness for postings at later stages of career advancement.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates, May 2012

Questions on Notice: AusAID

**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Human Resources Services Branch*

**Question No. 68**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

What was the cost for recruiting 2012 Graduates? Please itemise and detail costs.

**Answer:**

Costs for 2012 Graduate recruitment (40 graduates) were \$246,000.

Advertising	\$ 15,000
Careers Fairs	\$ 24,000
Interview costs	\$ 75,000
Relocation costs	\$132,000

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Human Resources Services Branch*

**Question No. 69**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) Please list how many staff in each portfolio department and agency are eligible to receive payments under the Government's Paid Parental Leave scheme?
- b) For this financial year to date list which department/agency is providing its employees with payments under the Government's Paid Parental Leave scheme?
- c) Please list how many staff and their classification are in receipt of these payments.

**Answer:**

- a) As per the Government's Paid Parental Leave guidelines, all AusAID employees who are Australian Residents; are the primary carer of a newborn child or recently adopted child; meet the Paid Parental Leave scheme work test before the birth or adoption occurs or are on leave or not working from the time they become the child's primary carer until the end of their Paid Parental Leave period are eligible to receive payments under the Government's Paid Parental Leave scheme.
- b) For financial year 2011-12, AusAID provided its employees with payments under the Government's Paid Parental Leave scheme.
- c) Twenty-three employees received of these payments comprising of two employees at APS5, six employees at APS6, ten employees at Executive Level 1 and five employees at Executive Level 2.



**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates, May 2012

Questions on Notice: AusAID

**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Communications, Ministerial & Transparency Branch*

**Question No. 70**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

Does the department/agency provide any information and/or undertake any requests for the Australian Greens? If yes, please provide the following information:

- a) How is such work and/or information requests commissioned?
- b) What work/information requests have been undertaken? Provide details and a copy of each work produced.
- c) Has any such work and/or information requests been unable to proceed? If yes, provide details including what the work and/or information requests were and why it could not be undertaken.
- d) How long is spent undertaking work and/or information requests for the Australian Greens? How many staff are involved and how many hours? Provide a breakdown for each employment classification.
- e) Does the department/agency provide any information and/or undertake any requests for the Independents? If yes, please provide the following information:
  - f) How is such work and/or information requests commissioned?
  - g) What work/information requests have been undertaken? Provide details, including who the work/information was for and a copy of each work produced.
  - h) Has any such work and/or information requests been unable to proceed? If yes, provide details including what the work and/or information requests were, who they were from, who they were for and why it could not be undertaken.
  - i) How long is spent undertaking work and/or information requests for the Independents? How many staff are involved and how many hours? Provide a breakdown for each employment classification.

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID has provided information and/or undertaken requests for the Australian Greens on three occasions
  - i. In January 2012, Senator Christine Milne contacted DFAT Head of Mission in Sri Lanka and requested a briefing, which included information on the Australian aid program, while she was in the country.
  - ii. In December 2011, Senator Lee Rhiannon's office contacted the Australian Embassy (DFAT) in Laos and requested a briefing on hydropower development in the Mekong Basin, AusAID's support to

the Mekong River Commission, and the bilateral aid program with Laos while she was in the country.

- iii. In August 2011, AusAID initiated a meeting with Senator Lee Rhiannon for the Agency's Director-General to brief the Senator on the findings of the Independent Review of Australia's Aid Program.

b)

- i. Senator Milne – AusAID's Counsellor in Colombo attended a 90 minute meeting with Australia's Head of Mission and Senator Rhiannon. AusAID's Counsellor provided a verbal briefing during the meeting covering Australia's education assistance and our assistance to the forests sector in Sri Lanka.
- ii. Senator Rhiannon – AusAID Laos organised meetings between Senator Rhiannon and officials in the Lao Government. We also provided information, publicly available on AusAID's website, about Australia's aid to Laos and the Mekong Region more broadly.
- iii. Senator Rhiannon – No written material was prepared for Senator Rhiannon. The briefing was provided orally by the Director-General, and covered matters which have been discussed in the public domain.

c) No.

d)

- i. Senator Milne – 1 x Executive Level 2, 90 minutes
- ii. Senator Rhiannon – 1 x APS Level 6, approximately 5 hours
- iii. Senator Rhiannon
  - 1 x Director-General—1 hour
  - 1 x EL2—1 hour (to prepare briefing for the Director-General)

e) No requests have been received.

f) Not applicable.

g) Nil.

h) Not applicable.

i) Nil.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE & INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Information Services Branch*

**Question No. 71**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) For departments/agencies that provide mobile phones to Ministers and/or Parliamentary Secretaries and/or their offices, what type of mobile phone is provided and the costs.
- b) For departments/agencies that provide electronic equipment to Ministers and/or Parliamentary Secretaries and/or their offices, what are the ongoing costs for this financial year to date? What were the running costs for 2009-10 and 2010-11?
- c) Is electronic equipment (such as ipad, laptop, wireless card, vasco token, blackberry, mobile phone (list type if relevant), thumb drive (not an inclusive list)) provided to department/agency staff? If yes provide details of what is provided, the purchase cost, the ongoing cost and a breakdown of what staff and staff classification receives it.
- d) Please update if there have been any changes since Additional Estimates 2011-12 (February 2012):
  - Does the department/agency provide their Ministers and/or Parliamentary Secretaries and/or their offices with any electronic equipment? If yes, provide details of what is provided, the cost and to who it is provided.

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID does not provide mobile phones.
- b) AusAID does not provide electronic equipment.

c) Yes.

Details of electronic equipment provided, the purchase cost, the ongoing cost and a breakdown of staff and staff classification who receives it (as at May 2012).

<b>Equipment type</b>	<b>Purchase Cost</b>	<b>Ongoing cost (per unit)</b>	<b>Classification of staff who are able to access</b>
Desktop computer	\$262,600		Staff at all levels in APS
Laptop computer	\$3,587,621		Staff at all levels in APS
Blackberry	\$257,845	\$49/mth	Selected EL2 level and above on a job function requirement
iPad	\$30,955	\$15/mth	Selected EL2 level and above on a job function requirement
Smart phones	\$31,544	\$35/mth	Selected EL2 level and above on a job function requirement
Video conference units	\$588,381		Selected staff on a job function requirement
Desktop telephone	\$730,000		Staff at all levels in APS
Printers	\$400,741		Staff at all levels in APS
Mobile phone	\$3,600		Selected staff on a job function requirement
Satin Hi terminal	\$325,264		Selected staff on a job function requirement
Broadband Global Area Network	\$36,943		Selected staff and civilian volunteers in ACC Program
Satellite phones	\$2,700		Selected staff and civilian volunteers in ACC Program
iSatPhone Pro	\$11,000		Selected staff and civilian volunteers in ACC Program
Security Token	\$42,297		Selected staff on a job function requirement
Desktop monitors	\$432,918		Staff at all levels in APS
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,744,408</b>		

d) No.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 72**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) How much was spent by each department and agency on the government (Ministers/Parliamentary Secretaries) stationery requirements in your portfolio (i.e. paper, envelopes, with compliments slips) this financial year to date?
- b) What is the department/agency's stationery cost for the financial year to date?
- c) What was the department/agency's stationery cost for 2009-10 and 2010-11?

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID does not provide any stationery to Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries.
- b) AusAID stationery cost for 2011-12 is \$1.985m.
- c) AusAID stationery cost for 2009-10 is \$0.737m and 2010-11 is \$2.015m.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Communications, Ministerial and Transparency Branch*

**Question No. 73**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) For this financial year to date, how much has been spent on training for Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in your portfolio? Itemise each training, cost and for which Minister and/or Parliamentary Secretary the training was for.
- b) For this financial year to date, how much has been spent on training for staff of Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in your portfolio? Itemise each training, cost and for which Minister and/or Parliamentary Secretary the training was for.
- c) For this financial year to date, how much has been spent on training designed to better suit the needs of Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in your portfolio? Itemise each training, cost and for which Minister and/or Parliamentary Secretary the training was for, and how many employees attended and their classification.

**Answer:**

- a) Nil.
- b) Nil.
- c) Nil.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Communications, Ministerial and Transparency Branch*

**Question No. 74**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) What was the cost of Ministers travel and expenses for the Community Cabinet meetings held this financial year to date?
- b) How many Community Cabinet meetings has the Minister attended? List date and location.
- c) How many Ministerial Staff travelled with the Minister for the Community Cabinet meetings for this financial year to date? What was the total cost of this travel? Which Community Cabinet meetings did the Ministerial Staff attend? List date and location.
- d) How many Departmental Officers travelled with the Minister for the Community Cabinet meetings for this financial year to date? What was the total cost of this travel? List travel type, accommodation and any other expenses. Which Community Cabinet meetings did the Departmental Officers attend? List date and location.
- e) What was the total cost to the Department and the Ministers office for the Community Cabinet meetings for this financial year to date?

**Answer:**

Community Cabinet arrangements are a matter for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Communications, Ministerial and Transparency Branch*

**Question No. 75**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) Has the Department/agency received any updated advice on how to respond to FOI requests?
- b) What is the total cost to the department to process FOI requests for this financial year to date?
- c) How many FOI requests has the Department received for this financial year to date? How many requests have been denied and how many have been granted? Has the department failed to meet the processing times outlined in the FOI Act for any requests? If so, how many and why? Do any of these requests remain outstanding? If so, how many and why?
- d) How many conclusive certificates have been issued in relation to FOI requests for this financial year to date?

**Answer:**

- a) Yes, the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner has provided updated advice to all agencies governed by the Freedom of Information Act, with respect to responding to FOI requests. This advice is provided in the form of guidelines and other guidance available at [www.oaic.gov.au/publications/guidelines.html#foi\\_guidelines](http://www.oaic.gov.au/publications/guidelines.html#foi_guidelines).
- b) In 2011-12, AusAID spent approximately \$53,000 processing FOI requests.
- c) In 2011-12, AusAID received 19 FOI requests. Of these 19 FOI requests: two applications were granted in full; one application was partially granted; one application was transferred to another department; eleven requests were withdrawn and four requests are pending resolution. Of the eleven requests that were withdrawn, six were withdrawn because an agreement on release was reached outside the FOI Act. The deadline has been met in all cases.
- d) None.



**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**

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**AFRICA AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION**

*NGOs and Business Branch*

**Question No.76**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) How much funding was diverted to raising awareness or lobbying activities within Australia in the financial year 2011-12?
- b) Are organisations in receipt of AusAID funding allowed to use this funding to lobby for increased funding for AusAID?
- c) If this is not allowed, how does that reconcile with the vocal and high-profile campaign for an increase in the aid budget to 0.5% of GNI?
- d) How does AusAID prevent development organisations from using AusAID funding to support this lobbying?

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID does not fund domestic lobbying activities. In 2011-12, AusAID provided \$3,935,226 to Australian non-government organisations (NGOs) to undertake domestic development awareness-raising activities. Attachment A provides a breakdown of this funding by organisation.
- b) No. Development awareness raising activities will not be supported if they include any form of fundraising, promote a particular religious adherence, build public support for increases in aid funding or lobbying for changes in aid policy, or mobilise members of the public to undertake advocacy in relation to the aid program.
- c) Consistent with the National Compact between the Australian Government and the not-for-profit sector, AusAID respects the independence of NGOs and their right to contribute to public debate.
- d) NGOs which receive grants from AusAID are required to provide AusAID with annual financial and project plans and reports. Annual plans are required to outline objectives, outputs and targets for all activities, including development awareness activities. These are assessed against the objectives in AusAID's guidelines and are subject to approval before funding is granted.

<b>NGO</b>	<b>Total 2011-12</b>
Action Aid	\$76,990
Anglican Board of Mission	\$30,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	\$13,411
Anglicord	\$38,688
Australian Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific	\$128,400
Australia People for Health, Education and Development Abroad (APHEDA - Union Aid Abroad)	\$10,126
CARE Australia	\$347,331
Caritas	\$322,127
CBM	\$168,492
ChildFund	\$330,000
Every Home Global Concern	\$10,930
Habitat for Humanity Australia	\$10,000
International Needs Australia	\$49,510
International Nepal Fellowship	\$9,800
International Women's Development Agency	\$9,079
Marie Stopes International Australia	\$75,905
National Council of Churches Australia - Act for Peace	\$100,000
Opportunity International Australia	\$63,000
Oxfam	\$562,923
Plan	\$353,016
TEAR	\$15,000
The Burnet Institute	\$10,000
UnitingWorld	\$75,810
Water Aid	\$47,000
World Vision Australia	\$1,077,688
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,935,226</b>

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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Communications, Ministerial and Transparency Branch*

**Question No. 77**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) What was the total cost of all advertising for the financial year to date?
- b) Is the advertising campaign or non-campaign advertising? Provide details of each advertising, including the program the advertising was for, the total spend and the business that provided the advertising services.
- c) Has the Department of Finance and Deregulation provided any advice about the advertising? Provide details of each advertising item.
- d) Has the Peer Review Group (PRG) and/or Independent Communications Committee (ICC) provided any advice about the advertising? Provide details of each advertising item.
- e) Did the Advertising comply with the Guidelines on Information and Advertising Campaigns by Australian Government Departments and Agencies? Provide the details for each advertising item.
- f) Provide details for any other communications program, including details of the program, the total spend and the business that provided the communication services.
- g) What advertising – Campaign and Non-Campaign – and other communications programs is the Department/Agency undertaking, or are planning to undertake?

**Answer:**

- a) \$242,848.83 (for financial year 2011-12)
- b) AusAID's advertising costs were all non-campaign and related to recruitment, tenders and grant advertisements.
- c) N/A
- d) N/A
- e) N/A
- f) All communication activities are undertaken in-house or in partnership with NGOs or multilateral agencies. Editing, designing, printing and multimedia expertise is contracted as necessary from the Department of Human Services panel.
- g) The only advertising planned is for recruitment, tenders and public notices as required. Communication programs will continue with community forums and outreach activities, publications and video production for broadcast and web.

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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Communications, Ministerial and Transparency Branch*

**Question No. 78**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) What was the total cost of media monitoring services, including press clippings, electronic media transcripts etcetera, provided to the Minister's office for this financial year to date?
  - i. Which agency or agencies provided these services?
  - ii. What is the estimated budget to provide these same services for the year 2011-12?
  - iii. What has been spent providing these services this financial year to date?
- b) What was the total cost of media monitoring services, including press clippings, electronic media transcripts etcetera, provided to the department/agency for this financial year to date?
  - i. Which agency or agency provided these services?
  - ii. What is the estimated budget to provide these same services for the year 2011-12?
  - iii. What has been spent providing these services this financial year to date?

**Answer:**

- a) Nil
  - i. AusAID does not provide these services to the Minister's Office
  - ii. Nil
  - iii. Nil.
- b) The total cost of media monitoring in 2011-12 is \$193,916.04
  - i. Media Monitors
  - ii. \$225,000
  - iii. See answer at b).

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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Communications, Ministerial and Transparency Branch*

**Question No. 79**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

Has there been any changes to department and agency social media or protocols about staff access and useage of Youtube; online social media, such as Facebook, MySpace and Twitter; and access to online discussions forums and blogs since publication of the Australian Public Service Commission's Circular 2012/1: Revisions to the Commission's guidance on making public comment and participating online? If yes, please explain and provide copies of any advice that has been issue. If no, please explain why not.

**Answer:**

Yes, there have been changes to AusAID's social media guidance since the introduction of the Australian Public Service Commission's (APSC) Circular 2012/1.

AusAID's Social Media Guidelines (originally issued September 2011), were updated in March 2012 to include the APSC's new advice (please see Attachment A). This information is also available through the Information Publication Scheme section of the AusAID website.

Staff access to social media websites, discussion forums and blogs remains unchanged.



# AusAID Social Media Guidelines

March 2012

AusAID uses social media tools to:

- enhance the distribution of information
- foster greater public understanding and engagement of AusAID's work and activities
- monitor relevant topics and developments as they happen.

The use of social media complements AusAID's use of traditional media and communications tools, allowing it to reach a wider audience with the release of timely information.

## **Social media tools used by AusAID**

The social media tools currently used by AusAID are Twitter, YouTube, Flickr and the Engage blog. The use of Facebook is still being explored.

### **1. Twitter**

Twitter is an online social networking and micro-blogging service that enables its users to publish and read text-based messages of up to 140 characters (tweets). There are more than 300 million users worldwide and this figure continues to grow.

Twitter is an increasingly powerful, real-time way of communicating. In the Australian government context, Twitter is successfully used by almost 100 government departments. [@AusAID](#) is the AusAID Twitter account and has more than 4,000 followers.

### **2. YouTube**

AusAID uses YouTube to publish videos online. Our videos range from those taken in the field by staff using small hand-held cameras, to scripted and professionally recorded productions.

### **3. Flickr**

AusAID uses Flickr to publish photos online. Like videos, our photos range from those taken in the field by staff using small digital cameras, to those taken by professional photographers on assignment for AusAID.

### **4. Blogs**

The AusAID blog, Engage, is used to communicate and discuss Australia's aid program. It features views of domestic and international development experts and their analysis of important emerging trends and world events as they impact the aid program.

All blog posts are open for public comment, subject to a moderation policy which is clearly outlined on the blog.

## AusAID staff use of social media

The Australian Public Service Commission has issued guidance for Australian Government agencies on making public comment and participating online. [Circular 2012/1](#) sets out the basic principles to be observed, which relate directly to the Australian Public Service (APS) Values and Code of Conduct.

AusAID staff who contribute to the agency's social media channels will be required to follow these principles:

- behaving with respect and courtesy, and without harassment
- dealing appropriately with information, recognising that some information needs to remain confidential
- delivering services fairly, effectively, impartially and courteously to the Australian public
- being sensitive to the diversity of the Australian public
- taking reasonable steps to avoid conflicts of interest
- making proper use of Commonwealth resources
- upholding the APS Values and the integrity and good reputation of the APS
- not acting in a way that would call into question the APS employee's ability to be apolitical, impartial and professional in the performance of their duties.

If you are participating in social media as a private citizen, remember the standard of behaviour expected of public servants. Do not post information that could be interpreted as an official position or statement on behalf of AusAID.

## Operations and management

The Online Communications section within the Communications, Ministerial and Transparency Branch is the primary operator of all AusAID social media channels. The section manages the agency's day-to-day social media activity.

All social media activity is cleared by the ADG Communications, Ministerial and Transparency Branch, in consultation with the Executive and/or Foreign Minister's Office.

Line areas wanting to use the AusAID Twitter account as part of a communication strategy will need to provide approved tweets (cleared by relevant ADG) to Online Communications for final clearance. The Online Communications section ensures:

- **Message quality** – messages are relevant, useful and timely so they are valued by recipients.
- **Use of an appropriate tone** – use of an appropriate tone at all times which is informative but conversational (the accepted style of social media) and complement AusAID's other communications.
- **Moderation** – content and tone may be moderated, where appropriate.

## Further assistance

Any social media issues or queries should be directed to Online Communications on x6063.

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 80**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) Has there been any change to your pay TV subscription since the 2011-12 Additional Estimates (February 2012)?  
If yes, please provide the reason why, the cost and what channels.  
What is the cost for this financial year to date?
- b) Has there been any change to your newspaper subscriptions since the 2011-12 Additional Estimates (February 2012)?  
If yes, please provide the reason why, the cost and what newspapers.  
What is the cost for this financial year to date?
- c) Has there been any change to your magazine subscriptions since the 2011-12 Additional Estimates (February 2012)?  
If yes, please provide the reason why, the cost and what magazines.  
What is the cost for this financial year to date?

**Answer:**

- a) Yes. Effective from 25 June 2012, AusAID has entered into a pay television subscription with FOXTEL for a period of three years. The agreement does not include any additional channels, however it does include additional endpoints and licencing required for recent agency growth.
- i. Agency growth and new premises in Canberra have resulted in an increase of FOXTEL endpoint licencing and hardware requirements. The new agreement with FOXTEL will provide maximum value for money whilst ensuring the agency is adequately licenced for the FOXTEL usage required. The new monthly subscription is \$1,913.64 excluding GST and covers the following channels:
- BBC
  - Bloomberg
  - CNBC
  - CNN
  - Sky News
  - APAC.
- ii. The cost for 2011-12 to date is \$19,060 (excl GST).
- b) There has been no change to AusAID's newspaper subscriptions since the 2011-12 Additional Estimates.  
Financial year-to-date costs for newspaper subscriptions is \$35,778.



- c) There has been no change to AusAID's magazine subscriptions since the 2011-12 Additional Estimates.

Financial year-to-date costs for magazine subscriptions is \$18,961.

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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Communications, Ministerial and Transparency Branch*

**Question No. 81**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

a) In relation to media training services purchased by each department/agency, please provide the following information for this financial year to date:

- i. Total spending on these services
- ii. The number of employees offered these services and their employment classification
- iii. The number of employees who have utilised these services, their employment classification and how much study leave each employee was granted
- iv. The names of all service providers engaged.

b) For each service purchased from a provider listed under (4), please provide:

- i. The name and nature of the service purchased
- ii. Whether the service is one-on-one or group based
- iii. The number of employees who received the service and their employment classification
- iv. The total number of hours involved for all employees
- v. The total amount spent on the service
- vi. A description of the fees charged (i.e. per hour, complete package)

c). Where a service was provided at any location other than the department or agency's own premises please provide:

- i. The location used
- ii. The number of employees who took part on each occasion
- iii. The total number of hours involved for all employees who took part
- iv. Any costs the department or agency incurred to use the location

**Answer:**

- a)
- i. \$3800 (excl GST).
  - ii. Ten SES staff members were offered the training.
  - iii. Eight SES staff members have participated in the training. No study leave was granted.
  - iv. Kirsty McIvor and Associates has been the sole service provider.

- b).
  - i. Media training. Equipping senior executives, especially those about to embark on postings as the head of AusAID's country programs, with the skills to conduct professional media interviews.
  - ii. Group based.
  - iii. Eight SES staff members have participated in the training.
  - iv. Five hours for each employee.
  - v. \$3800 (excl GST).
  - vi. This was for a complete training package.
  
- c).
  - i. AusAID offices, 255 London Circuit, Canberra.
  - ii. On the first occasion, three staff members took part. On the second occasion, two staff members took part. On the third occasion, three staff members took part.
  - iii. Five hours for each employee.
  - iv. Nil.

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**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Communications, Ministerial and Transparency Branch*

**Question No. 82**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

Does the department/agency print any hard copies of reports/statements/papers they produce? If yes, please list how many copies, where they are delivered and the cost.

**Answer:**

Since July 2011, AusAID has published five reports. Details are provided below:

<b>Title</b>	<b>Print Run</b>	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Printing cost</b>
2010-11 Annual Report as required by legislation	1850	Parliament, media, foreign embassies and high commissions, other government departments, non-government organisations and others on request.	\$20,646.60 excluding GST
<i>An Effective Aid program for Australia: Making a real difference—Delivering real results</i>	3500	Parliament, media, foreign embassies and high commissions, other government departments, non-government organisations, multilateral agencies, managing contractors, academic and others on request.	\$14,455.35 including GST
<i>Helping the World's Poor through Effective Aid: Australia's Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework</i>	11500	Parliament, media, high commissions, AusAID staff in Canberra and at Posts, other government departments, non-government organisations, multilateral agencies, managing contractors, academics and others on request.	\$19,525.00 including GST

Ministerial statement: Australia's International Development Assistance Program 2012-13, <i>Helping  the World's Poor:  Implementing Effective Aid</i>	6000	Parliament, media, high commissions, AusAID staff in Canberra and at Posts, other government departments, non- government organisations, multilateral agencies, managing contractors, academics and others on request.	\$17,105.00 including GST
<i>Australian Multilateral  Assessment</i>	500	Parliament, media, high commissions and embassies, AusAID staff in Canberra and at Posts, other government departments, non- government organisations, multilateral agencies, academics and others on request	\$19,320.84 including GST

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 83**

**Senator Madigan** asked on notice

Can AusAID please advise of the production schedule for the Statistical Summaries (the "Green Book") for 2009-10 and 2010-11?

**Answer:**

AusAID will release a combined Statistical Summary for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 by December 2012.

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 84**

**Senator Madigan** asked on notice

- a) In the absence of any up to date information from the non-publication of the 'Green Book' for 2009-10 and 2010-11:
- i. Can AusAID [provide] details of the level of support from AusAID in the following areas: Population Policy and Administrative Management
  - ii. Reproductive Health Care
  - iii. Family Planning
  - iv. STD Control including HIV/AIDS
- b) What percentage of this expenditure was directed to agencies that provide abortion services?

**Answer:**

- a) The table below presents the requested information on AusAID's expenditure in terms of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sectors defined by the Organisation for Economic Development (OECD) to describe aid activities in the field of population and reproductive health.

<b>Sector Code</b>	<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>2009/10 expenses (\$A)</b>	<b>2010/11 expenses (\$A)</b>
13010	Population policy and administrative management	1,063,252	2,353,746
13020	Reproductive health care	26,622,456	61,442,981
13030	Family planning	6,094,680	10,780,761
13040	STD control including HIV/AIDS	115,580,262	103,947,840
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149,360,650</b>	<b>178,525,329</b>

- b) AusAID cannot provide data on what percentage of the total expenditures in the table above is being delivered via agencies which provide abortion services.

However, AusAID currently funds two agencies (the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and Marie Stopes International (MSI)) with mandates which allow, within the laws of the countries concerned, the provision of safe abortion and post-abortion services as part of their comprehensive response to reproductive health. In 2010-11 Australia provided around \$12 million to IPPF and almost \$4 million to MSI.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 85**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

Please update if there have been any changes since Additional Estimates 2011-12 (February 2012):

- a) How cars are owned by each department and agency in your portfolio?
- b) Where is the car/s located?
- c) What is the car/s used for?
- d) What is the cost of each car for this financial year to date?
- e) How far did each car travel this financial year to date?

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID owns 128 vehicles, all based overseas.
- b) AusAID-owned vehicles are located at:
 

Addis Ababa	1	Accra	1	Apia	1
Bangkok	1	Beijing	1	Colombo	2
Dhaka	3	Dili	8	Geneva	1
Harare	3	Hanoi	3	Honiara	5
Islamabad	3	Jakarta	11	Kabul	2
Kathmandu	2	Manila	4	Nairobi	4
Nauru	18	New Delhi	1	Nuku'alofa	3
Phnom Penh	4	Port Moresby	27	Port Vila	3
Pretoria	4	Rangoon	1	Ramallah	1
Suva	4	Tarawa	3	Vientiane	3
- c) AusAID-owned vehicles are used for work-related travel, which is often into remote areas requiring 4-wheel drive access.
- d) The cost for cars for this financial year to 31 May 2012 is \$361,510.

Accra	\$ 2,358.26
Addis Ababa	\$ 1,954.82
Apia	\$ 3,291.36
Bangkok	\$ 2,669.43
Beijing	\$ 5,157.32
Cairo	\$ 0.79
Canberra	\$ 780.05



Colombo	\$ 6,224.39
Dhaka	\$ 4,501.85
Dili	\$ 5,875.26
Geneva	\$ 1,341.75
Hanoi	\$ 20,020.54
Harare	\$ 12,926.95
Honiara	\$ 24,854.03
Islamabad	\$ 4,020.72
Jakarta	\$ 39,253.56
Kabul	\$ 3,175.04
Kathmandu	\$ 2,876.05
Manila	\$ 24,302.35
Nairobi	\$ 22,000.90
Nauru	\$ 3,080.48
New Delhi	\$ 486.85
Nuku' Alofa	\$ 4,493.27
Phnom Penh	\$ 8,971.00
Port Moresby	\$ 66,843.91
Port Vila	\$ 10,030.08
Pretoria	\$ 14,743.82
Ramallah	\$ 14,018.39
Suva	\$ 5,481.76
Tarawa	\$ 7,822.97
Vientiane	\$ 7,951.93

- e) AusAID does not maintain records on the distance travelled by each vehicle in a financial year.

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 86**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) Provide a breakdown for each employment classification that has a corporate credit card.

Please update if there have been any changes since Additional Estimates 2011-12 (February 2012):

- i. What action is taken if the corporate credit card is misused?
- ii. How is corporate credit card use monitored?
- iii. What happens if misuse of a corporate credit card is discovered?
- iv. How many instances of corporate credit card misuse have been discovered? List staff classification and what the misuse was, and the action taken.
- v. What action is taken to prevent corporate credit card misuse?

**Answer:**

- a) As at 22 July 2012, the number of cards was 737—this is 119 more than February 2012.

Following is a breakdown of cardholders by employment classification:

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Number of Cardholders</b>
APS3	13
APS4	8
APS5	62
APS6	171
EL1	266
EL2	158
Contractor	2
SES1	41
SES2	14
SES3 and Above	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>739</b>

There have been no changes to the following since Additional Senate Estimates 2011-12 (February 2012):

- i. All transactions that have been established as misuse of a corporate credit card are investigated. Where there is a deliberate case of misuse, the matter will be reported to the Australian Federal Police or the Director of Public Prosecutions as appropriate. In cases of minor infringement where the card is not used in accordance with the agency's CEIs or financial policies, depending on the circumstance, cancellation of the card will be considered as may investigation for breach of the Code of Conduct.
- ii. All credit card transactions are recorded on "Spendvision"—AusAID's credit card acquittal system. AusAID credit cardholders must acquit their transactions and submit for approval by their relevant supervisor. The supervisor checks that the actual expenditure was in accordance with the proposal expenditure and has been properly accounted for. Supervisors also regularly review cardholders' usage to ensure that the cards are being used properly and that those cardholders have a continuing need for their cards. Further, the CFO (through the Property and Financial Management Branch) must ensure that cardholders fully understand, and acknowledge in writing, the conditions of AusAID's Cardholder Agreement and Acknowledgement Form.
- iii. Misuse of credit cards in AusAID is to be reported immediately.
- iv. AusAID has no recorded instances of misuse of corporate credit cards.
- v. A staff member must demonstrate their need when applying for a credit card and applications must be approved by an SES Band 1 or higher. This ensures only those staff requiring cards are issued with cards. Before being issued with a card, the staff member must provide proof that they have successfully completed the online credit card training module and also sign the Credit Card Agreement and Acknowledgement Form, which sets out the conditions of use of the card.

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 87**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

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

**Answer:**

AusAID payments are considered to be Official Development Assistance and do not fall within the definition of grants under the *Financial Management and Accountability Act*.

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 88**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) Provide an update of the department/agency electricity purchasing agreement. Provide details of when this was entered into and the length of the agreement.
- b) What were the department/agency electricity costs for 2009-10 and 2010-11?
- c) What are the department/agency electricity costs for this financial year to date?

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID is a party to an agreement established by the Defence Energy Services, Department of Defence agreement between ERM Power Retail Pty Ltd (ERM) and the Department of Defence (on behalf of all Agencies) who signed a four-year whole-of-government contract effective from 1 July 2011.
- b) Total electricity costs for AusAID in previous financial years were:
  - i. 2009-10 total electricity cost was \$228,638
  - ii. 2010-11 total electricity cost was \$289,732.
- c) AusAID's cost for electricity as at 31 May 2012 is \$291,109.84. The total cost for the full financial year cannot be confirmed until the end of July 2012 when the account statement is issued.

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 89**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

For this financial year to date, has the department/agency paid its accounts to contractors/consultants etc in accordance with Government policy in terms of time for payment (i.e. within 30 days)?

- If not, why not, and what has been the timeframe for payment of accounts? Please provide a breakdown, average statistics etc as appropriate to give insight into how this issue is being approached.
- For accounts not paid within 30 days, was interest being paid on overdue amounts and if so how much has been paid by the portfolio/department agency for the current financial year and the previous financial year?
- Where interest is being paid, what rate of interest is being paid and how is this rate determined?

**Answer:**

AusAID has paid 94.28 per cent of its accounts within 30 days for the financial year 2011-12.

A breakdown of payment timeframes is provided below.

	Paid within 30 days	Paid between 31-44 days	Paid within 45-60 days	Paid greater than 60 days
% of invoices by number	94.28	3.08	1.34	1.30
% of invoices by value	97.52	1.51	.39	.58

No interest payments have been made during the current financial year.

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 90**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) What is the Department/Agency's hospitality spend for this financial year to date? Detail date, location, purpose and cost of all events.
- b) For each Minister and Parliamentary Secretary office, please detail total hospitality spend for this financial year to date. Detail date, location, purpose and cost of each event.
- c) What is the Department/Agency's entertainment spend for this financial year to date? Detail date, location, purpose and cost of all events.
- d) For each Minister and Parliamentary Secretary office, please detail total entertainment spend for this financial year to date. Detail date, location, purpose and cost of each event.
- e) What hospitality spend is the Department/Agency's planning on spending? Detail date, location, purpose and cost of all events.
- f) For each Minister and Parliamentary Secretary office, what hospitality spend is currently being planned for? Detail date, location, purpose and cost of each event.
- g) What entertainment spend is the Department/Agency's planning on spending? Detail date, location, purpose and cost of all events.
- h) For each Minister and Parliamentary Secretary office, what entertainment spend is currently being planned for? Detail date, location, purpose and cost of each event.
- i) Is the Department/Agency planning on reducing any of its spending on these items? If so, how will reductions be achieved?

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID spent \$184,267 to date for the financial year to 31 May 2012 on hospitality, entertainment and overseas representation events. Details of hospitality, entertainment and overseas representation events costing over \$1,000 are provided at [Attachment A](#).
- b) Hospitality and entertainment expenditure by the Minister and Parliamentary Secretary offices are not funded by AusAID.
- c) See answer to question a) above.
- d) See answer to question b) above.
- e) AusAID expects to spend around \$150,000 on hospitality, entertainment and overseas representation events in the 2012-13 financial year. It is impractical

to provide a detailed breakdown of the date, location, purpose and cost for planned events, as each event is subject to approval on a case by case basis.

- f) See answer to question b) above.
- g) See answer to question e) above.
- h) See answer to question b) above.
- i) Yes. Reductions will be achieved through greater economy on the cost and number of events.

**ATTACHMENT A**

**AusAID's Official Hospitality between 1 July 2011 and 31 May 2012**

**Hospitality events costing over \$1,000**

<b>Date of event</b>	<b>Date of payment<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Purpose of event</b>	<b>Catering, Food, Beverages</b>
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				<b>and Venue (AUD)</b>
17/6/11 <sup>1</sup>	18/7/11	Canberra	Reception for the second gathering of Canberra Women in Development Network	1,300
6/7/11	2/8/11	Canberra	Reception for Aid Review implementation launch	4,946
7/7/11	1/8/11	Canberra	Launch of the green growth seminar series with universities and independent experts	2,236
12/7/11	18/7/11	Canberra	Briefing of Diplomatic Corps on release of Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness and the Government's response	1,250
19/7/11	10/8/11	Santiago, Chile	Reception for Chilean stakeholders including country partners, NGO representatives, academics and business representatives	3,576
28-29/7/11	10/8/11	Canberra	Workshop for accreditation and Overseas Aid Gift Deduction Scheme assessors to promote understanding of Child Protection and Anti-Terrorism	2,327
3/8/11	17/8/11	Canberra	NGO round table seminar/conference to discuss Australia's objectives for the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting 2011 and G20 development agenda	1,785
3/8/11	5/9/11	Sydney	Function for the 2010-11 AusAID/NGO Cooperation Program Annual Thematic Review	1,235
5/8/11	7/9/11	Jakarta, Indonesia	Reception for Indonesian officials attending discussions on the future developmental prospects and challenges for Indonesia	3,427
10/8/11	24/8/11	Colombo, Sri Lanka	Reception for key Sri Lankan government contacts, NGOs, aid agencies and UN organisations	1,539
11/8/11	24/8/11	Port Vila, Vanuatu	Reception for Vanuatu-Australia Partnership Development talks	3,764
16/8/11	31/10/11	Canberra	Seminar with Chief Financial Officers of other government departments on implementation on the whole of government aid budget strategy	3,441
18/8/11	30/9/11	Port Moresby, PNG	Reception with PNG government officials and NGOs (co-funded with DFAT)	1,133
15/9/11	31/10/11	Canberra	Parliamentary lunch for visit of Head of UN Capital Development Fund	4,051
23/9/11	31/10/11	Port Moresby, PNG	Prime Ministers XIII dinner in PNG to promote the government's key messages to the audience and players	1,758
6/10/11	3/11/11	Lombok, Indonesia	Function for AusAID scholarship alumni	1,216
<b>Date of event</b>	<b>Date of payment<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Purpose of event</b>	<b>Catering, Food, Beverages and Venue (AUD)</b>
14/10/11	26/4/12	Beijing, China	Function for Australia and New Zealand School of Government Advanced Leadership Program	3,053
9/11/11	23/11/11	Manila, Philippines	Dinner reception for volunteers to provide an overview of AusAID's programs in the	1,556

			Philippines	
9/11/11	29/2/12	Maputo, Mozambique	Dinner with key donor representatives in Mozambique	1,293
11/11/11	9/11/11	Harare, Zimbabwe	Opening Ceremony for new AusAID building in Harare	4,518
15/11/11	6/3/12	Melbourne	Catering for Aid Communicators Conference with NGO representatives	1,818
17/11/11	21/12/11	Jakarta, Indonesia	AusAID reception as co-chair of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GDFRR)	2,818
26/11/11	30/11/11	Port Moresby, PNG	Dinner for the PNG-Australia Alumni Association (PNGAAA) as part of the broader Australia Awards strategy	1,441
2/12/11	14/12/11	Beijing, China	Reception celebrating 30 years of Australia and China's development co-operation	1,230
2/12/11	14/12/11	Hanoi, Vietnam	International Volunteer Day function to highlight the contribution of Australian volunteers to development work in Vietnam	1,445
2/12/11	21/12/11	Dili, East Timor	Function for volunteers and scholarship alumni in East Timor	9,767
8/12/11	21/12/11	Nairobi, Kenya	Dinner for the Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES) Steering Committee	1,425
16/12/11	4/1/12	New York, USA	United Nations function in conjunction with the 2011 High Level Conference on the Central Emergency Relief Fund and official launch of Australia's new Humanitarian Action Policy	9,802
14/2/12	15/2/12	Tarawa, Kiribati	Reception for key Kiribati government officials to discuss AusAID's economic, infrastructure, gender and disability portfolios	1,365
23/2/12	22/3/12	Port Moresby, PNG	Dinner with PNG government representatives and aid counterparts	1,180
24/2/12	8/3/12	Port Vila, Vanuatu	Farewell function for the team leader of the Vanuatu-Australia Police Project	1,094
21/3/12	5/4/12	Canberra	Reception at the Australian National University (ANU) in conjunction with an AusAID-ANU public lecture to support the vaccination of women in developing countries	1,809
27-28/3/12	27/3/12	Honiara, Solomon Islands	1 <sup>st</sup> Health Development Partners Coordination Group Meeting for 2012	1,435
28/3/12	18/4/12	Kabul, Afghanistan	Reception with senior representatives from key implementing partners and programs and Australian-Afghan scholarship alumni.	1,935
<b>Date of event</b>	<b>Date of payment<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Purpose of event</b>	<b>Catering, Food, Beverages and Venue (AUD)</b>
26/4/12	26/4/12	Santiago, Chile	Reception for high level officials involved in the entre Todos project	2,099
8/5/12	8/5/12	Canberra	Budget Night briefing to key stakeholders on the aid program	1,364
19/5/12	23/5/12	Dili, East Timor	Reception for Governor General as part of her official visit to Timor Leste	1,332

24/5/12	31/5/12	Canberra	Anti-corruption forum with representatives from Transparency International	1,145
<b>Total hospitality over \$1,000 threshold</b>				<b>93,908</b>
<b>Total hospitality under \$1,000 threshold</b>				<b>90,359</b>
<b>Total official hospitality between 1 July 2011 and 30 April 2012</b>				<b>184,267</b>

**Notes**

The above list for hospitality, entertainment and overseas representation events includes functions that further the conduct of official business and include participants external to AusAID. It does not include catering for working lunches, conferences or other internal functions that do not include participants external to AusAID.

<sup>1</sup> While this event was held in June 2011, the payment for the event was made July 2011 and is included in the total hospitality expense for the 2011-12 financial year.

<sup>2</sup> The date reported in the previous response reflected the date of payment as recorded in AusAID's financial management system. This table has been updated to also include the actual date(s) of the event.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**HUMANITARIAN AND STABILISATION DIVISION**

*Humanitarian Preparedness and Response Branch*

**Question No. 91**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) On January 4, there was a United Nations function in New York for more than 100 people. The cost was recorded at \$9802. Can you please expand on the purpose of this event?
- b) Which UN representatives were in attendance?
- c) Was the function related to Australia's UNSC bid?
- d) Part of the stated purpose for the function was the 'official launch of Australia's new Humanitarian Action Policy'. What is this policy?
- e) Is the policy still in place?
- f) If so, is there a reduced budget for the policy's implementation since cuts were announced in the May budget?

**Answer:**

- a) The purpose of the event was to launch Australia's 2011 Humanitarian Action Policy, which replaced the 2005 Humanitarian Action Policy. The event was held as a side event to the High-Level Conference on the Central Emergency Response Fund—a key event for the international humanitarian community.
- b) Two senior UN representatives were panellists for the event: Ms Valerie Amos, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, and Mr Nigel Fisher, UN Secretary-General's Deputy Special Representative for Haiti.
- c) No.
- d) Humanitarian action represented 11 per cent of Australia's overseas development assistance in 2010. The Humanitarian Action Policy outlines the strategic framework that guides Australia's humanitarian action. It supports the fundamental purpose of Australia's aid program: to help people overcome poverty. The goal of Australia's Humanitarian Action Policy is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of conflict, natural disasters and other humanitarian crises, as well as to strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of conflict and disasters.  
  
The Humanitarian Action Policy has been available on AusAID's website since the launch in New York on 4 January 2012.
- e) Yes.

f) No.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 92**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) Has the department/agencies purchased any shredders in the last 12 months?
- b) If yes, provide details of how many shredders were purchased, the cost of each shredder, why each new shredder was needed and the purpose for which the shredder is to be used.

**Answer:**

- a) Yes. AusAID has purchased shredders in the past 12 months.
- b) Six shredders have been purchased during the financial year 2011-12.
  - i. The total cost of the six shredders was \$17,930, an average of \$2,988 per shredder.
  - ii. Each new shredder was purchased to provide the new tenancy areas within AusAID with classified paper destruction capabilities.
  - iii. The shredders are used to destroy superfluous classified paper.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 93**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) How much did each department/agency spend on taxis this financial year to date? Provide a breakdown of each business group in each department/agency.
- b) What are the reasons for taxi costs?

**Answer:**

- a) The total spend on taxis for the 2011-12 financial year is \$362,633. Due to organisational restructures over this period, a breakdown by business group is not possible.
- b) Reasons for taxi travel vary and include trips to Parliament House and offices of other departments, meetings and conferences in Canberra and at posts, and transfers from airports and hotels. Staff are expected to comply with AusAID travel policies, which state that “official travel should only be undertaken where there is a demonstrated business need and where other communication tools, such as teleconferencing and videoconferencing, are not appropriate alternatives”. The policies also state that “travellers should attempt to use public or airport transport between airports and cities, and between terminals when it is safe to do so”.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Property and Financial Management Branch*

**Question No. 94**

**Senator Eggleston** asked on notice

- a) For the financial year to date, please detail all travel for Departmental officers that accompanied the Minister and/or Parliamentary Secretary on their travel. Please include a total cost plus a breakdown that include airfares (and type of airfare), accommodation, meals and other travel expenses (such as incidentals).
- b) For the financial year to date, please detail all travel for Departmental officers. Please include a total cost plus a breakdown that include airfares (and type of airfare), accommodation, meals and other travel expenses (such as incidentals).
- c) Are the Government's Lowest Practical Fare travel policy for Domestic Air Travel (Finance Circular No. 2009/10) and Best Fare of the Day for International Air Travel (Finance Circular No. 2009/11) guidelines being followed? How is this monitored? If the guidelines are not being followed, please explain why.
- d) Are lounge memberships provided to any employees? If yes, what lounge memberships, to how many employees and their classification, the reason for the provision of lounge membership and the total costs of the lounge memberships.
- e) When SES employees travel, do any support or administrative staff (such as an Executive Assistant) travel with them? If yes, provide details of why such a staff member is needed and the costs of the support staff travel.

**Answer:**

- a) Please see Attachment A for a list of AusAID officers who travelled with the Minister and Attachment B for a list of AusAID officers who travelled with the Parliamentary Secretary during the 2011-12 financial year.
- b) AusAID does not itemise separately the amounts spent by each officer for each visit. Aggregated information for all AusAID officers is provided below.

AusAID officers' airfares are a mixture of economy and business class fare types. For domestic flights, non-SES officers travel in economy while SES officers are entitled to business class travel. For international flights, all AusAID officers are entitled to business class travel.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Total Spend YTD</b>
Meals – domestic	111,883.19
Incidentals & other – domestic	251,843.35
Accommodation – domestic	156,259.47



Domestic airfares	1,173,799.00
<b>Total Domestic</b>	<b>\$1,693,785.00</b>
Meals – international	\$983,258.48
Incidentals & other – international	\$432,795.83
Accommodation – international	\$623,879.59
International airfares	\$7,499,265.00
<b>Total International</b>	<b>\$9,539,198.90</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,232,983.90</b>

- c) The Lowest Practical Fare guidelines are practiced at all times. AusAID officers are expected to take into consideration value for money, necessity of travel and the reasonableness of the travel period. To assist in monitoring compliance, AusAID’s travel management company (CWT) supply a monthly “Missed Savings Report” based on the lowest fare available for the chosen flight.

The Best Fare of the Day for international travel is followed by AusAID, with instruction to CWT to quote two business class fares and one economy class fare where possible. In selecting flights, AusAID officers are expected to take into consideration value for money, necessity of travel and the reasonableness of the travel period, safety and materiality.

In accordance with whole-of-government requirements, when the Lowest Practical Fare or Best Fare of the Day guidelines is not followed, AusAID officers are required to provide a reason to their travel delegate and a Reason Code (as per Department of Finance and Deregulation guidelines).

- d) Lounge memberships may be provided to SES officers as part of their remuneration package. AusAID currently pays for six Qantas Club memberships for SES Officers. Each membership incurred a one-off joining fee of \$210.00 and an annual membership fee of \$275 (totalling \$1,650 per year annual membership for the six officers). A total of 19 SES Officers have Qantas Club memberships at no cost to AusAID as a result of status points or invitation providing this benefit.

In addition, Virgin Australia has provided 21 Gold memberships to SES officers. These memberships have been at no cost to AusAID.

- e) Support staff do not automatically travel with SES officers, unless the reason for travel requires this to occur. From 1 July 2011, 31 May 2012 the cost of support staff accompanying SES officers was \$127,646.20 (this figure does not include allowances still awaiting acquittal). The support staff provide essential administrative support, such as meeting and briefing management, travel management and media liaison, so that SES officers can focus their attention on the purpose of the visit.

## Attachment A

Question on Notice 95: Minister Rudd's & Minister Carr's Travel  
Travel Costs - AusAID Departmental Officers 1 July 2011 to 31 May 2012

Country	Location	Dates Visited	AusAID staff from Canberra (Name)	Position	Division	Costs of accompanying AusAID staff from Canberra					Other Costs	Total AusAID Officers' Costs
						Airfares <sup>^</sup>	Ground Transport	Total Transport	Accommodation	TA		
Burma	Rangoon	30 June to 2 July	Richard Moore	First Assistant Director General	Asia Division	4,539.56	0.00	4,539.56	130.57	351.37	0.00	5,021.50
Indonesia	Bali	2 to 23 July	Chris Elstoft	Assistant Director General	Asia Division	2,883.72	0.00	2,883.72	295.83	80.93	0.00	3,260.48
USA	Washington DC	23 September 2011	Robin Davies	First Assistant Director General	International Programs and Partnership Division	16,351.06	75.53	16,426.59	1,657.05	1,775.52	0.00	19,859.16
PNG	Port Moresby	30 September to 1 October 2011	James Batley	Deputy Director General	Asia Pacific and Program Enabling Group	1,054.13	78.07	1,132.20	341.31	179.86	0.00	1,653.37
Philippines	Manila	20 to 21 October	Chris Elstoft	Assistant Director General	Asia Division	4,832.95	0.00	4,832.95	106.42	20.86	0.00	4,960.23
USA	Honolulu	10 to 11 November	Chris Elstoft	Assistant Director General	Asia Division	7,135.56	91.23	7,226.79	885.48	354.84	0.00	8,467.11
India	Bangalore	14 to 15 November	Paul Nichols *	Assistant Director General	North & South Asia	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,298.72	132.78	0.00	1,431.50
Libya	Tripoli	8 December	Tony O'Dowd	Director	Africa	8,500.00	0.00	8,500.00	200.00	100.00	0.00	8,800.00
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	25-27 January	James isbister	Minister Counsellor	Pretoria Post	1,490.87	0.00	1,490.87	736.95	155.50	0.00	2,383.32
Mexico	Los Cabos	19 to 21 February	Paul Wojciechowski	Assistant Director General	International Programs & Partnerships	8,581.00	61.72	8,642.72	2,414.70	468.00	0.00	11,525.42
Cambodia / Vietnam	Phnom Penh / Ho Chi Minh City / Hanoi	25 to 29 March 2012	Roderick Brazier	First Assistant Director General	East Asia Division	5,948.54	117.01	6,065.55	831.79	76.25	0.00	6,973.59
						<b>61,317.39</b>	<b>423.56</b>	<b>61,740.95</b>	<b>8,898.82</b>	<b>3,695.91</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>74,335.68</b>

\* Cost of airfares are recorded against travel with the Parliamentary Secretary to Bangladesh 12-13 Nov 11

<sup>^</sup> All airfares were Business Class

**Attachment B****Question on Notice 95: Parliamentary Secretary Marles' Travel****Travel Costs - AusAID Departmental Officers 1 July 2011 to 31 May 2012**

Country	Location	Dates Visited	AusAID staff from Canberra (Name)	Position	Costs of accompanying AusAID staff					Other Costs	Total AusAID Officers' Costs
					Airfares^	Ground Transport	Total Transport	Accommodation	Travelling Allowances		
Vanuatu	Port Vila	26 to 27 July 2011	Susan Connell	Assistant Director General	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	207.91	0.00	287.91
Maldives / Bangladesh	Addu City / Dhaka	9 to 13 November 2011	Paul Nichols	Assistant Director General	12,852.00	34.91	12,886.91	1,287.32	333.40	0.00	14,507.63
Guyana	Georgetown	29 to 31 January 2012	Hannah Bleby	First Secretary	198.07	0.00	198.07	303.13	95.45	0.00	596.65
Grenada		31 January 2012	Hannah Bleby	First Secretary	245.93	0.00	245.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	245.93
Barbados	Bridgetown	31 January to 1 February 2012	Hannah Bleby	First Secretary	172.05	0.00	172.05	232.07	158.32	0.00	562.44
St Lucia		1 to 2 February 2012	Hannah Bleby	First Secretary	165.98	0.00	165.98	269.87	115.10	0.00	550.95
St Vincent & the Grenadines		2 February 2012	Hannah Bleby	First Secretary	190.27	110.47	300.74	0.00	0.00	159.44	619.62
Australia	Sydney	13 April 2012	Bill Costello	Assistant Director General	264.96	0.00	264.96	0.00	67.25	43.00	375.21
Qatar	Doha	19 to 26 April 2012	Bob Quiggin	A/g Assistant Director General	8,260.72	70.51	8,331.23	2,157.66	639.69	0.00	11,128.58
<b>Total</b>					<b>22,349.98</b>	<b>215.89</b>	<b>22,565.87</b>	<b>4,330.05</b>	<b>1,617.12</b>	<b>202.44</b>	<b>28,874.92</b>

^ All airfares were Business Class

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**EXECUTIVE DIVISION**

*Audit Branch, Internal Audit*

**Question No. 95**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) Which NGO partners were audited by AusAID this financial year (2011-12)?
- b) Which NGO partners does AusAID intend to audit next financial year (2012-13)?
- c) Which multilateral organisations that receive AusAID funding were audited this financial year (2011-12)?
- d) Which multilateral organisations that receive AusAID funding does AusAID intend to audit next financial year (2012-13)?
- e) Which universities that receive AusAID funding were audited this financial year (2012-13)?
- f) Which universities that receive AusAID funding does AusAID intend to audit next year?
- g) How does AusAID decide on the program for auditing NGOs, multilateral organisations and universities in the upcoming financial year (2012-13)?
- h) When does AusAID decide which NGOs, multilateral organisations and universities will be audited in the upcoming financial year (2012-13)?
- i) When are the NGOs, multilateral organisations and universities that will be audited notified by AusAID?
- j) Have any NGOs, multilateral organisations and universities refused to participate in an AusAID audit in the past five financial years, including this year (2011-12)? If so, which organisation(s)?
- k) What would be the consequences of an NGO, multilateral organisation or university refusing to fully co-operate with an AusAID audit?
- l) When the audit reports are completed, who is this most senior officer within AusAID who receives and reads them?
- m) Are the audit reports publicly available?

**Answer:**

- a) CBM Australia, ChildFund Australia and the Fred Hollows Foundation were audited by AusAID Internal Audit during 2011-12.
- b) During 2012-13, AusAID will audit a minimum of three accredited NGO partners who have been selected using a risk-based, rolling schedule. To ensure the integrity of the audit process, the names of the NGO partners selected each year remain confidential until they are contacted by AusAID prior to the internal audit commencing.

- c) AusAID Internal Audit does not undertake audits of multilateral organisations.
- d) AusAID Internal Audit does not undertake audits of multilateral organisations.
- e) University of Adelaide, University of Queensland, Queensland University of Technology were audited by AusAID Internal Audit during 2011-12.
- f) During 2012-13, AusAID will audit a minimum of three universities receiving AusAID funding who have been selected using a risk-based, rolling schedule. To ensure the integrity of the audit process, the names of the universities selected each year remain confidential until they are contacted by AusAID prior to the internal audit commencing.
- g) NGOs and universities are selected for auditing on a risk-based, rolling schedule and in consultation with the relevant areas of AusAID.
- h) AusAID determines which NGOs and universities will be audited in the upcoming financial year as part of the annual audit planning process.
- i) Contracts with NGOs and universities outline the notice that is required to be provided. AusAID undertakes an introductory meeting and audit timing is determined by mutual agreement.
- j) Participation in AusAID audits is a contractual requirement.
- k) Participation in AusAID audits is a contractual requirement.
- l) All AusAID audit reports are addressed to the relevant First Assistant Director General (SES Band 2) with copies also provided to the relevant Deputy Director General (SES Band 3), and the Audit Committee.
- m) AusAID is committed to transparency through implementation of the Transparency Charter. Under the Charter, AusAID have published internal audit reports from 2011-12. Copies of the internal audit reports and the AusAID Internal Audit Publishing Approach can be found on the AusAID website.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates, May 2012

Questions on Notice: AusAID

**OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS**

*ODE*

**Question No. 96**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) What are the remuneration rates for each of the Independent Evaluation Committee's three members?
- b) What is the budget for the Independent Evaluation Committee for the financial year 2012-13?
- c) Have key performance indicators been determined for the Independent Evaluation Committee? How will the effectiveness of the committee be assessed?
- d) How will the committee report its findings and to who? Will these findings be publicly available?
- e) Will the committee review programs managed by the Department of Climate Change and funded from AusAID appropriations?

**Answer:**

- a) The Chair of the Independent Evaluation Committee (IEC) and two IEC external members will be paid \$6,500 and \$3,500 respectively for each IEC meeting. This amount covers their attendance at the IEC meeting as well as two days meeting preparation.
- b) The budget for the IEC is covered within the departmental budget allocation to the Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE). The ODE departmental budget for the financial year 2012-13 is \$3 million.
- c) The Terms of Reference for the IEC sets out the professional conduct and key outputs that the Government expects of the Committee. The Development Effectiveness Steering Committee will periodically assess the performance of the IEC against its Terms of Reference.
- d) The IEC reports to the Development Effectiveness Steering Committee. All ODE evaluations overseen by the IEC will be published.
- e) The IEC has a whole of Official Development Assistance, and therefore, a whole of government mandate. Programs managed by the Department of Climate Change and funded from aid appropriations would be eligible for evaluation by ODE and review by the IEC. The selection of topics for evaluation by ODE are determined by a range of criteria including, value for money, achieving a suitable coverage of geographical areas, large and small partner countries, thematic areas and different aid modalities, as well as the level of risk to aid effectiveness; and the potential for learning outcomes.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS**

*ODE*

**Question No. 97**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) Could you advise when you made that appointment decision of Mr Jim Adams, to the Independent Evaluation Committee?
- a) What are remuneration packages of the board of the Independent Evaluation Committee?

**Answer:**

- a) Senator Carr made the decision to appoint Mr Jim Adams as Chair of the Independent Evaluation Committee (IEC) on 17 April 2012.
- b) The remuneration of the IEC is set out in our response to Question on Notice No. 96 a).

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Education and Health*

**Question No. 98**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) 12/13 budget papers refer to estimated spending in 2012-13 of \$630 million for education, and \$350 million for scholarships. Therefore, is total aid for education in 2012-13 equal to \$980 million?
- b) What proportion of education aid in 2012-13 is for basic education?

**Answer:**

- a) Yes.
- b) In 2011-12, approximately two-thirds of education expenditure was spent on strengthening basic education systems. The exact proportions of Australia's education support in 2012-13 will be guided by the needs and priorities of our partner countries.



**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Education and Health Branch*

**Question No. 99**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked in writing

- a) The theme of the 2012 United Nations Commission on Population and Development was ‘Adolescents and Youth’. Australia’s statement to the Commission in April 2012, said that “Australia recognises that young people in developing countries face a disproportionate burden of poor sexual and reproductive outcomes... It is critical that adolescents receive reliable and age appropriate information related to sex, sexuality and gender. Without access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education and services, young people—especially girls—are more vulnerable to reproductive and sexual health problems”. What does AusAID intend to do about implementing these commitments?
- b) How is AusAID addressing the sexual and reproductive health and rights needs of young people?
- c) Does AusAID believe that UNFPA is committed to implementing the ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development) Programme of Action in full, or is it becoming more conservative in its approaches?
- d) Given that almost 70,000 women die every year from unsafe abortion, and that this represents a major and increasing cause of overall maternal mortality, is AusAID concerned that the ICPD does not acknowledge the need to ensure safe and legal abortion?
- e) Is AusAID concerned that the UNFPA does not appear to be advocating for safe abortion to be part of the ICPD? For example, I note that the recently appointed deputy Executive Director of the UNFPA, Kate Gilmore, has previously stated when she was Amnesty Director (in this interview) that “it is certainly not the case that Amnesty International is arguing here for a right to abortion, even for the victim of rape.” I believe that Amnesty has now changed its position, however Ms Gilmore does not appear to have ever spoken publicly about the importance of safe and legal abortion.
- f) Will AusAID advocate that safe and legal abortion is included in the agenda for ICPD beyond 2014?

**Answer:**

- a) and b) AusAID's support for sexual and reproductive health directly benefits young people. For example, AusAID provides core funding to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) (\$20.5 million over three years). In 2010, 40 per cent of IPPF's services were provided to young people under 25 years<sup>1</sup>.

AusAID has also funded a small number of non-government organisations to undertake discrete projects which target young people, such as supporting Sexual Health and Family Planning Australia to implement a youth-focussed sexual and reproductive health project in Solomon Islands.

- c) Yes, AusAID considers UNFPA is committed to implementing the International Conference on Population and Development in full.
- d) The International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action states in paragraph 8.25 that "In circumstances where abortion is not against the law, such abortion should be safe."
- e) No, AusAID is not concerned. Safe abortion is part of the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (paragraph 8.25).
- f) Australia will participate in discussions around ICPD Beyond 2014. We have not yet determined priorities for these discussions.

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<sup>1</sup> IPPF Annual Performance Report 2010–2011

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Education and Health Branch*

**Question No. 100**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) Many of the examples given of AusAID funded projects which integrate TB/HIV testing only mention testing TB patients for HIV (Burma 3 Diseases Fund being the exception). In AusAID's bilateral programs particularly, what percentage of HIV patients are being tested for TB, as is the recommendation of the World Health Organisation?
- b) Given that TB is arguable a greater health burden in the Asia-Pacific region than HIV/AIDS, would AusAID consider developing a strategy to tackle TB and MDR-TB similar to the HIV strategy mentioned 'Intensifying the Response: Halting the spread of HIV'?

**Answer:**

- a) National testing data for HIV patients tested for TB is compiled by the World Health Organization (WHO) and is available on the WHO global TB database (<http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en/index.html>). The data incorporates AusAID-funded programs that are supporting partner governments to deliver TB and HIV services. The data is not disaggregated to report only on AusAID's contribution.

The WHO global TB database reports that the number of HIV patients tested for TB in the following partner countries in 2010 was: 6417 in Burma, 3217 in Indonesia, 2 in Kiribati, and 248 in Papua New Guinea.

- b) AusAID's approach to TB and other diseases is guided by AusAID's thematic strategy for health "Saving Lives: Improving the health of the world's poor". Our thematic strategic priorities include supporting partner governments to deliver more and better quality health services, and reducing the impact of global and regional health threats particularly in the Asia-Pacific. Our approach to prevention and control of diseases including TB, HIV, malaria and other infectious diseases is to invest in reducing the risk at its source for example by strengthening surveillance and primary health care, and improving access to vaccines and medicines.

Our approach to TB is consistent with the thematic strategy's objectives and includes:

- i. A range of TB measures in PNG, which also strengthen cross-border protection
- ii. A debt-to-health swap in Indonesia
- iii. Bilateral support for TB/HIV integration programs and TB specific activities in countries such as Kiribati and Burma
- iv. Measures to support and strengthen national health systems, which is essential for effective TB responses

- v. Support for multilateral organisations, including:
  - The World Health Organization (WHO) to provide technical leadership on global efforts to achieve TB control through core funding and engagement with the Western Pacific Region Office (WPRO) in Manila
  - The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which supports TB grants in Asia and the Pacific.
- vi. The health thematic strategy also incorporates non-infectious diseases and pandemics. We do not have a published document for each individual disease, except for HIV which preceded the development of AusAID's thematic strategy for health "Saving Lives: Improving the health of the world's poor".

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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Questions on Notice: AusAID

**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Food Security, Infrastructure and Mining and Trade*

**Question No. 101**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) What is the estimated value of aid for microfinance and financial inclusion in 2011-12 and 2012-13?
- b) Has the Government started a review of implementation and impacts of its strategy, Financial Services for the Poor?

**Answer:**

- a) In financial year 2011-12, the Government's preliminary estimate for overseas aid expenditure on financial inclusion is \$29.1 million. If current trends continue, in 2012-13 expenditure is expected to exceed \$30.0 million.
- b) Yes.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**

Budget Estimates, May 2012

Questions on Notice: AusAID

**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Governance and Social Development Branch*

**Question No. 102**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

How is AusAID ensuring, through its results framework and other policies, support for rights-based approaches to development, particularly given the strong evidence of success that rights-based development has achieved in improving women's access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as helping to reduce child marriage, get girls into school etc?

**Answer:**

AusAID ensures support for rights-based approaches by working across sectors which promote the rights of disadvantaged and marginalised groups.

With regard to enhancing the rights of women and girls, the results framework specifies that by 2015-16 we will:

- Support the provision of services to 40,000 women survivors of violence, including counselling.
- Support skilled birth attendants to attend more than 1 million births.

With regard to enhancing the rights of people with a disability, the results framework specifies that by 2015-16 we will:

- Provide disability services like prosthesis to more than 100,000 people.
- Enable more than 500,000 boys and girls to attend schools that are more accessible to children with disabilities.

The aid program has already achieved results which have enhanced the rights of women and girls, including:

- In Indonesia, the aid program has supported the construction of 2074 junior secondary schools between 2006 and 2011, creating an additional 330,000 places. Girls have made up half of the enrolments.
- In Bangladesh, the aid program has supported the development of 12 'women friendly' hospitals. In 2011, these hospitals provided antenatal care to over 500,000 women.

The aid program has already achieved results which have enhanced the rights of people with disability, including:

- In Papua New Guinea, the aid program has supported disability-inclusive training for 50 Special Education Resource Centre staff, 25 teacher education lecturers and over 300 school-based counsellors.
- In Samoa, Australia has supported the Samoa Inclusive Education Demonstration Program to achieve increased education access, retention and progression for children with disabilities in rural and urban areas.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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Questions on Notice: AusAID

**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Food Security, Infrastructure, Mining and Trade Branch*

**Question No. 103**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

The United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Olivier DeSchutter, has been a vocal advocate for the role of agroecology, whose low input, low cost, and high knowledge approach is arguably advantageous to sustainable production increases by smallholders.

- a. What is AusAID doing to support research into Agroecological methods?
- b. How is AusAID supporting smallholder farmers to employ agroecological techniques as recommended by the UN Special Rapporteur amongst others?

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID is supporting a range of research activities that adopt agro-ecological principals as a core element of the research program design and implementation. Most of these programs are implemented by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).
- b) AusAID is supporting the ACIAR-implemented, \$22.4 million Sustainable Intensification of Maize-Legume cropping systems for food security in Eastern and Southern Africa (SIMLESA) program. This program aims to increase food security and incomes at household and regional levels and economic development in Eastern and Southern Africa through improved productivity from more resilient and sustainable maize-based farming systems.

Through participatory research and development with all levels of the production chain, the program aims to improve maize and legume productivity by 30 per cent and to reduce the expected downside yield risk by 30 per cent on approximately 500,000 farms, though five target countries, within 10 years. To date, 215 exploratory and 13 on-station trials have been established, and short-course training has been provided to 150 scientists and technicians.

AusAID also supports the East Timor Seeds of Life program. This program recognises that food security and poverty reduction strategies must be tailored to the farming systems and agro-climatic capability of the country/region in which the program operates. The program has successfully released nine varieties of five staple food crops, all of which are highly adapted to East Timor's current farming systems. As a result, 21,000 farmers are using improved varieties of maize, rice, sweet potato, cassava and peanuts, producing between 24 and 159 per cent higher yields than existing varieties. Using new seed varieties that are highly suitable to the natural environment reduces the impact of issues including soil degradation, water run-off/wastage and the need to apply intensive pesticides to stem off diseases and pests.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**

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Questions on Notice: AusAID

**AFRICA AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION AND SOUTH AND WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Africa Branch and Middle East, North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean Branch*

**Question No. 104**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

In the budget papers Africa and Latin America are treated by regions, not broken down by country.

Can you please provide the per country breakdown of aid funding for Africa and Latin America?

**Answer:**

**Latin America**

The Latin America regional program covers 17 countries eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA): Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Australia's development assistance focuses where we have particular expertise to offer: food security, sustainable economic development and climate change and environmental sustainability (including disaster response). Where possible, AusAID funding is programmed using global and regional approaches that target multiple countries. The regional budget allocation is not disaggregated to the country level.

**Africa**

Please see attached Africa estimated budget breakdown by country and sector for 2011-12.



**AusAID 2011-12 Africa  
Estimated  
Expenditure by Country**

	<b>Estimated country total for 2011-12</b>
Regional	<b>\$53,063,169</b>
Algeria	<b>\$144,348</b>
Angola	<b>\$393,438</b>
Benin	<b>\$334,134</b>
Botswana	<b>\$2,299,224</b>
Burkina Faso	<b>\$1,667,825</b>
Burundi	<b>\$1,434,942</b>
Cameroon	<b>\$1,164,955</b>
Cape Verde	<b>\$479,096</b>
Central African Republic	<b>\$1,486,248</b>
Chad	<b>\$4,800,134</b>
Comoros	<b>\$541,397</b>
Cote d'Ivoire	<b>\$1,540,884</b>
Democratic Republic of Congo	<b>\$3,981,861</b>
Djibouti	<b>\$638,099</b>
Egypt	<b>\$6,733,614</b>
Eritrea	<b>\$0</b>
Ethiopia	<b>\$27,497,727</b>
Equatorial Guinea	<b>\$33,000</b>
Gabon	<b>\$279,482</b>
Gambia	<b>\$1,212,606</b>
Ghana	<b>\$6,832,520</b>
Guinea	<b>\$692,562</b>
Guinea-Bissau	<b>\$30,973</b>
Kenya	<b>\$38,596,497</b>
Lesotho	<b>\$833,086</b>
Liberia	<b>\$3,706,321</b>
Libya	<b>\$11,100,000</b>
Madagascar	<b>\$593,160</b>
Malawi	<b>\$8,481,819</b>
Mali	<b>\$3,350,072</b>
Mauritania	<b>\$219,661</b>
Mauritius	<b>\$702,285</b>
Morocco	<b>\$377,598</b>
Mozambique	<b>\$16,299,566</b>
Namibia	<b>\$1,733,858</b>
Niger	<b>\$14,312,748</b>
Nigeria	<b>\$3,151,233</b>
Republic of Congo	<b>\$402,223</b>
Rwanda	<b>\$2,240,961</b>
Sao Tome & Principe	<b>\$154,723</b>
Senegal	<b>\$868,090</b>
Seychelles	<b>\$702,053</b>
Sierra Leone	<b>\$1,293,379</b>
Somalia	<b>\$64,735,411</b>
South Africa	<b>\$4,475,562</b>
Sudan	<b>\$4,479,060</b>

South Sudan	\$30,223,078
Swaziland	\$2,216,338
Tanzania	\$8,908,593
Togo	\$1,225,480
Tunisia	\$1,738,098
Uganda	\$9,525,383
Zambia	\$4,769,528
Zimbabwe	\$50,715,249
<b>Estimated total AusAID managed ODA</b>	<b>\$409,413,348</b>

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**AFRICA AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION**

*Africa Branch*

**Question No. 105**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

The Australian Africa Partnerships Facility describes itself as "facilitating relationships and development cooperation between the Australian and African governments and institutions". Apart from Cardno who have been contracted to manage the Facility, will any other Australian mining or associated companies derive financial benefit from the AAFP?

**Answer:**

No.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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Questions on Notice: AusAID

**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Development Policy and Gender Branch*

**Question No. 106**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

In the budget statement on international development assistance for 12/13, the statement states that cross regional programs on gender focus on women's economic empowerment, women's leadership and peace building and ending violence against women. It states that its focus will be in countries with the most severe gender gaps and constraints, mostly in Asia and Pacific. Australian investment will among other objectives increase the number of women survivors of violence receiving support services such as counselling.

- a) What is the total allocation [in terms of the 2011-12 Ending Violence Against Women Budget Measure] to end violence against women in Asia and Pacific?
- b) Can the government provide the breakdown [in terms of the 2011-12 Ending Violence Against Women Budget Measure spending on programs] of violence against women by country?

**Answer:**

- a) The Government will invest \$96.4 million over four years from 2011-12 to eliminate violence against women and to help women affected by violence in developing countries.
- b) The regional allocation of this funding is:
  - i. Program 1.1: Official Development Assistance - PNG & Pacific, \$25 million;
  - ii. Program 1.2: Official Development Assistance -East Asia, \$32 million; and
  - iii. Program 1.3: Official Development Assistance - Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and Other, \$36 million.

Allocations to countries/regions to date are as follows:

<b>Country/Region</b>	<b>2011-12 Amount (AUD millions)</b>
Bangladesh	0.6
Cambodia	0.5
Fiji	0.05
Kiribati	0.4
Papua New Guinea	2.05
Asia regional	2.5
Global	1.4

A number of other components for the Budget Measure funds are still in early development stages, and funds have not yet been allocated.

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Questions on Notice: AusAID

**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Development and Gender Policy Branch*

**Question No. 107**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) Ghana initiative with Minerals Council: A project mentioned on AusAID's Mining for Development Initiative web page is "research with the Minerals Council of Australia to examine the extent to which mining land use agreements facilitate sustainable development outcomes for women and their households. On what basis is the Minerals Council of Australia chosen for this project?
  - i. What experience does the MCA have in implementing projects related to sustainable development outcomes for women and their households?
- b) Did AusAID put this project out to tender or seek other joint partners?
- c) Did AusAID consider any research institutes or other organisations that focus more directly on empowering women and the impact of mining on women's livelihoods and food security?
- d) What is the scope and budget for this project?
- e) How much money is flowing to the MCA through this project?
- f) Did AusAID or MCA initiate this project?
- g) Can AusAID table the project documentation and any contracts related to this project?

**Answer:**

- a) The research project specified in the question is one that is jointly funded between AusAID and the Minerals Council of Australia (MCA), not one that is funded by AusAID and undertaken by MCA.
  - i. Nevertheless, MCA is an appropriate partner because of its experience with benefit-sharing arrangements in the Australian context. Also relevant is the MCA's previous work through its Women in Mining Dialogue, and its intention to establish a Gender, Mining and Communities Dialogue. The Dialogue, which has subsequently been established, consists of experts drawn from the minerals sector, Australian Government, NGOs working on gender and development, academia and Indigenous Australia. The Dialogue was established to consider gender issues associated with the minerals industry's intersection with host communities. Members of the Dialogue are now part of a Reference Group for the research.
- b) The project itself is being implemented by the Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining (CSRSM). An initial call was put out in October/November 2010 for a joint, competitive systematic review related to gender and resource extractive industries. No applications were received. AusAID then decided to fund CSRSM to

undertake primary research in this area. CSRSM was selected based on its work with companies, communities and governments in mining regions worldwide to improve social performance and deliver better outcomes for companies and communities.

- c) Refer to response (b).
- d) The research undertaken will examine whether land-use agreements (or their equivalent form) are being utilised effectively by the minerals industry to ensure they achieve sustainable development outcomes for women and their households in local mine-affected communities, including through four country case studies. The research will identify the impacts or benefits from the land-use agreements and will potentially inform development project decision making in mining affected communities, and be utilised by Australian minerals companies in their operations globally.

AusAID has provided funding of \$181,200. MCA has provided funding of \$175,280.

- e) No money is flowing to the MCA through this project.
- f) Refer to response (b).
- g) The project documentation and contracts related to this project can be found at <http://www.usaid.gov/foi/Pages/disclosure-log.aspx>

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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Questions on Notice: AusAID

**POLICY AND SECTOR DIVISION**

*Development Policy and Gender Branch*

**Question No. 108**

**Senator Kroger** asked on notice

- a) When next year will Australia take up a seat on the UN Women executive board?
- b) How did we secure that seat?
- c) What are the costs associated with occupying that seat?
- d) Who will be Australia's representative?
- e) What issues does Australia intend to pursue through the board?

**Answer:**

- a) Australia will take up its seat on the UN Women Executive Board on 1 January 2013.
- b) Australia is one of 29 members of the Western European and Others Group (WEOG) at the United Nations. Five seats are allocated for WEOG and a further four seats are allocated from among the top ten core donors to UN Women (currently all WEOG countries). The allocation and rotation of Board seats for these two categories is a matter for internal negotiation amongst WEOG Member States.
- c) AusAID regularly participates in UN Women Board meetings as an observer. We do not anticipate additional costs as result of the Board membership.
- d) Australia will be represented by senior Australian Government officials at the Executive Board meetings. This will include Australia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Gary Quinlan, and Mr Peter Versegi, AusAID's Minister-Counsellor at the Australian Mission in New York.
- e) Australia's participation on the UN Women Executive Board supports the Government's commitment to an effective, efficient and well-coordinated UN development system, especially in regards to its work on gender equality and women's empowerment. In 2013, UN Women will scale-up its country presence, and Australia is committed to ensuring that UN operations, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, are well resourced, well-coordinated, and effective in demonstrating real results for women and girls.

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**AFRICA AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS DIVISION**

*NGO and Business Branch*

**Question No. 109**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

What is the budget for NGO funding in recent years and estimates for the coming 4 years under the following categories:

- a. ANCP
- b. Country programs
- c. Other funding
- d. Emergency funding
- e. Volunteer programs
- f. Community engagement and development research

**Answer:**

In recent years the proportion of funding channelled through NGOs has been around 11 per cent of Official Development Assistance (ODA) (\$488 million in 2010-11). It is not possible to give budget estimates against these categories for the next four years as programs will be developed throughout this time period. The Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework (CAPF) four-year budget strategy anticipates that total funding to non-government organisations will increase from roughly \$500 million in 2011–12 to between \$700 and \$800 million by 2015–16, with more than half channelled through partnerships between AusAID and Australian non-government organisations. This projection will be subject to regular budget processes and individual programming decisions.



**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**PACIFIC DIVISION**

*PNG and Solomon Islands Branch*

**Question No. 110**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

"The upgrades at Daru Hospital appear to be first rate. However, a significant gap still remains in accessibility to services for those in the remote villages.

- a) What is AusAID doing to identify the needs of the population in remote villages and provide a service they can access?
- b) How will AusAID ensure that TB is being appropriately monitored in remote villages, and that patients are receiving adequate follow up from clinic staff?

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID and the Government of PNG have completed a Capacity Diagnostic analysis to assess health service delivery and identify ways to improve services in Western Province.

AusAID is supporting the Government of PNG to provide TB services across Western Province, including those villages nearest to the Torres Strait. TB outreach clinics in South Fly villages (including in Mabaduan, Sigabaduru and Buzi) have been held on a regular basis since November 2011. Community Health Workers in rural health facilities and community treatment supporters are being trained in TB management. Transport has been provided to support South Fly villagers to attend TB clinics at Daru Hospital, as needed.

AusAID is working with Ok Tedi Fly River Development Program and PNG Sustainable Development Program to implement a Middle and South Fly Health System Development program which will include infrastructure for rural health services. This plan is expected to be completed by August 2012.

- b) A centralised register of all TB patients in the province is being maintained at Daru Hospital as the main health facility for TB in the Province. This allows for detailed monitoring and data collection of both TB and MDR-TB patients and improves provincial capacity to track patient movement.

AusAID is also funding World Vision to implement the 'Stop TB in Western Province' program, which will provide progressive support for all health facilities to trace patient progress at a local level.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**

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Questions on Notice: AusAID

**PACIFIC DIVISION**

*Pacific Bilateral Branch*

**Question No. 111**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) Why has AusAID stopped stand-alone funding for the annual fieldworkers workshop of the Vanuatu Cultural Centre, instead preferring that the funding has to come from the Mama Graon project?
- b) Is AusAID aware that refusal to provide stand-alone funding has meant that the workshop could not be held last year for the first time in 30 years?

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID agreed with the Government of Vanuatu and the Vanuatu Cultural Centre that it would be most efficient and effective to channel future AusAID country program funding to the Centre through the Mama Graon Program.
- b) AusAID has been advised by the Director of the Vanuatu Cultural Centre that the workshop was not held in 2011 because he was planning to restructure the fieldworker program. The workshop will be held in 2012, commencing on 23 August.

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**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PARTNERSHIPS DIVISION**

*Climate Change and Environment Branch*

**Question No. 112**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) In the Fifth National Communication under the UNFCCC submitted on 2 February 2010, the Australian government cited a range of activities as meeting its financial obligations under the Convention. A number of these activities are also listed as part of Australian ODA in Budget Statements. Does the government acknowledge that this is double counting of ODA as this money is also meeting UNFCCC obligations?
- b) Is there any intention for Australian aid-funded REDD projects to provide carbon offset credits that can be used by Australian companies either voluntarily or as part of compliance requirements in an Australian emissions trading scheme?
- c) Does the Australian government intend to gain income from the sale of REDD carbon offset credits on international carbon markets?
- d) Is there any intention that the institutions developed as part of the REDD pilot programs will contribute to the production of carbon credits for the emissions reduction requirements of Australian companies or the Australian Government?

**Answer:**

- a. No
- b. No
- c. No
- d. No

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**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PARTNERSHIPS DIVISION**

*Climate Change and Environment Branch*

**Question No. 113**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

The upcoming Rio+20 Summit on sustainable development has a focus on the “Green Economy”. What is the Australian Government/AusAID’s understanding of ‘The Green Economy’, as it applies to development?

**Answer:**

The Australian Government supports green economy as a pathway towards sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

Green economy recognises the importance of integrating environmental considerations into decision making processes to achieve sustainable development and promotes activities that support positive environmental and economic development outcomes.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**INTERNATIONAL POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS DIVISION**

*Multilateral Policy and Partnerships Branch*

**Question No. 114**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

There is a big increase in funding to the ADB. The 2012/13 budget allocated an additional \$83.1 million to the ADB through their concessional lending arm the Asian Development Fund (ADF). Treasury says a proportion of this funding is “conditional on the Asian Development Bank (ADB) implementing operational and management reforms”. What reforms are AusAID requiring of the ADB?

**Answer:**

The budget provides for cash payments to the Asian Development Fund of \$83.1 million in 2012-13. This payment reflects previous multi-year commitments to the Asian Development Fund, none of which is subject to conditions.

Australia’s pledge to the latest replenishment of the Asian Development Fund (ADF XI) is for 9.0 per cent burden share of donor contributions (A\$523 million). A further supplementary contribution of 2.0 per cent of burden share (A\$115 million) is tied to the satisfactory progression of reforms to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of Bank operations with demonstrated progress on these reforms by no later than 31 May 2013. This pledge will be paid over nine years commencing in July 2013.

These reforms include a stronger focus by the ADB on (1) measuring and reporting of results achieved by the Bank; (2) improved project performance and enhancing of ADB’s model for country operations; (3) effective implementation of ADB’s social safeguards policy; and (4) better strategies to further leverage co-financing operations and private sector development.

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**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PARTNERSHIPS DIVISION**

*Multilateral Programs and Effectiveness Branch*

**Question No. 115**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

Could AusAID please provide the planned core and non-core funding for each multilateral for the coming year? For the previous year (11/12)

**Answer:**

Please see Table 1 for details of core/non-core expenditures/estimated expenditures for Australia's multilateral development partners for the period 2010-11 to 2012-13.

Non-core expenditure figures for 2011-12 are not currently available but indicative non-core figures for major categories of multilateral organisations such as the UN system and the World Bank Group will be made available in the 2011-12 AusAID Annual Report.

Core funding for 2012-13 is a projected estimate only. Non-core estimates are not available. Final non-core expenditure will be determined after the close of the 2012-13 financial year.

<b>AusAID core Contributions to AMA rated Agencies</b>	<b>2010-11 total expenditure</b>	<b>2010-11 core funding</b>	<b>2010-11 non-core expenditure</b>	<b>2011-12 Estimated core funding</b>	<b>2012-13 (Projected) core funding</b>
Asian Development Bank	167.1	87.0	80.1	80.9	83.1
African Development Bank	10.0	-	10.0	-	-
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	41.3	13.5	27.8	13.5	13.5
Climate Investment Funds	27.5	27.5	-	7.0	3.0
Commonwealth Secretariat Development Programs	10.6	10.5	0.1	15.5	15.5
Food and Agriculture Organization	17.9	10.3	7.6	5.3	5.3
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation	42.9	42.9	-	60.0	40.0
Global Crop Diversity Trust	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	-
Global Environment Facility	22.5	22.5	-	22.3	19.8
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria	30.0	30.0	-	10.0	80.0
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	16.4	3.0	13.4	3.0	3.0
Global Partnership for Education	22.0	22.0	-	40.0	40.0
International Committee of the Red Cross	40.0	18.0	22.0	20.0	22.0
Inter-American Development Bank	5.0	-	5.0	-	-
International Finance Corporation	4.8	-	4.8	-	-
International Labour Organization	17.7	10.2	7.5	5.0	5.0
International Monetary Fund Technical Assistance Trust Funds	16.9	-	16.9	-	-
International Organization for Migration	37.1	-	37.1	-	-
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	10.7	8.5	2.2	9.0	9.0
Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund	-	-	-	15.0	-
Multilateral Fund for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	3.2	3.2	-	4.7	4.7
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	2.4	1.9	0.5	-	-
Private Infrastructure Development Group	-	-	-	5.0	5.0
UN Capital Development Fund	3.9	-	3.9	-	-
UN Children's Fund	139.8	25.4	114.4	34.1	34.1
UN Development Programme	98.6	17.9	80.7	23.3	23.3
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	7.0	6.3	0.7	4.9	4.9
UN Environmental Programme	1.1	1.1	-	1.1	1.2
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	40.0	16.0	24.0	18.0	19.0
UN Human Settlements Program	4.4	-	4.4	-	-
UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction Secretariat	2.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	2.0
UN Mine Action Service	15.3	0.3	15.0	0.3	0.3
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (incorporating the Central Emergency Response Fund)	28.0	7.0	21.0	8.0	9.0
UN Office of Drugs and Crime	5.5	1.5	4.0	0.6	0.6
UN Peacebuilding Fund	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
UN Population Fund	43.8	21.5	22.3	15.0	15.0
UN Relief and Works Agency	10.5	7.5	3.0	8.0	15.0
UN Women	9.4	9.4	-	9.2	8.0
UNFCCC Least Developed Countries Fund	6.3	6.3	-	1.5	13.5
World Food Programme	120.4	45.0	75.4	45.0	46.0
World Health Organization	75.4	24.8	50.6	23.0	23.0
World Bank	505.3	158.2	347.1	185.4	206.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,666.4</b>	<b>662.7</b>	<b>1,003.7</b>	<b>698.9</b>	<b>772.5</b>

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May2012  
Questions on Notice: AusAID

**CORPORATE ENABLING DIVISION**

*Workforce Strategy and Security Branch*

**Question No. 116**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

Does the Australian Defence Force ever contract out security for AusAID workers to private operators or would that be AusAID's decision?

**Answer:**

No.



**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**SOUTH AND WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Pakistan and Afghanistan Branch*

**Question No. 117**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

1.
  - a) Which programs in Afghanistan, funded by ODA, have been evaluated by the International Security Assistance force?
  - b) Has the Tarin Kot Boys School been evaluated? What were the findings?
  - c) Has the Tarin Kot Hospital been evaluated? What were the findings?
  - d) Has the Dorofshan Basic Health Centre or the Miribad Basic Health Centre been evaluated?
  - e) What were the findings?
2. Can these evaluations be made public? If not, on what basis are they kept confidential?

**Answer:**

1.
  - a) The International Stabilisation Assistance Force does not evaluate specific donor development programs but, as noted on the ISAF website, “through the Provincial Reconstruction Teams supports reconstruction and development in Afghanistan, securing areas in which reconstruction work is conducted by other national and international actors”.
  - b) The Tarin Kot Boys School was a Defence-funded, Mentoring and Reconstruction Task Force project. Further questions on the Tarin Kot Boys School project should be directed to Defence.
  - c) The Tarin Kot Hospital was a Defence-funded, Mentoring and Reconstruction Task Force project. Further questions on the Tarin Kot Hospital project should be directed to Defence.
  - d) The Dorofshan Basic Health Centre and Miribad Basic Health Centre were Defence-funded, Mentoring and Reconstruction Task Force projects. Further questions on the Dorofshan Basic Health Centre and the Miribad Basic Health Centre projects should be directed to Defence.
  - e) See above.
2. See above.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**SOUTH AND WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Pakistan and Afghanistan Branch*

**Question No. 118**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) The Government recently announced \$300m per year for 3 years from 2015 in development assistance to Afghanistan. What role will AusAID play in building protection for women in Afghanistan?
- b) Violence is an ongoing cause and symptom of exclusion and oppression of women and denial of women's rights in Afghanistan – will AusAID be contributing to specific programmes designed to address violence against women?
- c) Specifically, does AusAID plan to invest any of the proposed \$300m per year the PM announced on supporting implementation of the Afghan governments National Action Plan on UNSC resolution?

**Answer:**

- a) and c) On 16 May 2012 in the margins of the NATO ISAF Leaders meeting in Chicago the Prime Minister announced that Australia would contribute US\$300 million for the sustainment of the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF) from 2015. The Government has not yet determined how much of that funding will be drawn from the Official Development Assistance budget.

The Prime Minister also announced at Chicago in May 2012 that Australia will increase its Official Development Assistance to Afghanistan to \$250 million per year by 2015-16. AusAID's program will continue to fund health, education, rural development and other activities. Improving gender outcomes is a priority across all AusAID's programs in Afghanistan. AusAID's country program will contribute to efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to implement its national action plan.

- b) Yes, under the *Elimination of Violence against Women* initiative, AusAID will fund specific programs that help tackle violence against women and provide support to women affected by violence in Afghanistan. In the margins of the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan in July, Foreign Minister Carr announced \$17.7 million over four years to focus on: prevention; providing health, education and legal services to respond to instances of violence; and

expanding efforts to address violence against women in conflict affected environments.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**SOUTH AND WEST ASIA DIVISION**

*Pakistan and Afghanistan Branch*

**Question No. 119**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) Can you please provide background information on the Aliceghan housing project in Afghanistan?
- b) What is the status of this project?
- c) What has been the total cost of the project as compared to the project estimate?

**Answer:**

- a) The AliceGhan housing project is managed by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Questions on AliceGhan should be directed to DIAC.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional Branch*

**Question No. 120**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

In AusAID answers to questions Senator Rhiannon put on notice in February 2012 session of estimates, AusAID notes: “Australian Government intends to review the effectiveness of the PNPCA process and has commenced discussions with the MRC Secretariat, representatives from MRC member governments, and civil society representatives regarding the best way to undertake such a review.”

- a) Can you please provide an update on the status of the intended review of PNPCA process? Have the objectives, timeframe, scope and process of the review been decided upon? And if so when will they be made publicly available?
- b) In what ways will the PNPCA review process provide an opportunity for the participation of local civil society and interested stakeholders? Can you please elaborate which civil society representatives have been consulted to date?
- c) What measures will be taken to help ensure that the review findings will contribute to improving the PNPCA process?
- d) Will the findings of the PNPCA review be made publicly available?

**Answer:**

- a. The objectives, timeframe, scope and process for the review are under development and will be made publicly available when finalised in coming months.
- b. Australia sees benefit in consulting with experienced participants and observers of the PNPCA process in each member country, including relevant civil society representatives, as part of the review. As the review has not commenced, no civil society representatives have been consulted to date.
- c. The review will generate suggestions for consideration by the Mekong River Commission (MRC), its member countries and other interested parties.
- d. Yes.

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional Branch*

**Question No. 121**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

In AusAID answers to questions Senator Rhiannon put on notice in February 2012 session of estimates, AusAID notes: that PNPCA helped facilitate more inclusive deliberations; but Aust govt believes that process could be strengthened in several areas e.g. “more timely and full dissemination of environmental and social impact assessments; more extensive public consultation processes; and an enhanced level of transparency of the process as a whole”

- a) In addition to review of PNPCA process, what measures is the Australian Government taking or plan to take to support the strengthening of PNPCA process? That is, what steps are being taken to help ensure that PNPCA will include:
- i. More timely and full dissemination of environmental and social impact assessments
  - ii. More extensive public consultation processes within the host country and in neighbouring countries.
  - iii. Enhanced level of transparency of the process

**Answer:**

The Australian Government continues to advocate for the strengthening of the PNPCA process, including to improve timeliness and transparency and to facilitate thorough public consultation.

Australia has called for, and the Mekong River Commission (MRC) has agreed to conduct, a formal mid-term review of the Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project, which funds the implementation of the PNPCA and four other guidelines and procedures. This mid-term review is expected to commence before the end of 2012. It will be separate to the review conducted by AusAID, and will provide formal recommendations to the MRC on how the implementation of all relevant procedures and guidelines can be strengthened.

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional Branch*

**Question No. 122**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

The 2012-13 aid budget notes that “A new phase of assistance to the Mekong River Commission will continue to strengthen the capacity of this organisation during a crucial time. This will include helping discussions over the development of the mainstream of Mekong River, and particularly discussions of hydropower dams.” (p.55-56). Can you outline how much Australia will contribute as part of “new phase of assistance to the Mekong River Commission [MRC]”; and to which MRC programs and activities Australia will contribute.

**Answer:**

The scale and nature of Australia’s future assistance to the Mekong River Commission (MRC) will be determined during AusAID’s preparation of a new delivery strategy for Australia’s Mekong Water Resources Program, to be developed during the second half of 2012.

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional Branch*

**Question No. 123**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

Australian Mekong Water Resources Development Cooperation Report 2010 (p.7) notes that “AusAID has negotiated a funding agreement for \$5.5 million with the CPWF to augment its Mekong program with fellowships, more research and scaled-up policy engagement activities.” Please provide a breakdown of existing and planned activities, including amounts, which is being supported through \$5.5 million AusAID-CWPF funding agreement?

**Answer:**

Australia’s support for the Challenge Program on Water and Food (CPWF) comprises four components:

- A\$1 million towards augmentation of the CPWF Coordination and Change Project
- A\$1 million towards research on hydropower decision-making processes in the Mekong River Basin
- A\$1 million support for the Fellowships Program of Mekong Program on Water, Environment and Resilience (M-POWER) through the CPWF
- A\$2.5 million support for complementary projects undertaken by non-government organisations and implementing agencies.



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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional Branch*

**Question No. 124**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a. Has Australia considered commissioning a transboundary environmental impact assessment on the Xayaburi Dam?
- b. Has Australia considered assisting the Mekong River Commission (MRC) member countries to organize further public consultation on the Xayaburi Dam, either through financial support or technical assistance, especially as Australia has admitted to concern regarding the lack of transparency and inclusiveness of decision-making over water resources in the region?
- c. Given the experience with the Xayaburi Dam, how will Australia ensure that a review, and necessary reform, of the MRC's PNPCA process takes place before any other mainstream dams initiate these procedures?
- d. If the process is not reformed, will Australia continue to fund the MRC's PNPCA process?

**Answer:**

- a. No.
- b. Public consultation within MRC member countries regarding Xayaburi Dam is a matter for those governments to undertake in accordance with applicable national laws and policies. If approached by member governments, Australia would consider providing assistance under our Integrated Water Resources Management Project with the MRC.
- c. The review of the PNPCA will generate suggestions for improving the PNPCA process, which will be submitted to the MRC's mid-term review of the Mekong IWRM Project. Any changes to the existing PNPCA process must be agreed by MRC member countries.
- d. Australia is committed to working with the MRC and member countries to support and strengthen key regional consultation processes.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional Branch*

**Question No. 125**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

At the December 2011 ministerial meeting of the Mekong River Commission (MRC), the governments of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam agreed to conduct “further study” on the impacts of the proposed Mekong Mainstream Dams.

- a. Has Australia given any further consideration into funding the MRC’s Mekong mainstream dams study?
- b. If so, under what conditions will Australia provide financial and technical support for the study?

**Answer:**

- a. Australia remains willing to support further studies. However, the MRC has not yet formally requested donor support for the further study, nor has the scope and terms of reference for such a study been finalised.
- b. See answer to part (a).

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**EAST ASIA DIVISION**

*Mekong, Burma, Philippines and Regional*

**Question No. 126**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

In April, 2012 the Xayaburi Dam's main builder, Ch. Karnchang, announced that construction on the Xayaburi Dam had commenced. Rapid blasting is believed to start next month.

- a) As these construction activities could potentially harm the sustainability of the Mekong River, has Australia been monitoring construction activities?
- b) Has Australia requested clarification from Laos regarding what construction activities have been permitted at the dam site?
- c) Has the MRC agreed to what degree of harm to the Mekong River is allowed to undergo before it's clear that the 1995 Mekong Agreement has been violated?

**Answer:**

- a) Australia sought permission from the Lao Government to visit the Xayaburi Dam site, and this permission has been granted. We are awaiting confirmation from the developer regarding a suitable date to visit the construction site itself.
- b) Yes.
- c) No.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 127**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

“AusAID’s statistical Summary (the ‘Green Book’) is supposed to be an annual publication.”

- a) What is the publication schedule for statistical information 2009/10 and 2010/11?
- b) What is the reason for delay?

**Answer:**

- a) AusAID will release a combined AusAID Statistical Summary (Green Book) for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 by December 2012.
- b) The publication has undergone significant restructuring to ensure that it is consistent with the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework and the Government’s aid policy: *An Effective Aid Program for Australia*.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
Budget Estimates, May 2012  
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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 128**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) How have these [whole of government] agencies aligned with the new aid purpose to elevate helping people overcome poverty above serving Australia's national interest?
- b) Could AusAID please provide specific numbers of aid going to other government departments?
- c) For other government departments, could AusAID please provide the funding figures for each country rather than just a total for other government departments under each country?

**Answer:**

- a) All Australian government agencies delivering Official Development Assistance (ODA) are required to align their activities with the priorities outlined in the Government's aid policy *An Effective Aid Program for Australia: Making a real difference – delivering real results* and the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework. Decisions about funding allocations by all agencies delivering Australian ODA are guided by four criteria—poverty, national interest, our capacity to make a difference, and the current scale and effectiveness of aid programs.
- b) The amount of aid delivered by Australian government agencies other than AusAID is given in Table 3 on page 127 of the 2012-13 Ministerial Aid Budget Statement - *Australia's International Development Assistance Program 2012-13, Helping the World's Poor: Implementing Effective Aid*. Table 3 is reproduced below.

Department / Agency	Estimated		Budget
	Actuals (\$m)	Outcome (\$m)	Estimate (\$m)
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Australian Federal Police	194.6	203.8	175.5
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	69.4	88.7	100.0
Immigration and Citizenship	46.8	66.6	51.4
Foreign Affairs and Trade	33.9	33.7	50.4
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	5.2	23.0	35.4
Treasury	19.3	27.4	26.3
Health and Ageing	19.1	17.4	17.3
Defence	22.2	19.7	11.7
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	8.5	9.1	10.9
Attorney-General's	5.4	7.1	7.3
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	35.0	20.1	6.1
Infrastructure and Transport	4.3	4.5	4.7
Australian Customs and Border Protection Service	6.1	5.1	1.0
Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy	1.4	1.5	1.5
Finance and Deregulation	1.1	1.1	1.2
Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport	-	1.0	1.1
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	4.6	1.1	0.8
Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	1.1	1.0	0.1
Resources, Energy and Tourism	0.0	-	-
Prime Minister and Cabinet	1.1	0.1	-
States and Territories	2.6	3.7	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>481.5</b>	<b>535.8</b>	<b>505.9</b>

c) Other government department ODA eligible funding by country is given below:

OGDs - by Country by Department/Agency	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Actual (\$m)	Estimated Outcome (\$m)	Budget (\$m)
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	0.1	0.2	0.2
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	1.7	1.6	1.0
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	0.9	0.0	0.0
Australian Federal Police	8.1	15.0	10.3
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	1.0	0.5	-
Finance and Deregulation	0.8	0.8	0.9
Health and Ageing	0.6	1.8	2.0
Immigration and Citizenship	1.7	3.0	3.5
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.2	0.9	1.1
Infrastructure and Transport	0.0	-	-
States and Territories	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	3.6	0.0	0.0
Treasury	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Papua New Guinea Total</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>19.1</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	1.5	1.4	1.2
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	1.2	1.4	0.7
Australian Federal Police	117.6	110.4	98.5
Defence	0.6	0.8	0.8
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.5	0.2	-
Finance and Deregulation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Foreign Affairs and Trade	0.9	2.5	2.3
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.0	0.4	0.6
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.0	-	-
<b>Solomon Islands Total</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>104.3</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	1.0	0.9	0.9
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	-	0.0	0.0
Defence	0.8	1.0	1.0
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.0	-	-
Immigration and Citizenship	0.3	0.6	0.2
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	0.0	0.1
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.0	0.0	-
<b>Vanuatu Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>

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<b>OGDs -by Country by Department/Agency</b>	<b>2010-11 Actual (\$m)</b>	<b>2011-12 Estimated Outcome(\$m)</b>	<b>2012-13 Budget (\$m)</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.7	0.8	0.8
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	-	0.0	0.0
Australian Federal Police	2.1	2.5	2.5
Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	-	0.2	-
Defence	0.2	0.1	0.1
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.0	-	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.0	0.0	0.0
States and Territories	0.1	-	-
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.0	-	-
<b>Samoa Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	1.7	2.0	1.9
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	-	0.0	0.0
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.2	0.1	-
Health and Ageing	-	0.2	0.3
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.0	0.1	0.3
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Fiji Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.4	0.4	0.4
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	-	0.0	0.0
Australian Federal Police	2.1	2.9	2.8
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	-	0.0	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	-	0.0
States and Territories	-	0.0	-
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.0	-	-
Treasury	0.0	-	-
<b>Tonga Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	-	0.0	0.0
Australian Federal Police	4.3	2.2	2.2
<b>Nauru Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	-	0.0	0.0
Defence	0.3	0.2	0.2
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.0	0.0	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	0.0	0.1
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.0	-	-
<b>Kiribati Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	-	0.0	0.0
Defence	0.5	0.3	0.3
<b>Tuvalu Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Defence	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Cook Islands Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
States and Territories	0.0	-	-
<b>Niue Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	-	0.0	0.0
Defence	0.9	0.3	0.3
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>North Pacific Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

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<b>OGDs -by Country by Department/Agency</b>	<b>2010-11 Actual (\$m)</b>	<b>2011-12 Estimated Outcome(\$m)</b>	<b>2012-13 Budget (\$m)</b>
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	0.9	0.1	0.2
Attorney-General's	2.0	2.6	1.7
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	0.0	-	-
Australian Federal Police	7.4	9.5	4.3
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	-	-	1.8
Foreign Affairs and Trade	0.1	-	-
Health and Ageing	0.5	0.9	1.0
Immigration and Citizenship	0.7	2.8	1.9
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	0.1	0.1
Prime Minister and Cabinet	0.1	-	-
Resources, Energy and Tourism	0.0	-	-
States and Territories	-	0.1	0.1
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.0	0.3	0.1
<b>Regional and Other Pacific Total</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	-	0.1	0.1
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	7.0	6.0	3.9
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	2.9	2.6	0.0
Australian Federal Police	1.0	1.7	1.6
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2.4	1.2	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	8.2	9.2	9.6
Health and Ageing	0.0	0.1	0.0
Immigration and Citizenship	10.5	14.4	11.1
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.5	1.6	3.0
Infrastructure and Transport	3.8	3.8	3.6
States and Territories	0.2	0.1	0.0
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.0	-	-
Treasury	0.1	-	-
<b>Indonesia Total</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	4.0	4.3	3.3
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australian Federal Police	0.5	0.6	-
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	5.0	2.5	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	-	0.0	0.0
Health and Ageing	0.2	1.1	0.7
Immigration and Citizenship	0.2	0.7	0.3
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	1.2	4.0	5.2
Infrastructure and Transport	0.0	-	-
States and Territories	0.0	0.1	-
<b>Vietnam Total</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	3.7	2.2	0.9
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australian Federal Police	0.1	-	-
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	1.3	0.7	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	0.4	0.1	-
Health and Ageing	0.1	0.3	0.5
Immigration and Citizenship	0.1	0.0	0.0
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.1	0.9	1.5
Infrastructure and Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0
States and Territories	-	0.3	0.5
<b>Philippines Total</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>

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<b>OGDs - by Country by Department/Agency</b>	<b>2010-11 Actual (\$m)</b>	<b>2011-12 Estimated Outcome(\$m)</b>	<b>2012-13 Budget (\$m)</b>
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	0.1	0.0	0.1
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.8	0.6	0.6
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	-	0.0	-
Australian Federal Police	23.8	28.7	31.6
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.0	0.0	-
Immigration and Citizenship	0.5	0.2	0.3
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.1	0.9	0.1
Infrastructure and Transport	0.0	0.0	-
States and Territories	0.4	1.4	0.8
<b>East Timor Total</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>33.4</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	2.3	2.4	1.9
Australian Federal Police	0.4	0.2	-
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.3	0.2	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.5	0.9	0.7
States and Territories	0.0	0.0	-
<b>Cambodia Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.1	-	-
<b>Burma Total</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	3.6	3.2	2.9
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.1	0.1	-
Immigration and Citizenship	0.0	0.5	0.1
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	0.1	0.1
<b>Laos Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	-	0.0	-
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.9	0.6	0.3
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	0.0	0.1	0.0
Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	0.2	-	-
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2.5	1.2	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	0.4	0.0	-
Health and Ageing	0.4	1.8	1.8
Immigration and Citizenship	0.1	0.1	0.1
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.1	1.6	3.0
States and Territories	0.0	0.0	-
<b>China Total</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.4	0.3	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	0.3	0.5
<b>Mongolia Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	-	0.1	0.1
Attorney-General's	1.1	1.8	2.5
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	0.8	0.7	0.1
Australian Federal Police	7.9	11.2	5.7
Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy	0.6	0.6	0.6
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2.8	1.3	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	0.4	0.1	-
Health and Ageing	-	0.8	0.8
Immigration and Citizenship	23.9	25.1	17.8
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.3	1.7	3.2
Infrastructure and Transport	0.1	0.2	-
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>East Asia Regional Total</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>

Continues over page

<b>OGDs -by Country by Department/Agency</b>	<b>2010-11 Actual (\$m)</b>	<b>2011-12 Estimated Outcome(\$m)</b>	<b>2012-13 Budget (\$m)</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.0	0.0	-
Australian Federal Police	12.0	12.3	27.7
Defence	18.6	17.0	9.0
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.1	0.1	-
Immigration and Citizenship	0.2	6.8	6.9
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	0.1	0.1
<b>Afghanistan Total</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	1.2	1.2	1.1
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2.4	1.4	-
Health and Ageing	-	0.6	0.9
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.0	1.6	2.8
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Bangladesh Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.2	0.2	-
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	0.0	-	0.0
Australian Federal Police	1.7	3.8	1.9
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2.8	1.4	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	0.3	-	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	1.6	3.2
States and Territories	0.7	-	-
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Pakistan Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	0.1	0.0	-
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	0.1	0.1	0.0
Australian Federal Police	0.5	0.3	0.3
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	1.5	0.9	-
Health and Ageing	0.2	0.7	0.7
Immigration and Citizenship	-	3.8	1.1
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	1.0	1.8
States and Territories	0.1	0.2	-
<b>Sri Lanka Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	-	0.1	0.1
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	3.1	2.9	1.7
Australian Customs and Boarder Protection Service	0.0	0.0	0.1
Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	0.0	0.0	-
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2.4	0.9	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	0.0	0.2	-
Health and Ageing	0.2	0.6	0.6
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	2.1	1.9	2.8
Prime Minister and Cabinet	1.0	0.1	-
Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport	-	0.9	1.0
States and Territories	0.9	1.0	1.0
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	-	0.0	-
<b>India Total</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.9	0.5	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	0.5	0.9
<b>Nepal Total</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.1	0.0	-
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	2.4	1.6	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	1.8	2.7
<b>Bhutan Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>

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<b>OGDs -by Country by Department/Agency</b>	<b>2010-11 Actual (\$m)</b>	<b>2011-12 Estimated Outcome(\$m)</b>	<b>2012-13 Budget (\$m)</b>
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.2	0.1	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	0.1	0.2
<b>Maldives Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	0.1	-	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	0.0	-	-
Health and Ageing	0.2	0.4	0.5
Immigration and Citizenship	1.0	0.2	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.0	0.0	-
<b>South and West Asia Regional Total</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Australian Federal Police	3.6	-	-
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.1	0.1	-
Health and Ageing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	0.0	0.1
<b>Iraq Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Foreign Affairs and Trade	5.2	4.6	3.9
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.6	0.2	-
Immigration and Citizenship	0.0	0.2	0.1
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.0	0.3	0.7
<b>North Africa &amp; Other Middle East Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Attorney-General's	2.3	2.7	3.1
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	5.0	10.3	14.2
Australian Federal Police	1.6	2.5	2.5
Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	0.1	0.1	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.0	-	-
States and Territories	0.1	0.3	0.3
Treasury	-	0.0	-
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.3	0.4	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	-	0.2	-
Immigration and Citizenship	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.0	0.3	0.4
<b>Latin America Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	0.0	0.0	-
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	0.0	0.0	-
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	-	0.1	0.1
<b>Caribbean Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	7.4	8.5	10.3
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	29.8	47.4	62.6
Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy	0.8	0.8	0.8
Climate Change and Energy Efficiency	0.8	0.8	0.1
Education, Employment and Workplace Relations	4.6	4.4	4.4
Foreign Affairs and Trade	18.0	16.8	18.1
Health and Ageing	16.6	8.1	7.6
Immigration and Citizenship	7.6	8.4	7.9
Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education	-	0.1	0.2
Infrastructure and Transport	0.2	0.5	1.0
Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport	-	0.1	0.1
States and Territories	0.0	0.2	0.4
Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	0.5	0.5	0.5
Treasury	19.2	27.3	26.2
<b>Global Total</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>140.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>481.5</b>	<b>535.8</b>	<b>505.9</b>

Note: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 129**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) What is the new scale up of aid per year? Please provide the per year aid commitments.
- b) The GNI ratio is difficult to track. Bob Carr's media release on budget said there would be an extra \$315 million allocated for this year. Is this new money or is it just a numerical anomaly because of the increase in GNI?

**Answer:**

- a) The Government will provide an estimated \$5.153 billion in total Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2012-13, equivalent to 0.35 per cent of gross national income (GNI). The Government has committed to increase Australia's ODA/GNI ratio to 0.5 per cent by 2016-17. To reach this target, the Government expects to increase Australian aid to around 0.37 per cent of GNI in 2013-14, 0.41 per cent in 2014-15 and 0.45 per cent in 2015-16. These targets are outlined on page 13 of the 2012-13 Ministerial Aid Budget Statement – *Australia's International Development Assistance Program 2012-13, Helping the World's Poor: Implementing Effective Aid*.
- b) Forecast ODA expenditure in 2012-13 of \$5.153 billion is an increase of approximately \$315 million on the 2011-12 ODA budget of \$4.836 billion.

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 130**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

Could AusAID please provide the numbers for each of the bars in diagram 4 on p107 of the budget statement by Senator Bob Carr of 8 May 2012?

**Answer:**

The values represented in Diagram 4: Estimated breakdown of Australian ODA by strategic goals from 2010-11 to 2012-13 on page 107 of the 2012-13 Ministerial Aid Budget Statement - *Australia's International Development Assistance Program 2012-13, Helping the World's Poor: Implementing Effective Aid* are provided in the table below.

<b>Strategic Goal</b>	<b>2010-11 Actual (\$m)</b>	<b>2011-12 Estimated Outcome (\$m)</b>	<b>2012-13 Budget Estimate (\$m)</b>
Saving Lives	790	859	885
Promoting Opportunities for All	797	907	1,038
Sustainable Economic Development	984	1,165	1,318
Effective Governance	758	957	886
Humanitarian and Disaster Response	440	449	493
Cross Cutting	406	334	312
<b>Total allocated to sectors</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>4,932</b>
AusAID Departmental	250	285	325
Adjustments*	(92)	(92)	(104)
<b>Total Estimated ODA</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>4,864</b>	<b>5,153</b>

Figures are estimated in AUD millions and rounded to the nearest million. Note that departmental expenditure and adjustments\* are not allocated a strategic goal and therefore not included in the graph. A reconciliation of the total of the values presented in the graph to total ODA is therefore provided.

\*See note f) to Table 1 on page 141 of the 2012-13 Ministerial Aid Budget Statement - *Australia's International Development Assistance Program 2012-13, Helping the World's Poor: Implementing Effective Aid*.

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 131**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

Could AusAID please provide the planned share of AusAID funding for each strategic goal up to 15/16?

**Answer:**

The estimated share of total Official Development Assistance expenditure by strategic goal is given in the table below.

<b>Strategic Goal / Development Objective</b>	<b>2010-11 Actual</b>	<b>2011-12 Estimated Outcome</b>	<b>2012-13 Budget Estimate</b>	<b>2015-16 Preliminary Forecasts</b>
Saving Lives	19%	18%	18%	19%
Promoting Opportunities for All	19%	20%	21%	25%
Sustainable Economic Development	24%	25%	27%	23%
Effective Governance	18%	20%	18%	17%
Humanitarian and Disaster Response	10%	10%	10%	11%
Cross Cutting	10%	7%	6%	5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 132**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

Could AusAID please provide the planned sectoral spending totals for the budget year for each country, similar to what AusAID provides for the new country web pages?

**Answer:**

For 2012-13, estimated Official Development Assistance (ODA) by strategic goal is provided in the 2012-13 Ministerial Aid Budget Statement - *Australia's International Development Assistance Program 2012-13, Helping the World's Poor: Implementing Effective Aid* on a regional basis and summarised in the table below.

<b>Region</b>	<b>Saving Lives</b>	<b>Promoting Opportunities for All</b>	<b>Sustainable Economic Development</b>	<b>Effective Governance</b>	<b>Humanitarian and Disaster Response</b>	<b>Cross Cutting</b>
Pacific	16%	22%	19%	35%	1%	7%
East Asia	16%	34%	26%	16%	4%	4%
South & West Asia	18%	28%	19%	20%	11%	4%
Africa & the Middle East	19%	12%	39%	13%	14%	3%
Latin America & the Caribbean	3%	14%	50%	12%	13%	8%

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 133**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

Could AusAID please provide the planned funding totals for each country for each of the next four years?

**Answer:**

Estimated funding volumes by 2015-16 are provided on a regional basis in *Helping the World's Poor through Effective Aid: Australia's Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework to 2015-16*, pages 12 to 14.

Budget estimates for each region and country for 2012-13 can be found in the 2012-13 Ministerial Aid Budget Statement - *Australia's International Development Assistance Program 2012-13, Helping the World's Poor: Implementing Effective Aid*, with Official Development Assistance summarised on a country/regional basis in Table 2, page 14.

Precise planned funding for each country for each year is not available at this stage. Final amounts for each country will be determined taking into account each country's adherence to performance criteria to receive aid from Australia and is subject to announcement by government.



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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 134**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

- a) Is any data available for the 2011/12 year on parallel financing?
- b) Which of the AusAID projects fall into the parallel financing category?
- c) If no specific information is able to be given, why and are there any plans to provide more specific information on parallel financing?

**Answer:**

- a) No.
- b) AusAID is not able to provide this information, as per answer to part a) above.
- c) At present, there are various definitions of parallel financing used in international aid work. There are no current plans to alter AusAID's systems and business practices to collect and provide data on parallel financing, in the absence of an agreed common definition to report against.

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**AFRICA AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DIVISION**

*Africa Branch*

**Question No. 135**

a)

**Ms Rauter:** Are you asking for a copy of the Africa Mining Vision?

**Senator RHIANNON:** Yes. The link on the AusAID website is broken.

b)

**Senator RHIANNON:** Can you provide the contract document between Cardno and AusAID? I just could not find it on the AusTender website.

**Answer:**

1. As at 10 July 2012, the African Mining Vision document was available at <http://www.africaminingvision.org/index.htm>.
2. The tender documents for the AAPF are no longer on the AusTender website. In view of the volume of this material it has been supplied to the Committee electronically.

**Senate Foreign Affairs and Trade Legislation Committee**

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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 136**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

1. The budget is funding a number of new and existing ‘aid effectiveness’ institutions, including the Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness, Independent Evaluation Committee and the Office of Development Effectiveness as part of its “An Effective Aid Program for Australia” work. However, in the budget papers there is no new funding for these bodies.
  - a) Where has funding for aid effectiveness been diverted from?
  - b) Will people in donor countries – or the civil society organisations that represent them – have access to the accountability or other aid effectiveness mechanisms?

**Answer:**

- a) The Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness and the Independent Evaluation Committee are funded from the AusAID departmental budget. The Office of Development Effectiveness has been in operation for some time and is funded from both the AusAID departmental budget and from the AusAID administered budget base. Given that AusAID’s departmental and administered budget increased from \$4.8 billion in 2011-12 to \$5.2 billion in 2012-13, it has not been necessary to divert funding from existing programs in order to fund these areas of work.
- b) There are several mechanisms to ensure AusAID’s accountability in delivery of the Australian aid program, as well as a robust system for measuring the performance of Australian aid at the agency, program and initiative (or project) level. The Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework includes a results framework setting out objectives and results AusAID expects to achieve out to 2015-16. The Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness will report the annual results achieved by Australian aid and progress towards those objectives.

Under AusAID’s Transparency Charter, the Agency is committed to publishing key accountability and aid effectiveness documents—including annual program performance reports, audits, and independent evaluations. New transparency web pages for country and regional programs are improving the accessibility of these documents. Also, over 1,100 documents have been published on AusAID’s website as part of the Agency’s commitments to the Information Publication Scheme, with many more documents to be made publicly available by the end of 2012.

AusAID also pro-actively engages with civil society through regular meetings between senior AusAID staff, including the Director General, the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) and CEOs of civil society partners. These mechanisms enable stakeholders to better hold AusAID accountable for the delivery of an effective aid program.

**Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Legislation Committee**  
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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION**

*Budget Branch*

**Question No. 137**

**Senator Rhiannon** asked on notice

There are inconsistent figures in the budget papers for the reporting of humanitarian. What is humanitarian aid spending in 12/13 and over the next 4 years?

**Answer:**

Indicative funding for AusAID's humanitarian emergencies and refugee program over the next four years is:

<b>2012-13 Budget (\$m)</b>	<b>2013-14 (\$m)</b>	<b>2014-15 (\$m)</b>	<b>2015-16 (\$m)</b>
405.5	415.9	519.8	684.5

This includes the 2012-13 Budget measure for *Strengthening preparedness and response to humanitarian crises*. Individual country programs and other government departments may also prioritise funding for humanitarian and disaster related activities as the need arises.