Cover photographs
From left to right
Caption: A student from Tus Village Preschool, which CARE Australia helped establish in Ratanakiri Province in Cambodia
Credit: Courtesy of Laura Hill, CARE Australia
Caption: Nazdana, a young student from Tarin Kowt in Afghanistan, is able to attend school thanks to medical treatment for a skin condition
Credit: Courtesy of Matt Lignell, Save the Children
Caption: A student learning to read at the Gasologa Kautama Preschool, Tuvalu
Credit: Jason Chute for AusAID

Creative Commons

© Commonwealth of Australia 2013

With the exception of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms and where otherwise noted all material presented in this document is provided under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/) licence. The details of the relevant licence conditions are available on the Creative Commons website (accessible using the links provided) as is the full legal code for the CC BY 3.0 AU licence (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode). The document must be attributed as the Australian Agency for International Development Annual Report 2012–13.

ISSN 2200-4491 (Print)
ISSN 2200-4505 (Online)

Acknowledgements
Editor: Stacey Leigh Walker
Assistant editor: Rebecca Losik
Editorial consultant: Morris Walker Pty Ltd
Designer: Zoo Advertising Pty Ltd
Indexer: Michael C Harrington
Printer: CanPrint Communications Pty Ltd

Internet
AusAID home page: www.ausaid.gov.au
AusAID annual reports: www.ausaid.gov.au/annualreports

Distribution
Online versions of this report are available at www.ausaid.gov.au and hard copies are available directly from AusAID.

Contact
Enquiries about this report are welcome and should be directed to:
Annual Report Editor
AusAID
GPO Box 887
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Telephone: 02 6178 4000
Facsimile: 02 6178 4880
Email: Annual.Report@ausaid.gov.au
Australian Business Number (ABN): 62 921 558 838
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Australian Government
AusAID

Acting Director General

The Hon Julie Bishop MP
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Dear Minister


This report has been prepared in accordance with section 70 of the Public Service Act 1999 and in accordance with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet’s requirements for annual reports, as approved on behalf of the Parliament by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit. Subsection 70(1) of the Public Service Act 1999 requires that, after the end of the financial year, the Director General provide a report to the agency minister for presentation to the Parliament on the agency’s activities during the year.

In accordance with subsection 57(7) of the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997, the annual report also includes the agency’s audited financial statements and the Auditor-General’s report.

I would also like to certify compliance with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines 2011, and that for 2012–13 I am satisfied the agency:

- had fraud risk assessments and a fraud control plan in place
- had appropriate fraud prevention, detection, investigation, reporting and data collection procedures and processes in place
- has taken all reasonable measures to minimise the incidence of fraud and investigate and recover the proceeds of fraud.

In presenting this report, I wish to acknowledge the contribution and professionalism of AusAID staff in delivering Australia’s aid program.

Yours sincerely

Ewen McDonald
Acting Director General
AusAID

4 October 2013
CONTENTS

Letter of transmittal iii
Guide to the report vii
At a glance ix

Chapter 1 Overviews 1
Director General’s review 2
Agency overview 7

Chapter 2 Report on performance 13
Effectiveness against outcomes 14
Program 1.1 ODA Papua New Guinea and Pacific 35
Program 1.2 ODA East Asia 72
Program 1.3 ODA Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other 106
Program 1.4 ODA Emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs 140
Programs 1.5 and 1.6 ODA Multilaterals, United Nations, Commonwealth and other international organisations 151
Program 1.7 ODA Non-government organisation, volunteer and community programs 168
Program 1 ODA Cross regional programs 179
Departmental support Outcome 1 208
Program 2.1 ODA East Asia (Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development) 221
Financial results 223

Chapter 3 Management and accountability 225
Corporate governance 226
External scrutiny 236
Management of human resources 238
Purchasing and assets 250

Chapter 4 Financial statements 255

Chapter 5 Appendices 331
A. Minister and Parliamentary Secretary 332
B. Agency resource statement 333
C. Aid program expenditure 335
D. Staffing overview 340
E. Freedom of information 344
F. Advertising and market research 347
G. Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance 348
H. Sources for key statistics 352
Chapter 6 Glossaries and index

Glossary 354
Abbreviations 358
List of requirements 360
Index 364

List of figures

Figure 1: Organisational structure at 30 June 2013 10
Figure 2: Statements to Parliament on Australia’s aid program 19
Figure 3: Estimated total Australian ODA by region 2012–13 20
Figure 4: Estimated total Australian ODA by strategic goal 2012–13 20
Figure 5: Distribution of Australian aid in 2012–13 21
Figure 6: Estimated total Australian ODA on education 2012–13 28
Figure 7: Estimated total Australian ODA on health 2012–13 31
Figure 8: Estimated total Australian ODA to Papua New Guinea and the Pacific by country 2012–13 37
Figure 9: Estimated total Australian ODA to Papua New Guinea by strategic goal 2012–13 44
Figure 10: Estimated total Australian ODA to East Asia by country 2012–13 75
Figure 11: Estimated total Australian ODA to Indonesia by strategic goal 2012–13 78
Figure 12: Estimated total Australian ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa by country 2012–13 109
Figure 13: Estimated total Australian ODA to South and West Asia by country 2012–13 114
Figure 14: Estimated total Australian ODA to the Middle East and North Africa by country 2012–13 132
Figure 15: Regional distribution of Australian Volunteers for International Development supported in 2012–13 176
Figure 16: Role of the Australian Civilian Corps in the emergency response, stabilisation and recovery, and development environment 198
Figure 17: AusAID committee structure at 30 June 2013 228
Figure 18: Number of staff completing face-to-face training in 2012–13 by capability framework 242
Figure 19: Number of face-to-face courses available to staff in 2012–13 by capability framework 242

List of tables

Table 1: AusAID outcomes and programs framework 2012–13 11
Table 2: Funding of Australia Awards administered by AusAID from 2009–2013 201
Table 3: Intake year and region of Australia Awards administered by AusAID from 2009–2013 202
Table 4: All Australia Awards by agency, intake year and type from 2009–2012 203
Table 5: AusAID’s departmental outcome for 2012–13 223
Table 6: AusAID’s total overall administered expenses for 2012–13 223
Table 7: Summary of consultancy contracts from 2010–2013 251
Table 8: Overseas offices and residential accommodation for 2012–13 253
Table 9: Agency resource statement for 2012–13 333
Table 10: Total Australian ODA to partner countries 2012–13 335
Table 11: Country and regional program expenses from 2009–10 to 2012–13 337
Table 12: Global program expenses from 2009–10 to 2012–13 339
Table 13: Number of staff (including O-based staff) by base classification, location and sex 340
Table 14: Number of staff (including O-based staff) by location and sex 341
Table 15: Number of APS staff by attendance type and sex 341
Table 16: Diversity profile of ongoing and non-ongoing APS staff as a percentage of APS staff by base classification at 30 June 2013 341
Table 17: Number of ongoing and non-ongoing APS staff by employment agreement at 30 June 2013 342
Table 18: Salary range of ongoing and non-ongoing APS staff by base classification at 30 June 2013 342
Table 19: Performance bonus payments to APS staff by base classification relating to the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 343
Table 20: Advertising and market research expenditure for 2012–13 347
Table 21: Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions for 2008–2013 351
Table 22: Waste management/recycling (tonnes) for 2008–2013 351
GUIDE TO THE REPORT

The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) Annual Report 2012–13 reports on the agency’s performance against the outcomes and programs framework, as outlined in the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements 2012–13—Australian Agency for International Development: agency resources and planned performance. The report also provides information for the community and stakeholders on AusAID’s activities during the year and has been prepared according to legislative requirements.

Chapter 1: Overviews

This section provides a review by the Director General, including a summary of major issues and developments during 2012–13. The agency overview provides a snapshot of the agency and includes its role and functions, organisational structure and outcomes and programs framework. The agency’s two outcomes are:

Outcome 1—to assist developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia’s national interest

Outcome 2—Australia’s national interest advanced by implementing a partnership between Australia and Indonesia for reconstruction and development

Chapter 2: Report on performance

Chapter 2 provides an assessment of performance and effectiveness against Outcomes 1 and 2 under their respective programs. It also presents the agency’s financial results. The agency’s performance against key performance indicators are outlined under the following program areas:

Outcome 1

• Country and regional programs
  – Program 1.1 ODA Papua New Guinea and Pacific
  – Program 1.2 ODA East Asia
  – Program 1.3 ODA Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other
• Humanitarian and stabilisation programs
  – Program 1.4 ODA Emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs
• Multilateral and international programs
  – Programs 1.5 and 1.6 ODA Multilaterals, United Nations, Commonwealth and other international organisations
• Non-government and business programs
  – Program 1.7 ODA Non-government organisation, volunteer and community programs
• Thematic and sector programs
  – Program 1 ODA Cross regional program
• Information, education and communication programs
  – Departmental support Outcome 1

Outcome 2
• Country program
  – Program 2.1 ODA East Asia (Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development)

Chapter 3: Management and accountability
This chapter reports on management and accountability processes, including corporate governance, external scrutiny, human resource management, and purchasing and assets.

Chapter 4: Financial statements
In this chapter are the agency’s audited financial statements for 2012–13.

Chapter 5: Appendices
The appendices comprise of additional information that is required by legislation.

Chapter 6: Glossaries and index
This chapter contains a glossary of terms, list of abbreviations, compliance requirements and an index.
The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) is the Australian Government agency responsible for managing Australia’s overseas aid program. AusAID is an Executive Agency within the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio and during 2012–13 reported to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Our role

We manage Australia’s overseas aid program and provide advice to the government on development policy. We plan and coordinate poverty reduction activities, collect, analyse and publish data relating to development, and evaluate and improve Australia’s aid programs. We represent Australia in international development and are the lead agency responsible for coordinating Australia’s response to natural and humanitarian disasters in developing countries.

Our objective

The fundamental purpose of the Australian aid program is to help people overcome poverty. This also serves Australia’s national interests by promoting stability and prosperity both in our region and beyond. The aid program’s efforts are focused in areas where Australia can make a difference and where our resources can most effectively and efficiently be deployed.

Our people

At 30 June 2013, we employed 2327 staff, comprising 869 based overseas (246 Australian Public Service staff and 623 staff engaged overseas) and 1458 in Australia. Our head office is in Canberra and we have representation in 39 diplomatic missions overseas and staff in 44 countries.

Our budget

In 2012–13, it is estimated AusAID provided $4.314 billion in official development assistance. Assistance through other government agencies brought total Australian official development assistance to an estimated $5.149 billion, or an estimated 0.35 per cent of gross national income.

Our work

We work in partnership with governments, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, civil society organisations and the private sector to reduce poverty in developing countries. We provide financial assistance and support, as well as policy advice and technical expertise designed to support development efforts. We work at the country level, but also with regional and global organisations to address regional and global development challenges. We support developing countries to prepare for and respond to humanitarian emergencies and disasters. We work closely with other Australian Government agencies to ensure a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to the implementation of Australia’s aid program.
Chapter 1—Overviews

Director General’s review 2
Agency overview 7
The year in review

The past financial year has continued to be a period of growth and change for AusAID, building on the foundations previously established to deliver the government’s aid policy framework. Corporate reforms and new approaches to business were embedded within agency operations during 2012–13, ensuring AusAID’s ability to deliver an effective and efficient aid program.

The AusAID Workforce Plan—Phase Two was launched in September 2012. This will establish the capability and systems within the agency to ensure the right people with the right skills are in the right roles to effectively deliver an increasing aid program. Workforce planning has been integrated into divisional business planning processes and streams have been established in areas such as economics, education and governance. A range of learning options are being delivered to build staff capability within these streams.

In October 2012, AusAID adopted a new Governance and Accountability Policy. The policy reflects the substantial growth in the agency and provides strengthened governance arrangements and clear lines of accountability to deliver a larger and more effective aid program.

The first Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness was released in January 2013. The review is one of the key reforms flowing from the government’s aid policy. This review set a new standard for aid transparency and accountability for Australia and our development partners. It reported on the performance of the aid program for 2011–12 and encompassed the aid spending of all Australian Government agencies—around 60 in total.

The review found that Australia’s aid program:

- made a major contribution towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in our region and across the world
- achieved strong results against each of its five strategic goals: saving lives, promoting opportunities for all, sustainable economic development, effective governance, and humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response
- is effective, efficiently delivered and in good repair.

The 2011–12 results demonstrate we are making good progress and are broadly on track to deliver the results committed to by the government under their aid policy framework.
Overviews

The Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness identified 17 emerging issues for the aid program that cut across a series of sectoral issues and our operational efforts. For example, while school enrolment rates have increased, improvements in the quality of learning have not kept pace, and under-nutrition is an emerging global issue impacting Australia’s major development partners. AusAID is considering ways it can make improvements in these sectors.

The Independent Evaluation Committee (IEC) was established in May 2012 and the committee commenced work in June 2012. Chaired by former World Bank Vice-President Jim Adams, the IEC oversees the work of the Office of Development Effectiveness and provides advice on the quality of its evaluations. The establishment of the committee is part of the government’s commitment to improve the evaluation of the aid program in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Australian aid.

AusAID released its fraud control plan in February 2013 and remains fully compliant with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines. The plan emphasises our zero tolerance to fraud in the aid program and this was highlighted when AusAID signed zero tolerance joint statements with the governments of Papua New Guinea in October 2012, and Solomon Islands in May 2013. The potential losses as a result of fraud cases reported in 2012–13 equate to 0.014 per cent of Australia’s aid. To further increase transparency of AusAID’s public fraud reporting, we have released updates on case numbers and estimated losses for each financial year from 2011–12 onwards.

We also continued our commitment to strengthening risk management in the aid program, including by developing a due diligence framework that will be progressively applied to all delivery partners from July 2013. The framework responds to the increasing use of partnerships and third party delivery mechanisms. It is a structured approach for identifying and assessing implementing partner risk before entering into agreements and providing funding. The framework will ensure due diligence assessments are undertaken in a consistent and pragmatic manner, strengthen risk management processes, and ensure funding decisions are transparent, robust and defensible. The due diligence framework assesses issues such as the organisational capacity of our partners, their approach to risk management, and policies and capabilities to safeguard vulnerable people and the environment.

The Australian Government is committed to ensuring child safety in all aspects of our aid delivery, and has a zero tolerance approach to child exploitation and abuse. The Australian Government is the first bilateral aid donor to implement a child protection policy. Following a scheduled review during 2012, AusAID revised and strengthened its Child Protection Policy and a new version was launched in February 2013. Revisions included strengthened reporting procedures and guidance on making confidential enquiries or reports.

A highlight during 2012–13 was the positive peer review of the Australian aid program by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee, released in May 2013. The report praised AusAID for the unprecedented organisational reform which has been undertaken since the last peer review in 2008, ensuring an efficiently-run, transparent and effective aid program. The peer review commended Australia in several areas, including disability-inclusive development, engagement with civil society, approach to fragile and conflict-affected states, transparency, and innovative work in disaster risk reduction. The report made 11 recommendations, which Australia is working to implement to continue our ongoing development reform efforts.
A Business Improvement Taskforce has helped to coordinate efforts to further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our operations. Business improvements in 2012–13 included:

- establishing a human resources help desk to provide staff with a single point of entry for human resource queries
- implementing an online booking tool for travel, reducing the number of processes and forms required to save staff time
- implementing eRecruit to automate and streamline recruitment processes to enable candidates to apply online for vacancies and track the progress of their applications
- establishing the Aid Advisory Services Standing Offer to streamline access to firms and individuals to provide advisory services, while ensuring value for money in accordance with the Adviser Remuneration Framework
- simplifying processes for low value and low risk investments so that development assistance can be delivered quickly and efficiently.

AusAID’s Agreements and Value for Money Branch leads efforts to improve value for money outcomes in agency procurement activities and use of partner systems, for example through the Aid Advisory Services Standing Offer. During the year the branch has reformed our contract and grant templates to streamline processes, and developed the agency’s due diligence framework. AusAID staff are also provided with regular training on considering value for money issues.

The Economics Advisory Group, established in January 2012, continues to work to improve the effectiveness and value for money of AusAID’s programs by ensuring that programming decisions are consistent with sound economic principles and underpinned by high quality and rigorous analysis.


**Working with our partners**

AusAID works with a range of domestic and international partners in delivering the Australian aid program. Ensuring efficiency, effectiveness and a focus on value for money informs engagement with all our partners.

Uniform standards on delivering, monitoring and reporting official development assistance were applied to all Australian Government activities from January 2013. This reform applies to 60 agencies which either have a direct official development assistance appropriation or which deliver aid on behalf of AusAID. The adoption of uniform standards across all government agencies will help improve reporting on the total Australian aid program in the next Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness.

In October 2012, AusAID released the *Multilateral engagement strategy for the Australian aid program 2012–2016*. The strategy focuses our efforts on improving multilateral performance and results. Individual engagement strategies for Australia’s major multilateral partners are being developed, and the first of these—*World Bank Group engagement strategy 2013–2016*—was finalised in June 2013. Other strategies will be progressively released through 2013–14.
In December 2012, scorecards were released for 42 of our key multilateral partners. The scorecards provided a snapshot update on major developments in our partners’ results, effectiveness and engagement with Australia’s aid program since the Australian Multilateral Assessment (released in March 2012).

AusAID works closely with a range of bilateral donor partners in carrying out its responsibilities. In early 2013, AusAID published a strategy outlining how Australia identifies and develops donor partnerships and the priorities Australia seeks to advance in collaboration with these partners. Australia invests in effective partnerships with other bilateral donors to:

• maximise the impact, geographic reach and influence of our development activities
• learn from, and leverage, each other’s experience and innovation to ensure best practice and optimum results in program delivery
• prevent policy fragmentation and duplication of effort
• ensure the needs of the Asia–Pacific are effectively represented in international fora.

AusAID continued to strengthen its engagement with the Australian business community in 2012–13. In August 2012, AusAID held its first consultative forum with business attended by more than 120 business and civil society representatives. A series of meetings with business have been held in priority countries, including Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Myanmar. These have helped identify practical ways of working together on issues such as women’s economic empowerment, infrastructure, and vocational education and training. For example, AusAID and the Papua New Guinea-based mining company Oil Search jointly established a Reproductive Health Training Unit. This partnership draws on Oil Search’s advanced logistics capabilities to reach remote areas of Papua New Guinea. Since December 2012, the unit has trained 180 maternal health workers and 28 supervisors across seven provinces.

On behalf of the Australian Government, AusAID signed a new multi-year partnership agreement with eight of the largest accredited Australian non-government organisations in December 2012 (CARE Australia, Caritas Australia, CBM Australia, ChildFund Australia, Oxfam Australia, Plan International Australia, TEAR Australia and World Vision Australia). Long-term partnership agreements were also signed with The Fred Hollows Foundation and Save the Children Australia in May 2013.

A year of delivery

AusAID has continued to provide a high quality aid program that delivered real results during 2012–13 against the government’s five strategic goals. These are to save lives, promote opportunities for all, encourage sustainable economic development, promote effective governance, and prepare for and respond to humanitarian emergencies and disasters. The Australian aid program has achieved strong results against each of these goals during the year, including vaccinating more than 2.7 million children, enrolling one million additional children in school, funding the construction or maintenance of more than 4400 kilometres of road, and providing life-saving assistance to 11.8 million people in conflict or crisis situations.
Program highlights during the year

- Announcing the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative on 30 August 2012. This will give effect to the commitments made by the Pacific Island Leaders in the Gender Equality Declaration issued at the 43rd Pacific Islands Forum in Cook Islands. The 10-year, $320 million initiative will improve gender equality in the Pacific and make a real difference to the lives of Pacific women, their families and their communities. An example was the launch of the Australia–Pacific Women Parliamentarians Partnership Program to help redress the low levels of women’s representation in Pacific politics.

- Responding to multiple disasters across the Pacific, providing life-saving assistance to more than 50,000 affected people. These disasters included Cyclone Evan in Fiji and Samoa in December, an earthquake and tsunami in Solomon Islands in February and a subsequent dengue fever outbreak, and severe drought in Marshall Islands in April.

- Australia also continued to help alleviate the suffering arising from the humanitarian crisis in Syria. Australia was among the top 10 donors responding to the displacement of more than six million people as a result of the Syria crisis and provided $100 million in humanitarian assistance in 2012–13.

- Growing development engagement in Myanmar as the Myanmar Government continued important political and economic reforms. A major milestone was achieved in January 2013 when Australia became the first western donor to sign a memorandum of understanding on development assistance with Myanmar. This agreement will allow closer cooperation and joint identification of development priorities. The Myanmar–Australia Partnership for Reform was launched in March 2013 during Myanmar President Thein Sein’s inaugural visit to Australia.

- Moving our relationship with China to a new phase by signing a development cooperation partnership memorandum of understanding in Beijing on 9 April. Australia and China will now explore practical ways to strengthen development cooperation and collaboration on development issues of common concern in the Asia–Pacific. The first cooperation project—a joint pilot investigation into malaria in Papua New Guinea—is already underway.

- Hosting the second Mining for Development Conference in May 2013, alongside the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Global Conference. This was the first conference of its type held in the Asia–Pacific region. Australia’s mining for development initiative helps developing countries maximise the economic benefits from their extractives sector in a socially and environmentally sustainable way.

- Confirming Australia’s leadership role internationally, and in the Pacific, in promoting and supporting disability-inclusive development through the 2012 mid-term review of AusAID’s strategy Development for all: towards a disability-inclusive Australian aid program 2009–2014. A key achievement in 2012–13 included supporting the Second Pacific Islands Forum Disability Ministers Meeting in October 2012. The meeting increased political will and action to ensure national policies, legislation and development plans include and are accessible to people with disability.

In closing, I would like to congratulate AusAID staff member Judith Robinson who was awarded a Public Service Medal in the Australia Day 2013 honours list for her outstanding public service in development and diplomacy in the Pacific.

Peter Baxter
Director General
AusAID
Our role and functions

AusAID is the Australian Government agency responsible for managing Australia’s overseas aid program. AusAID is an Executive Agency within the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio and during 2012–13 reported to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The fundamental purpose of the Australian aid program is to help people overcome poverty. This also serves Australia’s national interests by promoting stability and prosperity both in our region and beyond. The aid program’s efforts are focused in areas where Australia can make a difference and where our resources can most effectively and efficiently be deployed.

AusAID’s functions are defined in a July 2010 order made by the Governor-General, on the advice of the Prime Minister, which established AusAID as an Executive Agency. Our role is to:

- provide advice on development policy
- manage Australia’s overseas aid program
- plan and coordinate poverty reduction activities
- evaluate and improve Australia’s aid program
- collect, analyse and publish data or other information relating to development
- lead and coordinate responses to humanitarian and disaster crises
- represent Australia in international development fora.

Governance in 2012–13

The Director General, AusAID’s chief executive, holds overall responsibility for the agency’s performance and its financial and staff management. During 2012–13 the Director General reported to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Director General chairs the AusAID Executive Committee, AusAID’s peak governance body. Reporting to the Executive Committee are four executive sub-committees chaired by Deputy Directors General.

These are:

- the Development Policy Committee, which provides advice to the executive on existing and emerging policy issues that have relevance for the aid program. It is also responsible for reviewing progress against the agency’s thematic strategies (in areas such as education, health and disaster risk reduction)
- the Strategic Programming Committee, which considers project proposals by AusAID’s program areas that are either high value or high risk before they proceed to the detailed design phase
- the Strategic Reform Committee, which has responsibility for leading, directing and prioritising the agency’s business improvement and change agenda
• the People and Leadership Committee, which provides advice and assurance to the executive on staff matters including people management, leadership development and workforce planning.

A range of other subsidiary committees also operate and report to these sub-committees, including a Security Committee and an ICT Steering Committee.

Agency structure in 2012–13

AusAID’s organisational structure includes three groups headed by Deputy Director General level officers, each reporting to the Director General.

The Country Programs Group encompasses three divisions:

• Pacific Division
• East Asia Division
• Africa and Community Programs Division.

The Country Programs Group manages bilateral and regional programs across the Asia–Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa, supports engagement with Australian non-government organisations, volunteers and business, and hosts the Australia Awards Office.
The Humanitarian and International Group has four divisions:

- South and West Asia Division
- Humanitarian and Stabilisation Division
- International Policy and Partnerships Division
- Policy and Sector Division.

The Humanitarian and International Group manages AusAID’s international policies and partnerships, Australia’s global humanitarian and stabilisation programs, and bilateral and regional programs across South and West Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. The group also provides sectoral policy advice across the agency and has six Principal Sector Specialists in education, health, gender, infrastructure, rural development, and governance and social development.

With responsibility for the Corporate Group, the Chief Operating Officer leads AusAID’s corporate policy and reform agenda. The Corporate Group oversees the agency’s program performance, corporate, information services, human resource management and finance functions.

The Corporate Group includes three divisions:

- Program Effectiveness and Performance Division
- Corporate Enabling Division
- Government Finance and Information Services Division.

Two Principal Specialist roles were created to lead the agency in strategic communications and performance management and results.

AusAID has representation in 39 diplomatic missions overseas and staff in 44 countries. Our largest two Posts, Jakarta and Port Moresby, are led by Minister level positions (SES Band 2). Minister-Counsellors (SES Band 1) lead another nine of AusAID’s Posts, including regional hubs in Suva (for the Pacific), Pretoria (for Sub-Saharan Africa), and Hanoi (for the Mekong region in South-East Asia). The remaining Posts are managed by Counsellors (Executive Level 2) or First Secretaries (Executive Level 1) with oversight from the relevant branch head (SES Band 1) in Canberra.
Outcomes and programs framework

AusAID’s outcomes and programs framework is shown in table 1. Appendix B provides the resources summary for the agency’s outcomes.

The agency’s two outcomes are:

**Outcome 1**—to assist developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia’s national interest

**Outcome 2**—Australia’s national interest advanced by implementing a partnership between Australia and Indonesia for reconstruction and development

AusAID’s administered items and programs contribute to these outcomes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1: AUSAID OUTCOMES AND PROGRAMS FRAMEWORK 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AusAID</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total departmental appropriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total departmental expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total administered appropriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total administered expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To assist developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia’s national interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental operating appropriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental capital appropriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered operating appropriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered capital appropriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia’s national interest advanced by implementing a partnership between Australia and Indonesia for reconstruction and development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental operating appropriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered operating appropriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered expenses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 2—Report on performance

Effectiveness against outcomes 14
Papua New Guinea and Pacific 35
East Asia 72
Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other 106
Emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs 140
Multilaterals, United Nations, Commonwealth and other international organisations 151
Non-government organisation, volunteer and community programs 168
Cross regional programs 179
Departmental support 208
East Asia (Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development) 221
Financial results 223
The government released a new Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework on 8 May 2012. The framework contains a three-tier results framework encompassing high level development outcomes sought (tier 1), the contribution of Australian aid to development outcomes in our partner countries (tier 2), and aid program performance against key operational and organisational effectiveness criteria (tier 3). The development and release of the tier 2 and 3 indicators provided the aid program with a new set of key performance indicators. The 2012–13 year will be the first time that results against these indicators will be reflected in this report. Progress against framework indicators is discussed in the following section ‘overall achievement of outcomes’.

A range of internal and external accountability mechanisms are in place to ensure that Australian aid is effective, efficient, transparent and represents value for money.

- The Australian aid program is subject to regular and robust reporting measures, most notably through the AusAID Annual Report and the Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness, which provides a more comprehensive assessment of the entire aid program’s performance against the indicators set in the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework.

- Agency level reporting is underpinned by well developed systems for performance management and results reporting at the country and regional program level, through annual program performance reports and at the project level through quality at implementation reports.

- The Australian Multilateral Assessment process, which together with annual multilateral effectiveness updates, monitor performance trends for Australia’s key multilateral partners.

- Through its Transparency Charter, released in November 2011, AusAID has committed to ensuring detailed reporting on the aid program. AusAID publishes detailed information on our work including policies, plans and processes. More than 2900 separate documents are available on the AusAID website which cover 33 countries, seven regional programs and 20 sectoral programs.

- Within AusAID, the Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) commissions independent evaluations of the aid program. This year ODE will release the first annual synthesis report of independent evaluations and quality assurance.

- The planning, commissioning, managing and delivery of ODE’s evaluation program is assured by the Independent Evaluation Committee, established by the government in May 2012. Three of the four committee members are external to AusAID, including the chair. AusAID is the only federal agency that has a fully independent evaluation committee.
• AusAID has strengthened its internal audit capacity in recent years, including through the creation of a Chief Auditor position, and the strengthening of the AusAID Audit Committee with the appointment of additional highly experienced external members, including an independent chair.

• The aid program continues to be subject to regular senate estimates processes and is also included in the Australian National Audit Office annual work plan of performance audits.

• The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee conducts in-depth peer reviews of member countries every four years. In May 2013 it released its most recent report on Australian aid. The review confirmed that Australia is at the forefront of best practice in aid delivery and effectiveness. It commends the aid program’s organisational reform efforts, recognising AusAID as a highly efficient, flexible and innovative organisation. The report highlighted Australia’s international leadership in disability-inclusive development, approach to development in fragile and conflict-affected states, exemplary commitment to transparency and strong focus on achieving results. It states that:

There is a major drive in AusAID to build a stronger culture of management for results ... building on a well-established and good quality system.

• In November 2010, the Australian Government commissioned an independent review of Australia’s aid program which found that Australia has an aid program that is effective by global standards.

**Overall achievement of outcomes**

The Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements for 2012–13 set the outcomes AusAID reports against. The agency’s outcomes for 2012–13 are:

• Outcome 1—to assist developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia’s national interest

• Outcome 2—Australia’s national interest advanced by implementing a partnership between Australia and Indonesia for reconstruction and development

The key performance indicators used to measure progress in meeting these outcomes are contained in the government’s aid policy framework. Progress against these indicators is discussed below.

**Outcome 1—to assist developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia’s national interest**

2012–13 achievements against Australia’s five strategic goals

In 2012–13 the aid program achieved strong results against each of its five strategic goals.

*Saving lives*

• vaccinating more than 2.7 million children, and assisting more than 300 000 additional births to be attended by a skilled birth attendant
• providing access to safe water for an additional 2.2 million people, basic sanitation to 1.9 million people, and increased knowledge of hygiene practices to almost 1.9 million people
• ensuring that around 49 per cent of water and sanitation management committees funded by Australia have equal gender representation.

The aid program is on track to meet all six targets for this strategic goal by 2015–16.

Promoting opportunities for all
• enrolling one million additional children in school, providing 2.5 million textbooks, funding the construction of more than 8500 classrooms, providing one million students with financial or nutritional support, and training more than 100 000 teachers and school officials
• providing 150 000 people with disability services like prostheses and assistive devices, and enabling more than 70 000 children to attend schools that have been made accessible to children with disability
• providing services to almost 25 000 women survivors of violence, including counselling, crisis accommodation, legal support, medical and police
• providing 4623 people from developing countries with Australia Awards Scholarships for short and long-term study in tertiary education institutions in Australia.

The aid program is on track to meet seven of the 10 targets for this strategic goal by 2015–16. Focused programming will be required in future years to provide textbooks, train school officials and make schools accessible for children with disability in order to meet the targets for these indicators by 2015–16.

Sustainable economic development
• providing access to social transfers, such as health and food vouchers and targeted payments to poor households, for more than seven million additional poor women and men
• helping more than 700 000 poor women and men gain access to and use agricultural technologies to improve their food security, and increasing the value of additional agricultural production by more than $131 million
• providing access to financial services for an additional 500 000 people, and increasing the incomes of more than 160 000 poor people
• funding the construction or maintenance of more than 4400 kilometres of road
• assisting 73 countries with adaptation programs to reduce their vulnerability to climate change and 45 countries to minimise carbon emissions as their economies grow.

The aid program is on target to achieve six of the eight targets for this strategic goal by 2015–16. A program with the Indonesian Government enabled 6 959 824 poor people to gain access to social transfers, such as the government’s health insurance and rice subsidy programs for poor households. Additional work will need to be undertaken to reach the target for increasing the incomes of poor women and men and increasing their access to financial services.

Effective governance
• training almost 200 000 public servants and another 22 000 police and other law and order officials, particularly in Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Indonesia and the Philippines
• supporting 27 countries to improve their public financial management
• supporting more than 2200 civil society organisations to track service provision.
The aid program is on target to achieve the targets for this strategic goal by 2015–16. Several large activities, such as an electoral support program in Pakistan which trained 126,206 public officials to prepare for general elections in May 2013, enabled the aid program to exceed the targets for this strategic goal.

**Humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response**

- providing 11.8 million people with life-saving assistance in conflict and crisis situations
- responding to nine direct requests for humanitarian assistance within 48 hours.

The results are on track to achieve the targets for this strategic goal by 2015–16.

**Delivering aid efficiently and effectively**

AusAID continues to improve its organisational and operational efficiency and effectiveness (tier 3). In 2012–13, AusAID rated satisfactory progress against most of the tier 3 targets of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework.

**A clear strategy**

The government’s Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework set the strategic direction for Australia’s aid activities. The framework is complemented by eight thematic strategies, released in November 2011. Country strategies are currently in place for 18 of the top 20 country programs. In December 2012, AusAID published the first multilateral scorecards for each of the 42 multilateral organisations included in the Australian Multilateral Assessment. The scorecards provide updates on multilateral performance to ensure they are delivering results and value for money from the perspective of the Australian aid program. Five streams have been established in AusAID to reduce the reliance on external contractors and contribute to improved staff capacity. Women currently occupy 40 per cent of leadership roles within AusAID, meeting the target for this indicator three years early.

**Value for money and consolidation**

In 2012–13, AusAID maintained 87 per cent of its tenders as open and competitive and ensured that 100 per cent of its advisers are remunerated within the Adviser Remuneration Framework. The agency consolidated its investments by 11 per cent from the preceding year (from 1479 to 1317) to improve delivery efficiency. There has been less than expected uptake in the use of partner systems, due mostly to the completion of major education programs in Indonesia and the Philippines, rather than being a result of a decision to decrease use of partner government systems. AusAID will continue to base decisions to use partner systems on robust evidence collected through the completion of assessments of national systems. AusAID showed good progress in reducing internal movements of staff to 6.5 per cent in 2012–13, from 8.2 per cent in 2011–12.

**Risk management and performance oversight**

AusAID released its current fraud control plan in February 2013 and remains fully compliant with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines. AusAID registered 143 fraud cases in 2012–13 which are estimated to involve $1,238,936. Of this $532,646 was prevented from being lost or was recovered, resulting in an estimated potential loss to AusAID of $706,290, representing 0.014 per cent of total
Australian official development assistance in 2012–13. To further increase transparency of AusAID’s public fraud reporting, the agency is releasing updates on case numbers and estimated losses for each financial year from 2011–12 onwards. The update of 2011–12 figures has been published. AusAID’s estimated losses are based on detected cases. In 2012–13, AusAID exceeded the target by ensuring that 99 per cent of monitorable initiatives reported on performance through the quality at implementation mechanism. The self-assessments reported that 88 per cent of monitorable initiatives met effectiveness standards. Of those initiatives with low quality effectiveness ratings, 85 per cent were either cancelled or improved within two years.

**Transparency and results**

From 2011 to 2012, AusAID’s rating doubled on the International Aid Transparency Index—the largest increase by any donor country. To demonstrate its commitment to the agency’s own Transparency Charter, released in November 2011, AusAID publishes 100 per cent of the independent evaluations commissioned by the Office of Development Effectiveness. There are now more than 2900 separate documents available on AusAID’s website covering 33 country, seven regional and 20 thematic programs. Web content for 26 country programs is being translated into local languages. Around 38 per cent of countries in which Australia has a bilateral education investment reported sex-disaggregated data. While Australia is supporting efforts to reach the 100 per cent target for this indicator, progress is dependent upon the capacity of partner governments.

**Involving the Australian community**

In 2012–13, 1044 new Australian volunteers were mobilised, achieving the target set for this indicator three years early. At June 2013, there were 43 accredited Australian non-government organisations eligible for grants under the AusAID NGO Cooperation Program. There are now 459 Australians who have been screened and trained for the Australian Civilian Corps, ready for deployment in places like Afghanistan, South Sudan and the Pacific. More than 36 000 teachers were trained through the Global Education Program to reach out to children in schools to engage their interest on the situation in developing countries and the role of the aid program.

**Outcome 2—Australia’s national interest advanced by implementing a partnership between Australia and Indonesia for reconstruction and development**

The second outcome reflects the government’s commitment to the Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development. Through this program Australia provided $1 billion of assistance following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. This included $500 million in grants and $500 million in highly concessional loans which focused on large social, economic and reconstruction programs across Indonesia.

During 2012–13 remaining partnership funding was spent on one infrastructure activity—the Eastern Indonesia National Roads Improvement Project. This project is supporting 20 major road construction projects across nine provinces. The project is on track to build 395 kilometres of some of the highest quality national roads in Indonesia. Completed roads are bringing economic and social benefits to communities in some of the poorest regions. For example, 82 kilometres of completed roads on the island of Sumbawa halved travel times and improved road access. This has led to increased access to health and education facilities. In addition, the program has supported important policy changes in the Indonesian Government, such as improved road design standards.
FIGURE 2: STATEMENTS TO PARLIAMENT ON AUSTRALIA’S AID PROGRAM

There are four main statements to Parliament that AusAID delivers to inform the public. The statements detail planned activities and budget expenditure for the coming financial year, review the performance of the past financial year, and inform future decisions on the Australian aid program.

Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements
The AusAID section of the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements informs the public and Parliament of the proposed allocation of resources by program to achieve the agency’s outcomes. The Portfolio Budget Statement provides details of AusAID’s estimated budget allocations for the coming financial year.

Ministerial Statement on Australia’s International Development Assistance Program
The Ministerial Statement on Australia’s International Development Assistance Program is released as part of the Budget. It provides an overview of Australia’s aid program across government and details the planned activities, budgeted expenditure and performance benchmarks for the coming financial year.

AusAID Annual Report
The AusAID Annual Report looks back at the past financial year and reports the performance of programs against the outcomes and key performance indicators outlined in the agency’s Portfolio Budget Statement. The report provides information for the community and stakeholders on the agency’s activities and is AusAID’s accountability report to Parliament.

Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness
The Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness assesses the performance of the aid program across nearly 60 government agencies involved in its delivery during the previous financial year. The review’s results inform government decisions on the future aid budget, and in turn the whole-of-government Ministerial Statement on Australia’s International Development Assistance Program.
Total Australian official development assistance

FIGURE 3: ESTIMATED TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA BY REGION 2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global and other regions</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea and Pacific</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and West Asia</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and Caribbean</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 4: ESTIMATED TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA BY STRATEGIC GOAL 2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Goal</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable economic development</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective governance</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving lives</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting opportunities for all</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General development support</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN AID IN 2012–13

* Amount does not include humanitarian assistance during 2012–13.
### Summary of performance against key performance indicators

**Outcome 1—to assist developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia’s national interest**

#### Program 1.1 ODA Papua New Guinea and Pacific

**Objective:** to assist developing countries in Papua New Guinea and the Pacific region to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 36 to 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results</td>
<td>✓ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results, as highlighted on pages 36 to 71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Program 1.2 ODA East Asia

**Objective:** to assist developing countries in the East Asia region to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 73 to 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results</td>
<td>✓ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results, as highlighted on pages 73 to 105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Program 1.3 ODA Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other

**Objective:** to assist developing countries in Africa, South and Central Asia and the Middle East to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 107 to 139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report on performance

Program 1.4 ODA Emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs

Objective: to assist developing countries respond to emergencies and assist refugees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results</td>
<td>✓ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results, as highlighted on pages 107 to 139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 141 to 150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results</td>
<td>✓ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results, as highlighted on pages 107 to 139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Programs 1.5 and 1.6 ODA Multilaterals, United Nations, Commonwealth and other international organisations

Objective: to assist developing countries through contributions to multilaterals, the United Nations, Commonwealth and other international organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 152 to 167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results</td>
<td>✓ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results, as highlighted on pages 152 to 167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program 1.7 ODA Non-government organisation, volunteer and community programs

Objective: to assist developing countries through contributions to non-government organisation, volunteer and community programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 169 to 178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Key performance indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Departmental support Outcome 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Outcome 2—Australia’s national interest advanced by implementing a partnership between Australia and Indonesia for reconstruction and development</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective:</strong> to support the implementation and management of Australia’s international aid program</td>
<td><strong>Program 2.1 ODA East Asia (Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective:</strong> to continue to assist Indonesia in reconstruction and development post the 2004 tsunami</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key performance indicators</strong></td>
<td><strong>Results 2012–13</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High level of satisfaction of ministers and other stakeholders with the quality and timeliness of advice, briefing and support in relation to Australia’s international development assistance program</td>
<td>✅ The Minister, Parliamentary Secretary and other stakeholders expressed a high level of satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of the agency’s work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework, including achievement of results under tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework results framework, and production of the Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness</td>
<td>✅ The Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework, including achievement of results under tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework results framework was implemented in 2012–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the performance management and evaluation policy</td>
<td>✅ The performance management and evaluation policy was implemented during 2012–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results</td>
<td>✅ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on page 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results</td>
<td>✅ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results, as highlighted on page 222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Millennium Development Goals and the Australian aid program

The Millennium Development Goals have guided the most successful anti-poverty effort in history. The eight goals were agreed in 2000 by 189 countries, including Australia. All United Nations member countries, developed and developing alike, have made a collective commitment to meet the goals and targets set out in the declaration by 2015.

For each of the Millennium Development Goals there are a number of target indicators to measure progress towards achieving them. The central goal is to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty on less than USD1.25 a day by 2015, relative to 1990 levels.

During 2012–13, there has been continued progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, despite weak global economic conditions.

Millennium Development Goals that have already been achieved include:

- halving extreme poverty (Millennium Development Goal 1)
- improving access to safe drinking water, and improving the lives of slum dwellers (Millennium Development Goal 7)
- achieving gender parity in primary schools (Millennium Development Goal 3), although the proportion of girls in school varies between countries.

Despite the progress in some areas, there is still more to be done. More action is needed in many areas, including on decreasing child and maternal mortality, improving access to sanitation and primary education, combating HIV, and improving environmental sustainability.

Within the Asia-Pacific region, progress has been made across a number of Millennium Development Goals. South Asia has joined East and South-East Asia to now be on track to halve extreme poverty by 2015. The number of Millennium Development Goal targets showing no progress or deterioration has reduced in the Pacific each year for the last three years, but only one target is on track to be met by 2015, and only Cook Islands and Niue are on track to meet all the Millennium Development Goals. Papua New Guinea is not on track to meet any, which only highlights the magnitude of the challenge in that country and in our region more broadly. Developing country governments, donors, the private sector and civil society must accelerate efforts in the Pacific if targets are to be met.

The Australian Government’s commitment to reducing poverty and contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals is reflected in its target of an Australian aid program budget equivalent to 0.5 per cent of gross national income. Australia’s aid program provides essential goods and services to target poverty eradication and promote better health and education, infrastructure and environmental outcomes. The aid program also helps develop local institutions and facilitate policy dialogue to strengthen developing country leadership.

The impact of Australia’s support for the Millennium Development Goals is reported through assessments of specific country programs. The Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework provides the guiding policy for Australian aid to 2015–16 and focuses efforts on making real and measurable progress towards achieving the goals by 2015. Australia will also be part of United Nations negotiations with other governments and civil society to advance the development agenda beyond 2015.
Millennium Development Goal 1: Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger

The target of halving extreme poverty was achieved in 2010, well before the 2015 deadline, but poverty remains widespread in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that almost 870 million people are hungry every day. Families without enough food sacrifice other important needs such as health and education to survive. This makes it increasingly hard for the poor to get out of poverty. More broadly, a lower number of healthy and educated workers limits the potential for economic growth.

The rate at which people have been lifted out of poverty increased dramatically from 2000 to 2008. While progress is being made to reduce poverty, continued focus is needed to maintain progress for the 1.22 billion people worldwide still living on less than USD1.25 a day. Australia is committed to sustainable and equitable economic development to reduce poverty and hunger. Australian investment in food security and rural development in 2012–13 was an estimated $455 million, or nine per cent of official development assistance. These funds were directed into the three key objectives:

- increasing agricultural productivity
- improving the incomes of the rural poor
- assisting in the creation of social protection networks to help build community resilience.

In our efforts to alleviate hunger and improve global food security, alongside our bilateral investments we have provided funding to multilateral institutions such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Development Programme.

To alleviate extreme hunger Australia has been working to improve agriculture for local farmers in developing countries. In 2012–13 the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program enabled 73,501 women and 73,839 men (total of 147,340 people) access to and use of improved agricultural technologies. The program has also constructed or rehabilitated 15 irrigation schemes to help farmers cultivate additional crops during the dry season, as well as significantly expanded irrigated areas for rice production. This has helped contribute to an additional USD7.8 million in agricultural production. Through Australia’s funding to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, 250 kilometres of rural roads have been rehabilitated providing improved access to markets in Togo, allowing farmers to sell their produce and providing people access to nutritious and varied food sources. In Bangladesh investment in field schools and training programs are introducing farmers to new production technologies and in turn improving agricultural productivity in the country. Programs such as these provide tangible benefits in terms of long-term food security and increased incomes for some of the poorest people in the world.

To alleviate the continued challenge of very high poverty in the Pacific, AusAID has funded financial inclusion programs in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, Samoa and Fiji that have led to more than 283,000 additional people gaining access to financial services in 2012. These services, primarily provided through mobile banking, make it cheaper, easier and more efficient for people to access and transfer money. In particular, they facilitate remittance flows, lower the costs

---

1 Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Programme and International Fund for Agricultural Development, *The state of food insecurity in the world 2012.*
2 World Bank poverty recent estimates and outlook, provisional for 2010.
of delivering social protection and offer vital access to financial services previously out of the reach of poor households. In Indonesia, Australia is supporting important community-based infrastructure development in rural areas including village roads, bridges, wells and toilets through its support of the Indonesian Government’s National Program for Community Empowerment. These investments in turn boost the domestic economy more generally.

**Millennium Development Goal 2: Achieving universal primary education**

Since 2000 there has been a concerted global effort to ensure all children are enrolled in primary education. While enrolment rates have increased, in recent years progress has stalled and around 57 million children remain out of school. The goal of universal primary education is unlikely to be achieved by 2015. Children disadvantaged by extreme poverty, gender, disability, ethnicity, remoteness or conflict are least likely to be in school. Alongside issues of access to education, there are serious concerns over whether children are learning at school. An estimated 250 million children attending school are learning so little they struggle to read basic words.\(^3\)

Australia is committed to promoting opportunities for all children to receive a quality education. Education helps people escape poverty by improving incomes, employment and enterprise opportunities. Australia has bilateral education programs in 21 countries across Asia and the Pacific including in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Afghanistan and Pacific Island countries.

Australia's investment in education in 2012–13 was an estimated $841 million, or 17 per cent of official development assistance. Support for education focuses on improving access to education opportunities, improving learning outcomes, and supporting partner governments to strengthen their own education systems to maintain quality education opportunities for all.

To support more children to attend school, and improve the quality of their education, in 2012–13 Australian aid helped more than one million girls and boys go to school by building or upgrading more than 8500 classrooms and providing more than one million students with financial and nutritional support. Australia also helped train 72 130 teachers and 33 830 school officials, and provided more than 2.5 million textbooks.

Australia is working to ensure teachers are able to support children's learning through improved curricula and effective teaching methods. A partnership between Australia and Malaysia is improving the quality of education in Afghanistan by revitalising the learning environment in its teacher-training colleges. Since 2009 the Malaysia Australia Education Project for Afghanistan has directly benefited more than 1200 staff who will use their new skills to help improve the capacity of thousands of classroom teachers working in schools throughout Afghanistan.

---

\(^3\) 2012 Education For All Global Monitoring Report, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
Millennium Development Goal 3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women

There has been some progress in achieving the target of eliminating gender disparity in primary education, but large gaps remain in university level education and in some developing regions. The United Nations reports that in developing regions in 2009, 96 girls were enrolled in primary education and secondary school for every 100 boys. This is an improvement since 1999 when the ratios were 91 for primary and 88 for secondary. While progress towards achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment is being made in some areas, it is uneven across regions and there are still some areas of marked inequality.

By April 2013, women accounted for 21.3 per cent of parliamentarians in single or lower houses of parliament worldwide. This is a 53 per cent increase since 2000, when women held 14 per cent of seats. While trends point to an increase in women’s parliamentary representation, the rate of representation remains low overall, and progress is spread unevenly. Only five per cent of parliamentarians are women in the Pacific, the lowest level in the world.

Australia is committed to increasing women’s voices in decision-making, leadership and peacebuilding. The Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative commits $320 million over 10 years to improve the political and economic opportunities for Pacific women and increase their safety. Under this initiative, Australian support for the United Nations Women Safe Cities program in Papua New Guinea ($3.5 million over five years from 2013 to 2018) is helping improve infrastructure and governance in three produce markets in Port Moresby so that women vendors have a safer place to work and can increase their incomes. The Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative has also supported the formation of a Pacific Business Coalition for Women in partnership with the International Finance Corporation. The coalition will facilitate connections between Pacific women in private enterprise and Pacific and Australian businesses to support women’s economic empowerment.

---

4 Inter-Parliamentary Union, 30 June 2013, www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm
Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread violations of human rights. Globally, one in three women are beaten, coerced into sex, or abused in some other way during their lifetime—most often by someone she knows, including her husband or another family member. Violence against women is particularly acute in some Pacific Island countries, where up to two in three women have experienced physical or sexual violence. A key focus of Australian aid in the region and worldwide is ending violence against women. In 2012–13, Australia helped 24,772 women survivors of violence access critical services such as emergency shelters, counselling and legal advice in countries and regions including Nepal, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Australia remains a strong supporter of UN Women—the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. UN Women has a key role to play as a source of relevant technical insights to partner governments, and in improving coordination within the United Nations system of global efforts to promote gender equality and empower women. In 2013, Australia commenced a two-year term on the UN Women Executive Board. Australia will use this to increase the profile of issues facing women in Asia and the Pacific, and advocate for strengthened responses to violence against women.

Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5: Reducing child mortality and improving maternal health

Progress has been made to reduce the global under five mortality rate by more than 40 per cent, from 87 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 51 per 1000 live births in 2011. In Bangladesh, for example, infant mortality rates have dropped from 97 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to an estimated 37 in 2011. However achieving the target of a two-thirds reduction for Millennium Development Goal 4 is unlikely. Every year, 6.9 million children die before their fifth birthday and the rate of progress in reducing these deaths is too slow.

Globally, more than a third of under five deaths are from under-nutrition. In East Asia and the Pacific, an estimated 12 per cent of all children are moderately or severely stunted. In some countries, such as Timor-Leste, more than half of children are stunted. This means that half the current generation may not be able to fully participate in the economy later in life. Improving nutrition outcomes will positively impact the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5. Many of the ways to reduce the risk of malnutrition and stunting in children, such as improving the health and nutrition of pregnant women and promoting exclusive breastfeeding, also reduce child mortality and improve maternal health.

Australia is committed to addressing malnutrition through maternal and child health programs in countries including Indonesia and Papua New Guinea where activities target under-nutrition. For example, in Papua New Guinea in 2012–13 AusAID assisted more than 870,000 children to receive vitamin A supplements—a key micronutrient needed to build brain function and help prevent disease.

In June 2013, Australia also signed on to the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. The movement uses a cross sector approach to dealing with nutrition in 34 developing countries where malnutrition is prevalent. These programs not only cover health but water, agriculture and education to address poor nutrition outcomes.

There has been a 47 per cent reduction in maternal deaths worldwide since 1990, however more than a quarter of a million women and girls still die each year from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy and childbirth. The target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by 75 per cent is off track (Millennium Development Goal 5).
Australia is committed to supporting women, adolescent girls and children throughout pregnancy and birth, infancy, childhood, adolescence and adulthood. We are addressing maternal and child health challenges by improving access to skilled birth attendants and midwives, which is critical to the provision of quality maternal and child health services. In Indonesia in 2012, Australian aid helped almost 30,000 women give birth with a skilled birth attendant in East Nusa Tenggara Province, which halved the number of maternal deaths in the hospitals supported by our program.

Through the aid program’s core contributions to the World Health Organization ($20 million in 2012–13), United Nations Children’s Fund ($34 million in 2012–13) and the GAVI Alliance ($47.5 million in 2012–13), Australia is also supporting routine immunisation to save the lives of children. From 2011 to 2013 our support to the GAVI Alliance has helped to provide full immunisation of 7.7 million children in developing countries against major diseases, such as hepatitis B, yellow fever, meningitis and pneumonia, and stop 3.9 million people dying from preventable diseases. In November 2012 Australia also participated in GAVI’s launch of the pentavalent vaccine to protect children in Myanmar against five major childhood diseases, including whooping cough.

Access to family planning is an effective way to reduce maternal deaths. Around 215 million women in developing countries still have an unmet need for family planning. This lack of access results in an estimated 75 million unintended pregnancies every year in developing countries. Across South-East Asia and the Pacific some 26 million women want to use modern methods of contraception but do not have access to them. Globally there are around 287,000 deaths a year as a result of complications in pregnancy and labour, and unsafe abortions. These deaths are unnecessary and preventable. With effective family planning programs, potentially 30 per cent of these deaths could be averted, and 86,000 lives saved every year.

Australia sponsored the Women Deliver Conference in Malaysia in May, one of the largest global health events of the decade, which called for action from political leaders, as well as development partners, to put women and girls at the forefront of development efforts in the Asia-Pacific.

Millennium Development Goal 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

HIV/AIDS and malaria are treatable and preventable diseases that disproportionately affect the poor in developing countries. Almost two million people died from AIDS-related causes worldwide and there were 34 million people living with HIV in 2011. There were also seven million people eligible for HIV treatment who did not have access to life saving antiretroviral therapy, including 72 per cent of children living with HIV.

While the target of halting and reversing the incidence of tuberculosis has been achieved, the emergence of multi-drug resistant strains of the disease poses an ongoing challenge to prevention and treatment programs, particularly in the Asia–Pacific. To address this in 2012–13, Australia’s aid program supported local government in Papua New Guinea to implement the Stop TB in Western Province Program. This helped reduce mortality rates for multi-drug resistant tuberculosis from 25 to five per cent, between 2011 and September 2012.
Australia is committed to integrated services in the response to HIV, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections. This year Australia launched the Rapidly Expanding Access to Care for HIV (REACH) program which will run for four years (2012–13 to 2015–16) in the Papua and West Papua provinces of Indonesia and cost $25 million. By the end of the program in 2016, REACH will be supporting integrated HIV and tuberculosis services for approximately 60 per cent of the population in the two provinces.

By providing core funding to The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), Australia’s aid program continues to tackle the global burden of these illnesses. In 2012–13 Australia contributed $59.88 million to the Global Fund, which provides 80 per cent of global funding to tackle tuberculosis, 50 per cent of global funding to address malaria and 20 per cent of global funding for HIV/AIDS.

While the global community has made great strides in tackling malaria there are still an estimated 3.3 billion people at risk of contracting the life threatening disease. Globally every year there are around 200 million cases of malaria. The Asia–Pacific region accounts for more than 30 million of these which result in an estimated 42 000 deaths.

Defeating malaria is therefore critical to addressing poverty in the region and to improving the lives of the poor. Malaria disproportionately affects women, children and marginalised populations, and has a profound economic impact on both individuals and countries. In light of the emergence of drug resistant malaria in Asia, Australia has intensified its response to this emerging global public health issue.

A key example of Australia’s commitment was the Malaria Conference held in Sydney in November 2012 which brought together conference delegates from more than 30 countries, including ministers. Delegates acknowledged the impressive progress in the fight against malaria and committed to working to achieve targets of reducing malaria cases and deaths by 75 per cent by 2015. The ministerial meeting was co-hosted by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Bob Carr, and the United Nations Special Envoy on Malaria, Ray Chambers.

**FIGURE 7: ESTIMATED TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA ON HEALTH 2012–13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health including infectious diseases</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal and child health</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Following this, at the 7th East Asia Summit leaders meeting in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in November, Australia’s Prime Minister Julia Gillard obtained agreement to an Australian proposed declaration on malaria elimination and drug resistance—Regional Responses to Malaria Control and Addressing Resistance to Antimalarial Medicines. Building on this declaration there was agreement to establish the Asia–Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance as a regional initiative led by Australia and Vietnam. The inaugural meeting is expected to be held in 2013.

### Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensuring environmental sustainability

Projected population growth and consumption patterns indicate that the world will need at least 50 per cent more food, 45 per cent more energy and 30 per cent more water by 2030. The target of integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, and reversing the loss of natural resources is one of the greatest development challenges. It is also one of our greatest opportunities.

Australia is committed to achieving sustainable development by balancing economic, social and environmental aspects in a way that respects the rights of people. Australia has been meeting this challenge by investing in natural resource-based planning, community-based solutions, clean energy and access to sanitation.

In 2012–13, Australia supported developing countries to integrate sustainable development pathways into country policies and programs, addressing areas such as natural resource management, climate change, food security, fisheries and water resources management.

Australia contributed $187.2 million (2008–09 to 2012–13) to the World Bank-administered Climate Investment Funds to enhance low carbon, sustainable development. The funds provided assistance to poor people in 48 developing countries for projects that are expected to prevent an estimated 1.7 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases being released.

Australia is also working to build the resilience of the urban poor to natural disasters, including in the Philippines. Taguig City in metro Manila has a large population of poor families living in areas at high risk of flood. In 2012–13 Australia provided training on project management, land use planning and social housing management to 40 staff in the Taguig City Government. This training will help better protect communities from natural disaster and the impacts of climate change.

Australia also promotes the equitable and efficient use and management of water resources. In 2012–13, Australia supported the Australian Mekong Water Resources Program, which promotes regional cooperation to achieve better use and management of the Mekong region’s water resources, and the Southern African Development Community Transboundary Water Management Program. The latter program is expected to provide up to five million people across southern Africa with access to safe water by providing more efficient disaster management in the face of floods and climate change, and improving irrigation for poor farmers. In the Pacific, Australia is supporting Kiribati to better manage its scarce water resources by rehabilitating the water supply system for South Tarawa. Installation of a transformer for the Buota Water Reserve has resulted in a 20 per cent increase in bulk water supplies to South Tarawa and allowed lower extraction rates from the Bonriki Water Reserve.
The target to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015 was met in 2010, however almost 800 million people remain without a sustainable source of safe water. The target to halve the number of people without access to basic sanitation services by 2015 is unlikely to be met. More than 2.5 billion people still lack access to basic sanitation.

Australia is committed to saving lives by increasing access to safe water, better sanitation services and improving hygiene behaviour. Diarrhoea kills 1.5 million children every year and is the second leading cause of death in children under five. Increasing access to safe water and sanitation lowers the incidence of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases, and leads to improved public health, especially for women and children. One example is the Indonesian Government’s Water and Sanitation Hibah program which is co-funded by Australia and implemented by the Indonesian Government with technical support from the Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative. The program provides incentives to local governments in several Indonesian cities to invest in water and sanitation infrastructure and increase community awareness about the importance of proper hygiene practices. In 2012–13 the program has provided access to piped water for 54,500 people.

**Millennium Development Goal 8: Developing a global partnership for development**

Australia has been a strong supporter of strengthened partnerships between countries and organisations to help meet the needs of developing countries at the heart of Millennium Development Goal 8. Australia’s leadership role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals was strengthened in 2012–13 through Prime Minister Julia Gillard’s role as co-chair of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Advocacy Group, following an invitation from the United Nations Secretary-General in June 2012. Through this global advocacy role, Australia promoted a targeted push towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, with a particular focus on gender equality and access to quality education.

Australia continued to advocate for implementation of the aid effectiveness commitments made at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea, in 2011. Australia was the lead donor, working in partnership with Timor-Leste, to pilot the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States—an agreement made in Busan between fragile states and partners to change the policy and practice of their engagement. Australia also supported the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding by continuing to co-chair with Afghanistan a working group on New Deal implementation.

In addition to addressing the special needs of fragile and conflict-affected states, Australia also delivered on its commitment to advocate for least developed countries in 2012–13. Funding for least developed countries accounted for around one third of Australia’s official development assistance.

Australia provided development assistance to 45 least developed countries and also supported recent United Nations efforts to improve opportunities for countries graduating from least developed country status.

Millennium Development Goal 8 also commits countries to work together to ensure the benefits of open trading and financial systems can reach developing countries. Through multilateral, regional and bilateral channels, Australia continued to assist developing countries with trade reform and addressing supply-side constraints. Trade matters to the poor as the expansion of markets can lead to increased jobs and income, and better access to imports can lead to more affordable goods, including essentials such as food and medicines.
Australia worked with the Group of 20 (G20) to enhance members’ focus on meeting the needs of least developed countries. In 2012–13 Australia worked with the Russian Chair to increase G20 outreach to non-member developing countries. At the second annual G20–Commonwealth–Francophonie Development Dialogue on 21 April 2013, which Australia helped to fund, developing country delegates commended the G20 for its development efforts and emphasised the continued importance of addressing the growing risks confronting small developing and fragile states.

As a co-chair of the G20 Development Working Group from December 2012, Australia played a driving role in shaping the group’s contribution to bolstering global growth, creating jobs and reducing poverty. G20 efforts to reform and strengthen international trade, economic and financial architecture continue to advance the global partnership for development. Through the G20, Australia increased its cooperation with emerging economy members on key development challenges such as food security, infrastructure development and financial inclusion. Australia is also co-chairing the G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion, which complements broader, ongoing reforms to the international financial system with a focus on increasing opportunities for the poor to access reliable financial services.

As the Millennium Development Goals’ target date of 2015 draws near, the world is also seeking to work in partnership to design a new global development framework for the post-2015 period. In 2012–13, Australia participated in these international processes as a member of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Open Working Group, established as an outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20) to develop sustainable development goals. The working group has met four times since it was established. Australia also supported and participated in a range of consultations held by the United Nations Secretary-General’s High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including in Indonesia in December 2012 and March 2013, and in Timor-Leste in February 2013.
### Summary of performance

**Objective:** to assist developing countries in Papua New Guinea and the Pacific region to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2010–11</th>
<th>Results 2011–12</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td>✅ Significant development results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 36 to 71.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td></td>
<td>✅ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness were achieved, as highlighted on pages 36 to 71.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results and significant activity outputs**</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑ 90 per cent of the aggregated quality ratings for Papua New Guinea and Pacific programs were satisfactory or higher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of activities receive a quality rating of satisfactory or higher**</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑ 90 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved. Of this total, 28 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully achieved and 54 per cent were partially achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of program strategy objectives fully or partially achieved**</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑ 90 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved. Of this, 41 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully achieved and 49 per cent of program strategy objectives were partially achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategies in place for 100 per cent of country, regional and thematic programs**</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑ 92 per cent of Papua New Guinea and Pacific programs were covered by strategies. By dollar value, 98 per cent of program allocations were covered by strategies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 per cent of activities are compliant with the quality at implementation process**</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑ 94 per cent of Papua New Guinea and Pacific program activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This indicator was introduced in 2012–13 and was not reported against in 2010–11 and 2011–12.

** This indicator has been discontinued and was not reported against in 2012–13.
* Amount does not include humanitarian assistance during 2012–13.

**Papua New Guinea and the Pacific**

In 2012–13, Australia’s country and regional program aid to Papua New Guinea and the Pacific totalled $924.8 million. Additional assistance through other aid programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $1104 million, an estimated 21 per cent of the total Australian aid program in 2012–13.

Australia’s aid policy commits Australia to taking a lead role amongst donors in the Pacific. Australia provides around half of all aid received in the region and is the biggest aid donor.

Pacific nations are facing unique and diverse challenges. Geographic isolation is a major burden. Small dispersed populations and small economies limit potential for growth and economic opportunities. Governments are struggling to deal with rapid population growth, gaps in critical infrastructure, the impact of climate change and a vulnerability to natural disasters. The willingness of governments to respond to development needs using their own funds also varies. In Papua New Guinea government funding of health and education has increased, but in Solomon Islands the government has prioritised funding for tertiary scholarships at the expense of funding for basic education.

Progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals is uneven. Important gains in achieving universal primary education have been achieved in the small island nations. Progress in the Polynesian countries is strongest. Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tonga have recorded impressive gains in improving maternal health, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and eradicating extreme hunger and poverty. However progress has been uneven at best in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji, and Papua New Guinea is unlikely to achieve any of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.
FIGURE 8: ESTIMATED TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND THE PACIFIC BY COUNTRY 2012–13

Australia’s aid program in the Pacific is based on principles outlined in the following frameworks for development assistance:

- Port Moresby Declaration (2008), which sets out our core principles for working with the countries and people of the region—mutual respect, mutual responsibility, a focus on results and working together to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific
- Partnerships for Development, which Australia has signed with 11 Pacific countries, and which determine how we will work with Pacific governments and their people to boost development and make a real difference to their lives
- Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination (2009), which aims to strengthen countries’ leadership of their own development agenda and encourage development partners to work together more effectively.

Working closely with partner governments and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Pacific Islanders in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- vaccinating 560,950 children against measles
- vaccinating 32,781 children against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (whooping cough), including 25,057 in Papua New Guinea
- supporting 28,311 additional births to be attended by a skilled birth attendant
- providing 9,674 people with access to clean water.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- enabling 216,765 more children to enrol in school
- providing 684,843 students with financial or nutritional support
- providing 168,780 textbooks to students
• granting 727 Australia Awards to Pacific Islanders to commence study in Australia, or elsewhere in the region.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
• providing 3180 women and men with access to agricultural technologies
• constructing or maintaining 3041 kilometres of road.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
• providing 10 351 instances of training to public servants
• providing 5500 instances of training to police and other law and order officials
• supporting 174 civil society organisations to track the provision of services.

Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development

Australia is implementing the 10-year $320 million Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative that will make a real difference to the lives of Pacific women, their families and their communities by improving gender equality. This initiative embodies the commitments made by the Australian Prime Minister and other Pacific leaders in the Gender Equality Declaration issued at the 43rd Pacific Islands Forum in Cook Islands in August 2012. All of the 14 Pacific Island countries that are members of the Pacific Islands Forum will take part in the initiative.

Despite considerable effort and achievement in recent years, obstacles to gender equality in the Pacific remain:
• over 60 per cent of women in many Pacific countries have experienced physical or sexual abuse
• women continue to face barriers to employment and participation in the formal and informal sectors
• women make up just five per cent of parliamentarians in the Pacific (the lowest rate in the world), compared to a global average of around 20 per cent.

The Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative is designed to address these obstacles and to eliminate the barriers that women face in all aspects of life. It will:
• help increase the number and effectiveness of women in decision-making roles at national and local levels across the Pacific
• increase economic opportunities for women through improved access to financial services and markets
• improve safety for women through better services, violence prevention and access to justice
• support change in social attitudes and behaviours on gender equality
• strengthen civil society advocacy for gender equality
• ensure women, girls, men and boys receive maximum access to and benefit from AusAID investments in health and education
• produce timely, relevant and quality research to inform policy engagement and programming choices across the program’s key result areas.

Country plans have been finalised for Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Cook Islands and published online. Plans will be completed for all remaining Pacific countries in advance of the Pacific Islands Forum in September 2013. Initially the smaller island states will be supported through regional mechanisms. These plans are developed in partnership with community organisations, government departments and other donors in each country.
Early implementation of the initiative in 2012–13 at the regional level included launching the Australia–Pacific Women Parliamentarians Partnership Program. Women from 19 parliaments spanning the Pacific Island countries, Australia and New Zealand, met in Sydney in February 2013 for the inaugural Pacific Women’s Parliamentary Partnerships Forum. The forum was co-hosted by the Australian Parliament and the w.comm parliamentary group. One of its main activities is to foster mentoring and training between Australian and Pacific members of parliament and potential candidates, which will help redress the low levels of women’s representation in Pacific politics. In addition Australia has partnered with the International Finance Corporation to form a Pacific Business Coalition for Women to facilitate connections between Pacific women in private enterprise and Pacific and Australian businesses.

In Papua New Guinea, the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative will expand a UN Women program in three produce markets in Port Moresby to improve infrastructure and governance so that women have a safer place to work and a greater role in decision-making. Other initial activities in Papua New Guinea aim to increase the role of women in decision-making at the community and district level and women’s representation in local government. Australia’s support for the program was launched by Prime Minister Julia Gillard at Gerehu Market in Port Moresby on 10 May. In Solomon Islands, work has commenced on the Channels of Hope for Gender project implemented through World Vision. The program is working with leaders from four main churches and across 30 communities, targeting 10,000 men and women, to help change attitudes and behaviours about gender violence. In Cook Islands, programs have been funded which aim to promote and support women’s businesses in the formal and informal sectors, including increasing access to financial services and expanding the economic opportunities for women living with disability. Programs also aim to reduce violence against women by improving law enforcement and justice systems, and improving the coordination of service providers in Cook Islands.

Disability-inclusive development

The 2012 mid-term review of AusAID’s Development for all: towards a disability-inclusive Australian aid program 2009–2014 strategy confirmed Australia’s leadership role internationally, and in the Pacific, in promoting and supporting disability-inclusive development. The review found that AusAID’s efforts have led to major improvements in the lives of people with disability, including increased access to education, employment, health services, and law and justice. In 2012–13, AusAID continued to recognise people with disability across the Pacific as key stakeholders in development. We worked to integrate disability further into our programs.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- supporting the Second Pacific Islands Forum Disability Ministers Meeting in October 2012. The meeting increased political will and action by ministers responsible for disability to ensure national policies, legislation and development plans include and are accessible to people with disability. In 2012–13, three more Pacific countries (Nauru, Palau and Papua New Guinea) ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- enabling 570 children with disability to access education (up from 331 in 2011) and 929 children with disability to access support services through the Samoa Inclusive Education Demonstration Program
- supporting sporting organisations in the Pacific to include more children with disability. Evaluations of these activities point to increased awareness of the capabilities of children with disability from their parents and improved community attitudes towards disability.
Caption: Lesieli Latu teaches students with a range of disabilities at Ngele’ia Primary School in Nuku’alofa, Tonga. The class is part of a pilot program for inclusive education
Credit: Conor Ashleigh for AusAID

Papua New Guinea

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Target Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Achieving universal primary education</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Promoting gender equality and empowernment of women</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reducing child mortality</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Improving maternal health</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ensuring environmental sustainability</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Population | 7.167 million |
| Income level | Lower middle income |
| Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)6 | USD2898 |
| Human Development Index rank | 156 of 186 |
| Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA | 70.8% (2009) 70.1% (2010) 77.8% (2011) |

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Papua New Guinea totalled $448.5 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $500.7 million. Australia is the largest bilateral aid donor to Papua New Guinea.

5 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

6 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Despite Papua New Guinea’s sustained economic growth over the last decade, it continues to face major development challenges and is not on track to reach any Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Australia is making a major investment in supporting the government to address these challenges and to tackle poverty. Papua New Guinea is Australia’s nearest neighbour, and we share a border through the Torres Strait. Improving the lives of people and promoting stability in Papua New Guinea are central to Australia’s interests.

Australian aid in Papua New Guinea is guided by priorities identified in the Australia–Papua New Guinea Partnership for Development. It is making a real difference to the lives of Papua New Guineans. The partnership identifies four priority areas where Australia has particular strengths and where our impact is likely to be greatest.

The Australian Government:

- supports increased access to, and quality of, education for boys and girls at the school level, as well as supporting higher education institutions
- strengthens health and HIV/AIDS services and accelerates progress towards health-related Millennium Development Goals
- promotes effective law and justice institutions and improved services
- develops essential transport infrastructure to support economic growth and service delivery.

Australia also supports better governance in Papua New Guinea by improving public financial management and workforce skills in the public sector. Australia works with the government and other partners to advance gender equality and end violence against women.

In 2012, Australia supported the Papua New Guinea general election, including through logistics, training and security coordination. We supported more than 500 election observers, helped voter education to be delivered through more than 105 Papua New Guinean civil society organisations, and supported training for women candidates. AusAID’s assistance, including a deployment of 23 Australian Civilian Corps specialists, ensured that the elections proceeded on time and made a major contribution to the quality, inclusiveness and transparency of the elections. Australian Civilian Corps specialists provided essential support to election management, with a focus on support for production of election materials, delivery of elections training programs, recruitment of the temporary election workforce, and support for procurement and logistics. We continue to support the 2013 local level government elections.

Education is the flagship sector of Australia’s aid program to Papua New Guinea, with our support focusing on increasing access to, and improving the quality of, education. School enrolment rates in Papua New Guinea are increasing, but retention rates remain low. In 2011, only about half of Papua New Guinea’s children (54 per cent) were transitioning from primary school to high school. Australia is supporting improved education access and retention by funding school fee subsidies, which is helping more than 500 000 children to receive basic education. We also focus on improving the quality of education, which remains a challenge in Papua New Guinea. Further, the Papua New Guinea Government has increased funding for education, which is a positive step towards improving the country’s education program.

A 2011 study in one province found that only eight per cent of Grade 2 students surveyed were reading at the appropriate standard. We are delivering textbooks to primary and secondary schools, training teachers and building classrooms, teacher houses and toilet blocks. This also helps to ensure that more girls participate in education at all levels, as the lack of suitable toilet facilities can be a strong disincentive for girls to attend school.
Caption: More than 50,000 Papua New Guinea children will participate in a rugby league program in schools. Supported by Australian aid, the program will encourage healthy lifestyles, and boost physical, social, reading and maths skills.

Credit: Andrew Gavin, AusAID

Australia focuses on the quality of post-secondary education to improve the employability of young people, for example through direct support to vocational education institutions like the Australia–Pacific Technical College and universities such as the Divine Word University. We also provide Australia Awards Scholarships for study in Australia and in Papua New Guinea.

Australia has prioritised health as a key sector of our aid program to Papua New Guinea, where many people still lack access to primary health care. Babies, children and mothers continue to die in large numbers from preventable causes. While new data shows that the threat of HIV is reducing, tuberculosis is eclipsing HIV as one of the most significant health issues facing Papua New Guinea. Tuberculosis and poverty are linked, with most of those infected among the poorest of the poor. Poor living and working conditions can help spread the disease, which can worsen the economic and social circumstances for sufferers, making tuberculosis not only a major health problem but also a key development issue.

Australia and Papua New Guinea have agreed to improve health services and offer better access to health care, including for communicable diseases. In 2012–13, Australia helped increase the number of babies delivered under the supervision of skilled staff, immunise more children and reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. An important element of our support is the distribution of essential medical supplies to all health facilities (approximately 2000 aid posts and hospitals) across the country.

In line with the Australia–Papua New Guinea Partnership for Development, Australia supports Papua New Guinea’s aspiration to provide a safe, secure and stable environment for all citizens, visitors, communities and businesses. Australia is helping by training police officers and law and justice officials, providing protection and support for victims of family and sexual violence, expanding access to justice through village courts, and enhancing Papua New Guinea’s ability to prevent and combat corruption through assistance to key anti-corruption bodies.
A well maintained national transport network is a key enabler of economic growth and supports productivity, employment and access to basic services. The transport sector in Papua New Guinea has historically faced challenges in the resourcing and maintenance of major projects, lack of central planning and budgeting and limited numbers of experienced engineers in the public sector. In 2012–13 Australia supported the rehabilitation and maintenance of more than 2000 kilometres of road. Australian aid supported training of government agencies in planning and budgeting for infrastructure development and maintenance. Evidence shows that Australia’s support for road maintenance improved mobility and increased access to basic social services for people living in villages along targeted roads. The improved mobility is particularly beneficial for women and other vulnerable groups.

In the area of governance, Australian assistance included deploying 33 senior Australian Government officials in advisory roles to central government departments under the Strongim Gavman Program. This has supported the delivery of critical reforms in sectors such as transport and border management, financial management and law and justice. These officials also support improved provincial public administration, and partnerships with churches and civil society.

Gender is an important component of Australia’s aid program in Papua New Guinea. Gender inequality remains a critical development issue. Papua New Guinean women and girls face many ongoing challenges including family and sexual violence, limited employment opportunities and access to health and education services, and low levels of representation in political and decision-making roles. In 2012–13, Australia worked to increase economic opportunities for women by helping to establish the Women in Business Initiative which enhances the status of women in workplaces in Papua New Guinea. We expanded support services for women in more than 9000 family and sexual violence cases by supporting specialists in police family and sexual violence units. We also improved women’s leadership and decision-making opportunities by training a growing number of women village court magistrates.

Working closely with the Papua New Guinea Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Papua New Guineans in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- supporting a national supplementary immunisation activity that vaccinated more than 500,000 children for measles and polio and more than 1.2 million women for tetanus
- supporting 19,823 supervised births
- training 43 doctors, 30 specialists, 62 post-graduate nurses, 11 pharmacists and 41 laboratory technicians
- helping more than 81,000 people to know their HIV status
- distributing more than 29 million condoms.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- building 116 classrooms, 50 teacher houses and 50 toilet blocks, enabling 3500 students to attend school in a new classroom
- helping abolish school fees for the first three grades of school in 2010, 2011 and 2012, which enabled more than 535,000 children to access free education
- completing $3.27 million in upgrades to Kerevat National High School—including classrooms, specialist laboratories and water, sewerage and electrical systems
- funding 88 in-country health worker scholarships for 68 midwifery and 20 community health workers
- providing 245 Australia Awards to Papua New Guineans to study at tertiary institutions in the region.
We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

• helping construct, maintain or rehabilitate more than 2369 kilometres of national priority roads
• reducing the number of maritime accidents in Papua New Guinea coastal waters by assisting the National Maritime Safety Authority to implement the safety aspects of the Small Crafts Act
• providing technical assistance to streamline cargo inspections, which has improved airfreight processing times at Port Moresby Airport from four days to one day.

We have been promoting effective governance by:

• supporting the establishment of an additional 91 village courts, dealing with 650 000 cases nationwide
• increasing the number of women village court magistrates to more than 900 in 2012, up from 700 in 2011 and only 10 in 2004
• training an estimated 3585 police and other law and justice officials (20 per cent of who are women)
• recovering more than $1.9 million (approximately PGK4.2 million) in suspected proceeds of crime by assisting Papua New Guinea’s Proceeds of Crime Unit to successfully obtain four asset freezing orders.

FIGURE 9: ESTIMATED TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA BY STRATEGIC GOAL 2012–13
Empowering young women in Papua New Guinea

Imelda Kachau is determined to carve out a better future for Papua New Guinea’s young women.

“Coming from a country like Papua New Guinea, where culturally men are seen as the most important, it is important to educate women because women are the equal to men,” says the Grade 12 student at Marianville Secondary School near Port Moresby.

“We can do practically everything a man can. If we can run a household, we can run a country.”

Australia is helping more girls like Imelda to attend Marianville and have a better quality education by building and renovating facilities at the school including new classrooms and a dormitory.

The Papua New Guinea–Australia Incentive Fund has provided grants for infrastructure at three of the four all-girl schools in Papua New Guinea, including Marianville.

Enrolments will increase from 674 to 720 in 2014 and Principal Sister Angela Taylor has noticed a difference in students as a result of the new facilities.

“Sometimes, I find we have many students who are really from dysfunctional families or who have got a single parent,” she said.

“The children seem to be able to come back to school and once they settle down, they live quite happily.”

Australia’s incentive fund supports well-managed organisations such as Marianville to access Australian Government funding for projects that will have a strong development impact for the people of Papua New Guinea.

Of the 20 projects the incentive fund currently supports, 13 are in the education sector and seven are in the health sector.

Australia works with Papua New Guinea to increase access to, and improve the quality of, education on a number of levels including through infrastructure, supporting school subsidies and delivering textbooks.
A midwife workforce for Papua New Guinea

With support from the Australian aid program, Gabriella Joseph is studying to be a midwife to make childbirth safer for women on Ferguson Island, Milne Bay.

There are no midwives on her island home where she was working as a general nurse at a health centre serving 6000 people.

Women suffering from pregnancy complications had to make a four-hour journey by dinghy and road to the nearest hospital for skilled help.

“When I came to study midwifery I had a picture of maternal deaths and maternal problems—it’s a reality for me. So I hope to study and achieve and learn as much as I can so I can go out and help,” she said.

Papua New Guinea’s maternal mortality rate is the highest in the Asia-Pacific outside of Afghanistan. A woman in Papua New Guinea is 80 times more likely to die during pregnancy or childbirth compared to a woman in Australia.

Gabriella, 33, is one of 104 women and men currently studying for a Bachelor of Midwifery at four Papua New Guinean midwifery schools with Australia’s support.

The intensive one-year degree, provided under the Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships program, is targeted at young women from rural areas and combines theory, 28 weeks of clinical practicals and four weeks of rural practise.

Eight midwifery facilitators work with the teachers and students to improve teaching quality and produce confident graduates. With their assistance 68 students completed the course in 2012—a 96 per cent graduation rate.

From 2011 to 2015 Australia is training up to 500 midwives. This will result in an additional 8000 supervised births each year. Australia is also refurbishing the four midwifery schools and building a fifth school to expand capacity to train midwives in quality conditions.
Solomon Islands

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

| Population | 549,600 |
| Income level | Lower middle income |
| Gross domestic product per capita (PPP) | USD3127 |
| Human Development Index rank | 143 of 186 |

Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA

| 2009 | 73.6% (2010) | 74.5% (2011) |

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Solomon Islands totalled $102.7 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $196.5 million. Australia is the largest bilateral aid donor to Solomon Islands.

Over the last 10 years, the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) has helped restore peace and maintain security following the conflict which occurred between 1998–2003. Although Solomon Islands is now on the path to stability, development progress remains fragile. Solomon Islands is ranked 143 out of 186 countries in the United Nations 2012 Human Development Index, and is either ‘off track’ or demonstrating ‘mixed results’ against each of the Millennium Development Goals. Economic growth has been robust over the last few years, but Solomon Islands faces serious economic challenges, stemming from an over-reliance on unsustainable logging exports, limited sources of employment and economic growth, and high population growth rates. Youth unemployment is an enduring issue.

Australia provides assistance to Solomon Islands in priority areas outlined in the Partnership for Development to reduce poverty and improve progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. From 1 July 2013, the Partnership for Development will be expanded to include development programs previously funded under RAMSI. From 2013, the partnership will include new programs in justice and correctional services, election management, economic governance and public sector management. This complements the existing partnership priorities in health, water and sanitation, education, transport and rural development.

---

7 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).
8 Solomon Islands is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.
9 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
In 2012–13, Partnership for Development priorities included:

- improving health and education services
- improving economic livelihoods to raise the living standards of rural households through more productive and sustainable use of agricultural land
- improving economic infrastructure to encourage greater access to markets and services
- addressing economic and fiscal challenges with better economic management and structural reforms to make Solomon Islands a more attractive and reliable place for business to invest.

With Australia’s help, Solomon Islands maintained a high rate of women delivering their babies with a skilled birth attendant (approximately 88 per cent in 2012). We have assisted 145 000 young Solomon Islanders access primary school education and have supported communities with improved access to clean water and sanitation and infrastructure. In 2012 Australian support helped build 44 water and sanitation facilities, provided access to safe water or basic sanitation for an estimated additional 9614 people. In 2013 Australia also helped Solomon Islands respond to a major outbreak of dengue by providing a medical team to help combat the epidemic.

However, many challenges remain. Economic growth opportunities are narrow, leading to limited employment and opportunities to earn cash in a context of rising living costs. Literacy rates are low for both children and adults. The public service suffers from a range of weaknesses including poor management, weak accountability, absenteeism and vacancies. Barriers to gender equality are also a major challenge. This, combined with the high level of gender-based violence, hinders the country’s development. In 2012 the World Bank\(^\text{10}\) rated Solomon Islands the worst country in the world for rates of violence against women. In addition the Solomon Islands Government continues to prioritise funding for tertiary scholarships at the expense of funding for basic education.

Working closely with the Solomon Islands Government and development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Solomon Islanders in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- helping reduce the incidence of malaria to fewer than 45 cases per 1000 in 2012 (down from 199 in 2003)
- helping women deliver babies safely—95 per cent of women report at least one antenatal visit in 2012, up from 90 per cent in 2011.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- increasing access to education—Australia helped remove school fees, enabling more than 145 000 young Solomon Islanders to access education in 2012
- providing 88 Australia Awards to Solomon Islanders to study at tertiary institutions in the region.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

- maintaining, constructing or rehabilitating 455 kilometres of roads, which has enabled improved access to services and markets. This maintenance work created at least 207 000 days of short-term employment, with women filling more than 55 per cent of the jobs
- supporting Kastom Gaden Association and its 13 community-based partners to hold training and research activities which have benefited more than 6400 farmers. This includes 1226 farmers who engaged in learning and networking activities, and 2790 Plant Material Network members who had access to 9680 new types of seeds and planting material.

\(^{10}\) World Bank Development Report 2012.
We have been promoting effective governance by:

- supporting the Solomon Islands Government to manage its debt to gross domestic product ratio which fell from 19 to 14 per cent over 2012, well below what is considered to be an acceptable benchmark of 30 per cent
- promoting performance improvements across the 2012 Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability assessment, with the average score moving from a D+ to a C compared with the 2008 assessment
- supporting the Office of the Auditor General to complete all statutory required audit reports in 2012, as well as strengthening its performance auditing
- supporting Solomon Islands to reduce the average length of remand cases from 8.2 to 7.2 months
- addressing violence against women by helping improve links between the Ministry for Women and justice agencies, and supporting law reform and court advocacy work. This led to a High Court ruling in 2012 that marital rape is no longer acceptable under Solomon Islands law.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:

- providing $1 million to assist disaster affected communities following the February 2013 earthquake and tsunami in Temotu Province, which killed 10 people, devastated 25 villages and left more than 4000 people homeless. The funding helped Solomon Islands National Disaster Management Office, Solomon Islands Red Cross and four local non-government organisations to support affected communities. Australia also helped the government with emergency repairs to the Lata (provincial capital) wharf and a Royal Australian Air Force C-130J Hercules conducted an aerial reconnaissance of the tsunami-affected areas. Two AusAID staff also worked in Lata to help with initial disaster assessments and coordination
- deploying in April a 12-member emergency medical team of doctors and nurses, supported by a logistician, medical laboratory technician and an environmental health expert to help national hospital staff in Honiara combat a major outbreak of dengue fever. Between January and May, there were more than 5500 cases of suspected dengue and six deaths.
Increasing access to medicine in rural Solomon Islands

Delivering health services to more than half a million people scattered across 90 islands offers many challenges in Solomon Islands. But some of these are being redressed with Australia’s support for new pharmacy stores and dispensaries which are boosting access to essential medicine and medical equipment for thousands of Solomon Islanders.

A new pharmacy store in Afio, South Malaita, has been established with Australia’s assistance and as a result more than 26 000 people will have better access to drugs and medical equipment.

Pharmacy Director for the Solomon Islands Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Timmy Manea, said the new store provides medicine and medical equipment to 26 clinics in the province.

“The new facilities will greatly improve access and availability of essential medicines which in turn will help keep the community healthy,” Mr Manea said.

“In the old store, drugs were stored in hot, cramped conditions and the facility was not able to hold a sufficient quantity to properly supply all clinics in that area. With the opening of the new building, the local pharmacy officer will have the space and conditions to supply the clinics effectively with high quality medicines.”

The Afio pharmacy is part of the National Medical Stores initiative funded through Ausaid’s Health Sector Support Program as part of our joint commitments under the Australia–Solomon Islands Partnership for Development.

The pharmacy is the latest addition to the network of Second Level Medical Stores, which has enabled new pharmacies to open in KiraKira (Makira Province) and Susubona (Isabel Province). A new pharmacy at Seghe Area Health Centre (Western Province) is nearing completion and work will commence soon on a pharmacy building at Tulagi Hospital (Central Province).
Responding to dengue fever outbreak in Solomon Islands

The Australian aid program funded an Australian emergency medical team to travel to Solomon Islands in April 2013 to help hospital staff in Honiara combat a major outbreak of dengue fever.

The outbreak placed a huge strain on the country’s health system and the Solomon Islands Government requested Australia’s help to control it. Between January and May, more than 5600 cases of suspected dengue were reported and there were six deaths.

AusAID mobilised a seven-person team of doctors, nurses, a laboratory technician and logistician, together with a doctor and nurse from New Zealand. This team worked with local medical authorities at the National Referral Hospital to support the dengue response.

Australian team leader, Dr Ian Norton, said the teams worked with Solomon Islands doctors and nurses to treat patients, manage workloads and provide relief for local staff.

“The Australian and New Zealand medical teams helped the hospital set up a triage system for dengue patients to relieve overcrowding and introduced better patient management systems. As a result, waiting times for nurse assessments and doctor reviews dropped significantly,” Dr Norton said.

“This support also allowed clinical services such as elective surgery, ophthalmology and obstetrics, and gynaecology outpatient clinics to reopen and hospital operations to return to normal.”

Under-Secretary of Solomon Islands Ministry of Health and Medical Services, Dr Tenneth Dalipanda, said the medical teams provided essential support to the National Referral Hospital.

“The Australian and New Zealand medical team helped integrate the dengue triage area back into the emergency department and ensured the hospital returned to normal operations, which greatly benefited staff and patients,” Dr Dalipanda said.
Vanuatu

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population 247 300
Income level Lower middle income
Gross domestic product per capita (PPP) USD4606
Human Development Index rank 124 of 186
Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA 39.4% (2009) 50.8% (2010) 65.1% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Vanuatu totalled $41.9 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $61.4 million. Australia is the largest bilateral aid donor to Vanuatu.

Economic growth has slowed in recent years but recovered in 2012 driven by the tourism industry. Economic activity remains concentrated in urban centres, particularly Port Vila, and many people are not formally employed. Poverty reduction has not matched Vanuatu’s overall economic performance. Large sections of the population lack access to basic services including education and health services and basic transport infrastructure.

Australian aid to Vanuatu is guided by the Australia–Vanuatu Partnership for Development. Australia works with a range of partners to achieve the partnership’s objectives, including the Government of Vanuatu, the private sector (in both Vanuatu and internationally), civil society organisations (including churches, chiefs and local and international non-government organisations), and increasing numbers of Australian volunteers.

Under the partnership, the Australian Government:

- supports increased access and quality of education for girls and boys, and equips them with relevant skills and knowledge
- strengthens health services and accelerates progress towards health-related Millennium Development Goals
- develops essential infrastructure to support economic growth and service delivery
- progresses reform on economic governance issues.

We also support the law and justice sector, media and land administration.

---

11 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).
12 Vanuatu is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.
13 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
In the education sector, primary school net enrolment rates increased initially with the introduction of school grants in 2010, but have remained static in recent years at around 87 per cent. Education quality continues to be a major challenge and many children are falling short of literacy and numeracy standards expected for their year level. Australia is working with the Government of Vanuatu to improve the quality of education through teacher training, developing new approaches that focus on lifting early childhood literacy and numeracy standards and providing more support at the school level to improve infrastructure and learning materials. This is complemented by the Australia Awards, which during the year sponsored 285 students for study in Australia and the Pacific region.

Australia has supported Vanuatu’s health sector to reduce the national incidence of malaria by more than 80 per cent since 2007 and to almost eliminate the disease in Tafea Province, where incidence rates in 2012 dropped to less than one per cent. Australian aid also continues to support more than 200 volunteer primary health care workers across Vanuatu’s six provinces, who provide nutrition and hygiene counselling as well as basic services to the most remote areas in the country. With other development partners, we are helping to strengthen human and financial resources to sustainably improve the performance of the public health system.

In 2012, an additional 46 kilometres of key rural roads were rehabilitated with Australian funding, drawing mostly on local contractors that deliver the works with local labour. Since 2010, this approach has created 101,588 days of work for around 8000 people, of who 14 per cent were women. In February 2013, Australia’s Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Bob Carr, officially launched the Port Vila Urban Development Project together with Vanuatu’s then Prime Minister, Sato Kilman. This major investment, funded jointly with Vanuatu and the Asian Development Bank, will benefit around one-fifth of the Vanuatu population every day. It will improve traffic management, pedestrian safety and public hygiene facilities, and help maintain Port Vila Harbour as a clean and safe environment.

Australia continues to support improved public financial management in Vanuatu. With Australian support Vanuatu has maintained budget control during a period of political instability, strengthened forecasting and collection of revenues, and strengthened procurement processes. However, there is still important work to be done to improve public expenditure management, particularly at the provincial level.

Working closely with the Government of Vanuatu and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of ni-Vanuatu in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- vaccinating 1405 children against measles and 1837 children against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B and influenza
- supporting 1999 additional births to be attended by a skilled birth attendant.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- funding an estimated 5505 children to be enrolled in Grades 1–6 of school (2909 boys and 2596 girls)
- contributing funding for school grants to 425 (or 98 per cent of) primary schools
- providing technical and vocational training to approximately 1800 people in rural areas (37 per cent were women)
- providing a total of 285 new or ongoing Australia Awards to students (53 for study in Australia and 232 for study in the region).
We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

- supporting the expansion of banking services, which has enabled 9000 new rural accounts and 600 new microfinance loans
- rehabilitating 46.1 kilometres of rural roads
- supporting the Vanuatu Tourism Office and Carnival Australia to lift tourism numbers to 327,000 in 2012 by, for example, supporting a branding campaign to raise the profile of Vanuatu as a destination and skilling bungalow owners in key islands to increase their income.

Fiji

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population 874,700
Income level Upper middle income
Gross domestic product per capita (PPP) USD4,943
Human Development Index rank 96 of 186
Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA 27.2% (2009) 41.1% (2010) 44.7% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Fiji totalled $27.4 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $49.2 million. Australia is the largest bilateral aid donor to Fiji.

The 2006 coup and recent natural disasters have both damaged Fiji’s economy. Approximately one third of Fiji’s population lives below the basic needs poverty line and many households remain highly vulnerable to falling into poverty. While Fiji has a low prevalence of underweight children, authorities are concerned that poor diets are the cause of overweight children and malnutrition. Fiji has achieved gender equality in education and has made progress in the number of working females with certificates, diplomas or degrees increasing by 59 per cent in the past 12 months.

AusAID’s Fiji country strategy 2012–2014 targets poverty and vulnerability in Fiji’s poorest communities. The development goals of AusAID’s program in Fiji are:

- improving access to primary education in the poorest communities by reducing financial barriers,
- improving school infrastructure and improving the quality of primary school teaching

---

14 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).
15 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
• strengthening primary health services by improving maternal and child health and diabetes prevention
• building resilience and economic opportunities by supporting market development, access to financial services and skills development.

In addition, Australia is supporting Fiji’s transition to democracy with elections scheduled to take place by September 2014. In 2012–13, Australia provided support to:
• the Fiji Elections Office to conduct electronic voter registration
• the Constitution Commission to conduct community consultations on Fiji’s draft constitution
• community-based organisations to conduct workshops on the constitutional development process.

In 2012–13, Australian assistance enabled Fiji to become the first country in the world to introduce three life-saving vaccines simultaneously into the public health system—rotavirus, pneumococcal and human papillomavirus (HPV). Rotavirus and pneumococcal will protect babies from meningitis, gastroenteritis, and pneumonia targeting the biggest causes of death and disease in children under five in Fiji. Approximately 11,000 babies were immunised with these vaccines between October 2012 and March 2013.

In mid-2012, two Australian Civilian Corps specialists provided strategic planning, human resources and payroll advice as part of the roll-out of Fiji’s first electronic voter registration process.

In 2012–13, Australia supported 101 schools, including infrastructure upgrades at 50 schools, and emergency relief to 44 flood damaged schools and 17 cyclone damaged schools. The infrastructure upgrades to 50 schools benefited 12,455 students (5912 girls and 6543 boys). Support to flood damaged schools in January and April 2012 benefited 14,822 students.

During the year our education program increased its focus on disability. It developed a disability inclusion strategy that seeks to increase education options for children with disability at mainstream schools. This is directly aligned with the program’s objective of assisting the poorest and most vulnerable to attend school more regularly. In 2012, the program conducted community awareness on inclusive education and trained teachers on the inclusion of students with disability.

Australia’s support for disability-inclusive activities in Fiji has been channelled throughout the Fiji program, civil society organisations and AusAID regional initiatives. The program engaged disability organisations and also provided assistance through the Pacific Disability Forum and Fiji’s Disabled People’s Association.

Fiji is particularly prone to the effects of natural disasters. In December 2012, Cyclone Evan caused an estimated $42 million (approximately one per cent of gross domestic product) in damage to essential infrastructure including schools and health facilities. Australia responded quickly by delivering emergency supplies to 1500 affected families, rehabilitation and assistance to 39 schools (which benefited 6269 students), and repairs to hospitals in Labasa and Lautoka which benefited 470,000 people.

Working closely with the Fijian Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives in Fijians in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
• immunising 8000 babies against rotavirus and pneumococcal infection.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
• upgrading 648 classrooms, training 2027 school officials and providing 68,780 textbooks
• enrolling 22 children with disability in mainstream schools, and providing teacher training, braille resources, and equipment to support their participation in school sport
• providing 91 Australia Awards to Fijian students to study at tertiary institutions in Australia and the region.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
• opening up a new export pathway for Fiji ginger to the lucrative Australian market and helping restart local production of agricultural lime so that farmers can afford to rehabilitate acidic soils and increase dalo (a herb), sugar and livestock production
• funding a new microinsurance product aimed at keeping poor people out of poverty when faced with the costs of a funeral. So far, this initiative has supported 2609 people.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
• supporting Fiji’s transition to democracy with assistance for a credible election, constitution process and civic education programs.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:
• applying disaster risk reduction principles to repairs to school and health facilities, replenishing emergency supplies and supporting farmers rehabilitate export crops.

**Samoa**

**Key statistics**

**Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population** 188 900

**Income level** Lower middle income

**Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)** USD4517

**Human Development Index rank** 96 of 186

**Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA** 25% (2009) 27.3% (2010) 27.3% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Samoa totalled $26.1 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $43.5 million. Australia is the largest bilateral aid donor to Samoa.

---

16 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

17 Samoa is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.

18 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Samoa has a narrow economic base and is dependent on remittances, tourism and foreign aid, making it especially vulnerable to external economic shocks and natural disasters. Samoa is on track to meet five of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, but progress toward reducing child mortality and combating HIV/AIDS is slow.

Australian aid to Samoa is guided by the Australia–Samoa Partnership for Development. AusAID works closely with the Samoan Government and a range of development partners, including civil society organisations, other development partners and Australian volunteers.

Under the partnership the Australian Government:

- promotes economic and public sector reform, strengthens civil society and mitigates the impacts of climate change
- strengthens primary health care and combats non-communicable diseases
- supports access to and quality of education and improves access to education for children with disability
- builds safer communities and improves access to justice
- increases economic growth through roads, energy and broadband connectivity projects with multilateral development banks.

Samoa was badly damaged by Tropical Cyclone Evan in December 2012, which caused four deaths and widespread damage. Australia provided more than 16 000 emergency items to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of up to 4000 families in the immediate aftermath of the cyclone. Australia has committed to supporting Samoa’s long-term recovery including rebuilding or repairing 18 schools and nine health facilities damaged by the cyclone. Ten Australian Civilian Corps specialists have deployed to assist Samoa’s recovery from Tropical Cyclone Evan.

Working closely with the Samoan Government and development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Samoans in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
- refurbishing a training centre for nurses, midwives and allied health trainees and building a new hostel for rural nursing students.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
- increasing access to quality education for 40 000 Samoan children by allowing school fees to be phased out at all 167 government funded primary schools
- supporting more than 570 children with disability to attend school, with a further 930 children with disability gaining access to early intervention support
- providing 55 Australia Awards to Samoan students to study at tertiary institutions in the region.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
- training 264 farmers in new farming practices and distributing more than 30 000 seedlings which will improve food security and availability of bio-energy crops.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
- promoting economic stability through linking budget support to the achievement of agreed economic reforms
- supporting public sector reform to improve the ability of the public sector to deliver quality services.
Helping rebuild from Tropical Cyclone Evan

Tropical Cyclone Evan struck Samoa and Fiji in December 2012 killing four people. Eleven remain missing.

Thousands were displaced by the disaster, which damaged or destroyed around 10 000 homes and caused an estimated $160 million worth of damage in Samoa and $40 million in Fiji.

Australia committed more than $11 million in emergency supplies and funding to support affected communities in their immediate and long-term recovery. Australia deployed disaster relief experts to help conduct assessments, and engineering, evaluation and education infrastructure specialists to Samoa through the Australian Civilian Corps.

In Samoa, Australian assistance of more than $8 million is being used to repair vital infrastructure and rebuild schools and health clinics, allowing 5300 students to continue their studies and 25 000 people to access health care.

In Fiji, Australian funds of approximately $3 million are supporting 17 000 students by replacing textbooks, repairing damaged buildings and providing school grants to 42 primary schools. Hospitals which service more than 470 000 people were also repaired.

A pilot project in Fiji funded by AusAID and run by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community also helped to reduce the time it took communities to regrow their crops after Cyclone Evan.

The project was established in 2010 to get nurseries cyclone-ready and make sure seedlings are protected in special containers so they are available immediately after a cyclone.

Cyclone Evan was the first proper test of this system, and it showed real results. The containers saved 48 700 seedlings. These seedlings were ready for instant planting following the disaster, helping farmers in Fiji to recover quickly.

As part of Australia’s response to Cyclone Evan, this project will now be expanded to more nurseries so that families who are dependent on crops for food and income can get a head start after disaster.
Kiribati

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population 100 800
Income level Lower middle income
Gross domestic product per capita (PPP) USD2461
Human Development Index rank 121 of 186

Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>64.7%</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Kiribati totalled $21.4 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $34.2 million. Australia is the largest bilateral aid donor to Kiribati.

Growth in Kiribati’s economy remained steady at three per cent in 2012, bolstered by public infrastructure projects financed by development partners and the positive effect of the El Niño weather pattern on fish stocks. However, the labour market has continued to stagnate, with high unemployment levels particularly among young people. Remittances from i-Kiribati working overseas were lower, with further declines in seafarers’ employment due to weaker global trade.

Under the Australia–Kiribati Partnership for Development, the Australian Government is helping to:

• improve the standard of basic education with a focus on better access to quality education and improving English and i-Kiribati literacy and numeracy rates
• increase opportunities for people to develop recognised and valued workforce skills in areas of industry demand, domestically, regionally and internationally
• improve economic growth and management by supporting reforms that enhance public financial management and increase government revenues
• improve infrastructure services by increasing access to telecommunications and sanitation services and improving the road network on the main island, South Tarawa.

Australia also provides assistance in the areas of climate change, health and disability, gender and fisheries.

The quality of education in Kiribati is poor. Net enrolment rates for primary and junior secondary schools declined from 93 per cent in 2008 to 82 per cent in 2011, and English literacy and numeracy skills lag behind regional standards. Australia is working with the government to improve the standard of basic

---

19 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).
20 Kiribati is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.
21 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
education by supporting professional development for teachers, updating the national curriculum, developing better teaching and learning resources and upgrading school facilities.

There are few employment prospects and limited education options for young people beyond secondary school. Australia is working with the Kiribati Institute of Technology to expand and improve the quality and relevance of their courses by upgrading the standard of training for teachers, adopting Australian Quality Standards for training and assessment, offering new courses and upgrading facilities and equipment.

Total government revenue and expenditure has declined in real terms since 2006 contributing to a decline in the quality and quantity of public services. The Government of Kiribati is committed to improving its fiscal situation. Australia is helping to increase government revenue and reduce inefficiency by providing technical assistance to improve tax administration, introduce a new value added tax, strengthen fisheries management and reform state-owned enterprises.

Poor infrastructure is inhibiting economic growth and exacerbating the impact of overcrowding and climate change on the main island of South Tarawa. Australia has partnered with the multilateral development banks to upgrade basic infrastructure, including improving the main road network, upgrading sanitation and water supply infrastructure and services, and installing grid-connected solar panels to reduce reliance on imported diesel.

Working closely with the Government of Kiribati and development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of i-Kiribati in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
• supporting the Secretariat of the Pacific Community’s work in eliminating tuberculosis through early case detection, effective treatment programs and providing equitable and accessible tuberculosis services to the community
• constructing a new maternity facility at Betio Hospital to accommodate approximately 2500 births each year.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
• improving school facilities for 870 primary school children and expanding access to water and sanitation facilities for an additional 2458 school children and teachers
• training 771 school teachers and 218 school officials, including in English language proficiency and introducing a new curriculum for Grades 1 and 2
• providing 41 Australia Awards to i-Kiribati students to study at tertiary institutions within the region
• enabling students at the Kiribati Institute of Technology to graduate with internationally recognised qualifications issued under the Australian Qualifications Framework
• improving the effectiveness of trainers and managers at the Kiribati Institute of Technology, with major improvements in technical ability and English proficiency.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
• commencing work with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank to rehabilitate 40 kilometres of South Tarawa’s main road network to improve access to services and markets.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
• drafting new state-owned enterprise reform legislation which was passed by Parliament in April 2013
• drafting new legislation to enable competition in the telecommunications sector, also passed by Parliament in April 2013
• supporting development of a national fisheries policy
• supporting development and implementation of a new value added tax.
Most people live a subsistence lifestyle in Kiribati, with few natural resources available on its coral atolls. Soil fertility is poor and in most cases soils consist of coral sand covered by a relatively thin layer of organic matter. Furthermore, climate change—through its impacts of sea level rise leading to coastal erosion and more frequent storm surges—has reduced the potential for agricultural productivity.

AusAID is working with Live & Learn Kiribati and the Government of Kiribati to promote economic development through agricultural diversification. Australia has contributed $600 000 to the project to train local farmers to grow vegetables and traditional crops including cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbages, coconuts and breadfruit. Villagers can then sell these crops in the market, generating income for their family.

Mr Ritake Tokoki, Chairman of Tamoa Village in South Tarawa said this project has been very popular in his village, with men and women from most families taking part (approximately 88 households).

“It gives people something to do and they have income in return,” Mr Tokoki said. “The kids also now like to eat vegetables, which were previously not part of their diet.”

The Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development undertakes research to identify crops that will grow well in Kiribati while Live & Learn teaches farmers how to make compost with organic material available in the village.

AusAID has also provided villages with greenhouses to increase crop productivity. All of the funds generated from the crops are directed back into the community, with 90 per cent going to the farmers who grow the crops, and 10 per cent shared with other households.

The project is currently being run in Tarawa, Abaiang and Tabiteuea, with plans to expand across Kiribati.
Nauru

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals\textsuperscript{22}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Population | 10 308 |
| Income level | Not available |
| Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)\textsuperscript{23} | Not available |
| Human Development Index rank | Unranked |
| Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA | 78.1\% (2009) | 84\% (2010) | 89.7\% (2011) |

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Nauru totalled $27.4 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $34.1 million. Australia is the largest bilateral aid donor to Nauru.

Nauru’s economy is small and volatile, relying heavily on phosphate mining, fisheries, the public sector and aid. Unemployment remains high at around 25 per cent,\textsuperscript{24} education outcomes are poor and the occurrence of non-communicable diseases is among the highest in the world.

Australian aid to Nauru is guided by the Australia–Nauru Partnership for Development and Nauru’s National Sustainable Development Strategy. Australia works in close collaboration with the Government of Nauru, the Asian Development Bank and the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre to deliver assistance aimed at improving public sector governance and reform of state-owned enterprises. Australia also manages and monitors assistance to the education sector on behalf of New Zealand.

Under the partnership, Australian aid is:

- helping to establish more efficient and accountable public sector management
- improving the quality of, and access to, primary, secondary and technical and vocational education
- building a cost-effective health system which delivers improved health outcomes
- improving the reliability and cost effectiveness of essential infrastructure such as power and water
- contributing to increased private sector growth.

Australia also provided $3.9 million in 2012–13 in ODA under the Nauru Australia Compact of Settlement.\textsuperscript{25}

\textsuperscript{22} Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

\textsuperscript{23} Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.

\textsuperscript{24} Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre Economic and Fiscal Outlook Report, October 2012.

\textsuperscript{25} The Nauru Australia Compact of Settlement was agreed in 1993 as an out of court settlement under which Nauru agreed to discontinue its claim against Australia in the International Court of Justice for compensation for phosphate lands mined before 1 July 1967. Australia agreed to pay Nauru a cash settlement of $107 million—$57 million upfront and $50 million at an annual rate of $2.5 million (in real terms) over 20 years commencing in 1993–94. The final payment under the settlement will be made in 2013–14.
In 2012–13, Australian aid helped the Government of Nauru to provide technical and vocational training to approximately 211 students and special needs education services to 39 students with disability at Nauru’s Able Disable Centre. It also helped to increase the proportion of teachers with formal qualifications to around 84 per cent (an increase from about 40 per cent in 2000). Overall school enrolment rates remain steady at approximately 80 per cent. However, poor literacy and numeracy outcomes remain a concern.

Australia’s support for health services is helping Nauru to maintain 95 per cent vaccination coverage for tetanus, diphtheria, measles, hepatitis B, tuberculosis and polio, and to improve progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals for reduced child mortality and improved maternal health by 2015.27 Non-communicable diseases remain Nauru’s largest disease burden.28

Our support for power and water production systems is maintaining a reliable 24 hours supply of electricity and improving Nauru’s salt water desalination capacity to meet 80 per cent of the island’s fresh water needs (approximately 220 kilolitres a day).29 Australian aid is also helping Nauru to sustainably manage fisheries and improving value for money and transparency in public procurement by helping the government to establish an independent procurement agent.

Working closely with the Government of Nauru and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Nauruans in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
- providing a nutritious meal for around 1500 primary school children each school day
- vaccinating 153 children against tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis and 124 children against measles.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
- delivering technical and vocational training for 211 students
- providing special needs education services for 39 students with disability at Nauru’s Able Disable Centre
- providing Australia Awards to 13 Nauruan students to study at tertiary institutions in the region.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
- helping to increase Nauru’s desalinated water production capacity to approximately 220 kilolitres a day (80 per cent of the island’s fresh water needs)
- building the capacity of the Fisheries and Marine Resource Authority to increase fisheries revenue, from $2 million in 2010–11 to an estimated $9.6 million in 2012–13.30

We have been promoting effective governance by:
- introducing a new electronic financial management information system to improve accountability and internal controls in budget preparation and financial management processes
- improving transparency and value for money by introducing an independent third party procurement agent for all government procurements, including for state-owned enterprises.

---

29 Nauru Utilities Corporation Annual Operational Plan 2013.
30 Nauru’s 2012–13 Budget paper 1, page 5, table 3.
Tonga

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="Stove" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="Destination" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="Gender" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="People" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="Health" /></td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/15" alt="Education" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population: 104,900
Income level: Upper middle income
Gross domestic product per capita (PPP): USD5,026
Human Development Index rank: 95 of 186
Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA: 38.7% (2009), 28.9% (2010), 32.7% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Tonga totalled $16.2 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $31.1 million. Australia continues to be the largest bilateral aid donor to Tonga.

Tonga’s economy has been slow to recover from two major natural disasters (a tsunami in 2009 and a cyclone in 2010) and the global economic crisis, which caused an ongoing decline in remittance flows that have traditionally propped up the Tongan economy. High levels of debt are a further constraint to reducing Tonga’s budget deficit and ability to fund service delivery. Tonga is addressing these challenges through an economic reform program supported by Australia and other development partners.

Australian aid to Tonga is guided by the Australia–Tonga Partnership for Development. Australia works with a range of partners to achieve the partnership objectives, including the Tongan Government, civil society organisations, other development partners and Australian volunteers.

Under the partnership the Australian Government:

- promotes a more efficient and effective public sector to improve governance
- strengthens health services through the provision of health professionals and better management systems to improve health in Tonga
- supports increased economic opportunities by improving technical and vocational skills
- develops better infrastructure to improve people’s lives.

Working closely with the Tongan Government and development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Tongans in 2012–13.

---

31 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).
32 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
We have been saving lives by:

- performing 252 consultations and 135 operations in the areas of urology, ophthalmology and plastic and reconstructive surgery
- establishing a non-communicable diseases nursing division to enable 20 nurses to be placed in community health centres across Tonga to identify, monitor and treat non-communicable diseases.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- providing grants to 150 schools to improve classroom resources and facilities
- maintaining and rehabilitating 55 schools to improve classroom facilities
- revising the primary school curriculum and helping to distribute 100 reading aid books in Tongan to all primary schools
- supporting 86 early childhood education providers
- providing 38 Australia Awards to Tongan students to study at tertiary institutions in the region.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

- maintaining and rehabilitating 171 kilometres of roads in Tonga, through works carried out by eight local contracting companies
- working with the Asian Development Bank to improve access to water and waste management services for people living in Tonga’s capital city, Nuku’alofa.

We have been promoting effective governance by:

- supporting economic and public sector reforms that are improving debt management and allowing the government to increase funding to health and education
- supporting Tonga’s constitutional and electoral reforms, which facilitated a 20 per cent increase in voter turnout in town and district elections in 2013.
Tuvalu

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Achieve universal primary education</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Promote gender equality and empower women</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reduce child mortality</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Improve maternal health</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ensure environmental sustainability</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population: 9860

Income level: Upper middle income

Gross domestic product per capita (PPP): Not available

Human Development Index rank: Unranked

Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA: 30.2% (2009), 47.1% (2010), 26.5% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Tuvalu totalled $7.6 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $13 million. Australia is the second largest bilateral aid donor to Tuvalu.

Tuvalu’s economy grew for the second year in a row in 2012 but has not yet recovered to its pre-global financial crisis size, with gross domestic product per capita still 10 per cent lower than in 2008. In 2012, the government achieved a modest budget surplus, primarily due to higher aid flows, but also higher fishing license revenues, improved tax compliance and reduced expenditure. Tuvalu remains on track to achieve the health and education Millennium Development Goals, but education quality needs to be improved—only 50 per cent of Grade 8 students have passed their exams since 2008 and few continue onto secondary school.

Under the Australia–Tuvalu Partnership for Development, priorities of the Australia aid program are to:
- boost Tuvalu’s long-term economic prospects by supporting the Tuvalu Trust Fund and Tuvalu’s economic reform program
- develop a skilled and educated Tuvalu workforce by improving the quality of basic education and providing scholarships for further skills development
- minimise climate change impacts and strengthen disaster preparedness.

In 2012–13 the major achievements of Australia’s aid program included supporting the Tuvalu Government to undertake important economic reforms and establishing a basic education program with the United Nations Children’s Fund to train teachers and improve early grade literacy of Tuvaluan students. AusAID also commenced a climate change adaption program with the United Nations Development Programme which focuses on improving water security, coastal protection and food security.

---

33 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).
34 Tuvalu is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.
35 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Working closely with the Tuvalu Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Tuvaluans in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
- building 150 water tanks to enable 1.5 million litres of water to be delivered to all primary and secondary schools in Tuvalu benefiting more than 3000 school children.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
- providing 27 Australia Awards to build Tuvalu’s human resource capacity
- recruiting staff for the new basic education program and commencing the development of a Tuvalu education management system to monitor school enrolment, attendance and pass rates.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
- installing four communal 100 cubic metre water storage systems which will provide fresh water to sustain agriculture on four atolls.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
- helping the Tuvalu Government improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public expenditure through revision of the national procurement legislation
- helping increase the transparency and frequency of financial reporting by the Ministry of Finance to improve control over budget execution
- helping the Tuvalu Government reduce expenditure pressures by rationalising two state-owned enterprises and reducing costs for the overseas medical treatment scheme.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:
- working with the Tuvalu Meteorological Service to improve its seasonal forecasts for climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism and public health, which helps Tuvalu prepare for droughts and other extreme weather events.

**Aid to other Pacific Island countries**

**Niue**

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Niue totalled $2.6 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $6.9 million. Australia is the second largest bilateral aid donor to Niue.

Niue is a small self-governing country in free association with New Zealand. Niue is on track to meet nearly all of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. However the country faces major development challenges due to its very small population, small size, remote location, limited resources and limited economic prospects, and it remains dependent on substantial external support.

In 2012–13 Australia’s aid to Niue focused on enhancing the future prospects of young Niueans by investing in improvements to the education sector. In partnership with Niue and New Zealand, Australia is funding a new primary school and early childhood education centre, which are due to open early in 2014.
Cook Islands

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Cook Islands totalled $2.4 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $6.8 million. Australia is the second largest bilateral aid donor to Cook Islands.

Cook Islands is a small country of approximately 20,000 people that is self-governing in free association with New Zealand. Thanks to tourism revenues and substantial New Zealand support it is a middle income country that is on track to meet the majority of Millennium Development Goals. However, development challenges remain, including limited prospects for economic growth, vulnerability to the effects of climate change, skills shortages due to out-migration and the challenge of delivering services to small populations scattered over numerous remote islands and atolls.

Australia’s development assistance to Cook Islands is delivered by New Zealand on Australia’s behalf, under a delegated cooperation arrangement.

In 2012–13, Australia focused its aid contribution on three key priorities under the Joint Commitment for Development between Cook Islands and New Zealand: water and sanitation, education and disaster preparedness.

We have been saving lives by:
• improving water quality and sanitation facilities by installing on-site treatment systems to 200 households living at Muri Lagoon in Rarotonga. A further 20 systems will be completed by August 2013.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
• helping improve the quality of education by training school principals and delivering professional development for teachers
• improving monitoring and reporting on education results through an electronic student information system
• helping introduce online learning to schools and improving online distance learning programs.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:
• rebuilding two harbours damaged by Cyclone Pat in 2010
• improving collaboration between key Cook Islands agencies responsible for reducing disaster risk and responding to disasters.

Tokelau

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Tokelau totalled $185,000. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $900,000. Australia is the second largest bilateral aid donor to Tokelau.

Tokelau is a very small, non-self-governing territory of New Zealand, from which it receives substantial budgetary and financial assistance. Tokelau lies in the Pacific cyclone belt and is highly vulnerable to extreme weather events and natural disasters, including long periods of drought.
Australia’s modest aid program to Tokelau supports long-term economic stability by contributing to the Tokelau International Trust Fund. Australia also works with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community to help Tokelau address the challenges of climate change, and improve coastal fisheries and water resource management.

North Pacific

In 2012–13, Australia provided an estimated $18.7 million to the three countries of the North Pacific: the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau. This assistance focused on the priorities of the Partnership for Development agreements with each country.

In the Federated States of Micronesia, Australia’s partnership priorities are environmental management, strengthening aid coordination and tax reform. In Marshall Islands, Australia’s assistance focuses on energy efficiency and access to safe water and sanitation. Partnership priorities in Palau are education, health and the clearance of unexploded ordnance from World War II.

As a small donor to the North Pacific, AusAID provides technical support to enable the countries to better manage and use their own resources (including the substantial financial support received through funding from the United States). AusAID also works in close collaboration with multilateral partners, such as the Asian Development Bank and the International Organization for Migration, to ensure the delivery of effective assistance.

We have been saving lives by:

- providing humanitarian assistance in response to the ongoing drought in Marshall Islands. Four portable desalination units and essential spare parts were distributed in May 2013 to provide lifesaving water to much of the affected population (approximately 5000 people).

We have been promoting opportunity for all by:

- developing and embedding a best practice Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) curriculum at the Palau Community College. This has resulted in better teaching qualifications and is improving education outcomes for children in Palau.

We have been promoting effective governance by:

- supporting the Federated States of Micronesia to host its inaugural Development Partners Forum. This event enabled the Federated States of Micronesia to bring together all development partners and provide direction around how donor funds can most effectively help to address the country’s biggest development challenges.

Pacific regional program

In 2012–13, Australia’s Pacific regional aid program totalled $194.2 million. The program aims to help people in Pacific Island countries overcome poverty by working at the regional level through partnerships with Pacific regional organisations and through other regional programs.

Many of the Pacific’s challenges cannot be addressed solely on a bilateral or country basis. Some issues are better addressed through regional approaches, where pooled resources and a common approach to region-wide issues can achieve greater impact. The regional program focuses on managing shared natural resources, promoting economic integration, providing specialised services, promoting region-wide norms and standards, and supporting the major Pacific regional organisations.
The Pacific regional program addresses development challenges such as skills development, promoting financial inclusion, dealing with environment and climate change, and improving governance, education and health outcomes. Our principal implementing partners are the Pacific regional organisations, Australian Government partners and multilateral agencies such as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. We maintain close liaison with New Zealand and other donors.

The two most prominent regional organisations, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, were independently reviewed in 2012. These organisations are now focusing on corporate reforms and demonstrating results in key service areas. AusAID supported these reform processes through targeted additional financial assistance.

Working to complement the outcomes of Australia’s bilateral aid programs and other forms of assistance, the regional program has made a real difference to the lives of poor people in the Pacific in 2012–13.

At the Pacific Islands Forum leaders meeting held in Cook Islands in August 2012, Prime Minister Julia Gillard announced a major new Australian funded initiative aimed at improving political, social and economic opportunities for women in the Pacific. Known as Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, this is a $320 million, 10-year initiative. AusAID has commenced activities across the Pacific region under this initiative, finalised country plans and funded activities in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Cook Islands. At the regional level, the Australia–Pacific Women Parliamentarians Partnership Program was launched in March 2013 and AusAID has established a partnership with the Australian National University’s State, Society and Governance in Melanesia program to undertake research into the factors, both personal and institutional, that contribute to women's successes at the national, sub-national and local levels.

Australia supported the University of the South Pacific during the year to produce 2542 graduates in 2012, 51 per cent of who were women. Australia also helped the university establish an office to support students with disability and ensure facilities are accessible both at the main campus in Fiji and at regional campuses. In 2012–13, AusAID helped Pacific Island countries develop their capacity to respond to climate change through the University of the South Pacific Future Climate Leaders Program. The program supports post-graduate climate change scholarships, a full-time senior lecturer in climate change, exchange visits between university students, staff and international experts, and also works with communities to build their capacity.

Since 2007, a total of 4933 students (40 per cent women) from 14 Pacific Island countries have graduated from the Australia–Pacific Technical College with Australian standard qualifications in 29 disciplines including traditional trades such as carpentry, plumbing, automotive engineering, and in the health and community services areas including hospitality, aged care, and children’s services. In 2012–13, 1062 students graduated from the college. The 2012 graduate student tracer survey confirmed that for 89 per cent of employers surveyed, productivity had increased as a result of the improved skills of employees after training with the college.

In 2012–13, Australia supported more than 25 000 boys and girls in Grades and 6 across 14 Pacific Island countries to sit the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment. The results provide countries of the region with critical information to benchmark learning outcomes and highlight areas they can target for interventions to improve education.
Supported by core funding from Australia, 462 students graduated from the Fiji School of Medicine in 2012, of who 322 were women. This included 12 graduates from the Masters in Medicine program and 45 graduates with a Postgraduate Diploma in midwifery.

Australia’s Seasonal Worker Program is creating opportunities for Pacific Islanders to access additional income through employment in Australia. In 2012, a total of 1336 people earned higher incomes by participating in the scheme. AusAID works closely with labour sending agencies within Pacific governments to support the management of recruitment and processing overseas workers and to ensure a high take-up of the job placements.

Through the Pacific Horticultural and Market Access program, Australia is helping Pacific countries to access larger markets. For example, the program supported an additional $780 000 of watermelon exports from Tonga and $400 000 of fresh ginger exports from Fiji. Program assistance was also critical in Solomon Islands maintaining its tuna exports to Europe valued at more than $40 million a year by helping correct various compliance issues ahead of a major European Union audit.

In August 2012, Prime Minister Julia Gillard announced a new $25 million support package for the Pacific Oceanscape Framework. This support, funded and coordinated by AusAID, will help preserve fish stocks and the region’s marine environment. Australia’s support to the Forum Fisheries Agency is part of this package. The agency promotes the sustainable management of the region’s tuna stocks which deliver more than $250 million a year directly into the economies of Pacific Island countries. This package also includes a $6 million community-based fisheries management and aquaculture initiative managed by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research. This initiative will help to promote the sustainable use of inshore coastal resources.

The Climate and Oceans Support Program, managed by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology, is another important component of the Oceanscape support package. This program supports 14 Pacific national meteorological services to use climate science for planning in various sectors including agriculture, water security and health. The program has continued collecting meteorological and oceans data across the Pacific and is working to make information accessible and useful to governments and communities.
### PROGRAM 1.2 ODA EAST ASIA

**Summary of performance**

**Objective:** to assist developing countries in the East Asia region to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2010–11</th>
<th>Results 2011–12</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td>✔ Significant development results and activity outputs were achieved, as reported by individual programs</td>
<td>✔ Significant development results and activity outputs were achieved, as reported by individual programs</td>
<td>✔ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 73 to 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td>✔ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results, as highlighted on pages 73 to 105</td>
<td>✔ 83 per cent of the aggregated quality ratings for East Asia programs were satisfactory or higher</td>
<td>✔ 80 per cent of the aggregated quality ratings for East Asia programs were satisfactory or higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results and activity outputs**</td>
<td>✔ 86 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved. Of this total, 36 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully achieved and 50 per cent were partially achieved</td>
<td>✔ 97 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved. Of this, 42.3 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully achieved and 54.4 per cent of program strategy objectives were partially achieved</td>
<td>✔ 80 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved. Of this, 42.3 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully achieved and 54.4 per cent of program strategy objectives were partially achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of activities receive a quality rating of satisfactory or higher**</td>
<td>✔ 89 per cent of East Asia programs were covered by strategies. By dollar value, 98 per cent of program allocations were covered by strategies</td>
<td>✔ 88 per cent of East Asia programs were covered by strategies. By dollar value, 90 per cent of program allocations were covered by strategies</td>
<td>✔ 88 per cent of East Asia programs were covered by strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 per cent of activities are compliant with the quality at implementation process**</td>
<td>✔ 98 per cent of East Asia program activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td>✔ 98 per cent of East Asia program activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td>✔ 98 per cent of East Asia program activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This indicator was introduced in 2012–13 and was not reported against in 2010–11 and 2011–12.

** This indicator has been discontinued and was not reported against in 2012–13.
East Asia

East Asia is a region of vital national interest to Australia. Of the eight East Asian nations that are the largest recipients of Australian aid, four are least developed countries and two have experienced conflict in the past decade. More than 200 million people live in poverty in these countries—around half the population—and many more are vulnerable to falling into poverty due to illness, job loss or natural disasters. Although economic growth in East Asia has eliminated a large amount of poverty, it has not been uniform, either across or within countries. More than half the children under five years in Timor-Leste are stunted, and nearly one in five Cambodians aged seven to 14 is illiterate. Progress on the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven with Myanmar on track to achieve only one of seven goals. Encouragingly, Myanmar is undergoing a period of rapid political and economic transition, one that Australia has supported by increasing its assistance during the past year.

---

37 This is a multifactorial United Nations classification comprising components including education, gross national income per capita, agricultural dependency, nutrition, population, trade and infant mortality. The full list is at www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/ldc/ldc_definitions.shtml

38 In 2010, the latest year for which comprehensive statistics were available, there were 441.5 million people in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Timor-Leste and Vietnam. Of these, 193.3 million lived on less than USD2 a day (around 43.8 per cent). Internationally comparable poverty statistics are not available for the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Myanmar. It is likely that poverty rates in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Myanmar are far higher than the East Asia average, with the population of these countries in 2010 estimated at around 72 million based on United Nations population estimates. Data obtained from World Bank, PovcalNet: the online tool for poverty measurement developed by the Development Research Group of the World Bank, viewed 15 January 2013, http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm

39 Figure for Timor-Leste is based on 57.7 per cent of malnourished children based on their height for age for 2009 from the World Bank’s World Development Indicators (2012). Figure for Cambodia is based on 19.4 per cent of children aged seven to 14 being illiterate in 2008 and from Cambodia’s National Institute of Statistics’ Labour and Social Trends Cambodia 2010 (2010, page 10).
Reflecting the importance of East Asia to Australia and AusAID’s ability to make a difference, our assistance has grown strongly over the past decade. Australia is now the third largest bilateral donor to the region. This is firmly in our national interest. Our aid strengthens linkages with partner countries, helps maintain stability and enhances prosperity. The aid program is helping to build skills and strengthen institutions in partner countries. We are also supporting regional initiatives and working through regional institutions and organisations.

In 2012–13, Australia’s country and regional program aid to East Asia totalled $977.4 million. This was a 6.4 per cent increase from the previous financial year. Additional assistance through other aid programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $1.28 billion.

Working closely with partner governments and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of people in East Asia in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
- providing 770,263 people with better access to safe water
- providing 504,291 additional people with increased access to basic sanitation
- ensuring 60,079 additional births were attended by a skilled birth attendant.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
- providing 123,096 students with financial or nutritional support
- providing services to 22,344 people with disability
- ensuring 1,349 women survivors of violence received services including counselling
- training 22,348 school officials.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
- allowing access to social transfers, such as health, education and food subsidies, for more than seven million additional poor women and men
- enabling access to new or enhanced agricultural technologies for 257,619 poor women and men.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
- providing 53,852 instances of training to public servants
- providing 7,388 instances of training to police and other law and order officials
- supporting 933 civil society organisations to track service provision.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:
- providing life-saving assistance to 608,812 vulnerable women, men, girls and boys in humanitarian situations.
Indonesia

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals\(^{40}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Population | 246.9 million |
| Income level | Lower middle income |
| Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)\(^{41}\) | USD4,956 |
| Human Development Index rank | 121 of 186 |

| Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA | 10.5% (2009) | 10.4% (2010) | 16.9% (2011) |

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program to Indonesia totalled $484.7 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $541.6 million. Australia is the second largest bilateral aid donor to Indonesia but the largest grant donor.

---

40 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

41 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Australia has a strong and effective development partnership with Indonesia that is focused on tackling poverty. Despite Indonesia’s strong economic growth over several decades, poverty remains pervasive. Around 120 million Indonesians still live on less than USD2 a day, half the population does not have access to safe water and an Indonesian child is seven times more likely than an Australian child to die before their fifth birthday. Helping Indonesia tackle poverty is strongly in our national interest. Australia benefits from stable and secure neighbours, and a prosperous Indonesia is also good for our own economy.

Australia is addressing these challenges by helping the poor and disadvantaged through support for the Indonesian Government’s social assistance programs, including President Yudhoyono’s flagship National Program for Community Empowerment. The program is a community-based village infrastructure program providing grants for rural communities in more than 70 000 villages. It has benefited 35 million people by funding roads, bridges, wells and basic health and education services. AusAID’s approach includes trialling innovative ways of delivering assistance and helping the Indonesian Government take successful programs to scale to reach more and more people.

Australia is also supporting improvements to Indonesia’s social assistance programs including health insurance, scholarships and cash transfers. We supported the Vice President’s office to trial improvements to existing programs and pilot new ideas. For example, over the past year Australian support has helped develop a database of the poorest 40 per cent of the population, which is being used to ensure that social assistance gets to those who need it most. As a result 6.3 million more poor Indonesians are now able to access Indonesian Government support.

Basic education lifts people out of poverty and the education program remains the flagship of the development partnership. Australia’s Education Partnership 2011–2016 aims to improve education quality through professional development and better school management, and by establishing around another 300 000 new junior secondary school places by 2016. Papua and West Papua are among Indonesia’s poorest provinces and school enrolment levels are well below the national average. In these provinces we support more effective early grade teaching and in 2012 more than 1100 teachers and 370 principals were trained and new learning materials were distributed in those provinces.

The Australia Awards focus on Indonesia’s emerging human resource needs, including in health and education. In 2012, 603 Australia Awards were provided to Indonesians for short or long-term study in Australia.

Infrastructure aimed at growth and long-term stability remains a high priority for the Indonesian Government. The Australian funded Eastern Indonesia National Road Improvement Project has increased economic activity and social development. More people are now able to reach schools and health clinics, and local produce can get to markets more readily. Australia also supports the government to improve delivery of clean water, basic sanitation and wastewater management, which helps to save lives. In 2012–13 Australian funding provided access for around 600 000 people to safe water and for more than 300 000 people to basic sanitation.

Australia’s health partnership is aimed at accelerating progress towards Millennium Development Goal targets for nutrition, maternal health and HIV/AIDS, and universal coverage of essential health services. To achieve this, our programs work across health systems to strengthen maternal and neonatal health, and on conditions more likely to impact poor and vulnerable people, including HIV/AIDS and emerging infectious diseases. For example, in Papua and West Papua where the prevalence of HIV in the adult population is eight times the national rate, our previous programs achieved a tenfold increase in the number of people receiving treatment in clinics and hospitals. Our current assistance will treat...
more than 20,000 people living with HIV in these provinces, and improve testing services, over the next four years.

Reform of financial management, the public sector and democratic processes is vital for Indonesia to continue economic growth and poverty reduction. Australia is providing support to Indonesian Government agencies and civil society organisations to promote inclusive economic growth and to improve access to basic services for the poor and marginalised. Our decentralisation program will help local officials in five Indonesian provinces improve their planning, budgeting, accounting and reporting practices, resulting in better public financial management and service delivery. Australia’s electoral support aims to enhance the quality of Indonesia’s elections by improving the performance of electoral management bodies and increasing public engagement in electoral processes.

Indonesia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world—in the last 10 years natural disasters have killed more than 200,000 people. Through the Australia–Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction, Australia and Indonesia work in partnership to improve Indonesia’s ability to prepare for, manage and reduce the risks of disasters. Together we have produced realistic natural hazard scenarios and new earthquake hazard maps for seven provinces, and undertaken real-time earthquake impact assessments for 160 earthquakes since November 2012.

Working closely with the Indonesian Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Indonesians in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- connecting around 600,000 people to safe water and more than 300,000 people to basic sanitation
- ensuring more than 34,000 additional births were attended by a skilled birth attendant
- helping reduce maternal deaths in program districts in Nusa Tenggara Timur from 185 in 2009 to 125 in 2012
• testing 9542 people for HIV and initiating antiretroviral drug treatment for 1034 new patients in Papua and West Papua
• increasing the number of syringes distributed through health services and civil society organisations from 646 832 in 2011 to 1 340 793 in 2012, helping to reduce the incidence of HIV.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
• constructing or upgrading 732 classrooms, 40 libraries and 11 science laboratories
• training more than 19 000 school officials in school management and leadership
• providing 603 Australia Awards for short or long-term study in Australia.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
• ensuring an additional 6 959 824 vulnerable women, men and children received cash transfers or basic nutritional support through our assistance for social protection
• improving people’s access to services and markets by constructing, rehabilitating or maintaining 111 kilometres of roads.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
• training more than 37 000 public servants in good governance and service delivery
• training 1535 police and other law and order officials to improve community safety
• helping to develop software that provides an accurate list of around 190 million voters and a mechanism to allocate voters to polling stations, managed by more than 500 field offices.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:
• supporting open source software to produce realistic natural hazard scenarios, new earthquake hazard maps for seven provinces and real-time earthquake impact assessment for 160 earthquakes
• training an emergency response team of 60 people to stand ready in the event of a disaster in Indonesia.

FIGURE 11: ESTIMATED TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA TO INDONESIA BY STRATEGIC GOAL 2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Goal</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promoting opportunities for all</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable economic development</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving lives</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective governance</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General development support</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New school opens a new chapter for Parung children

The community of Parung, about one and a half hours from Jakarta, celebrated the opening of its new junior secondary school, Parung 2, during the year.

The school was built under Australia’s Education Partnership with Indonesia and consists of six classrooms, a principal’s office and staff room, library and laboratory. It is one of 451 that have been built or extended since mid-2012 with 2 billion Indonesian Rupiah ($210,300) that the community received through the partnership.

“It’s a dream come true for us,” said Ismail Latif, who chaired the committee which built the school. “We have been waiting for this for seven years.”

For these seven years, students and teachers have attended a number of different schools. Many have been sharing classroom facilities with a nearby elementary school. This meant classes could only be held in the afternoon, that rooms were overflowing with students, and that if it was cloudy or raining, students had to work in the dark. By contrast their new classrooms are flooded with natural light. The school has approximately 445 students 24 teachers and four administrative staff.

“There will be a big impact on the learning process,” said School Principal Syamsuddin. “Teachers and students will be inspired and motivated to come to this school with its modern facilities.”

In the past the school had experienced a high drop-out rate because of the distance and expense of getting there. School-aged boys ended up hanging around their family homes, while girls worked in a nearby garment factory or got married.

Both Principal Syamsuddin and Latif believe the community will stay involved in the development of the school. “We have an investment here.”
Supporting families to save mothers and children

Increasing women’s resilience to disasters, particularly by improving their financial and food security, is the key aim of AusAID’s Supporting Families to Save Mothers and Children program.

This program supports 360 female-headed households in Flores, Indonesia. Delsos, a community development organisation, is implementing the initiative with support from Australia through the Australia–Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction.

Yuliana Kartini and Maria Rosalia live in Waimatan Village on Lembata Island. Their husbands work outside the province, leaving the women to raise their young children. “Our husbands still send us money occasionally, but it is far from enough, even just to feed our children,” they say.

Yuliana and Maria have received training in disaster preparedness and gardening, learning many new skills including dry vegetable garden planting techniques and raising livestock. On return to their village and with Delsos’ support and supervision, they have shared their knowledge with other women in the program.

“We are so proud to be members of the Delsos program in our village. Now we are less reliant on our parents’ support. Now we are able to plant vegetables on our own, we can also take care of our livestock without help from our parents. We feel more independent now,” they said.

Maria Jadah Hajon is another Delsos participant. Along with other women in Sinar Malaka Village, she has learnt to make cassava-based snacks she can sell in the market.

“The Delos program also introduced me to the loan system,” Maria said. “I have borrowed 2 million Indonesian Rupiah ($210) which I have used to open a small shop in front of my house. The shop really helps me make ends meet.”
Vietnam

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population 88.78 million
Income level Lower middle income
Gross domestic product per capita (PPP) USD3635
Human Development Index rank 127 of 186
Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA 1.7% (2009) 3.5% (2010) 3.3% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Vietnam totalled $103.9 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $153.1 million. Australia is the fourth largest bilateral aid donor to Vietnam.

Vietnam has made significant progress in addressing poverty over recent decades but pockets of poverty and inequality still exist. As it moves towards middle income status, Vietnam faces constraints to continuing economic development. Economic growth slowed to around five per cent in 2012, down from 5.8 per cent in 2011. To maintain growth and ensure benefits are shared, Vietnam needs a skilled workforce, a more efficient and effective public sector, and an environment that encourages economic competitiveness.

The Australia–Vietnam Joint Aid Program Strategy 2010–2015 guides AusAID’s program in Vietnam, focusing on developing human resources, supporting economic integration and ensuring environmental sustainability. This reflects Vietnam’s priorities, and the areas where progress is needed to reach Vietnam’s goal of becoming an industrialised country by 2020.

Australia is strengthening Vietnam’s human resources by building leadership, knowledge and technical skills. Vietnam is the second largest recipient of Australia Awards and there are now 3600 Australia Awards alumni in Vietnam. AusAID funded alumni are now working in the private, non-government and public sectors.

Australia’s co-financed investments with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank are helping Vietnam improve its transport infrastructure. During 2012–13, AusAID completed design of the Cao Lanh Bridge over the Mekong River (part of the Central Mekong Delta Connectivity Project). AusAID also progressed construction of the Southern Coastal Corridor—which will provide a major transport link between Vietnam and key economic zones in Cambodia, Thailand and the region—and continued to upgrade secondary roads in the Mekong Delta to improve links with major transport routes.

---

42 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).
43 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Together, these projects will link producers with expanded markets and improve incomes, employment and access to services.

Australia continues to support Vietnam’s economic reforms. During 2012–13, Australia funded research and consultations with the public, private and non-government sectors to support new laws on state-owned enterprises and land management. AusAID also helped farmers lift their incomes by improving their understanding of export regulatory standards. Effectiveness, however, continues to be hampered by policy and institutional uncertainty. From 2013–14, AusAID will build on successes to date by providing more focused support for Vietnam’s economic integration with the global economy through reforms in finance, banking, industry, state-owned enterprises, competition policy and land policy.

With Australia’s support, Vietnam has made good progress in improving access to safe water and sanitation for its rural population. In 2011, only 76 per cent of the rural population had access to safe water and 52 per cent of rural households had access to hygienic toilets. By the end of 2012 this increased to 80.5 per cent of the rural population accessing safe water and 56 per cent of rural households accessing hygienic toilets.

During 2012–13, AusAID commenced a range of projects with non-government organisations, the World Bank and bilateral donors to help Vietnam tackle climate change and natural disasters. This included supporting Vietnam’s national policy actions, working with provincial governments and communities on measures to protect and promote people’s livelihoods, and providing technical assistance on measures to increase energy efficiency.

Working closely with the Vietnam Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Vietnamese in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
- providing an extra 115 000 people with access to safe water and an extra 155 000 people with hygienic toilets, through Australia’s contribution to Vietnam’s national program
- building or upgrading water and sanitation facilities in around 350 schools and 70 medical clinics during 2012.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
- providing 452 Australia Awards Scholarships for tertiary study in Australia (61 per cent of these were to women), and 185 Australia Awards Fellowships for Vietnamese from the private, public and non-government sectors to undertake training and work attachments in Australia
- establishing a dedicated Equity of Access Fund to support Australia Awards applications from people with disability and from disadvantaged areas.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
- improving access to services and markets for rural poor in the Mekong Delta by constructing and upgrading 13 kilometres of roads
- completing the detailed design for the Cao Lanh Bridge across the Mekong River

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:
- commencing partnerships with six not-for-profit organisations to directly help 270 000 people build resilience to climate change and natural disasters.
Philippines

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>96.71 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income level</td>
<td>Lower middle income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)</td>
<td>USD4413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Index rank</td>
<td>114 of 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA</td>
<td>8% (2009) 7.3% (2010) 12.1% (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to the Philippines totalled $99.2 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $136.9 million. Australia is the third largest bilateral aid donor to the Philippines.

President Aquino’s third year in office was marked with his ambitious reform agenda to address corruption and strengthen governance. Progress in addressing corruption was evident as the Philippines climbed 24 places in Transparency International’s 2012 Corruption Perceptions Index. Economic growth surged to 6.6 per cent in 2012, the highest rate in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). A major step towards building peace and security in conflict-affected Mindanao was achieved with the October 2012 signing of a framework peace agreement between the Philippines Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.

Notwithstanding these positive developments, entrenched poverty continued to affect 39 million Filipinos. Economic growth relies heavily on remittances from Filipinos living overseas and expansion in limited sectors, which has not led to a reduction in poverty. In 2012 the country also struggled to achieve its Millennium Development Goal targets for education, child mortality and maternal health.

The Australia–Philippines Program Strategy 2012–2017, developed in partnership with the Philippines Government, aims to:

- improve education
- improve local government capacity to deliver basic services
- reduce vulnerabilities to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change
- improve conditions for peace and security
- support governance reforms in public financial management, budget transparency and accountability.

---

44 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

45 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Australia is the Philippines lead development partner in education, with a focus on increasing participation in basic education and supporting the government’s education reform agenda. In 2012–13, Australia worked with partners to deliver high quality education to children without access to government schools, extend culturally sensitive kindergarten classes to Muslim communities and expand school health and hygiene programs in public schools.

Given the Philippines’ high vulnerability to natural disasters, strengthening disaster risk management is a high priority for Australia’s aid program. In 2012–13, Australia commenced community-based risk management programs supporting urban poor in Manila to be better prepared and more resilient to natural disasters. In December 2012 Typhoon Bopha caused widespread damage in Mindanao, affecting more than six million people and causing more than 1000 deaths. Australia responded swiftly with a humanitarian package of $10.55 million assisting more than 500,000 affected people.

The 2013 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee peer review of Australia commended AusAID’s work in the Philippines, in particular in education and disaster risk management. The peer review also highlighted the Philippines program as flexible, responsive and continuously seeking to learn from experience.

Working closely with the Philippines Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Filipinos in 2012–13.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

• supporting 103,625 additional children to enrol in school
• providing 201 Australia Awards to support Filipinos to study in Australia
• supporting 78 Indigenous groups, 14 Muslim communities and 577 schools to deliver culturally sensitive curricula
• introducing an electronic basic education information system to reduce planning and budgeting cycles from 10 to three months.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

• upgrading roads so that 102,000 school children, 28,000 farmers, and 51,000 families living in road-side communities save money and time in transport.

We have been promoting effective governance by:

• supporting the Philippines Government to meet its 2012 target of bidding on eight public private partnerships projects and awarding two projects with a combined value of more than $3 billion
• working in partnership with a coalition of government, civil society, media and the private sector to register more than 65,000 people with disability to vote in national elections.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:

• preventing the outbreak of disease after August 2012 floods in Manila and Typhoon Bopha through our Surveillance in Post-Extreme Emergencies and Disasters Project, successfully implemented with 1600 health workers trained on using the system
• supporting the Philippines Government’s decision to resettle 20,000 families living in flood prone areas of Manila.
Healthy body, healthy mind

Sittie Salik comes from the impoverished village of Linek in Mindanao, southern Philippines and is one of 11 children. With the limited income of her father from woodcutting and her mother from shellfish gathering and selling, the children need to help by making and selling hut roofing from palm leaves. Despite their collective efforts, most days the family eats only one meal.

Most of Sittie’s older siblings did not finish their schooling. Poor health also affected Sittie’s ability to attend school every day. Her education was slipping. At 12-years-old, Sittie was only at the level of a Grade 3 student.

But Sittie feels fortunate. Her school has become one of the first to benefit from Australia’s school health program, called the Essential Health Care Program.

The Essential Health Care Program aims to combat malnutrition, intestinal worms and tooth decay—diseases prevalent among the public school population in the Philippines. The program uses relatively simple and cost-effective interventions such as daily hand washing with soap, daily fluoride tooth brushing, and bi-annual worming medication. Parents and the community help construct washing facilities at the schools, which increases their participation in the program. Australian aid provides low-cost kick-start material comprising toothpaste, toothbrushes and soap. To make the intervention sustainable, the program also assists local governments to develop plans to finance the program in the long term.

Sittie’s poor health and school absenteeism was common. Now, thanks to her better health, Sittie is able to attend school and study for class. Australian aid is demonstrating that by improving hygiene, health and access to safe sanitation for children, attendance rates at school will also improve.
**Timor-Leste**

**Key statistics**

**Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>1.210 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income level</td>
<td>Lower middle income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)</td>
<td>USD1709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Index rank</td>
<td>134 of 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA</td>
<td>28.6% (2009) 42.6% (2010) 37.2% (2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Timor-Leste totalled $69.7 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs as well as other government agencies—chiefly the Australian Federal Police—brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $119.5 million. Australia remains the largest bilateral aid donor to Timor-Leste.

Timor-Leste had an historic year in 2012. It celebrated its 10th anniversary of independence in May. Around the same time, Timor-Leste also held peaceful presidential and parliamentary elections that led to the appointment of a new president and changes to the ruling government coalition. In December 2012, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste successfully completed its mandate and withdrew from the country. After successive years of intervention, the departure of the United Nations mission marked a critical milestone in the consolidation of Timor-Leste’s state institutions. In parallel, the Australian-led International Stabilisation Force also ceased operations and withdrew, signalling a return of security and stability to Timor-Leste.

Timor-Leste is a different country today from 2006. The public sector has strengthened, evidenced by the delivery of basic services to many parts of the country. Schools and markets have reopened and critical infrastructure such as roads and electricity are being rehabilitated and extended. Most of this investment has been financed by the proceeds of Timor-Leste’s hydrocarbon reserves, which continue to act as a major stimulus for the Timorese economy. Since 2007, economic growth has averaged double figures and this growth trajectory is forecast to continue. In May 2013, Timor-Leste’s Petroleum Fund was estimated to be valued at around USD13 billion.

While steady economic gains are being made, particularly in Dili, Timor-Leste remains one of the world’s poorest countries. Seventy-two per cent of the population lives on less than USD2 a day. Maternal and child mortality rates still significantly exceed the regional average and for the children that survive, 58 per cent are stunted as a result of malnutrition. Education standards also remain poor. Most adults have never been to school and the average years of schooling is particularly low, at just 2.8 years.

---

46 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

47 Timor-Leste is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.

48 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
However with Australian help the impact of poverty is being alleviated for tens of thousands of Timorese. Under the framework of our Strategic Planning Agreement for Development (2011), Australia is committed to supporting Timor-Leste to achieve its own development goals as outlined in its Strategic Development Plan 2011–2013.

In 2012–13, the Australian aid program supported Timor-Leste to improve:
- access for rural Timorese to safe water and sanitation
- the quality of education for students
- the delivery of health services, particularly in the districts
- effective governance by strengthening the capacity of state institutions to deliver quality services to those who need it most.

Working closely with the Government of Timor-Leste and other development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Timorese in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
- providing more than 77 000 people with access to safe water and 67 000 people with access to improved sanitation since 2008
- delivering sexual and reproductive health sessions to almost 62 000 people, with 43 000 people electing to also receive clinical services.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
- helping enrol 35 000 more children into primary schools since 2008
- assisting the Government of Timor-Leste to build or repair about 2100 classrooms since 2008
- awarding 66 Australia Awards Scholarships for tertiary study in Australia (around half of these were to women)
- supporting around 8000 people, most of them young men and women, to participate in skills development programs to help them get jobs since 2010.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
- helping 35 500 farming families be more productive by using improved crop varieties, with increased yields of between 20 and 140 per cent.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
- strengthening the capacity of public servants to perform effectively including through leadership and administration training for 1144 public servants
- assisting the government to appraise 114 major infrastructure projects and to assess their feasibility and economic growth potential. For the first time, the assessments were considered in preparing the 2012 budget
- supporting the Ministry of Finance to improve its systems for spending so that more than 90 per cent of Timor-Leste’s budget was spent in 2011, compared with only 49 per cent in 2006–07.
In 2012, Timor-Leste launched its first-ever postgraduate medical course in general surgery, obstetrics, paediatrics, anaesthesia and internal medicine. The postgraduate diplomas are being delivered by *Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa’e* (UNTL) as part of a new and broader package of health support funded by Australia.

Until now, Timorese doctors wishing to undertake further studies had no option but to leave and study overseas. This will soon change. Through collaboration between the Ministry of Health, UNTL, AusAID and the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, Timorese doctors can now study for postgraduate diplomas while continuing to work with patients at the national hospital.

One such doctor is Jorgina dos Santos, currently working in the paediatrics department of Dili’s main public hospital, Guido Valadares National Hospital.

“I am delighted to be able to continue my studies in Dili,” said Dr Jorgina. “After spending five years abroad studying to become a doctor, I am relieved to have an opportunity to remain in Timor-Leste and develop my skills.”

Dr Jorgina is among the first of 22 junior doctors to receive postgraduate medical training. On completion of their diplomas at the end of 2013, graduates will work in district hospitals and health centres bringing with them much needed basic specialist skills. With continued on-the-job experience and further studies supported by Australia, Timor-Leste’s emerging generation of young doctors and surgeons are at the forefront of the country’s efforts to improve health outcomes.

Australia remains the largest bilateral donor to the health sector in Timor-Leste. Australian support is helping ensure essential health care services reach rural and remote villages through monthly mobile clinics. It is helping to empower girls and women to plan their families. It’s also reducing child and infant mortality by improving access to safe water and improved sanitation facilities.
One net at a time—fighting malaria in Timor-Leste

One bed, one mosquito net and one mother at a time. HealthNet Timor-Leste is helping remote communities to stay healthy and malaria-free, and Australian Volunteers for International Development workers, George Darroch and Karen Champlin have been playing their part.

Malaria is a risk to almost the entire population of Timor-Leste. Fortunately infection rates and malaria-related deaths are in decline due to targeted public health campaigns by Timorese and international agencies.

“People have a strong idea that fever is connected with malaria ... but they’re not so aware of the specific signs and symptoms,” says George. “And while children and pregnant women are readily understood to be vulnerable, adult malaria is not conceived in the same way. Often members of the community perceive the problem as less serious.”

HealthNet works with the Timorese Ministry of Health to run monthly clinics in remote communities providing treatment of infectious diseases, family planning, nutrition, maternal and child health. Its malaria prevention program targets communities in Dili, Manatuto and Lospalos, helping people to understand how the disease is transmitted, the symptoms and where to get treatment. It also distributes insecticide-treated mosquito nets to children and pregnant women.

George worked on HealthNet’s malaria program, including improving the home visit survey for the malaria program. In her role as a community health officer, Karen focused on improving nutrition for new mothers and babies. Through her interaction with HealthNet staff and volunteers, she developed systems to improve the maternal and child health programs.

As HealthNet Director Fransisco de Veira explains, “it is very good when we review our programs and have more discussions about how to change the community members’ behaviour. Change communication is of key importance in developing messages for the community that will get them to come to clinics and teach them that it is very important for their entire family to eat good food.”
Cambodia

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population 14.86 million

Income level\(^{50}\) Low income

Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)\(^{51}\) USD2494

Human Development Index rank 138 of 186

Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA 7.6% (2009) 7% (2010) 8.2% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Cambodia totalled $49.7 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $84 million. Australia is the third largest bilateral aid donor to Cambodia.

Cambodia’s economy has grown strongly at an average 7.8 per cent each year since 1994. The growth rate dipped slightly after the global financial crisis, but is now forecast to increase steadily to 7.5 per cent over the next five years due to strong growth in construction and tourism, and more moderate growth in agriculture and garment manufacturing. If this trend continues, Cambodia could graduate to middle income status within a decade. Despite this, Cambodia remains one of the poorest countries in the region, with almost three million people (20.5 per cent of the population) living in poverty and a further four million people living just above the poverty line and vulnerable.

Australian aid will help Cambodia’s poorest people benefit from the country’s strong economic growth. It is guided by Australia’s Strategic Approach to Aid in Cambodia (2010–2015) and targets areas in which Australia can make the greatest impact. Australia’s objectives are aligned with Cambodia’s National Strategic Development Plan. We are working with a range of partners, particularly the Cambodian Government, multilateral organisations and civil society organisations, to achieve Cambodia’s development objectives.

The Cambodian and Australian governments have prioritised Australian aid to the following sectors:

- agriculture and rural development, to reduce rural poverty
- health, to save lives
- infrastructure, to stimulate sustainable economic development
- law and justice, for effective governance.

---

\(^{49}\) Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

\(^{50}\) Cambodia is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.

\(^{51}\) Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Our support for these sectors seeks to balance sustainable strengthening of government systems with more immediate and practical service delivery. Inclusive development, particularly for women and people with disability, is pursued across all four priority sectors.

Health is the flagship investment for the Cambodia program. Our goal is to help save lives by supporting access to quality health services. Funding for the second Health Sector Support Program, in collaboration with the World Bank and other partners, enables health centres and hospitals to provide ongoing quality health care for the poor.

All current Australian aid infrastructure investments in Cambodia are delivered in partnership with the Asian Development Bank. In 2012–13, road maintenance continued and repairs have progressed on roads, bridges and other infrastructure damaged by the floods in late 2011. Rehabilitation of the Cambodian Railway southern line, between the seaport of Sihanoukville and the capital Phnom Penh, is almost complete and freight trains are now running. Resettlement of people affected by the railway is a sensitive issue. AusAID has supported affected families by investing an additional $2 million in low interest loans, emergency grants, financial management training, and building community centres at relocation sites.

In 2012–13, approximately 13.8 square kilometres of land was cleared and more than 6000 items of unexploded ordnance were located and destroyed. Casualties decreased by 45 per cent from 100 in 2011 to 55 in 2012.

Working closely with the Cambodian Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Cambodians in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- ensuring more than 74 per cent of births were attended by a trained health professional
- supporting development of health facilities and helping to reduce the rate of maternal mortality. The proportion of women giving birth in health facilities rose from 22 per cent to 54 per cent between 2005 and 2010 while maternal mortality decreased from 472 deaths to 206 deaths per 100 000 live births.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- helping improve conditions for approximately 19 000 Cambodians with disability through access to disability services
- supporting the Cambodian Government to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and develop legislation to protect the rights of Cambodians with disability
- awarding 112 Australia Awards Scholarships to Cambodians to support a well-educated workforce.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

- maintaining more than 300 kilometres of roads during the year and making emergency repairs to flood damaged roads, bridges, dykes and irrigation schemes
- supporting construction of the Cambodia Railway southern line, which is nearly completed. Freight trains running twice daily between the sea port of Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh are helping to reduce the cost of doing business in Cambodia and reducing the road toll with fewer heavy vehicles using the roads
- increasing the value of agricultural production and reducing rural poverty by expanding irrigation systems and providing farmers with access to quality seeds, fertilisers and training.
Reducing poverty through agricultural development in rural Cambodia

The Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program is Australia’s flagship agricultural development program in Cambodia. Its goal is to reduce rural poverty by raising rice production. By 2016 it is expected that the program will have enabled poor farmers to irrigate an additional 32,000 hectares of land, raise their yields by 10 per cent and increase the value of rice production by $40 million each year. Since 2010, the program has constructed or rehabilitated 80 kilometres of irrigation canals. In 2012, 39.6 kilometres of irrigation canals were rehabilitated to service 8000 hectares and enable 7600 families to earn additional incomes from cultivating dry season crops.

The Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program is following a market oriented approach by training suppliers of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and farm equipment to provide advice to farmers using their products. In partnership with provincial departments of agriculture, the program is also training farmers in modern techniques to farm rice and vegetables.

The program is working with the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute and universities on researching improved rice seeds and farming techniques, improved vegetable production and on-farm water management.

All of these measures are helping Cambodian farmers to increase the size and quality of their crops.
Myanmar

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Population: 52.8 million
- Income level: Low income
- Gross domestic product per capita (PPP): Not available
- Human Development Index rank: 149 of 186
- Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA: 5.1% (2009), 11.6% (2010), 11.6% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Myanmar totalled $58.5 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $64.2 million. Australia remains one of the largest bilateral aid donors to Myanmar.

The past year has seen the Myanmar Government continue important political and economic reforms, introducing greater freedom of the press and rights to peaceful assembly, moving to privatisate the telecommunications network, increasing mobile phone coverage and, for the first time, publicly debating the national budget in Parliament. While public investment remains very low by global standards, the Myanmar Government doubled its budget for education in 2012–13 to around 1.7 per cent of gross domestic product, and delivered a four-fold increase in the health budget to 0.76 per cent of gross domestic product.

Despite these positive changes, development needs in Myanmar remain critical, particularly in regions affected by conflict. Myanmar still has the lowest development indicators in South-East Asia with an estimated one-quarter of its population living in poverty and this figure rising to 73 per cent in some minority ethnic areas. Progress in some of the poorest regions—such as Rakhine State—continues to be hampered by conflict.

Consistent with the Australia–Myanmar Aid Program Strategy 2012–2014, Australia continued to increase support for people’s basic needs, particularly in education and health. Assistance was also expanded to include governance activities and to support the peace process. A major milestone in Australia–Myanmar relations was achieved in January 2013 when Australia became the first western donor to sign a memorandum of understanding on development assistance. This historic agreement

---

52 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).
53 Myanmar is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.
54 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
allows closer cooperation and joint identification of development priorities and provides scope to work more closely to strengthen government institutions to deliver essential services. On 29 January 2013, AusAID also opened a joint liaison office with the United Kingdom in Myanmar’s capital city Nay Pyi Taw to allow more effective engagement with the Myanmar Government.

The Myanmar–Australia Partnership for Reform was launched in March 2013 during Myanmar President Thein Sein’s inaugural visit to Australia. The partnership will help strengthen parliamentary and electoral systems, promote human rights, and improve economic management and law and justice. Australia is assisting Myanmar to improve the governance of its extractives sector, including through support for implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. Australia will provide assistance for reforms to Myanmar’s regulatory framework for mining activities and, in line with the priorities of the Myanmar Government, is looking to undertake analytical work that examines the needs of Myanmar’s mining sector to inform future support.

Australia is also helping Myanmar’s Ministry of Finance and Revenue and the World Bank to review Myanmar’s budget performance. This will help the government improve the quality of its public spending in sectors such as education, health and energy.

Australia remains a leading donor in the field of education and is supporting the first comprehensive education sector review. Through the review, the Myanmar Government will prioritise the most urgent education needs and plan an effective, costed strategy so all people in Myanmar can have access to a quality education. Australia helped meet immediate needs by providing children with learning kits so they could attend school. We worked to improve the quality of education by training teachers and school administrators. Education for girls has also been made more accessible with Australia’s assistance focusing on gender-sensitive teaching and providing a safe school environment.

Support for maternal and child health is the area of greatest need in Myanmar’s health system. Australia has prioritised support to this area and has assisted women to access antenatal care, and improved access to midwives and emergency health services. Australia also provided children with life-saving immunisations through our HIV, tuberculosis and malaria interventions and has helped the Myanmar Government provide equitable and affordable health services for the most vulnerable populations.

The agriculture and rural development sector has also begun to reform. Australia’s support through the multi-donor Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund has now helped some 1.8 million poor and vulnerable people in Myanmar improve agricultural production and increase income. Australia also supported the development of appropriate laws, policies, systems and practices to help guarantee women’s economic rights and equal work opportunities.

Our peace and humanitarian portfolio expanded rapidly in response to the emerging peace process and the humanitarian needs in Myanmar and on the Thai–Myanmar border. Australia has supported ongoing peace negotiations to improve the likelihood of a lasting peace agreement. Australia is one of the largest donors responding to the conflict in Rakhine State. We have provided almost $9 million in humanitarian support including food, clean water and emergency shelter to more than 140 000 people affected by this emergency. Australia continues to provide humanitarian support to the 130 000 refugees on the Thai–Myanmar border and to more than 100 000 people displaced by conflict in Kachin State.

Australia renewed its support to the United Nations Children’s Fund for child protection activities in Myanmar. Since 2012, 66 child soldiers have been released, and human rights and humanitarian law training has been incorporated into the Myanmar armed forces training curriculum.
Australia Awards to Myanmar grew from 30 in 2012 to 49 in 2013. The Australia Awards build important skills and expertise for the next generation of Myanmar’s leaders in fields of study including education, health, disability and governance. In 2012–13, 10 new Australian Volunteers for International Development assignments were created to support the education and health sectors in Myanmar, as well as the peace process and aid coordination.

Working closely with other development partners and in consultation with the Myanmar Government, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Myanmar people in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
• increasing access to basic health services including antenatal care, emergency obstetric care and immunisations for poor women and children. During the year, 10 129 children received vital immunisations for key communicable diseases and an additional 5725 births were attended by a skilled health professional.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
• delivering 320 519 kits containing essential school supplies such as textbooks, and providing food to 35 106 children. These initiatives have led to an increase in school enrolments by an additional 10 004 children
• providing 49 Australia Awards for students to study at tertiary institutions.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
• supporting increased food production and incomes of 14 490 farmers and rural households
• providing 6315 poor women and men from farming households with training and access to agricultural inputs to improve their yields. Farmers have shared newly developed expertise with neighbouring villages.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
• supporting Myanmar’s accession to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
• training 476 public servants in human rights
• improving Myanmar’s public financial management with support for a public expenditure review and a financial sector development plan.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:
• providing life-saving assistance such as food, shelter and clean water to 242 570 conflict and disaster-affected people in Myanmar and refugees in Thailand.
Helping children recover from conflict in Myanmar

Fighting in Myanmar’s Rakhine State broke out in June and October 2012, leaving more than 140,000 people homeless. Australia provided almost $9 million for humanitarian assistance in 2012–13 to help affected people making us one of the largest bilateral aid donors to the emergency.

Australia’s assistance made a difference by:

- providing food to more than 100,000 displaced people through the World Food Programme
- delivering buckets, water purification materials and hygiene kits, including soap, sanitary napkins, toothbrushes and toothpaste, to 40,000 people through the United Nations Children’s Fund
- delivering tents and other emergency shelter materials to 32,000 people who fled their homes through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- providing blankets, clothes, mosquito nets and other essentials for up to 14,000 people living in temporary shelters through CARE
- improving access to clean water and sanitation for 12,394 people by building 26 wells, 340 latrines and 150 hand washing stations through Save the Children.

Australia has also been working with Save the Children to help children like 12-year-old Phyu Phyu and their families who were affected by the violence and forced to leave their home and move to a makeshift camp. The camps lacked schools and activities for the children and safe spaces for them to live and play. There was also a number of unaccompanied and separated children.

As in other conflict locations around the world, Save the Children established a Child Friendly Spaces Program in the camps to provide a safe place for children to play, socialise and learn, allowing them to start the recovery process. It also gave parents time to organise employment or shelter and food for their family knowing their children were safe.

Phyu Phyu now attends a community school started by members of the camps and visits the Child Friendly Space when school is finished.

Child protection groups have been started in targeted communities and have been trained to watch out for issues—such as abuse, exploitation and violence—to ensure children are safe.

With AusAID’s support, Save the Children has established 40 Child Friendly Spaces which have provided a safe place for more than 15,923 children.

Caption: Phyu Phyu plays with toys in the Child Friendly Space
Credit: Courtesy of Save the Children

57 This name has been changed for confidentiality reasons.
Laos

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Population: 6.646 million
- Income level: Lower middle income
- Gross domestic product per capita (PPP): USD2926
- Human Development Index rank: 138 of 186
- Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA: 8% (2009), 7.3% (2010), 12.1% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Laos totalled $34.7 million. Other Australian assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $55.9 million. Australia is the largest bilateral aid donor to Laos.

Lao economy continues to grow strongly with real gross domestic product growth at 8.2 per cent in 2012. Growth has been driven in recent years by a booming resources sector although the non-resources sector continues to increase in economic importance. Benefits of this growth continue to be unequally distributed. Ethnic minorities living in remote and upland rural areas are much more likely to be living in poverty than urban and low-land dwellers. The poverty rate in rural areas is 32 per cent, compared to 17 per cent in urban areas.61

Australian aid to Laos is guided by the Australia Laos Development Cooperation Strategy (2009–2015). Australia works with a range of partners to achieve the strategy objectives, including the Lao Government, multilateral aid agencies such as the World Bank, other donors and civil society.

Australian aid focuses on:

- education—ensuring all children complete a full course of quality basic education
- trade—supporting inclusive growth through trade and investment reform
- rural development—reducing poverty in rural areas through sustainable livelihoods and access to rural infrastructure.

Net primary school enrolments are on track to meet the Millennium Development Goal 2 target. However primary school retention rates are lagging with many children dropping out of school before they complete a full five years of primary education. Australian aid is helping to increase the number

---

58 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).
59 Laos is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.
60 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
of rural ethnic minority girls who complete a full five years of primary education. Australia is working with the government to improve school infrastructure by providing additional classrooms so schools can effectively accommodate five grades of primary school and by building ablution and toilet blocks to provide a safer learning environment.

The pursuit of broad-based growth that benefits more of Lao population is a central goal of the Lao Government’s development strategy. The Lao Government has had some success, making it easier for the private sector to trade and invest to create growth and employment in the past year. Australia is working with the government to improve the trading and investment environment and our engagement in this area was instrumental in supporting Lao World Trade Organization accession.

Rural development in Laos has experienced mixed results. Laos is on track to meet its Millennium Development Goal poverty reduction target, however there are large variations in poverty rates across the country. Laos will struggle to meet Millennium Development Goal targets related to stunted and underweight children. Unexploded ordnance contamination in Laos is a major problem, with an estimated half of potential agricultural land contaminated.

Australia partners with international non-government organisations to support activities that lift the standard of living of poor rural communities throughout the country. Australia, in partnership with the World Bank, has provided access to electricity for thousands of rural households. Australian aid has helped clear unexploded ordnance from contaminated land and helped to educate vulnerable communities about the risks of unexploded ordnance.

Working closely with the Lao Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Lao people in 2012–13.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- working with the Ministry of Education and Sport to train 3873 teachers and 1064 school officials, and helping lift teaching quality and primary school attendance
- providing 69 Australia Awards, of which women received 32 awards. In addition 70 in-country tertiary scholarships were awarded to students from disadvantaged backgrounds to study at a Lao university
- constructing water supply and sanitation facilities in more than 300 schools, providing a healthier environment for primary school children.

We have been promoting sustainable economic development by:

- working with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health on trade-related legal and regulatory reform focusing on sanitary and phytosanitary (animal and plant health and food safety) measures. These reforms will help protect against health risks and facilitate trade by providing a clear and predictable legal framework for the private sector
- working with international non-government organisations to improve the standard of living for about 400 rural households through livelihood strengthening activities
- working with key agencies to clear unexploded ordnance from 44 hectares of agricultural land benefiting 2804 people and contributing to falling unexploded ordnance accident rates
- working with the World Bank and Switzerland to improve access for poor rural communities to essential infrastructure, including constructing 58 kilometres of rural roads.
Mekong Water Resources Program

In 2012–13, Australia provided $4.5 million to improve water resources management in the Mekong region.

Sustainable management of water resources is critical for poverty alleviation, food security and the economic development of the 330 million people living in the Greater Mekong Subregion, which covers Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and parts of southern China.

The Australian Mekong Water Resources Program is strengthening institutions in the region and supporting transparent and informed decision-making on how transboundary water resources are used and shared. Australia delivers the program in partnership with the Mekong River Commission, Mekong governments, other bilateral and multilateral donors, civil society organisations and the private sector.

During 2012–13, Australia helped the Lao and Cambodian governments progress new water resources policies, regulations and institutional reforms. Australia continued to build water resources management skills of government and non-government professionals across the region, through targeted fellowships, study visits and technical assistance. By funding research, Australia has improved understanding of the social and environmental impacts of hydropower and other major developments.

Australia continued its support for the Mekong River Commission-led consultation process on the Xayaburi Hydropower Dam in Laos, the first dam planned for the Mekong River mainstream south of China. While the consultation process highlighted long standing differences between Mekong countries on Mekong River Commission procedures for new dam developments along the Mekong, it resulted in major improvements to the dam’s design and operation, and fewer anticipated downstream impacts.

Working closely with Mekong governments and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of people in the region.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

- helping the Lao Government develop and implement its new national water resources policy and strategy, which will guide future planning and investment
- training 1498 public servants (including 481 women) from the Mekong River Commission Secretariat and member countries—Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam—to build professional and technical skills in areas such as water law, conflict resolution and procurement
- supporting a study visit to Australia for 14 professionals from the Mekong River Commission Secretariat and member countries to meet with government, industry and community representatives in the Murray-Darling Basin, and to exchange experiences in river basin management.
Mongolia

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population 2.796 million
Income level Lower middle income
Gross domestic product per capita (PPP) USD5462
Human Development Index rank 108 of 186
Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA 2.5% (2009) 2% (2010) 1.9% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Mongolia totalled $6.3 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $14.6 million. Australia is the sixth largest bilateral aid donor to Mongolia but one of the largest grant donors.

In 2012 Mongolia had one of the world’s fastest growing economies, driven by the mining sector and associated foreign investment, which has raised it to the status of a lower middle income country. However inequality has widened in recent years. Mongolia’s poverty rate remains high—39 per cent of the population (approximately one million people) have an income below the national minimum living standard, rising to 54 per cent of the population (approximately 593 000 people) in rural areas.

The Australia–Mongolia Program Strategy 2012–2016 outlines three priority themes where Australia has expertise and a proven record, in line with the development objectives identified by the Mongolian Government in its Comprehensive National Development Strategy.

- Human resource development—we will continue to build the human resource and leadership base of Mongolia through Australia Awards to empower individuals working in the public, private and civil society sectors to contribute to the country’s development.
- Mining for development—we will target our assistance toward strengthening governance in the mining sector to help ensure mining revenues are more equitably distributed and the social and environmental impacts of mining are effectively managed. Australia is partnering with the World Bank to strengthen groundwater management in a key mining area in Mongolia’s south.
- Supporting vulnerable communities—we will focus on providing improved water, sanitation and hygiene facilities to disadvantaged rural children, to prevent illness among students, teachers and the community more broadly. Australia is partnering with the United Nations Children’s Fund to improve water and sanitation facilities for 7800 disadvantaged rural children in northwest Mongolia, which will improve health outcomes and school attendance rates. Australia is also working with the

---

62 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).
63 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
United Nations Development Programme to increase access to better sources of drinking water and better sanitation facilities in western and southern Mongolia.

Working closely with the Mongolian Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Mongolians in 2012–13.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

• awarding tertiary scholarships, including Australia Awards Fellowships to 81 Mongolians. More than 70 per cent of the award recipients were women and five were studying mining. Two current members of the Mongolian Parliament and two current state secretaries are Australia Awards alumni.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

• supporting local authorities to manage groundwater resources in the southern Gobi region, a key mining area that is also home to communities of pastoral nomads.

We have been promoting effective governance by:

• supporting four civil society organisations—Responsible Mining Institute, World Vision, Women’s Association and Elderly Association—to track the provision of services, address the social impacts of mining and meet water, sanitation and hygiene needs in southern, western and northwestern Mongolia.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:

• assessing crisis management procedures in 42 schools in Ulaanbaatar to improve student safety, including through improved evacuation plans.

**China**

The Australian Government announced in 2011 that bilateral aid to China would be phased out. In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to China reduced to $2.1 million.

Australia’s support to China in 2012–13 focused on:

• finalising our existing health and environment programs
• supporting Australian volunteers to complete their placements
• supporting Chinese Australia Awards recipients to complete their studies in Australia.

Targeted support through regional programs in East Asia will continue for projects such as health systems strengthening in Tibet and a human rights technical cooperation program.

Australia and China signed a development cooperation partnership memorandum of understanding in Beijing on 9 April 2013. This is enabling Australia to work with China as a donor, rather than an aid recipient, in the Asia–Pacific. The partnership is supported by regular high level dialogue through a working group being developed with guidance from the existing Australia China bilateral Joint Ministerial Economic Commission.

Initial collaborative pilot projects under the partnership will target regional health (malaria and HIV) and water resource management in the Asia–Pacific. The first cooperative project is exploring ways in which trilateral cooperation can strengthen malaria control in Papua New Guinea. The second pilot, due to commence in the second half of 2013, will target water resource management in Cambodia. Collaboration on HIV in the Mekong region is also being explored.
East Asia regional program

In 2012–13, Australia’s East Asia regional aid program totalled $68.7 million. Economic growth increased in developing East Asian economies in 2012–13, but at different rates across the region. Complex development and transboundary challenges have emerged which may require regional responses. These challenges include growing numbers of trafficked people, high instances of exploitative labour conditions, the spread of communicable diseases and potential pandemics, and the increasing challenge of natural disasters.

East Asia regional programs aim to address three objectives:

- improving capacity of regional organisations to address development challenges
- promoting and managing economic integration
- addressing priority transboundary issues.

Australia continues to work with regional organisations, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), to improve their capacity to achieve a strong and interconnected East Asia region. United Nations agencies, including the International Labour Organization, remain our partners in addressing some of the key human security challenges.

Encouraging sustainable economic development through economic programs

In 2012–13, Australia provided $14.4 million to support regional economic integration.

Through 21 new activities, Australia supported the ASEAN–Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II to help implement the goal of an ASEAN economic community by 2015. These activities included technical assistance to support implementation of the master plan on ASEAN connectivity and tools to improve awareness of the benefits of the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement.

Our funding for the ASEAN–Australia–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement Economic Co-operation Work Programme included support for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development investment policy reviews of Malaysia, Myanmar and the Philippines. These reviews will provide recommendations and build support for investment reforms with potential national benefits of increased competitiveness and reduced barriers to trade and economic integration.

We assisted APEC developing economy members to identify and implement reforms to domestic policies and institutions that hinder the operation of markets and businesses. These structural reforms will help economies to work more productively, increase economic development and provide more opportunities for poor people.

Australia provided $3.25 million in 2012–13 so Australian Government departments and public universities could engage with their counterparts in developing APEC economies on a range of trade and economic integration issues.

Australia provided $3.5 million in the Mekong region to combat transboundary animal diseases that adversely impact vulnerable rural communities, livelihoods and food security. Foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks—endemic in mainland South-East Asia—are a serious national biosecurity concern for Australia. Australia has been working with the World Organisation for Animal Health and the livestock ministries of partner governments since 1997 to coordinate South East Asian regional efforts to eradicate this disease by 2020.
Key development achievements in 2012–13 included:

- supporting the ASEAN Secretariat to adopt financial management practice in line with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and improving monitoring and reporting on ASEAN Economic Community progress. This work is being completed in partnership with the World Bank and with assistance from other ASEAN dialogue partners

- promoting cross-sectoral cooperation across the ASEAN Economic Community by supporting the ASEAN qualification reference framework taskforce trade in education services

- training more than 600 district and provincial veterinarians and village animal health workers in Laos in foot-and-mouth disease vaccination and surveillance, reaching more than 18,000 farmers at the village level, including more than 10,000 women

- supporting national and sector-wide assessments of veterinary services which has led to countries allocating more resources to respond to livestock diseases.

Caption: Farmers discuss foot-and-mouth disease control in Sagaing, Myanmar. The community meeting was organised by the World Organisation for Animal Health through the AusAID funded Stop Transboundary Animal Disease and Zoonoses Initiative. These community meetings address farmers’ views on foot-and-mouth disease, local practices to treat the disease, and the lack of general awareness that the disease can be prevented through livestock vaccination

Credit: Courtesy of Mary Joy Gordoncillo, World Organisation for Animal Health Sub-Regional Representation Office in South-East Asia

Promoting effective governance to deliver better regional human security

Australia’s East Asia regional program provided $8 million in 2012–13 to address transboundary issues such as human trafficking, labour exploitation and the sexual exploitation of children in tourism.

The recently completed Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons project improved the prosecution and conviction rates in human trafficking cases across seven ASEAN partner countries. Between January 2011 and April 2013 investigators and police trained by the project investigated 1522 trafficking cases, prosecuted 1027 cases and supported 3961 victims (875 men and 3086 women) through the legal process.
Through the Tripartite Action to Protect Migrant Workers from Labour Exploitation (TRIANGLE) project (2010–2015), AusAID supports the International Labour Organization to promote legal and safe migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion.

Project Childhood is a $7.5 million program (2010–2014) to combat child sexual exploitation in tourism in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. Through World Vision, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and INTERPOL, Project Childhood helps develop national prevention measures, increase the skills of law enforcement officials, and builds awareness among tourism operators and communities to help prevent child sexual exploitation.

With USAID, AusAID co-funds the Music Television End Exploitation and Trafficking (MTV EXIT) program ($10 million from 2010–2016) to raise awareness, shift attitudes and behaviour and combat human trafficking in Thailand, the Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Myanmar. It has reached millions through its televised concerts, on-air community service announcements, advertising and documentaries, online information and social media engagement, youth forums and community-based road shows.

Key development achievements in 2012–13 included:

- training more than 600 police, judges and prosecutors (23 per cent women) across seven countries on effective identification, management, and prosecution of human trafficking cases
- providing legal assistance, information, training and counselling on safe migration and rights at work for more than 20 000 migrants (42 per cent women) in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Malaysia between August 2011 and June 2013, and supporting 18 civil society organisations to deliver services to migrant workers
- reaching more than 200 000 people with anti-trafficking messages in Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines, Myanmar and Thailand
- helping the Thai Government draft a regulation on domestic work to improve conditions and protection for domestic workers (including from neighbouring countries such as Myanmar and Laos)
- training more than 1000 community leaders and government officials to keep children safe from sexual abuse and providing counselling to more than 6000 vulnerable children in Cambodia.

**Saving lives through regional health programs**

In 2012–13, Australia’s regional health programs provided $5.14 million to strengthen country responses to public health issues such as HIV/AIDS and pandemic threats.

HIV transmission to people who inject drugs is increased through sharing needles. Saving the lives of this marginalised population is challenging as they are confronted with discrimination, lack of access to HIV harm reduction services, and are frequently detained by law enforcement officials. Australia is supporting countries to implement evidence and rights-based policies to meet the United Nations 2015 global target of reducing HIV transmission among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent.

Community level biosecurity and hygienic practices are critical in preventing the spread of emerging infectious diseases. The outbreaks and deaths from H7N9 avian influenza in China in 2013 highlighted the recurring global public health threat from a future pandemic. Amidst this threat, countries like Cambodia continue to grapple with the existing H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza. In 2013, Cambodia experienced its worst outbreak of H5N1 avian influenza with 13 new human cases (nine deaths) out of the 34 total human cases (28 deaths) since 2004.
Australia’s regional health programs worked closely with partner governments and a range of development partners in the Greater Mekong Subregion countries of China, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam.

Key development achievements in 2012–13 included:

• providing HIV harm reduction services to 41,415 intravenous drug users, distributing more than 1.6 million condoms, more than 6.5 million needles and syringes, and more than two million sterile water vials under the HIV/AIDS Asia Regional Program
• supporting the transition of Mekong countries from compulsory drug detention centres to more effective voluntary community treatment for drug users
• training more than 550 provincial, district, and community frontline health workers in Cambodia in early detection and response to H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza.

**Humanitarian and disaster response**

In 2012–13 Australia continued to support regional coordination to reduce the risk of disasters. Disasters can negatively affect the region’s economic growth and poverty reduction unless measures are put in place to reduce disaster risk and improve preparedness.

Key development achievements in 2012–13 included:

• supporting staffing and operational costs to establish the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management, which undertakes operational coordination of regional disaster management.
## PROGRAM 1.3 ODA AFRICA, SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA, MIDDLE EAST AND OTHER

### Summary of performance

**Objective:** to assist developing countries in Africa, South and Central Asia and the Middle East to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2010–11</th>
<th>Results 2011–12</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 107 to 139</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 107 to 139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td>✓ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 107 to 139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results and significant activity outputs**</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results and activity outputs were achieved, as reported by individual programs</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results and activity outputs were achieved, as reported by individual programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of activities receive a quality rating of satisfactory or higher**</td>
<td>✓ 90 per cent of the aggregated quality ratings for Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other programs were satisfactory or higher</td>
<td>✓ 93 per cent of the aggregated quality ratings for Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other programs were satisfactory or higher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of program strategy objectives fully or partially achieved**</td>
<td>✓ 100 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved, 42 per cent were fully achieved and 58 per cent were partially achieved</td>
<td>✓ 98 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved. Of this, 66.7 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully achieved and 30.8 per cent of program strategy objectives were partially achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategies in place for 100 per cent of country, regional and thematic programs**</td>
<td>☒ 58 per cent of Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other programs were covered by strategies. By dollar value, 88 per cent of program allocations were covered by strategies</td>
<td>☒ 64 per cent of Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other programs were covered by strategies. By dollar value, 93 per cent of program allocations were covered by strategies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 per cent of activities are compliant with the quality at implementation process**</td>
<td>☒ 98 per cent of Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other program activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td>☒ 96 per cent of Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other program activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This indicator was introduced in 2012–13 and was not reported against in 2010–11 and 2011–12.
** This indicator has been discontinued and was not reported against in 2012–13.
Sub-Saharan Africa

In 2012–13, Australia’s country and regional program aid to Sub-Saharan Africa totalled an estimated $251.6 million. Additional assistance through Australia’s global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $385.6 million, including more than $85.2 million in humanitarian assistance.

As a comparatively small donor in the region, Australia’s aid to Sub-Saharan Africa seeks to make a practical contribution in sectors where Australia has expertise. To deliver our aid effectively and efficiently, assistance is primarily provided in partnership with multilateral organisations, like-minded donors, Australian and international non-government organisations, and through other government agencies including the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

The outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa’s economic growth and development is promising. The region has experienced a decade of sustained economic growth, accounting for six out of the 10 fastest growing economies globally.64 Poverty has declined steadily over the last two decades65 and higher rates of school attendance,66 lower rates of HIV transmission67 and expanding political representation of women68 are driving improvements in development indicators.

---

64 www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/may-2013/africa%E2%80%99s-youth-%E2%80%9Cticking-time-bomb%E2%80%9D-or-opportunity
65 The proportion of the population living on less than USD1 a day declined from 59 per cent in 1993 to 48 per cent in 2008 and those living under the USD2 poverty line fell from 78 to 69 per cent (World Bank, World Development Indicators).
66 Primary school enrolment increased from 71.6 per cent in 1990 to 99.6 per cent in 2010 (World Development Indicators).
67 There was a 25 per cent reduction in the rate of new HIV infections between 2001 and 2011, the number of people dying of AIDS-related illnesses fell by 32 per cent between 2005 and 2011, and the number of children newly infected with HIV decreased by 24 per cent from 2009 to 2011 (UNAIDS, World AIDS Day Report 2012).
68 The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments increased from 9.7 per cent in 1997 to 19.8 per cent in 2011 (World Development Indicators).
However, the benefits of economic growth in Africa are not shared widely enough and recent gains are building off a low base. The scale of poverty and need remains immense, with Africa the region most off track to meet the Millennium Development Goals in 2015. Africa is also affected by some of the most protracted and complex humanitarian crises in the world. In eastern Africa alone, more than 13.6 million people remain food insecure despite substantial improvements in household food security in late 2012 and early 2013. It is estimated that more than 10 million people are food insecure in the Sahel region of West Africa, including 1.4 million children under five.

Australia is working with African countries to reduce poverty through achieving more equitable access to the benefits of sustainable growth. To maximise impact, we are careful to align our development efforts with African priorities and to focus on areas where we can achieve the greatest impact and results, including:

- agriculture and food security
- maternal, neonatal and child health
- water, sanitation and hygiene
- mining governance
- humanitarian assistance.

To support our work in these sectors, Australia also provides Africa-wide assistance through the Australia Awards, and the Australian Volunteers for International Development program.

Working closely with African governments and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of people living in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- providing approximately 189,000 additional people (including 24,408 women) with access to basic sanitation, and more than 410,000 additional people (including 132,126 women) with access to safe water, and increasing knowledge of hygiene practices for 221,000 people (including 119,000 women)
- vaccinating more than 129,000 children (including 9,132 girls) against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus
- facilitating safe deliveries, with around 32,000 additional births attended by a skilled birth attendant.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- providing Australia Awards to 977 Africans across 51 countries to study in Australia, including 400 masters and PhD students.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

- assisting around 164,000 people (including 72,605 women) gain access to and use agricultural technologies such as improved seeds and agricultural management training
- providing access to social transfers, such as targeted payments to poor households and food, to around 161,000 people including 84,090 women
- increasing access to financial services for around 36,000 people including 15,686 women.

We have been promoting effective governance by:

- training 2,569 officials (including 857 women) in key areas such as mining governance, revenue collection, agriculture, public policy, sanitation and hygiene


• supporting 92 civil society organisations to track the delivery of core services such as health, water and sanitation.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:
• providing 5.6 million vulnerable women, men, girls and boys with life-saving assistance in conflict and crisis situations, including 1.2 million women and girls.

**FIGURE 12: ESTIMATED TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA BY COUNTRY 2012–13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agriculture and food security**

In 2012–13, food insecurity remained one of the region's most difficult challenges, with more than a quarter of people in Sub-Saharan Africa undernourished.71 We align our food security work with the African Union’s Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. Our program in Africa is focused on building agricultural productivity by improving research and adopting new technologies, and building community resilience by increasing income generation and employment.

AusAID is partnering with CSIRO and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research to share Australia’s expertise in agricultural research and dry-land farming and to improve food security and agricultural productivity in Africa. Through a $28 million four-year partnership, CSIRO is helping to implement research projects which are improving agricultural farming systems, human nutrition and animal health in 15 African countries. AusAID is supporting the African Enterprise Challenge Fund to act as a catalyst for private sector innovation and commercialisation of agricultural technologies to benefit poor farmers.

In 2012–13, Australia continued to support the United Kingdom-led Hunger Safety Net Programme in Kenya. This is a long-term social protection program which aims to reduce extreme poverty, vulnerability and hunger by delivering regular, guaranteed cash transfers. By the end of 2012, the program provided 69 000 households (approximately 480 000 people) in four of the poorest counties in Kenya with unconditional cash transfers to prevent them from slipping deeper into poverty.

---

Maternal, neonatal and child health

In Sub-Saharan Africa, one in eight children die before the age of five and in 2010 the region accounted for 56 per cent of all maternal deaths globally. Maternal mortality in South Sudan is the worst in the world with a national survey carried out in 2006 indicating 2054 deaths per 100 000 live births.

In partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia is making a significant contribution of $35 million over four years to a Health Pooled Fund to improve access to basic health care particularly for women and children in South Sudan.

In 2012–13 Australia provided $12.5 million to Ethiopia’s Health Sector Development Program IV, primarily through the Health Millennium Development Goal Performance Fund—a multi-donor pooled fund managed by the Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health. The program is recognised for its success in improving access to health services over the past 10 years and is widely acknowledged as one of Africa’s strongest performing central government health programs.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Africa is off track to meet the Millennium Development Goal targets for improving access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene. Thirty-nine per cent of people in Sub-Saharan Africa do not have access to safe drinking water and 70 per cent of people do not have access to improved sanitation facilities. Southern Africa has the highest rates of inequality in access to water in Africa.

In 2012–13 AusAID invested $33 million in water and sanitation programs in Southern Africa, specifically in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

These programs will improve public health by increasing access to safe water and sanitation, and building knowledge of hygiene practices. We are also supporting the Southern African Development Community to improve the management of transboundary water resources. This will help increase water security and manage the effects of climate change.

Australia plays a lead role in the water and sanitation sector in Zimbabwe. In partnership with the German aid agency, GIZ, Australia is contributing $25 million over three years to the Germany–Australia Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Program. This program will provide a sustainable water supply and sanitation services to six towns in Zimbabwe, which will benefit more than one million people.

In Mozambique, Australia has been working with three partners—the World Bank, United Nations Children’s Fund and Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor—to improve access to safe water and sanitation in peri-urban areas of Maputo and seven towns in central and northern Mozambique.

Mining governance

Australia is working with African governments to improve governance and transparency in the mining sector through the Mining for Development program. Around 30 per cent of global mineral reserves are found in Africa and two thirds of African countries have mining activities underway. Drawing on Australia’s own experience and expertise in mining, our support primarily focuses on helping African countries achieve economic growth and deliver social benefits through the effective governance of the

---

74 www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/sanitation.shtml
sector. Australia is a leading donor in mining governance, and the Mining for Development program places Australia among the top two or three donors to the continent’s resources sector.

In 2012–13, Australia spent approximately $18 million on mining-related assistance to 44 African countries. This assistance was mainly through Australia Awards Scholarships, targeted technical assistance and mining governance study tours which gave African government officials insight into Australia’s experience in natural resource management. Assistance in 2012–13 included:

- facilitating study tours to Australia for 317 officials from 33 African countries, including a study focused on women in mining which examined gender issues in the mining sector
- providing technical support to the Ghana Revenue Authority’s large taxpayer unit to strengthen management of mineral resources revenue and to ensure that mining revenue benefits local communities
- contributing $3 million to the African Minerals Development Centre to support the African Union’s African Mining Vision policy.

The Australia Awards build the skills of students so they can have an impact upon their return home. For example, drawing on the strategies he learned while studying in Australia in 2012, one finance ministry official has lifted his government’s revenue by tens of millions of dollars by improving taxation management and the audit of extractives companies.

**Humanitarian assistance**

Africa is home to some of the most intractable and complex humanitarian situations in the world. Protracted crises, exacerbated by drought, political instability, armed conflict and displacement, affect the lives of vulnerable people and erode their capacity to recover from future disasters and crises. These represent a major hurdle for developing African countries and can seriously undermine recent development gains. Australia continued to be a responsive humanitarian donor in 2012–13, working to meet immediate emergency needs, build the resilience of vulnerable communities to respond to future climatic, economic and conflict-related shocks, and complement Australia’s longer-term preparedness and agriculture programs.

In 2012–13, Australia provided over $85 million in humanitarian assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa, the majority of which was in response to crises in South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Kenya, Sudan and the Sahel region of West Africa, including Mali.

Australia’s funding assisted partners to:

- provide life-saving assistance to 1.2 million Somali, Eritrean and Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya (World Food Programme)
- provide more than 2.7 million people in South Sudan with food distributions, food for assets and nutrition programs to support families living in emergencies (World Food Programme)
- provide food rations to 1.7 million residents and internally displaced people in conflict and drought affected areas of Somalia (International Committee of the Red Cross)
- provide emergency relief to more than 1.1 million people whose food security had been compromised by the conflict in Mali, the Sahel food crisis or other disasters (International Committee of the Red Cross)
- vaccinate and provide emergency treatment to more than 20 million animals in Somalia, benefiting the livelihood of 3.1 million people by the end of 2012 (Food and Agriculture Organization)
- ensure more than 5000 victims of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had access to adequate support by referring them to timely medical treatment, supporting counselling centres and training community counsellors (International Committee of the Red Cross).
Maternal, newborn and child health

Tigray is the northern-most region of Ethiopia, bordered by Eritrea and Sudan. The region is struck by poverty and chronic food insecurity due to a lack of water and fertile land.

It is particularly challenging to extend quality health services to pastoralist communities in these remote areas. Around 90 per cent of Ethiopian women give birth at home without a skilled birth attendant present. It is estimated that an average of 55 women die in pregnancy or childbirth each day. Although Ethiopia is unlikely to meet the Millennium Development Goals for child or maternal health by 2015, concerted efforts by Ethiopia and its development partners to reduce maternal and child deaths are seeing positive results.

Australia and other donors are working with the Ethiopian Government to implement new health approaches to improve maternal, neonatal and child health outcomes. Under the Health Sector Development Plan IV, community health workers are being trained to provide basic health services and deliver public health messages more effectively. From 2005 to 2010, under five mortality dropped from 123 to 88 per 1000 live births, infant mortality rates dropped from 77 to 59 per 1000 live births, and the contraceptive rate almost doubled from 15 to 28 per cent.

Much of this success was due to the Health Extension Program, which has made great progress in recent years in extending the coverage of health services in rural areas. The program has deployed more than 30 000 health extension workers, 99 per cent of who are women, across the country to link communities to primary health care services. Workers are local high school graduates who undergo a one-year basic health training program. They spend 25 per cent of their time at a local health post and 75 per cent of their time undertaking community outreach visits to households, targeting mothers and children.
South and West Asia

South and West Asia have experienced strong economic growth averaging six per cent a year over the past two decades, which has driven an impressive reduction in poverty. It is the second fastest growing region in the world after East Asia. However, development gains are coming from a low base and performance continues to be varied both within and between countries.

South and West Asia is home to 44 per cent of the world’s poor and has the largest number of poor people—31 per cent of the population or approximately 507 million people, live on less than USD1.25 a day.\(^7\) Poverty and vulnerability is concentrated in lagging subregions, especially along borders and in landlocked areas, with inequality on the rise. Despite economic growth, large numbers of people are being left behind, particularly vulnerable groups who have suffered historic disadvantage, including women, children, ethnic minorities and people with disability. Within these groups health, education, gender equality and nutrition indicators are dire.

Development progress in South and West Asia is constrained by conflict, insecurity, political instability and corruption, limiting the prospects of some countries to achieve targets under the Millennium Development Goals. Access to essential services (education, health care, sanitation) is limited by weak governance and institutional capacity. A severe infrastructure deficit, particularly in energy and transport, poor regional connectivity and integration, and low agricultural productivity are hampering accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction.

Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh are amongst the top 10 recipients of Australian aid in 2012–13. Australia also provides assistance to Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, the Maldives and through the South and West Asia regional program. Bilateral assistance to India was phased out in 2012–13. This corresponds

with the Indian Government’s preferences on receiving aid. Australian official development assistance to the South and West Asia region was an estimated $493.4 million in 2012–13, and has increased by more than 50 per cent over the last five years.

FIGURE 13: ESTIMATED TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA TO SOUTH AND WEST ASIA BY COUNTRY 2012–13

### Afghanistan

**Key statistics**

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals\(^\text{77}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Income level(^\text{78})</th>
<th>Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)(^\text{79})</th>
<th>Human Development Index rank</th>
<th>Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>29.82 million</td>
<td>Low income</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>175 of 186</td>
<td>1.8% (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Afghanistan totalled $132.9 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $182.8 million. Australia is the sixth largest bilateral aid donor to Afghanistan.

---

\(^{77}\) Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

\(^{78}\) Afghanistan is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.

\(^{79}\) Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Afghanistan has a population of more than 35 million people. It remains one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 175 of 186 countries on the United Nations Human Development Index. Life expectancy is 48 years for men and 44 years for women. The country’s human, physical and institutional infrastructure, long underdeveloped, has been crippled by over three decades of conflict. Access to basic services is severely limited, particularly in rural areas, where 20 per cent of households are food insecure. The majority of Afghans still live without electricity or sustainable access to clean water and sanitation. Gender inequality remains culturally entrenched. Afghanistan still ranks near the bottom of the United Nations Development Programme’s Gender Inequality Index.

Afghanistan is the most difficult environment in which AusAID delivers a major aid program. Ongoing conflict, corruption and weak capacity continue to constrain development efforts but after a decade of international support, substantial gains have been made. With the Afghanistan Government and the international community, Australia has helped to:

- increase school enrolments from around one million in 2001 to almost eight million today, including more than 2.9 million girls
- increase access to basic health care services and systems, particularly for pregnant women and children with 39 per cent of births now attended by skilled attendants, compared to 24 per cent in 2007
- create a three-fold increase in the proportion of functioning primary health care facilities with skilled female health workers, from 25 per cent in 2003 to 74 per cent in 2012
- rehabilitate and maintain more than 12 800 kilometres of rural roads and provide food assistance to almost six million men, women and children in 2012 alone, and more than 28 million beneficiaries since 2009, through the World Food Programme.

Afghanistan will complete the process of transition to Afghan security by the end of 2014. The military withdrawal is likely to have a substantial economic impact, including on employment prospects for Afghanistan’s rapidly growing population. Presidential elections in 2014 will mark a crucial political transition. Sustained international support will be required throughout this period and into the transformation decade (2014–2021) for Afghanistan to consolidate and build on the advances made in the last 10 years.

Australia’s aid program to Afghanistan is underpinned by a Development Framework Agreement 2012–2017, signed by Australia and Afghanistan in July 2012. The Afghanistan Government has agreed to a number of important commitments under the 2012 Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, including action on economic reform, governance, anti-corruption, elections, and the rights of women and girls.

The Australian aid program focuses on:

- enhancing basic service delivery in health and education with initiatives ranging from access to basic education, particularly for girls living in rural and remote areas, through to tertiary education and professional training for teachers and support for health services across Afghanistan
- supporting rural development and livelihoods with initiatives ranging from grants for small-scale development projects to providing training in better agricultural practices and improved agricultural technologies to basic food security for communities
- improving governance and the effectiveness of the Afghanistan Government by providing training and building the government’s capacity to deliver basic services and govern effectively
- supporting vulnerable populations, recognising Afghanistan’s ongoing humanitarian needs.
Australian aid to Afghanistan has a particular focus on women and girls, including supporting the elimination of violence against women. In June 2013, as part of a $17.7 million investment, Australia commenced three initiatives to support national efforts in Afghanistan to improve the provision of services for women affected by violence, increase access to justice for survivors of violence, and improve violence prevention strategies for women and girls.

Working closely with the Afghanistan Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Afghans in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- helping vaccinate more than 228 000 children against polio
- helping immunise 112 208 children
- supporting family planning, antenatal and postnatal care, and tetanus toxoid vaccination for more than 311 000 women
- supporting 120 057 people in all 34 provinces with food assistance, including 54 026 women, providing emergency food assistance to more than 62 000 drought affected people through the World Food Programme
- supporting mobile health teams that reached more than 256 000 people, including in response to flash floods and cholera and measles outbreaks.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- working with other donors to support the Education Quality Improvement Program which is increasing enrolment of children in Grades 1 to 12 by 1.4 million—from 6.3 million in 2008 to 7.7 million in 2012
- conducting 598 human rights monitoring missions on detention centres in 29 provinces and human rights awareness workshops and meetings reaching 11 307 people (4828 women and 6479 men) between July and November 2012
- supporting 565 school construction projects in 2012 and another 1057 projects to rehabilitate or construct schools through the Education Quality Improvement Program
- providing 5418 textbooks through the Empowerment Through Education and Children of Uruzgan programs, providing community-based education for children living in remote and insecure areas
- training 672 teachers, about a quarter of who are women, and 506 health workers, 45 per cent of who are women, through the Empowerment Through Education project
- delivering 50 early childhood development classes to 1000 children aged from three to six-years-old through the Children of Uruzgan program, including 318 girls in 2012.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

- contributing to the National Solidarity Program, funded through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, reaching more than 27 000 communities and distributing more than 50 000 grants for small-scale development projects
- training more than 1600 farmers in Bamyan and Parwan provinces (including 713 women farmers) in better agricultural practices and improved agricultural technologies in 2012
- preparing 2640 square kilometres of land contaminated with mines and explosive remnants of war for productive use
- contributing to programs that have rehabilitated 116 kilometres of rural roads, providing local jobs.
We have been promoting effective governance by:

- supporting the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund to enable:
  - five Afghan line ministries to undertake internal audits and meet international standards
  - six line ministries to be certified in procurement management processes, representing 40 per cent of civilian government expenditure
  - 21 ministries to complete pay and grading increases (up from eight ministries in 2011)
- assisting Uruzgan Province to improve the capacity of its provincial administration through training and internship programs, which have doubled the number of civil servant positions filled from around 30 per cent in 2009 to 60 per cent today.
The day after Lal Jan announced that there would finally be a school and he would be the teacher, he had 42 children sitting in his yard waiting for the first lesson.

Never in their lives had there been a school in the village. Out of all 90 families living there, only three people can read and write.

The village in Uruzgan’s Tarin Kowt district is about six kilometres away from the formal school. What wouldn’t be a problem in Australia poses insurmountable obstacles in Uruzgan Province. “Parents don’t have the money to send their children to school by public transport (taxi or donkey cart) and they fear for their small children’s safety if they were to walk the route,” says Lal Jan.

Together with the lack of qualified teachers, the insecurity in this remote Afghan province is a key factor behind such poor levels of education. Only eight per cent of men and 0.3 per cent of women can read and write in Uruzgan. Eight out of 10 children do not go to school.

Improving the access to education is one goal of Save the Children’s Children of Uruzgan program, funded by AusAID over four years to improve the health and education of 300 000 people, particularly women and children.

Setting up community-based education classes in remote areas is key to improving education levels. The classes are established in villages where the closest formal school is too far away for the children to walk and, like in Lal Jan’s village, they jump at the opportunity provided by Save the Children and AusAID, where classes are organised close to the children’s homes.

The program will establish 135 of these classes in Uruzgan Province by 2015. A total of 3750 children will benefit. Lal Jan’s class in Tarin Kowt district is one of the first.
Bringing health care to remote communities

“Nearly everybody in my village is sick,” said Haji Mohammad Mir, a village elder in Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan. “Some people only have small diseases. But small sicknesses can become life-threatening very quickly.”

In Uruzgan Province, one-third of the population does not have access to any health services. Less than half of children under the age of two have received basic immunisations. Every year around 300 mothers and more than 3000 children under the age of five die. Nine out of 10 women give birth at home without any skilled support.

Dr Mangal Shinwari, 45, is head of the Save the Children’s new mobile health team, which aims to address this very issue. “My team and I care for 61 villages. Some of them are 40 or 50 kilometres away from the nearest health facility. Many of these people have never seen a doctor.

“When we arrive, we go to the elders or the mullah first. We mostly stay right in the elder’s house and set up our equipment. Then the sick men of the village come to us and also bring the sick children.

“Palwasha, 18, our midwife, takes care of the women in a separate house. Palwasha’s task is to find the pregnant women or new mothers and advise them about how to deliver safely and keep the babies healthy and clean. When a woman is in the process of giving birth, Palwasha helps. She has already delivered two babies.”

The Mobile Health Team is part of the Australian Government funded Children of Uruzgan program, which is being delivered by Save the Children Australia to improve the health and education of 300 000 people, particularly women and girls. By 2015, five mobile health teams will be set up to service communities most in need.
Bangladesh

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population: 154.7 million

Income level: Low income

Gross domestic product per capita (PPP): USD1883

Human Development Index rank: 146 of 186

Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA: 2.8% (2009), 2.4% (2010), 3.6% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Bangladesh totalled $84.8 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $97.3 million. Australia is in the top 10 of bilateral aid donors to Bangladesh. Our work in education, health and livelihoods is helping reduce vulnerability to poverty and is supporting the country’s vision for equitable economic development.

Long-term growth in Bangladesh’s economy, together with government leadership and assistance from partners, has helped the country significantly reduce poverty levels, improve mortality rates and increase access to schools. However a recent slow-down in growth and increasing political instability is putting these gains at risk. Women remain particularly vulnerable to the impacts of poverty with uneven access to services and resources.

Australian aid to Bangladesh is guided by the Australia–Bangladesh Aid Strategy (2012–2016) under which the Australian Government aims to:

- increase access to quality education and health services for marginalised groups, especially women and children
- reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty and vulnerability to natural and economic shocks
- strengthen the ability of women and marginalised groups to demand services.

Australia achieved positive progress in education by supporting Bangladesh’s education sector programs with other donors. The net primary enrolment rate has increased over the last six years to 95 per cent, there is gender parity in enrolments and the completion rate is steadily improving. Australia is taking a leadership role in the sector as co-chair of the donor group supporting the government’s primary education program, which reaches more than 18 million children. Last year, this support helped the Bangladesh Government undertake its first credible national assessment of students, which will allow

---

80 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

81 Bangladesh is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.

82 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
educators to track improvements in learning outcomes. While there are positive signs, more progress is needed to ensure education services reach the extreme poor, including in urban areas. Australia also works with Bangladesh’s largest non-government organisation—BRAC—to provide pre-primary and primary school education to extremely poor children who may otherwise not have access to schooling.

Australia has contributed to gains in health working through partnerships with government, other donors and civil society. Over the last four years access to antenatal care, contraception and supervised deliveries have all risen. Last year, a long-term health financing strategy was finalised and development partners helped the government revise its maternal health strategy. Despite these positive signs, large-scale reforms to national health systems, including supporting effective service delivery in urban areas, remain a challenge requiring further investment.

Australia provided direct support for poverty alleviation and helped reduce vulnerability to shocks in 2012–13. In partnerships with BRAC and the United Kingdom, Australia provided cash transfers, productive assets and business skills training to help more than 88 000 female-headed families lift themselves out of poverty. Despite impressive reductions in poverty levels, the number of vulnerable people in Bangladesh remains large. Australia is helping to redress this through support for long-term policy reform aimed at strengthening government social safety nets and protection programs. Australia also helped the government and communities strengthen their disaster response capability, implement the government’s climate change strategy and was one of the few donors providing humanitarian support to extremely poor people along the border with Myanmar.

Working closely with the Bangladesh Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Bangladeshis in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- helping 490 905 people (49 per cent women) to access safe water and basic sanitation
- supporting an additional 354 222 children to be vaccinated against measles, whooping cough, polio and other diseases
- helping 98 859 additional births to be supported by skilled birth attendants.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- supporting 479 248 children to enrol in primary school
- helping more than 190 000 children (50 per cent girls) complete pre-primary and primary school
- providing 128 Australia Awards in the areas of social and economic policies, management capacity and health.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

- improving food security and livelihood opportunities of more than 88 000 women and their families through access to cash transfers, productive assets and training
- helping 15 280 families to raise the level of their homes in areas vulnerable to the impacts of seasonal flooding and climate change.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:

- improving food security for 200 000 refugees and host communities along the Bangladesh–Myanmar border through food distribution and school feeding
- helping the government develop and test a joint needs assessment process to be used in the event of a disaster. This will strengthen the government’s ability to lead and coordinate disaster response efforts in the future.
Protecting mothers and newborns in vulnerable communities in Bangladesh

With support from the AusAID NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), Catholic aid and development agency Caritas Australia is working with local counterparts to enhance health and livelihoods in underprivileged indigenous communities in Bangladesh.

For mother of two, Paskolina Murmu, news of an impending birth in her village used to be a cause for concern as well as celebration.

Living in a remote indigenous district in northern Bangladesh, with its own dialect and cultural heritage, accessing mainstream health services was hugely challenging for Paskolina’s community. Local medical knowledge was limited and there was a worrying trend of women experiencing complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

Things began to change when Paskolina raised her concern with a Caritas Bangladesh community worker at a village meeting and was invited to take a lead in helping improve maternal and child health in her community.

“Caritas Bangladesh arranged for me to travel to Dhaka to undertake training as a birth assistant,” says Paskolina, who learnt about pre and antenatal care, the nutritional needs of pregnant women, and how to minimise health risks through improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

Having a skilled birth attendant available to women in labour is one of the single most effective strategies for reducing complications and delivering healthy babies. For Paskolina, the training delivered by Caritas Bangladesh also equipped her to raise community awareness and support expecting mothers in her village.

“Now, when an expectant mother complains of symptoms, I know what remedies might help and when she needs to get to a health clinic. That is a huge relief.”

Partnering with non-government organisations is a valuable way of extending the reach and impact of Australian aid. ANCP supports accredited Australian organisations such as Caritas Australia to deliver hundreds of development projects in some of the world’s poorest communities.

Caption: Paskolina Murmu is supporting mothers and newborn babies in her local community
Credit: Hannah Cattanach, AusAID
Pakistan

Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Population | 179.2 million |
| Income level | Lower middle income |
| Gross domestic product per capita (PPP) | USD2891 |
| Human Development Index rank | 146 of 186 |

**Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Pakistan totalled $63.3 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $85.7 million. Australia is in the top 10 of bilateral aid donors to Pakistan.

Pakistan’s development challenges are considerable, with high levels of poverty and illiteracy and a large proportion of the population remaining vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and conflict. Progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals remains slow, particularly the goals on extreme hunger and poverty, primary education, and maternal and child health.

Pakistan also faces a challenging economic outlook with low growth and high inflation and unemployment. Under an International Monetary Fund stand-by agreement, Pakistan is scheduled to repay $5 billion before September 2015 which will put considerable pressure on the country’s balance of payments and ability to provide basic services to its people.

Australia supports the Pakistan Government’s efforts to achieve a stable, secure, democratic country through equitable social and economic development and poverty reduction in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The Australian–Pakistan Development Partnership, signed in October 2011, guides Australia’s aid program. Australia and Pakistan have agreed to direct efforts to the provinces and sectors most in need, so the aid program focuses on the two provinces Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, and three primary sectors:

- saving lives (health)
- promoting opportunities for all (education)
- sustainable economic development (agriculture and rural development).

Australia also provides governance support and humanitarian assistance.

---

83 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

84 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Since 2008, Australia has supported the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government to improve access to, and the quality of, basic education, focusing on early childhood learning. In 2013, the provincial government demonstrated its commitment to early childhood education by formalising the four-year-old starting age for pre-primary classes and allocating government funds to build 500 early childhood classrooms. The government has also taken measures to ensure that 70 per cent of ODA provided for education is allocated to girls.

Australia supports national efforts to improve maternal and child health care and nutrition and the prevention of avoidable blindness. In partnership with the United Nations, we have supported improvements in nutritional outcomes for mothers and children under five years of age. In the past year those efforts resulted in 209 877 pregnant and lactating women and 331 731 children under five being screened for malnutrition, and 8043 severely malnourished children treated in outpatient therapeutic programs.

Australia supported the Electoral Commission of Pakistan in preparing for national and provincial elections on 11 May 2013. In spite of violence during the election campaign, voter turnout was estimated at a record 60 per cent, with an increased number of women voting. These elections were an important milestone in Pakistan's democratic process as they marked the first transfer of power from one democratically elected government to another since independence.

Pakistan is a complex operating environment and the two focal provinces for Australia’s assistance are among the most difficult places to deliver and monitor aid. The security environment significantly limits the ability of our partners to safely deliver aid and the ability of Australian officials to directly monitor aid programs.

Working closely with the Pakistan Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Pakistanis in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
- helping prevent malnutrition by funding nutritional support to more than 41 000 women
- helping prevent avoidable blindness by funding more than 13 000 cataract surgeries and screening 4541 children for eye diseases
- helping train 9200 health care workers in improved management of newborn and childhood illnesses and maternal health.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
- assisting Pakistani communities address education needs by refurbishing 254 early childhood education classrooms in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan which can be used by more than 67 000 children
- training 7316 teachers in early childhood education principles, classroom management and disability-inclusive education in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan
- providing Australia Awards to 139 Pakistani students to undertake postgraduate studies in Australia. This includes eight students undertaking studies in the agricultural sector.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
- supporting the completion of 445 community projects in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, repairing key infrastructure damaged by the 2010 floods such as roads and bridges, and benefiting 89 182 households
• assisting 90 farmers in Punjab Province to increase their annual income by up to $100 by adopting improved farm management practices

• providing agricultural assistance through the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research that improved farming practices and increased farmers’ incomes in mango, citrus and dairy production in Punjab and Sindh provinces.

We have been promoting effective governance by:

• helping train 332,000 election officials and deliver 65,000 transparent ballot boxes in preparation for the 11 May elections.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:

• providing emergency food rations for up to 975,000 people displaced by conflict

• supporting the transportation, processing and distribution of 8,392 metric tonnes of wheat for people affected by the 2012 Pakistan floods.

**Sri Lanka**

**Key statistics**

**Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals**85

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Population | 20.33 million |
| Income level | Lower middle income |
| Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)86 | USD6,247 |
| Human Development Index rank | 92 of 186 |
| Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA | 4.3% (2009) 5.8% (2010) 5.3% (2011) |

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program to Sri Lanka totalled $25.7 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies, including the Department of Immigration and Citizenship, brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $42.6 million. Australia is the second largest bilateral aid donor to Sri Lanka. Our aid is helping people access basic services and improve livelihoods, particularly those living in Sri Lanka’s lagging regions.

Sri Lanka continues to make impressive progress on a range of national economic and social indicators. Growth was 6.2 per cent in 2012 and is projected to stay at or above this rate for the next five years. National unemployment figures are low, around four per cent, although this masks stark regional and gender disparities. Social indicators at the national level continue to improve. Sri Lanka is in the high

---

85 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

86 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
human development category in the 2012 Human Development Index—a first for any South Asian nation. This indicates sound national progress on measures of social development such as health, education and life expectancy, and the country remains on track to meet all Millennium Development Goals if it can improve progress on nutrition. However, 23.9 per cent of Sri Lankans live on less than USD2 a day and those earning marginally more remain vulnerable to economic and social shocks.

Government spending on health and education is relatively low compared to other middle income countries. Funding levels have fallen from 2011 levels—from 1.9 to 1.8 per cent of gross domestic product for health, and from 1.4 to 1.3 per cent of gross domestic product for education. Nutrition remains a serious national issue: stunting rates from inadequate nutrition range from eight per cent in Colombo to 41 per cent in the hill country district of Nuwara Eliya. While school completion rates are generally high, education quality and student performance on national exams are mixed. This is particularly concerning in lagging regions, including plantation regions and areas of northern and eastern provinces recovering from the civil war.

Australian aid to Sri Lanka is guided by the Australia–Sri Lanka Aid Program Strategy 2012–2016. The two objectives of the Sri Lanka program are:

- improved social and economic indicators in Sri Lanka’s lagging regions
- policies and programs for inclusive growth and improved service delivery implemented at national and sub-national levels.

Australian aid focuses on the following major themes:

- sustainable broad-based economic development with a focus on economic infrastructure, private sector development and livelihoods
- health, including water supply, hygiene and sanitation
- education, including primary, secondary and technical and vocational education and training.

Australian aid is delivered mostly through partners, such as the World Bank, United Nations Children’s Fund and Australian non-government organisations, and in support of the Sri Lankan Government’s development plans. AusAID officers in Sri Lanka undertake regular field visits, particularly in lagging regions, to ensure our aid is reaching those in need.

Working closely with the Sri Lankan Government and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Sri Lankans in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- providing 200 schools with improved water and sanitation facilities and hygiene education that is benefiting about 37 000 students and 2500 teachers
- accelerating the pace of demining to facilitate safe returns, including clearing an additional 4.6 square kilometres of landmines, to support Sri Lanka’s goal of being mine free by 2020.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- increasing knowledge and skills of 27 000 children in conflict-affected areas through an accelerated learning program
- reconstructing 20 schools in the Northern Province damaged by the civil conflict allowing 7500 children to continue their education in permanent, durable and high quality education facilities
- supporting education administrators, principals, teachers and communities in selected regions to adopt a participatory and inclusive child-friendly schools approach approved by the Ministry of Education
- providing 95 Australia Awards in the priority areas of education, health, environment and governance.
We have been promoting effective governance by:

- helping improve local government performance through better revenue collection, and establishing public redress systems to inform local authorities about public satisfaction with service delivery
- influencing policies related to housing reconstruction programs in conflict-affected areas through an owner-driven model, which has been acknowledged as best practice by the Sri Lankan Government and other agencies.

We have been preparing and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:

- repairing or rebuilding about 4000 permanent houses in northern Sri Lanka.

**Nepal**

**Key statistics**

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals\(^{87}\)

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Population | 27.47 million |
| Income level\(^{88}\) | Low income |
| Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)\(^{89}\) | USD1484 |
| Human Development Index rank | 157 of 186 |
| Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA | 1.1% (2009) 2.5% (2010) 2.8% (2011) |

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Nepal totalled $15.1 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $33.5 million. Australia is in the top 10 of bilateral aid donors to Nepal.

Nepal is the one of the poorest countries in the world, with around one quarter of its population living in poverty. As an emerging democracy, Nepal has struggled with stability and governance following the end of a 10-year civil conflict in 2006. The last 18 months have seen a period of political stalemate and consequent economic slowdown. National elections, which have been repeatedly delayed, are planned for late 2013 and are seen as a precondition for progressing unresolved issues from the peace agreement, including constitutional reform.

---

87 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

88 Nepal is also categorised as a least developed country, as defined by the United Nations.

89 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Despite its challenges, Nepal is on track to meet a number of the Millennium Development Goals. Targets relating to health and education, with the exception of the target on primary school completion rate, will all be achieved by 2015. These represent promising development gains and reflect a strong, concerted effort by public administrators and development partners to deliver health and education services nationally.

Key priorities for the Nepal program are to:
- strengthen government service delivery, particularly to poor and traditionally marginalised groups
- protect development gains in the context of ongoing vulnerability to external shocks and continuing political and budgetary uncertainty
- support policy reform that contributes to greater transparency, accountability and effectiveness.

Working closely with the Government of Nepal and a range of development partners, including bilateral donors, non-government organisations, United Nations agencies and other multilateral partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Nepalese in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
- helping reduce under five mortality from 118 to 54 deaths per 1000 live births
- providing about 20,400 people with safe drinking water and about 13,800 people with basic sanitation facilities in poor and marginalised communities.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
- improving access to primary education by supporting 48,762 more children to attend school
- improving access to primary education by providing financial and nutritional support to around 20,500 students
- providing 68 Australia Awards to build future leadership in Nepal.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
- helping increase the net income of 7750 people from extremely poor and marginalised groups.

Aid to other South Asian countries

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Bhutan and the Maldives totalled $7.8 million. Other Australian assistance through regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to these countries to an estimated $24 million.

Bhutan has made significant development progress, particularly in the past decade, and is on track to achieve its targets under the Millennium Development Goals. The number of people living below the national poverty line fell from around 32 per cent of the population in 2003 to 23 per cent in 2007, and the Government of Bhutan’s Tenth Five Year Plan 2008–2013 aimed to reduce the rate to less than 15 per cent by mid-2013. The aid program to Bhutan supports human resource development by providing scholarships and support to the Bhutan Royal Institute of Management.

The Maldives is on track to achieve five out of seven Millennium Development Goals, and has recently graduated from a least developed country to a middle income country. However, such successes mask widespread disparities in wealth and persistent human development challenges—12 per cent of the population lives on less than USD2 a day, and malnutrition in children under the age of five remains high.
at around 15 per cent. The Maldivian economy is vulnerable to external shocks. Political instability and natural disaster risks are high. Australia’s program to the Maldives provides scholarships, support to primary education and support to the government’s climate change adaptation and mitigation program.

The Australian Government decided to phase out bilateral aid to India by 2013–14. Targeted assistance to India will continue through multilateral organisations and regional or global programs where we can make a difference to poor people. Under the India bilateral program, $2.9 million was provided in 2012–13 and is the final country program allocation to India. Through this bilateral program Australia supported climate change planning, the development of more water efficient agricultural practices and improved water and sanitation services.

Working closely with partner governments and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of people in South Asia in 2012–13.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- providing Australia Awards to 140 students from Bhutan and 48 students from the Maldives
- improving institutional capacity of the Bhutan Royal Institute of Management to deliver in-country masters programs. As a result some of its courses are now accredited by Australian universities
- providing meals to more than 36 000 children (equal numbers of girls and boys) in 227 schools, through support to the World Food Programme.

We have been encouraging sustainable development by:

- reducing vulnerability to climate change and improving food security for farmers in the East India Plateau by supporting better farming practices and crop diversification.

We have been promoting effective governance by:

- strengthening the capacity of the Electoral Commission of Bhutan to conduct credible and effective elections by training 75 staff in the program Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections
- supporting key justice institutions in the Maldives to attend forums on community mediation and criminal law to discuss issues such as developing alternative dispute resolution, strengthening the legal profession and providing victim support.

**South and West Asia regional program**

In 2012–13, Australia’s South and West Asia regional aid program totalled $19.7 million. This program addresses cross-border development challenges that cannot solely be addressed at the country level, and funds multi-country programs in governance, health, water and sanitation, and gender. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank are important regional partners.

The region is characterised by a lack of effective arrangements for regional cooperation and the promotion of regional integration. Australia is identifying opportunities to support improved regional economic integration and enable countries to address transboundary challenges such as the impacts of climate change and the need to improve water resource management.

Working closely with partner governments and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of people in South Asia in 2012–13.
We have been saving lives by:
• providing more than 370,000 maternal and child health services and 3.8 million family planning and sexual and reproductive health services.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
• improving regional water resource management across the Ganges, Indus and Brahmaputra basins. The first strategic assessment of the Ganges Basin has been completed, which made recommendations on key issues of climate change adaptation, hydropower development, flood control and groundwater use in the basin, affecting up to 500 million people
• completing feasibility studies for governments to improve policy and planning for transport, urban development, water and sanitation, telecommunications and irrigation.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
• launching centres of excellence with the World Bank in Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. These provide courses and training for officials, private sector and not-for-profit staff in key aspects of planning and community engagement related to major infrastructure projects across the region.
Middle East and North Africa

In 2012–13, Australian aid delivered under country and regional programs to the Middle East and North Africa (including the Palestinian Territories, Iraq, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria and Jordan) totalled $118 million. Additional assistance through other Australian aid programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $141.7 million.

While the situation varies from country to country, the 2012 Arab Human Development Report highlights common challenges across the region including access to education, governance, empowerment of women, food security and human security. While 50 per cent of the Arab population is rural, agricultural productivity is low. The region has one of the highest unemployment rates in the developing world. The ongoing conflict in Syria constitutes an unprecedented humanitarian disaster with region-wide consequences.

Progress against the Millennium Development Goals across the region has been challenging, particularly in areas affected by conflict such as Iraq, Syria, the Palestinian Territories and Yemen. The Arab region continues to be characterised by sharp differences between subregions, particularly between the high income countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab least developed countries. Large differences exist in both the level of development and also in progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. Despite this, some important gains are being made, including in health and education.

* Amount does not include humanitarian assistance during 2012–13.
Middle East and North Africa regional response

In 2012–13, Australia’s Middle East and North Africa regional aid programs contributed a total of $64.3 million to the regional response. Australia continues to deliver assistance to help the rural poor, the transition towards democracy, and to respond to major humanitarian crises.

Australia is a small aid donor to the region, but is helping Egypt and Tunisia to improve food security through agricultural research, building electoral capacity and increasing income through employment generation with a focus on young people and women. Throughout 2012–13 Australia also continued to help alleviate the suffering arising from humanitarian crises in Syria and Yemen. Australia was among the top 10 donors responding to the displacement of more than six million people as a result of the Syria crisis, and provided more than $62 million in humanitarian assistance in 2012–13.

Working closely with partner governments and development partners including the World Bank, United Nations, international humanitarian organisations and other donors, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of people in the Middle East and North Africa in 2012–13.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

- helping create up to 5000 jobs for young people in Egypt through training and matching labour market demand with supply through GIZ and the International Labour Organization
- supporting research through the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research to improve food security and livelihoods of farmers in Egypt and Tunisia. There are plans to extend this initiative to Algeria and Morocco.

We have been preparing and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:

- delivering food relief to 1.2 million women and children, supporting increased food security for 5000 households, and extending assistance to 20 000 conflict-affected people in Yemen
- helping maintain food supplies for more than two million people and providing emergency medical assistance and medical supplies to up to 800 000 internally displaced people in Syria
- contributing to international efforts to provide protection and basic services to more than 1.5 million Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq
- delivering cash assistance and non-food items such as blankets, cooking sets and hygiene materials to 53 000 Palestinian refugees who had fled Syria to Lebanon.
Helping victims of Syria’s humanitarian crisis

As the Syrian conflict worsens, more than four million people have already been displaced within Syria during the year, and more than 1.6 million people have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. More than 100 000 people have died.

The resulting humanitarian crisis is destabilising the region and the burden of accommodating large numbers of refugees is putting enormous strain on infrastructure and services in the neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt.

Three quarters of those fleeing the conflict are women and children, many of them unaccompanied. In the months before June 2013, 6000 people were crossing the Syrian border each day.

From May 2011 to June 2013, Australia contributed $78.5 million to help victims of the conflict. These funds have been channelled through United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Children’s Fund, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, and to international humanitarian and non-government organisations. Australia’s support is providing food, shelter, household and hygiene services, basic medical supplies and sanitation, protection and other emergency assistance to people who have been displaced by the crisis.

Australia is also working with Australian non-government organisations with expertise in delivering humanitarian assistance. Under the Humanitarian Partnership Agreement with the Australian Government, four Australian emergency response partners (CARE, Caritas, Oxfam and Save the Children) are helping vulnerable people who have fled to Lebanon and Jordan, and the local communities that are supporting them.

The Australian public has contributed more than $1 million through public appeals to support the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees’s response to the crisis.
### Palestinian Territories

#### Key statistics

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- [x] Population: 4.047 million
- [✓] Income level: Lower middle income
- [x] Gross domestic product per capita (PPP): Not available
- [✓] Human Development Index rank: 110 of 186
- [✓] Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA: 1% (2009), 1.5% (2010), 1.6% (2011)

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to the Palestinian Territories totalled $36.4 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $55.2 million. Australia is in the top 10 of bilateral aid donors to the Palestinian Territories.

Australia’s aid to the Palestinian Territories aims to promote effective governance, improve rural livelihoods and improve the delivery of basic services to the vulnerable. Australia also works closely with partners, in particular the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and the Palestinian Authority, to deliver assistance.

Palestinians face poverty and disadvantage prolonged by conflict:

- nearly a quarter of people in the Palestinian Territories are undernourished (around 870 000 of a total population of 4.1 million)
- 40 per cent of Gaza’s 1.6 million people live in poverty and almost a third of Gaza’s workforce is unemployed.

Working closely with a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Palestinians in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:

- working with the United Nations Children’s Fund to improve water and sanitation facilities in 68 schools, reaching more than 50 000 children
- vaccinating 5400 children in United Nations Relief and Works Agency clinics.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:

- working with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to help more than 14 940 Palestinian refugees attend school in the West Bank, Gaza, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, with girls making up half of all enrolments
- providing 300 refugees with disability and rehabilitation services each year.

---

90 Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

91 Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:

- working with Australian non-government organisations to help 6088 farming families increase their incomes by more than 25 per cent
- providing 8814 poor women and men with access to social transfers such as cash or food
- helping more than 4500 farmers access new agricultural technologies, increasing crop production by more than 30 per cent
- providing 1086 people with access to loans to start small businesses.

We have been promoting effective governance by:

- supporting the Palestinian Authority’s economic reforms of improving transparency of public procurement and national budget processes and reducing the public sector wage bill by 0.7 per cent
- helping the Palestinian Authority improve public financial management and reduce the national budget deficit from 15.8 per cent in 2011 to 14.5 per cent in 2012.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:

- supporting the provision of essential services to five million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank through a $90 million five-year partnership with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

**Iraq**

**Key statistics**

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals\(^2\)

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Hotplate]</td>
<td>![Pen]</td>
<td>![Female]</td>
<td>![Male]</td>
<td>![Female]</td>
<td>![Cross]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>32.58 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income level</td>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)(^3)</td>
<td>USD4246</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Index rank</td>
<td>131 of 186</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian ODA as a percentage of total ODA</td>
<td>1.9% (2009) 2.4% (2010) 2% (2011)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2012–13, Australia’s country program aid to Iraq totalled $17.3 million. Other assistance through Australia’s regional and global programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $26.9 million. Australia is one of the largest bilateral aid donors to Iraq.

\(^2\) Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess).

\(^3\) Gross domestic product per capita (purchasing power parity) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
Australian aid to Iraq will be phased out by 2015 as the country’s capacity to fund its own development increases. With the fifth largest reserves of oil and gas in the world, Iraq’s future challenge will be to ensure the revenue generated, some USD100 billion annually, is used to benefit current and future generations. Most major donors are also scaling down assistance.

During 2012–13, Australia’s assistance focused on building Iraqi capacity in the agricultural sector, improving public sector management and strengthening service delivery in education, vocational training and emergency medicine.

Working closely with the Government of Iraq and a range of development partners, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Iraqis in 2012–13.

We have been saving lives by:
- continuing to train doctors, nurses and public officials in life-saving emergency medicine and first aid.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
- improving the quality of education for more than 12 000 marginalised and conflict-affected children—67 per cent girls—by constructing and rehabilitating 30 schools and training 420 teachers
- providing vocational education and training to 200 extremely vulnerable households, including 112 female-headed households in vulnerable Iraqi communities to help them access stable incomes and livelihood opportunities.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
- partnering with the Mines Advisory Group to clear and release 354 309 square metres of land from mines and other explosive remnants of war, benefiting 1407 people
- expanding high yielding conservation cropping practices and techniques to three additional provinces, increasing productivity and incomes for poor farmers
- supporting research to better understand the causes of soil salinity and improve small ruminant productivity.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
- training more than 263 Iraqi public officials, including 52 women, from key ministries including agriculture, water resources, finance, migration and displacement, and human rights.
Latin America

In 2012–13, Australia's regional program to Latin America delivered a total of $9.3 million of Australian aid. Additional assistance through other Australian aid programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $32.5 million. Australia is a small donor to the region providing 0.2 per cent of total ODA, but we are well regarded and valued for our development and technical expertise and delivery of development results.

Australia provides support to 17 Latin American countries. Despite healthy indicators for some countries, almost one third of the Latin American population or more than 167 million people live below national poverty lines, and more than one in 10 cannot meet their basic food needs. Inequality in Latin America is high, with 10 of the world’s 15 most unequal countries in the region. Natural disasters also dramatically impact on the region's ability to sustain economic development. Central America has the world's highest rates of tropical storms, hurricanes, floods, erupting volcanoes and earthquakes, while South America is particularly vulnerable to earthquakes and landslides. Regional progress towards the Millennium Development Goals remains mixed.

Australian aid to Latin America aims to reduce poverty and inequality in the region by:

- building sustainable economic development by improving incomes, employment and enterprise opportunities and food security
- promoting effective governance through scholarships, public sector development, professional development and support to civil society
- responding to humanitarian disasters and enhancing disaster preparedness.

* Amount does not include humanitarian assistance during 2012–13.
Australian aid in Latin America is delivered primarily through multilateral organisations, United Nations agencies and AusAID global programs. Programs are delivered on a regional basis targeting multiple countries where possible. Partnerships with Chile and Brazil combine resources and expertise to assist less developed countries.

Working closely with development partners in the region, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of Latin Americans in 2012–13.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
- increasing the ability of more than 84,000 women (of a target of 100,000) in Peru to improve their incomes and provide for their families through financial literacy and business development training
- enabling 3,724 men and women in Colombia to access financial services such as savings, loans and insurance in areas where they were not previously able to.

We have been promoting effective governance by:
- providing 147 Australia Awards, 56 per cent of which were for women. Australia Awards help to build professional capacity in areas such as public policy, water management and dispute resolution
- linking Peru’s ombudsman’s office with Australia’s ombudsman’s office to help handle social conflict arising from land disputes and the use of natural resources.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:
- prepositioning approximately 2,289 metric tonnes of food donated in preparation for natural disasters in Central America through a partnership with the World Food Programme
- training Central American government agencies to respond to natural disasters in the region through the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

**Caribbean**

In 2012–13, Australia’s regional program to the Caribbean delivered a total of $6.5 million of Australian aid. Additional assistance through other Australian aid programs and through other government agencies brought Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA) to an estimated $14.3 million. Australia is a small donor to the region providing 0.7 per cent of total ODA, with the bulk of assistance delivered through regional and multilateral partners. Our activities are aligned with regional priorities and benefit multiple countries across the region.

In the Caribbean 36 per cent of the population—13 million people—are classified as poor and live on less than USD2 a day. In Haiti, one of the world’s poorest countries, 77 per cent of the population live on less than USD2 a day.

The Caribbean is one of the most disaster prone regions in the world. The costs associated with the frequent recurrence of natural disasters, particularly hurricanes, are high. This especially impacts smaller countries that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change such as sea level rise, increased storm intensity and changed rainfall patterns. Climate change and disaster management remain key priorities for the member states of the Caribbean community.

The small open economies of the Caribbean are also vulnerable to external shocks, high unemployment, high debt and weak institutions, and many are facing fiscal and debt distress.
Australian aid to the Caribbean aims to reduce poverty and inequality in the region by:
• improving effectiveness of communities, nations and regional partners to reduce the impact of climate change and natural disasters
• enhancing capability within the Caribbean to manage and respond to regional economic challenges
• promoting opportunities for interaction between Caribbean, Australian and Pacific citizens and leaders, which add to Caribbean knowledge and capacity to address climate change, natural disasters and economic challenges.

Australia’s assistance includes funding to effective regional institutions and access to AusAID global programs such as scholarships, volunteers and humanitarian assistance. Australia’s principal partner is the CARICOM Secretariat with which a memorandum of understanding was signed in 2009.

Working closely with CARICOM, partner governments and a range of development partners in the region, Australia has been able to make a real difference to the lives of people of the Caribbean in 2012–13.

We have been promoting opportunities for all by:
• awarding 49 Australia Awards for tertiary study
• helping train physical education teachers and community leaders in disability-inclusive activities.

We have been encouraging sustainable economic development by:
• improving financial sector regulation and reducing barriers to regional trade
• providing postgraduate scholarships for research at the University of the West Indies to increase regional climate change expertise
• improving economic and social impact modelling on the likely impacts of climate change related to energy, marine resources, health, agriculture, water and tourism.

We have been preparing for and responding to humanitarian emergencies and disasters by:
• improving Haiti’s water and sanitation facilities following Hurricane Sandy in October 2012, including 24 additional toilet blocks and hand washing stations in schools and communities
• integrating disaster risk reduction measures into capital works projects, introducing annual simulation exercises, updating disaster management policies and legislation, strengthening search and rescue capabilities, and improving national response coordination functions.
**PROGRAM 1.4 ODA EMERGENCY, HUMANITARIAN AND REFUGEE PROGRAMS**

## Summary of performance

**Objective:** to assist developing countries respond to emergencies and assist refugees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2010–11</th>
<th>Results 2011–12</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 141 to 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results, as highlighted on pages 141 to 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant organisation outputs and significant humanitarian results**</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Significant organisation outputs and humanitarian results were achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of activities receive a quality rating of satisfactory or higher**</td>
<td>✓ 100 per cent of the aggregated quality ratings for emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs were satisfactory or higher</td>
<td>✓ 100 per cent of the aggregated quality ratings for emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs were satisfactory or higher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of program strategy objectives fully or partially achieved**</td>
<td>✓ 100 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved</td>
<td>✓ 100 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 per cent of activities are compliant with the quality at implementation process**</td>
<td>✓ 100 per cent of emergency, humanitarian and refugee program activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td>✓ Where applicable, 100 per cent of emergency, humanitarian and refugee program activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This indicator was introduced in 2012–13 and was not reported against in 2010–11 and 2011–12.

** This indicator has been discontinued and was not reported against in 2012–13.
Responding to emergencies

Effective humanitarian action saves lives and helps people get back to leading productive lives more quickly. The destructive effects of natural disasters and violent conflict can set development progress back by many years. Improving the response to crises helps our partner countries to protect and restore development gains.

An effective aid program for Australia: making a real difference—delivering real results commits the Australian Government to increasing and improving our humanitarian assistance and disaster preparedness. AusAID is responsible for leading the government’s response to humanitarian crises in developing countries and supporting greater investment in preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

AusAID prepares for and responds to disasters and man-made crises and provides practical programming options in fragile and conflict-affected countries. It provides the aid program with the capacity to rapidly deploy specialist expertise for humanitarian preparedness, disaster impact assessment and disaster or crisis response through the rapid response team and the Australian Civilian Corps register. It also focuses on improving the effectiveness of development and civilian-military efforts in countries recovering from conflict.

In 2012–13, Australia provided an estimated $483 million for emergency, humanitarian and refugee aid through its country, regional and global programs. The crises in Africa and the Middle East placed enormous pressure on the international humanitarian system, including on humanitarian funding. Australia provided life-saving assistance through international partners and Australian non-government organisations, as well as activities that assisted with recovery and improving the resilience of communities to cope with cyclical drought and food insecurity.

Australia responded to some 44 humanitarian emergencies across Asia, the Pacific, Africa and the Middle East. Some responses, including the Sahel, Sudan and South Sudan, addressed humanitarian needs in more than one country simultaneously while other countries suffered repeated crises or were responded to multiple times for crises of longer durations, such as Fiji and Syria respectively. Life-saving assistance was provided for floods, disease outbreaks, droughts, earthquakes and civil unrest to 11.8 million people across 31 countries.

In 2012–13 Australia assisted affected communities with funding to partners, delivering relief supplies and deploying humanitarian experts in:

- Afghanistan
- Burkina Faso
- Central African Republic
- Chad—Sahel
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Haiti
- Kenya
- Laos
- Liberia
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mali—Sahel
- Marshall Islands
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Pacific—Wallis and Futuna
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- the Sahel including Niger, Senegal
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Sudan refugees across the region
- Syria
- Yemen
- Zimbabwe.
Key development achievements in 2012–13 included:

- maintaining the capacity to respond to simultaneous disasters in the Asia-Pacific where more than one billion people are at risk from earthquakes, storms, floods, tidal surges, and tsunami
- leading and shaping the Australian Government responses to humanitarian emergencies such as:
  - Typhoon Bopha which affected 5.5 million people in the Philippines in early December 2012. AusAID provided almost $10.3 million in humanitarian assistance supporting 750 000 people
  - Cyclone Evan which affected Fiji and Samoa later in December 2012. AusAID contributed $3.3 million to the response efforts, supporting nearly 50 000 people
  - a magnitude 8 earthquake and tsunami that damaged the Solomon Islands in February 2013. AusAID supported the provision of food, water, shelter and counselling to 3000 affected people
  - a dengue fever outbreak in Solomon Islands in March 2013 that put 6000 people at risk. AusAID responded in cooperation with the New Zealand Government and deployed medical support teams to assist the Solomon Islands Government in its response
- supporting populations affected by conflict or food insecurity:
  - in Africa we provided $90.3 million in support of more than 5.5 million instances of life-saving assistance to women, men, girls and boys from the Horn of Africa, Zimbabwe and the Sahel
  - in Syria AusAID provided $62 million to support almost two million instances of life-saving assistance to the populations displaced by the conflict
- activating the Humanitarian Partnership Agreement on two occasions. This is the formal mechanism by which AusAID provides rapid humanitarian funding to pre-selected Australian non-government organisations. It was employed as part of the response to Typhoon Bopha ($2 million in December 2012), and Syria ($4 million in May 2013), enabling non-government organisations to rapidly mobilise and reach 88 000 and 95 000 beneficiaries respectively
- conducting 57 deployments of Australian Civilian Corps specialists to assist with stabilisation, recovery and development planning in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Thailand, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Samoa, Seychelles, Timor-Leste, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Haiti
- deploying 14 of AusAID’s rapid response team members to Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and the Philippines to support the multiple crises in these areas
- supporting the deployment of 80 RedR Australian specialists to various roles in 26 countries, and sustaining 145 Australian Red Cross delegates in more than 27 humanitarian crises.

Australia’s emergency response in the Pacific

In December 2012 Cyclone Evan affected 313 000 people and damaged or destroyed around 10 000 homes across Fiji, Samoa, Wallis and Fortuna. Australia’s contribution provided practical assistance in the form of shelter and hygiene kits, blankets, insect nets, water purification tablets, and other key support. Our work with the Australian Defence Force, Emergency Management Australia, states and territories, and our logistics partner provided critical support to the overall response.

Australia responded to the earthquake and tsunami which hit Solomon Islands on 6 February 2013, affecting more than 5600 people and killing 10. Australia worked with the French and New Zealand governments under the FRANZ agreement to provide $1 million to support the Solomon Islands Government’s emergency response. This included support to Australian non-government organisations and the Solomon Islands Red Cross for emergency food, water and shelter supplies, repairs to crucial wharf and water supply points, and an aerial reconnaissance mission by the Royal Australian Air Force.
In March 2013, Solomon Islands was further affected by an unprecedented dengue fever outbreak with nearly 6000 suspected cases reported. Australia deployed a specialised medical taskforce (AUSMAT) in cooperation with New Zealand, working closely with local medical authorities to help control the outbreak.

In April 2013 Marshall Islands declared a Severe Drought State of Emergency for the northern atolls. This was elevated to a State of Drought Disaster on 8 May. Since then, approximately 6400 people have been affected by severe drought conditions and an additional 11 000 people affected by crop loss and dry weather. Australia worked closely with the Marshall Islands Government, other donors including Japan, New Zealand and the United States, and the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination teams to provide an effective response. Australia’s assistance of $485 000 helped address critical water needs by repairing and supplying additional desalination units and to transport desperately needed food and water.

Caption: George Baragamu from the Solomon Islands National Disaster Office and AusAID’s Joanna O’Shea survey tsunami damage in Temotu Province, Solomon Islands, from a Royal Australian Air Force Hercules aircraft that undertook aerial reconnaissance of the disaster area to assist relief efforts
Credit: AusAID

**Building resilience to disasters**

Australia recognises disaster risk reduction as a key component of saving lives, protecting livelihoods and ensuring that Australia’s development investments are sustainable and effective. Resilience to disasters is also central to achieving poverty reduction and making progress toward the Millennium Development Goals.

The Asia–Pacific region is disproportionately affected by disasters, and more than 1.6 billion people have been affected since 2000. In 2011 alone, disaster losses amounted to USD380 billion and East Asia sustained 80 per cent of these losses in the first nine months. This makes disaster risk reduction an essential aspect of Australia’s national interest in the region and consequently, around 75 per cent of our disaster risk reduction programming is taking place in the Asia–Pacific.

Australia’s commitment is set out in its policy *Investing in a safer future: a disaster risk reduction policy for the Australian aid program*.

In 2012–13, Australia consolidated its investment in disaster risk reduction with a portfolio of initiatives totalling more than $100 million. In line with Australia’s commitment to integrate disaster risk reduction throughout the aid program, almost 80 per cent of this expenditure was committed through
country programs. This approach was recognised by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee peer review, which in its 2013 report stated:

Australia is a leading donor in disaster risk reduction, and has the strategic approach and tools that will allow for a successful expansion of risk reduction programming. Doing so will protect both hard-won development investments and at-risk communities. Australia could also play a key role in supporting other donors to improve their risk reduction programming.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- investing $30 million in the Philippines to build the resilience of poor communities in Metro Manila. This includes developing hazard maps and disaster risk information to help inform local authorities with their land use planning. Hazard maps now assist authorities in 15 provinces to be better prepared for the impact of natural disasters, benefiting more than six million people
- providing $4 million to Sri Lanka to strengthen the capacity of the national Disaster Management Centre, introduce disaster resilient construction policies and practices into urban planning, and integrate climate resilient livelihood strategies
- advocating for stronger legal frameworks on disaster management through the Australia–Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction, which is working with non-government organisations like Nadhatul Ulama, the world’s largest Islamic organisation. As a result of this partnership, Indonesia has approved new legislation that commits local government funding for sustainable disaster risk reduction programming in eight districts covering some 12 million people
- co-chairing the Friends of Disaster Risk Reduction Group at the United Nations in New York, which brings together donors and developing nations to advocate for recognition of the importance of disaster risk reduction to sustainable development. High level recognition of disaster risk reduction was one of the Australian Government’s priorities for Rio +20. In April 2012, Australia’s Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Bob Carr, delivered an address on behalf of 13 members of the Group of Friends of disaster risk reduction to the United Nations General Assembly.
Reducing the risk of disaster in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is no stranger to disaster. Floods, cyclones and man-made catastrophes are all too familiar.

These disasters not only threaten lives, but can wipe out the gains Bangladesh has made towards meeting its development goals.

When the Rana Plaza building collapsed near Dhaka in April 2013, thousands of factory workers were trapped inside. Government and volunteer rescue crews worked for 19 days to free the 2500 survivors and recover the bodies of the 1100 people who died.

Then, in May 2013 when tropical storm Mahasen threatened Bangladesh, the government acted quickly to evacuate one million people from the highest-risk coastal areas and mobilise 1300 medical teams to respond to people’s immediate health needs. These actions helped prevent large numbers of fatalities.

Australia’s support in Bangladesh has made a difference to the ability of the Bangladesh Government and other partners to respond when disaster strikes. In 2013, Australia contributed more than $2.7 million to help the people of Bangladesh prepare, respond and recover from disasters, including the Rana building collapse and tropical storm Mahasen.

Australia supports disaster preparedness through the Bangladesh Government Comprehensive Disaster Management Project. In response to the collapse of the Rana Plaza building, 1200 urban volunteers trained under the program were deployed to support rescue operations. Australia also worked with the government and partners to assess people’s needs following Mahasen.

Through its strategic partnership arrangement with BRAC (the world’s largest non-government organisation), Australia—together with the United Kingdom—supports BRAC’s operations to safeguard the interests of the poor and vulnerable in Bangladesh.

Looking to the future, Australia’s support for the Bangladesh Government and United Nations Development Programme-managed early recovery facility will help to ensure that after a disaster, infrastructure is rebuilt to a better standard providing more resilience to disasters.
Working with our partners

Australia maintains strategic partnership agreements and stand-by arrangements with the United Nations and international organisations, whole-of-government, non-government organisations and commercial partners to respond quickly and effectively to crises. In 2012–13, new partnership agreements were signed with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Australia provided $122 million in core payments to United Nations humanitarian agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross for humanitarian activities.

United Nations World Food Programme

Australia continued its strong partnership with the World Food Programme in 2012–13, providing an estimated $99.2 million for emergency and preparedness work. With our support and that of other donors, the World Food Programme was able to reach approximately 97.2 million people including 63.7 million children across 80 countries.

Throughout 2012, the World Food Programme responded to 41 emergency operations including in Syria, the Philippines, Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As the world’s largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger, the World Food Programme also distributed 3.5 million metric tonnes of food, treated 4.6 million children for moderate acute malnutrition, and provided food for 125 000 schools and 19 500 health centres.

During 2012–13, direct Australian support to the World Food Programme:

- provided $9 million for operations in Syria which supported emergency telecommunications and logistics, and helped provide life-saving assistance for more than 30 000 people
- helped feed 13 262 people in Myanmar by purchasing locally produced pulses and rice valued at $1.4 million
- prepositioned more than 2000 metric tonnes of locally produced rice in the Philippines, valued at $3.2 million, to feed approximately 65 000 people in the event of a disaster, which was used following Typhoon Bopha
- provided $3 million to a World Food Programme operation in Kenya to purchase fortified wheat flour and maize, which helped feed more than 46 000 people
- provided $2 million for World Food Programme operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo that supported emergency telecommunications and logistics, and helped World Food Programme to feed approximately 14 400 people.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs is a key humanitarian partner for Australia. In the event of a disaster, the office coordinates international humanitarian assistance ensuring that responses to global humanitarian crises are appropriate, accountable and coordinated. In 2012–13, Australia contributed $9 million in core funding to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, making Australia the sixth largest donor. In 2012, 54 million people received assistance through its humanitarian programming.

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has enabled international humanitarian responses to be more strategic, predictable, coherent and timely, and in doing so, is saving lives. The office also plays a lead role in pursuing priority reforms of the international humanitarian system, which Australia
strongly supports. Australia is an active member of its donor support group, and is helping to ensure effective leadership that improves the effectiveness and coordination of humanitarian action, and that highlights the unique humanitarian challenges in the Asia–Pacific.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is a key humanitarian partner for the Australian aid program. In 2012–13, Australia provided more than $61 million in funding, which assisted the organisation in its critical work safeguarding the rights and wellbeing of refugees and other displaced people around the world.

The relationship between Australia and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was further strengthened in September when Australia signed a $105 million partnership framework with the organisation. This framework commits AusAID to providing $93 million in core funding to the organisation over four years from 2013 to 2016, as well as a further $12 million to strengthen its work preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence.

During 2012–13, Australian support:

- provided $19 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Syria Regional Response Plan, which helped provide basic life-saving assistance such as food, shelter and health care to those fleeing the ongoing conflict in Syria
- helped provide 1000 shelter kits and water and sanitation services to 400 000 vulnerable people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as to improve safety from sexual and gender-based violence across the country
- facilitated the provision of food, medical assistance, shelter, water and sanitation to refugees in seven camps across South Sudan and Ethiopia, where approximately 140 000 people were temporarily settled. Our funding also helped provide basic assistance to refugees as they made their long journey to safety in camps
• enabled the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist displaced people in Myanmar by constructing shelters, distributing hygiene and sanitary kits, and helping make vulnerable people safer by preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence.

**International Committee of the Red Cross**

The International Committee of the Red Cross is a key humanitarian partner for the Australian aid program that effectively delivers assistance to victims of humanitarian crises. Based on its international mandate, the committee protects and assists those affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. Its work is crucial to protecting the human rights of affected populations and includes activities such as visiting detainees, reuniting families, improving conditions in prison and providing access to basic medical services. Australia provided an estimated $51.5 million to the committee in 2012–13, including a core contribution of $22 million. Australia was the committee’s ninth largest donor during the year, supporting it to provide life-saving assistance to some 1.5 million people.

The relationship between Australia and the International Committee of the Red Cross was further strengthened in 2012–13 when a multi-year funding agreement was signed. This commits Australia to provide $150 million of funding to the committee over four years (2013–2016). It includes $110 million of core funding, $23 million for Africa and Middle East operations and $17 million to support the Health Care in Danger Project, the Mine Action Appeal and the International Humanitarian Law project. This is the first time Australia and the committee have entered into an agreement of this kind, and it will provide predictable and flexible funding as part of Australia’s commitment to being a good humanitarian donor.

Key humanitarian achievements in 2012–13 included:

• supporting the International Committee of the Red Cross to distribute household items to 49,000 people—including those who have been displaced, returnees and particularly vulnerable people—food assistance to 81,000 people and seeds and tools to 48,000 people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

• funding the committee’s Special Fund for the Disabled which assisted 15,000 people globally and supported 54 centres and four prosthetic/orthotic training schools in 26 countries in 2012

• protecting the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in critical situations in countries including Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Israel, Palestinian Territories, Mali, Somalia, Syria and Yemen. Despite numerous challenges to its neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action, the International Committee of the Red Cross was able to gain access to and build or sustain relations with multiple armed actors in these difficult contexts.

**Accountability to affected populations**

Australia is committed to delivering humanitarian action that meets the needs of, and is accountable to, affected populations. This requires humanitarian operations to provide sufficient information to affected people, use participatory methods in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of operations, and offer opportunities for affected people to have their complaints heard and resolved safely.

To achieve this, Australia works directly with partner multilateral agencies to improve their accountability to affected populations, and supports non-government organisations to develop standards and build the capacity of humanitarian organisations in this area. For example, we support the Sphere Project to
produce and implement the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, which comprises a set of principles and minimum technical standards that ensure quality humanitarian assistance is delivered. We also support the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership, which sets standards for how organisations should operate to best meet the needs of affected populations.

Australia’s work on accountability is helping to improve the coherence and usability of existing standards for humanitarian workers and agencies, and put the voices of affected people at the heart of humanitarian action.

Disability-inclusive assistance during humanitarian crises

More than one billion people in the world are living with disability according to the World Health Organization. However, people with disability are not always adequately included in humanitarian responses. For example, refugees with disability often experience substantial physical and social barriers that prevent their access to essential services, and they are more likely to be left behind during flight or when returning home.

Recognising this, Australia has allocated more than $5.5 million since 2011 to support a series of initiatives that focus on disability-inclusive humanitarian assistance. This includes support for research being undertaken by the University of Sydney that will help improve the safety of refugees with disability living in camps, advocacy by the Women’s Refugee Commission to advance the rights and dignity of refugees and other displaced people with disability, and the provision of physical rehabilitation services by the International Committee of the Red Cross to those who need it most. These initiatives are going a long way to ensuring that people with disability are able to access and receive the assistance they need in times of crisis.

AusAID’s global leadership in disability-inclusive humanitarian assistance was recognised in May, when it was awarded the Women’s Refugee Commission’s prestigious Voices of Courage award. The commission is an international non-government organisation that works to advance the rights and dignity of refugees.
Strengthened focus on protection

Respecting the rights and dignity of people affected by humanitarian crises is an essential component of Australia’s humanitarian action. Recognising this, Australia has taken a number of steps to strengthen its focus on protection.

Australia worked closely with its partners to develop its first Protection in Humanitarian Action Framework during the year, which will be launched early in 2013–14. The framework supports the Humanitarian Action Policy’s goal to save lives, alleviate suffering and enhance human dignity, and outlines our approach to protecting the safety, dignity and rights of people affected by humanitarian crises.

Australia continued its support for mandated protection agencies in 2012–13. Two multi-year funding agreements were signed with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. These commit AusAID to provide both core funding and earmarked funding to specific protection initiatives, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sexual and Gender-based Violence Strategy and the International Committee of the Red Cross Special Fund for the Disabled. Complementing this, Australia also partnered with non-government organisations with expertise in protection, to ensure protection needs were met during emergencies. For example, AusAID funded non-government organisations that addressed protection in their responses to Cyclone Bopha in the Philippines and the humanitarian crisis in Syria.

The Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme in Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations (SPRINT) initiative integrates sexual and reproductive health services into crisis responses through advocacy and training. In 2012–13, the initiative delivered sexual and reproductive health services to 15 946 people, including the safe delivery of 260 babies in the Philippines after Tropical Storm Bopha.

Australia is also supporting a series of strategic initiatives that are helping to build capacity to better respond to protection needs during crises. This includes $600 000 to the United Nations to help improve prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian crises, $305 000 to assist United Nations peacekeepers to address conflict-related sexual violence, $1.5 million over three years to improve the protection of people with disability and $325 000 for registers of protection specialists who are able to provide technical support during humanitarian responses.
## Summary of performance

**Objective:** to assist developing countries through contributions to multilaterals, the United Nations, Commonwealth and other international organisations

### Key performance indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Description</th>
<th>Results 2010–11</th>
<th>Results 2011–12</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 152 to 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results, as highlighted on pages 152 to 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant organisation outputs and significant development results**</td>
<td>✓ Significant organisation outputs and development results were achieved</td>
<td>✓ Significant organisation outputs and development results were achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of organisations receive a quality rating of satisfactory or higher**</td>
<td>✓ 92 per cent of the quality ratings for United Nations, Commonwealth and other international organisations and multilateral replenishments were satisfactory or higher</td>
<td>✓ 88 per cent of the quality ratings for multilaterals, the United Nations, Commonwealth and other international organisations were satisfactory or higher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of program strategy objectives fully or partially achieved**</td>
<td>✓ 100 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved</td>
<td>✓ 100 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 per cent of activities are compliant with the quality at implementation process**</td>
<td>✓ 100 per cent of multilateral organisation activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td>✓ 100 per cent of multilateral, United Nations, Commonwealth and other international organisation activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This indicator was introduced in 2012–13 and was not reported against in 2010–11 and 2011–12.

**This indicator has been discontinued and was not reported against in 2012–13.
**Multilateral aid effectiveness**

Multilateral development organisations are key partners in Australia’s aid program and play a critical role in helping us meet our global aid priorities.

Multilateral organisations add value to the aid program by:

- helping to achieve development results aligned with our strategic goals
- producing information, policy and analysis that helps inform the work of Australia and other bilateral donors
- helping to coordinate development efforts at a country level and on major international policy issues
- using their influence with national governments to resolve issues when it may be difficult for a single bilateral donor to do so
- mobilising experience and expertise from around the world
- developing global standards such as minimum standards in humanitarian action and health
- delivering aid on a scale beyond the capacity of Australia and other bilateral donors
- operating in countries where Australia does not have a major presence or in sectors where bilateral assistance is not possible.

Australia has strong relationships with many multilateral organisations and has signed partnership frameworks with 14 organisations that outline shared goals for the efficient use of Australian funds.

In 2012–13 a partnership framework was signed for the first time with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

Australia has partnership agreements with:

- Asian Development Bank
- Inter-American Development Bank
- International Labour Organization
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- United Nations Children’s Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- United Nations Populations Fund
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- World Bank Group
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization.
**Australian Multilateral Assessment**

The Australian Multilateral Assessment is the most comprehensive assessment of Australia’s multilateral partners ever undertaken and was released by the Australian Government on 30 March 2012. The assessment examined 42 of Australia’s key multilateral development partners against the delivery of results, alignment with Australia’s priorities, and organisational behaviour, as a way of measuring and rating effectiveness.

The assessment found that Australia’s contributions to multilateral organisations were overwhelmingly (96 per cent) provided to those rated as being effective. But it was able to identify areas where all multilateral partners could do more to improve their performance. The assessment’s findings helped guide decisions on core funding to Australia’s multilateral partners in 2012–13. The next Australian Multilateral Assessment process will commence in 2016 for publication in 2017, ensuring they are undertaken every five years.

**Australian multilateral scorecards**

The Australian Multilateral Assessment report recommended developing an ongoing rating system to report on the effectiveness of Australia’s multilateral partners between assessment exercises. Multilateral scorecards were introduced in 2012–13 to meet this need. In December 2012 Australia released inaugural Australian multilateral scorecards for 42 of its key multilateral partners. The scorecards were rapid, desk-based assessments designed to provide a snapshot update on major developments since the Australian Multilateral Assessment. Scorecards monitored multilateral organisation results, effectiveness and engagement with Australia’s aid program.

**Multilateral compliance**

In 2012–13 Australia initiated negotiations with multilateral partners to strengthen their risk management obligations. This involved the inclusion in funding agreements of new compliance clauses on fraud, anti-corruption, anti-terrorism, transparency, child protection and appropriate acknowledgement of Australian support.

**Multilateral engagement strategy**

The *Multilateral engagement strategy for the Australian aid program 2012–2016* was released in October 2012. The strategy focuses aid program efforts on improving multilateral performance. It identifies priorities for the aid program’s engagement with multilateral organisations and shows how Australia will pursue and monitor these priorities. The key priorities for engagement are:

- improving multilateral performance and results
- improving value for money, due diligence and safeguards
- improving donor and multilateral coordination
- a greater focus on Asia and the Pacific.

The strategy will inform the development of individual engagement strategies for Australia’s major multilateral partners, which will be published in 2013–14. Priorities identified in these strategies will be specific to each multilateral organisation and will drive Australia’s engagement with each of these organisations.
**Working with other donors to enhance multilateral effectiveness**

It is important that donor governments provide clear and consistent messages to their multilateral partners on aid priorities. Australia engaged with other donors on multilateral effectiveness issues during the year, particularly on priorities such as improving value for money and multilateral results reporting. This engagement included participating in the work of the governing boards of multilateral organisations. AusAID strengthened its representation in New York and Washington to ensure Australia is better represented on multilateral boards and steering committees, and so it can more effectively monitor and influence multilateral performance. Australia also participates actively in work with donors on multilateral effectiveness at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD) Development Assistance Committee, at senior level donor meetings on multilateral effectiveness, and at a broad range of other donor processes.

Australia is chairing the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network in 2013, which is a network of 17 bilateral donors established to undertake joint annual assessments of multilateral organisations. Australia will use its role as chair to ensure the network more effectively serves the needs of its members. Australia’s reform priorities include a more streamlined and efficient assessment methodology and a greater focus on performance indicators of the highest priority to donors.

**G20**

Development is central to the Group of Twenty’s (G20) core focus on strong, sustainable and balanced economic global growth. The G20 is the world’s pre-eminent international economic and financial decision-making forum, and focuses on economic growth, jobs and resilience. With a membership that represents 90 per cent of global gross domestic product and 94 per cent of official development assistance, the G20 is uniquely placed to tackle development challenges such as promoting more inclusive growth, reducing poverty, strengthening global food security and addressing the infrastructure financing gap.

In 2012–13, Australia played a leading role in shaping the global development agenda in the lead up to 2014 when Australia will host the G20 meeting. In December 2012, Australia became co-chair of the G20 Development Working Group—a position we will retain until the end of 2015 and one that gives Australia a strong role in shaping the G20’s contribution to reducing poverty.

As co-chair of the working group, Australia is working with the current G20 President, Russia, to deliver successful development outcomes in 2013 that will pave the way for strong G20 action. With Russia and a small number of other G20 members, we are negotiating a new development framework to guide future G20 development actions, and preparing the G20’s first accountability report on development. This report will assess implementation of G20 development commitments since the working group was established in 2010. Both outcomes will help identify how to best target future efforts to address development challenges, including in Australia’s host year.

Australia is also co-chairing the G20’s Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion. This initiative is driving a coordinated global effort to improve our understanding of where and why people lack access to basic financial services such as banking, credit and insurance. Through the partnership, G20 members such as the United States, China and Russia are also collaborating closely to strengthen protection for consumers of financial services.

In the G20, Australia continued to lead work to support developing countries to enhance social protection that provides poor people with a buffer from external shocks, including natural disasters and food price spikes.
Australia is also engaging with low income countries on priorities for the 2014 G20 development agenda. In 2013, Australia funded the second annual G20–Commonwealth Development Dialogue which brought developing countries from all regions of the Commonwealth together with G20 members. Developing country participants used the meeting to share their perspective on G20 development outcomes and to identify their priorities for future G20 action.

**Multilateral development banks and replenishments**

**World Bank Group**

The World Bank Group is one of Australia’s key global partners. In 2012–13, Australia provided an estimated $522.6 million to the World Bank Group, including $315.7 million in joint activities through Australia’s country, regional and global programs. The bank, with 188 member countries, has extensive development expertise, knowledge, products and analytical capabilities and commands substantial resources to foster development outcomes globally. It has the convening power to bring together donors, governments, other multilateral organisations, civil society and the private sector to work collectively on pervasive poverty and development challenges.

As outlined in the *Multilateral engagement strategy for the Australian aid program 2012–2016*, individual engagement strategies are to be developed to drive Australia’s engagement with each of its major partners. In June 2013, AusAID finalised its *World Bank Group engagement strategy 2013–2016*, to shape and articulate the Australian aid program’s reform priorities for engaging with the bank.

Australia works with the World Bank on bank policy reform to improve operational and organisational effectiveness. For example, in 2012 Australia co-chaired the International Development Association 16 Working Group on Results and Effectiveness. This led to a report recommending improved results management in operations, which was endorsed by association member countries. In 2012, Australia also provided disability sectoral policy support to the World Bank and is currently working with it on its safeguards and procurement review.

Working with the World Bank on joint activities extends the reach, quality and impact of Australia’s aid program. For example in 2012, Australia continued its support to the Indonesian Government’s National Program for Community Empowerment through a World Bank managed facility. This combined support has helped the government double the coverage of a pilot project that helps communities access health and education services, benefiting approximately four million people.

In collaboration with the International Finance Corporation, the private sector financing arm of the World Bank Group, Australia has helped support private sector development and access to finance across the Pacific. In 2012, the International Finance Corporation’s partnership with commercial banks such as the Bank of South Pacific helped mobilise $8 million of new deposits through mobile money and new savings accounts for nearly 60 000 people in Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Samoa and Tonga.

**International Development Association**

The International Development Association, part of the World Bank Group, supports the world’s poorest 82 countries through concessional loans for development purposes. In 2012–13, Australia provided $190.3 million to the International Development Association in core funding, which has helped save lives by immunising 810 000 children, providing 198 000 people with access to improved water supply and 15 000 people with access to improved sanitation. It assisted 114 000 poor people with access to a basic
package of health services, provided 300 000 pregnant women with antenatal care and training, and recruited 5400 teachers.

For example, the Education Sector Support Project in Timor-Leste helped build or rehabilitate 2172 classrooms between 2008–2012. This has helped increase the primary school completion rate for Timor-Leste children by 10 per cent to 83 per cent, exceeding the original target of 80 per cent.

Along with other donors, Australia is currently negotiating the 17th replenishment of the International Development Association and is advocating for a greater focus on value for money, enhanced results reporting and improved effectiveness in small, fragile and conflict-affected states within the special themes for the replenishment period. Negotiations will be completed in December 2013 together with agreement on the strategic direction of the International Development Association for the next three years.

**Asian Development Bank**

The Asian Development Bank is a key development partner for Australia in the Asia–Pacific region, providing an important source of analytical work, policy advice and program delivery expertise. The bank has 67 member countries, including 48 from the Asia–Pacific region, and helps its developing members improve their living conditions and quality of life through concessional loans for development purposes.

The Asian Development Bank has been a major source of development finance for the Asia–Pacific region since its establishment in 1966. It has two financing arms: the Asian Development Fund, which provides highly concessional lending and grants to low income countries, and ordinary capital resources, which are lent to middle income countries.

Australia is the fifth largest Asian Development Bank shareholder and plays an active governance role through its Executive Director’s Office. Australia is the second largest contributor to the Asian Development Fund with a contribution equivalent to 11 per cent ($629.2 million) to the Asian Development Fund XI (2013–2016). For the first time in 2012–13, Australia made part of its replenishment contribution conditional on the bank progressing a range of management and operational reforms. The bank has successfully progressed these reforms.

The increased engagement and success of the Asian Development Bank in meeting reform priorities in 2012–13 means the Australian Government can be confident that funding provided to the bank will deliver tangible development benefits in line with Australia’s aid objectives, and that good value for money is being achieved.

Between 2008 and 2012, Australia’s core contributions to the Asian Development Fund have helped the bank:

- expand the access for more than 19 million students to quality education by building or upgrading more than 60 000 classrooms and training 720 000 teachers
- enable more than 252 million people to gain better access to wider economic opportunities and social services by building or upgrading more than 56 000 kilometres of roads
- provide more than 2.1 million households with access to clean water by installing or rehabilitating about 14 000 kilometres of water supply pipes
- connect more than 1.8 million households to electricity by building or upgrading more than 35 000 kilometres of power transmission and distribution lines
- reduce greenhouse gas emissions by two million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent a year by promoting more efficient and cleaner energy operations.
Australia also funded joint projects with the Asian Development Bank at country, sector and regional levels providing an estimated $80.7 million in 2012–13, mainly targeting infrastructure, health, education and private sector development in the Greater Mekong Subregion and the Pacific. An example of these joint projects is the South Tarawa Sanitation Improvement Program, where Australia is providing $13.95 million from 2011 to 2015. This program aims to improve the health of communities by rehabilitating and upgrading existing sanitation infrastructure. Support is also going to public awareness campaigns to improve hygiene practices. This program will improve access to sanitation services from 64 per cent of South Tarawa's population in 2010 to 80 per cent by 2018. Rehabilitation of current infrastructure will limit contamination of groundwater reserves, which are currently polluted by pit latrines and poorly managed septic tanks. Combined with the public awareness activities, this will help reduce the occurrence of chronic waterborne illnesses and diseases, reduce the pressure placed on local health care facilities, and improve the health outcomes of i-Kiribati.

Australia and the Asian Development Bank are also helping Vietnam improve its health systems and deliver better health outcomes by strengthening public health policy and reforming the health workforce. The main vehicle for this work is the Asian Development Bank-led Health Human Resource Sector Development Program, for which Australia is providing $15.26 million from 2007 to 2015. The program is improving coordination in the health sector and ensuring its workforce is appropriately qualified and held to high performance standards. The program is introducing new quality accreditation systems to 50 new hospitals, placing 1500 health professionals from central and provincial institutions in rural areas, and ensuring that 50 per cent of doctors and nurses participate in continuing education programs.

**OECD Development Assistance Committee**

In 2012–13, Australia played an active role in shaping the analytical work of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), including through its chairing roles in networks on gender, and fragility and conflict. Australia was an examiner on the DAC peer review of the Republic of Korea’s development efforts, as well as for the special review of Iceland. Australia emphasised the value and importance of DAC’s work on measuring and monitoring performance and progress on development finance. Statistical measurement and reporting of aid expenditure is a key pillar of DAC and one of its major contributions to accountability and transparency in aid programs.

In 2012–13 Australia’s aid was fully untied, giving recipient countries the freedom to use their aid to procure goods and services from virtually any country, and making Australia a frontrunner among DAC members. Australia has also contributed to statistical learning initiatives in the Pacific through its membership of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21). As a signatory to the International Aid Transparency Initiative and a leader on transparency, Australia published 2009–10 and 2010–11 data for 114 countries on the International Aid Transparency Initiative registry to further increase the transparency of our aid.

Australia was also an active member of the DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility, which promotes effective donor engagement in fragile states and provides practical guidance on peacebuilding and statebuilding. Australia co-chaired the Task Team on Implementation and Reform.
OECD DAC peer review of Australia’s development cooperation

In 2012–13, the OECD DAC conducted a peer review of Australia’s development efforts, led by examiners from Canada and the European Union. The peer review report, released on 6 May 2013, praised Australia’s efficiently-run, transparent and effective aid program. The report specifically commended Australia in several areas. For example, it found that:

Australia’s solid integration of gender equality, capacity development and disability in projects and programs is a good example of its holistic approach to development.

As a member of the DAC, Australia’s development efforts are reviewed about every four years. The reviews help us understand how we can improve the effectiveness of the aid program and give Australia the opportunity to learn from the experiences of other donor countries. They assess Australia against international commitments, policy and programming, and development outcomes. The 2013 review also examined Australia’s whole-of-government efforts, strategic policy settings, aid volumes, organisational capacities, aid delivery mechanisms and partnerships, results and accountability frameworks, and humanitarian assistance.

The review highlighted that Australia has implemented the 2008 DAC recommendation to develop a policy for maintaining the right level of staff with the right skills mix. The report referred to AusAID’s workforce planning as being strategic, comprehensive and operational with concrete deliverables and regular reporting on progress to senior management.

The review also found Australia was widely appreciated as a flexible and predictable donor to protracted crises, responding proactively, rapidly and flexibly to new and escalating emergencies.

Other areas praised by the review include AusAID’s impressive and complex organisational restructuring, engagement with civil society, exemplary commitment to transparency, and innovative work in disaster risk reduction.

The report makes 11 recommendations, such as continuing to implement workforce plans, increasing the share of aid going through partner government systems, and expanding the disaster risk reduction program. Australia is already working towards implementing recommendations, which will help guide continued development reform efforts.
Partnering with other donors to enhance development effectiveness

A Donor Engagement Strategy was published in early 2013 which, for the first time, articulates how Australia identifies and develops donor partnerships and the priorities Australia seeks to advance in collaboration with these partners.

The strategy was developed in response to a recommendation of Australia’s aid policy that achieving Australia’s ambitious development agenda will require stronger and more effective partnerships.

The Donor Engagement Strategy creates a strong framework for Australia to invest in effective partnerships with bilateral donors to:

- maximise the impact, geographic reach and influence of our development activities
- learn from and leverage each other’s experience and innovation to ensure best practice and optimum results in program delivery
- prevent policy fragmentation and duplication of effort
- ensure the needs of the Asia–Pacific are effectively represented in international fora.

Key partnership achievements for 2012–13 included:

- strengthening the relationship with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through enhanced high level consultations. AusAID worked closely with USAID during the year to reduce the threat of diseases and pandemics in South-East Asia, raise awareness and educate young people in South-East Asia on the dangers of human trafficking and exploitation, improve childhood literacy through the All Children Reading program, and reduce barriers to women’s access to life-enhancing services through mobile platforms

- deepening cooperation with the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID). This included establishing a joint office in Myanmar and working together to enhance development outcomes in the education, health and extractives sectors. The relationship was also strengthened in Pakistan through joint funding of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program, and in Bangladesh where both agencies entered into a new five-year strategic partnership with the world’s largest non-government organisation, BRAC (formerly the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee), to deliver basic health and education services to the country’s poorest and most marginalised communities

- strengthening the relationship with Germany across a broad range of development policy and program issues. This included through high level consultations, including enhancing our dialogue on development issues surrounding extractives. Germany’s implementing agency, GIZ, is a strong partner for AusAID, particularly in Africa

- strengthening the relationship with the European Union by agreeing to delegate cooperation on projects in South Sudan and Fiji. Australia will be the first non-European country to enter into a delegated cooperation arrangement with the European Commission

- strengthening the relationship with Canada on international development policy issues through regular high level consultations

- building relations with the French Development Agency under the Australia–France strategic partnership. This has included identifying joint projects in Asia and Africa that leverage our respective technical strengths to achieve more effective development outcomes
• signing a new development cooperation partnership memorandum of understanding with China, and commencing the first project under the partnership on drug resistant malaria in Papua New Guinea in April 2013
• strengthening our relationship with Japan through cooperation on three aid activities in the Pacific—infrastructure in Vanuatu, water in Solomon Islands and education in Samoa
• pursuing practical donor collaboration with the Republic of Korea through working level coordination and annual high level consultations under a 2009 memorandum of understanding on development cooperation
• strengthening cooperation with New Zealand and working together across the Pacific on education, health, gender, private sector development, economic reform, infrastructure and governance projects. In 2012–13 Australia provided delegated assistance to Cook Islands though New Zealand’s aid delivery systems, while New Zealand provided delegated assistance to Nauru though Australia’s systems. Delegating these programs reduces administration costs while maintaining program effectiveness.

United Nations agencies

United Nations agencies are important partners for Australia. Working with these agencies allows Australia to:
• extend the geographic reach and impact of the aid program
• use the specialist expertise of the agencies
• contribute to development efforts on a broader scale
• ensure multi-donor efforts are harmonised with other donors, especially in international responses to humanitarian crises and emergency situations
• enhance the legitimacy and convening power of the multilateral system which leads to international development initiatives such as the Millennium Development Goals.

Australia’s core contributions to United Nations development and humanitarian agencies in 2012–13 totalled approximately $217 million. Other assistance, through Australia’s country, regional and global programs, brought total official development assistance delivered by Australia through United Nations agencies to approximately $629 million. This funding helped improve the lives of people living in poverty by improving access to maternal and child health services, safe water, sanitation facilities and primary education.

The Australian Multilateral Assessment concluded that Australia could have a high or reasonably high degree of confidence that increases in core funding to United Nations agencies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Development Programme, World Health Organization and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs represented good value for money. The subsequent Australian Multilateral Assessment scorecards have reflected these positive reviews.
United Nations agency funding

The United Nations Development Programme is central to the United Nations development system, playing a key role in driving the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Australia provided an estimated $147.2 million to the program during the year, including $20.66 million core funding under the AusAID–United Nations Development Programme Partnership Framework.

This funding helped the United Nations Development Programme:

- support the equal access of citizens to legal services in more than 50 countries
- increase the ability of 21 governments to prepare their budgets
- develop the public service delivery capacity of governments in 95 countries (including strengthening more than 60 parliaments and 70 human rights institutions)
- promote access to justice in 76 countries
- continue its electoral participation support, which since 2011 has assisted the electoral inclusion of more than 17.3 million people
- help indigenous people and ethnic minorities in six Asia–Pacific countries to increase their political impact as a result of advocacy for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- help recruit, train and support the payment of 137 000 Afghan national police
- establish a comprehensive land registry in Timor-Leste which helped more than 50 000 people gain improved land rights
- improve government accountability in Bangladesh by mobilising citizen groups to monitor the progress of different areas of government against their commitments.

Australia’s support of the United Nations Children’s Fund is reflected in a partnership framework from 2008 to 2015, through which $34.1 million was provided in 2012–13 as core funding. Overall, AusAID provided an estimated $92.8 million in 2012–13 to the United Nations Children’s Fund. This support, in combination with that of other donors, enabled the United Nations Children’s Fund to:

- treat two million children for severe and moderate malnutrition
- immunise at least 38.3 million children
- provide access to safe water for drinking, cooking and bathing for approximately 12.4 million people
- ensure child protection services for some 2.4 million children
- facilitate access to quality education for more than three million children by offering temporary learning spaces
- register the birth of some 29.5 million children across 81 countries
- assist 30 countries establish child-friendly courts and legal aid systems
- assist the release and community reintegration in nine countries of more than 6400 children associated with armed conflict
- launch three new land mine programs, which are now operating in more than 20 countries.
Ensuring that people with disability—including children—are supported to improve their quality of life through all aspects of the aid program is the guiding principle of Development for all: towards a disability-inclusive Australian aid program 2009–2014.

Children with disability are less likely to attend school, have access to appropriate medical and social services, or have the opportunity to participate in society. Children with disability often face major barriers to enjoying the same rights and freedoms as their peers and may face greater risks of abuse. The 2011 World Report on Disability estimates that there are around 150 million children with disability.

In partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund, Australia is working to improve the quality of life of children with disability, including through the Rights, Education and Protection project ($2.7 million from 2011–2014) to enhance education and child protection systems so that they are sensitive, responsive and inclusive of children with disability.

For example, we are working in Vietnam to improve access to education for children with disability, including through training teachers, social workers and respite carers at integrated education centres to improve learning opportunities.

Australia co-hosted the launch of the United Nations Children’s Fund flagship publication—State of the world’s children report: children with disabilities—in Da Nang, Vietnam on 30 May 2013. The report emphasises that children with disability have the same rights as those without, and that these children can make important contributions to our communities if provided with the opportunity to do so.
Commonwealth organisations

Australia is an active member of Commonwealth organisations and funds their development projects. Comprising 54 member countries, the Commonwealth’s role is to promote democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law amongst its members. Australia is the third largest donor to the Commonwealth organisations following the United Kingdom and Canada.

Australia invests in Commonwealth organisations’ development programs because their work aligns with three of the aid program’s strategic goals—promoting opportunities for all, sustainable economic development and effective governance. In 2012–13 Australia provided $18.4 million in assistance to Commonwealth organisations for activities run by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, the Commonwealth Youth Programme, the Commonwealth Foundation and the Commonwealth of Learning. This amount also included Australia’s $5 million contribution to the Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust.

The Commonwealth uses its established and extensive networks within member states to support civil society through the Commonwealth Foundation, and young people through the Commonwealth Youth Programme. This is done by bringing together stakeholders, including government officials and representatives of civil society and young people, in high level forums to discuss important issues facing these groups and decide upon action plans to address these.

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation is focused on economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development. The fund provides requesting member governments with short-term technical experts to help build their governance capacity in areas such as gender, law revision and legislative drafting, as well as to help strengthen ombudsman offices and electoral commissions. The fund increasingly deploys experts from other developing countries in a form of ‘south-south’ cooperation.

The Commonwealth of Learning has a particular niche in delivering distance education and training to a broad range of stakeholders in Commonwealth countries. Achievements in 2012–13 included:

- training 906 faculty and management staff to build their capacity in course development, delivery and administration
- delivering 11 distance university activities including five workshops, three online courses, two blended courses and one face-to-face course, in which 479 people were trained
- training 68 000 farmers on health, of whom 68 per cent were women
- providing health promotion and support to 12 000 participants and 85 local non-government organisations in 16 countries.

International education programs

Australia works with effective multilateral, bilateral, non-government and civil society organisations that operate in areas consistent with Australia’s priorities, and that deliver value for money. Working with these organisations allows Australian aid to reach more people around the world.

Australia’s largest multilateral education investment is with the Global Partnership for Education, which aims to help more than 25 million children from the world’s poorest countries enrol in school by 2015. The partnership works in 58 developing countries. Countries that are part of the initiative have performed better than those that are not in terms of children completing primary school, the quality of education outcomes, the numbers of children in school, and the financing of education. Australia is the fourth
largest donor to the Global Partnership for Education and pledged $270 million from 2011–2014. In 2012–13, Australia’s contribution helped an estimated 240 000 children to go to school for the first time.94

As well as increasing the number of children attending school, more focus is being placed on ensuring children are learning. High rates of illiteracy remain a problem throughout the world and many children spend years in schooling without attaining basic literacy. Some 171 million people could be lifted out of poverty if all children in low income countries had basic reading skills.95

To help raise literacy rates around the world Australia supports the All Children Reading Grand Challenge, which encourages the use of innovation and technology to improve literacy. In partnership with USAID and World Vision, Australia is contributing $5 million over three years to the initiative from 2011–2014 and is supporting 32 pilot projects in early grade literacy in 20 countries including Timor-Leste, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Collectively these projects are reaching more than 570 000 children.

Overall improvements to education systems will ensure that governments can maintain progress. Australia is committed to supporting the efforts of partner governments to lift people out of poverty by helping to strengthen systems, policies and institutions. To support this work Australia is investing in the World Bank’s systems approach to better education results which helps countries identify the policy constraints that limit the performance of their education systems, as well as policy actions to improve performance. Australia is providing $7 million from 2012–13 to 2015–16.

In September 2012, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched the Global Education First Initiative. Australia is a champion for the initiative, which is a partnership between governments, United Nations agencies, multilateral organisations, private sector and civil society organisations that aims to expand access to education, improve the quality of learning, and foster global citizenship.

International health programs

Australia funds effective multilateral and United Nations agencies that deliver results for the poorest people. Funding for our multilateral partners in health such as the GAVI Alliance—which delivers life-saving vaccines for poor women and children—supports Australia’s development goals, objectives and priorities, particularly those outlined for health within Australia’s strategy Saving lives: improving the health of the world’s poor.

United Nations agencies are also key partners for the Australian aid program in accelerating global efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals. They play a unique role in the health sector including by providing technical advice and support to implement GAVI Alliance and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) grants in developing countries. In 2012–13 Australia worked with United Nations partners to focus on issues of our national interest, such as increasing access to health services in the Pacific region.

The 2012 Australian Multilateral Assessment found that all global health agencies were delivering strong results in line with Australia’s development objectives. The GAVI Alliance, for example, was one of the highest performing multilateral agencies rating very strongly in terms of delivering results as well as transparency and accountability. Immunisation saves lives and promotes health, allowing children to lead healthy and active childhoods and to benefit from opportunities such as education.

94 Based on projections provided by the Global Partnership for Education.
95 Global Education First Initiative 2012, United Nations.
In 2012–13 Australia provided an estimated $47.5 million to GAVI. Through GAVI’s International Finance Facility for Immunisation, Australia gave an additional $4.875 million in 2012–13, part of a $250 million pledge for the period 2010 to 2030 to build the capacity of health systems to deliver immunisation services.

The Global Fund supports country-based initiatives to tackle AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, which are major killers in developing countries. The fund provides 80 per cent of global funding to tackle tuberculosis, 50 per cent for malaria and around 20 per cent for HIV/AIDS. In 2012–13 Australia provided $59.88 million to the fund—between 2011 and 2013 our total support will be $199.88 million. Over 2011 to 2013 this will help treat 67,000 people with HIV with antiretroviral drugs, 59,000 people for tuberculosis, and distribute more than 1.6 million insecticide treated bed nets to help prevent malaria. Under the transition phase of its new funding model, the fund also made USD100 million available to combat drug resistant malaria in the Mekong region, reflecting Australia’s global advocacy including through the 2012 Malaria Conference held in Sydney in November.

The World Health Organization is responsible for setting global standards for health and plays a crucial role in progressing the Millennium Development Goals by supporting developing countries to strengthen their health systems and improve the quality of health workers and health infrastructure, hospitals and clinics. In 2012–13 AusAID invested $20 million in core funding in the World Health Organization to support its unique role in the global health architecture, including research and training, and coordinating responses to health emergencies. This was complemented by additional funding to support country and regional priorities and specific health issues, including the health emergency response in Syria.

Australia also continued to support the International Planned Parenthood Federation, an organisation which works to ensure access to family planning and sexual and reproductive health information and services. In 2012–13 Australia provided $4 million in core funding, $5 million to support activities in South Asia and $1.1 million to build the capacity of local family planning associations in the Pacific region. In 2012, it is estimated that Australia’s core funding provided about 3.5 million people with sexual and reproductive health services. Support for South Asia in 2012 resulted in an estimated 360,000 women protected from unplanned pregnancies and provided more than 370,000 maternal and child health services.

The United Nations Population Fund’s mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe and every young person’s potential is fulfilled. In 2012–13 Australia invested $15 million in core funding to support the critical role it plays in reproductive health, not only in providing support for services but also in promoting the inclusion of women and girls in the international dialogue, such as the post-2015 development agenda. Our core investment allows the fund to deliver targeted interventions to reduce maternal mortality in priority countries, including by delivering family planning services through the Global Programme for Enhanced Reproductive Commodity Security, which helps provide oral contraceptives and condoms, and advocacy on population and development issues in international fora. For example, the United Nations Population Fund played a critical role in the Family Planning Summit held in London in 2012, which raised more than USD4 billion from developed and developing countries to support family planning programs in the world’s poorest countries.

Australia continued to support the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) during the year, which provides international coordination, leadership, advocacy and strategic guidance on global resources to support the HIV response. The work of UNAIDS aligns closely with Australia’s international development strategy on HIV, *Intensifying the response: halting the spread of HIV*. Funding of $7.2 million in 2012–13 enabled UNAIDS to help build country and community capacity to respond to the threat of HIV, including in Asia, where Australia identified that a better response to HIV is needed for key affected populations.
International climate change and environment programs

Climate change and environmental degradation are major challenges to development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, as the majority of people living in developing countries are directly dependent on their natural environment for food, water and livelihoods.

Through the multilateral climate change and environment funds, Australia has the opportunity to address these challenges at a global scale, and beyond what we could achieve alone. AusAID’s 2012 Australian Multilateral Assessment found that the two largest climate change and environment funds—the Climate Investment Funds and the Global Environment Facility—rated in the top tier of multilateral funds.

Climate Investment Funds

The Climate Investment Funds achieve climate change and development benefits by supporting sustainable forest management and the production of clean and renewable energy, both of which reduce emissions and preserve local livelihoods. The Climate Investment Funds also help countries adapt to the negative impacts of climate change, by reducing the impact of extreme weather events and enhancing food and water security.

Current projects include:

- strengthening infrastructure (roads, markets and disaster shelters) in 12 rural coastal districts in Bangladesh, directly benefiting 3.5 million people. This infrastructure will help communities to withstand extreme events, safeguard lives and livestock and ensure access to goods and services during, and immediately after, extreme weather events
- supporting Indonesia’s low carbon growth transformation by installing about 800 megawatts of renewable geothermal energy capacity, which will mitigate 184 million tonnes of carbon emissions.
Overall results include:

- delivering an expected 1.7 billion tonnes of reductions in carbon emissions from approved clean technology projects
- installing 580 megawatts of small-scale renewable energy capacity in low income countries—including solar, geothermal and hydropower—providing health benefits, reduced dependence on imported fossil fuels and reduced carbon emissions.

**Global Environment Facility**

The Global Environment Facility is a multilateral fund that works through multilateral development banks, United Nations agencies and civil society organisations to help developing countries address environmental challenges. The facility funds practical programs and shapes policy reform to tackle issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, ozone depletion, chemical contamination, and the degradation of land and water systems across international borders. In 2012–13, negotiations began for the facility’s sixth replenishment which will conclude in early 2014. Since being established in 1991, the facility has supported more than 3200 projects in more than 165 countries.

Current projects include:

- conserving forest and coastal areas in Papua New Guinea. This will help develop systems to manage natural resources and fund community conservation resulting in an additional one million hectares of conservation areas that will support the livelihoods of local communities
- increasing community resilience to climate change in Tuvalu and protecting the livelihoods of more than 18 villages by improving cultivation and farming of fish and sea animals.

Overall results include:

- establishing more than 708 million hectares of protected areas
- implementing sustainable land management innovations in more than 274 million hectares of production landscapes
- achieving an expected 1.7 billion tonne reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

**Green Climate Fund**

Australia has helped establish the Green Climate Fund, which is a new international initiative to help poor people adapt to major development challenges posed by climate change, and contribute to global emissions reductions by supporting low emissions development. This is especially important for the Asia–Pacific region due to the impacts and development challenges posed by climate change. If the fund is designed effectively and with sound fiduciary controls, it has the potential to become a major channel for climate finance from the public and private sectors, helping vulnerable countries in Australia’s region and globally.

In August 2012, AusAID’s Deputy Director General, Ewen McDonald, was appointed the inaugural co-chair of the fund’s board for the first year of its operation, alongside his South African counterpart, Zaheer Fakir. As co-chair and board member (representing Australia and New Zealand), Australia is working to ensure the fund’s design is based on effectiveness and accountability, with a strong focus on results and addressing the particular needs of small island developing states and least developed countries.

The fund’s board has selected the Republic of Korea as its host country, established an interim secretariat, appointed an interim trustee (the World Bank), and made progress on key design elements relating to the operation of the Green Climate Fund. Hosting a major climate fund by the Republic of Korea is an important recognition of the key role of the Asia–Pacific in addressing the development challenges posed by climate change.
### Summary of performance

**Objective:** To assist developing countries through contributions to non-government organisations, volunteer and community programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2010–11</th>
<th>Results 2011–12</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results*</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant organisation outputs and significant development results**</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| *(This indicator was introduced in 2012–13 and was not reported against in 2010–11 and 2011–12.)*
| At least 75 per cent of activities receive a quality rating of satisfactory or higher** | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| At least 75 per cent of program strategy objectives fully or partially achieved** | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| 90 per cent of activities are compliant with the quality at implementation process** | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| *(This indicator has been discontinued and was not reported against in 2012–13.)*

---

*Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results were achieved, as highlighted on pages 169 to 178.

*Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework’s headline results, as highlighted on pages 169 to 178.

*100 per cent of the quality ratings for non-government organisations, volunteer and community programs were satisfactory or higher.*

*100 per cent of program strategy objectives were fully or partially achieved.*

*100 per cent of non-government organisation, volunteer and community program activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process.*
**Working with non-government organisations**

Civil society groups bring a depth of experience, skill and community awareness to the development sector. They can be powerful agents for change and are a key development partner.

The Australian aid program directly supports around 360 civil society organisations both Australian and foreign. This includes partnerships with, and funding for, a range of non-government organisations which work with governments, councils, communities and families to deliver basic services and community programs to some of the poorest and most marginalised communities across the globe.

**Civil Society Engagement Framework**

The Civil Society Engagement Framework, launched in June 2012, provides a roadmap for AusAID’s increasing collaboration with non-government organisations and community groups in Australia and overseas. The framework focuses on improving the effectiveness and impact of aid, ensuring value for money, and supporting diversity and innovation to help people overcome poverty.

The framework has been welcomed by the Australian non-government sector for its partnership and results-focused approach. The Australian Council for International Development applauded the framework as a:

> Breakthrough in recognising the support for, and the flourishing of, civil society as a development end in its own right.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee commended it as an excellent framework for increasing aid to and through non-government organisations in its Independent Peer Review of Australia, published in May 2013.

Throughout 2012–13, AusAID worked to implement the key actions set out in the framework and held public consultations to inform the development of due diligence assessment standards and an effectiveness assessment methodology for civil society organisations.

A new civil society engagement portal was launched on the AusAID website in October 2012. The portal centralises information and guidance on civil society organisations engagement and funding opportunities, and a newly established Civil Society Network is connecting and consulting with more than 180 AusAID staff in Australia and overseas about civil society initiatives.

**AusAID NGO Cooperation Program**

AusAID provided a total of $106.35 million to 43 accredited Australian non-government organisations through the AusAID NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) in 2012–13. This funding helped deliver more than 600 projects in more than 50 countries.

ANCP is AusAID’s single longest and largest support mechanism for accredited Australian non-government organisations. For almost 40 years, it has supported projects that alleviate poverty in developing countries. These target the most vulnerable and marginalised communities and are delivered across a range of areas including education, health, water and sanitation, income generation, agriculture, community engagement and governance.
ANCP partnerships

AusAID signed a new multi-year ANCP partnership memorandum of understanding with eight of the largest accredited Australian non-government organisations in December 2012, and welcomed Save the Children Australia and The Fred Hollows Foundation as two additional partners in 2013.

The partnership arrangement provides a flexible multi-year funding mechanism for CARE Australia, Caritas Australia, CBM Australia, ChildFund Australia, The Fred Hollows Foundation, Oxfam Australia, Plan International Australia, Save the Children Australia, TEAR Australia and World Vision Australia.

Partners provide opportunities to extend our reach in sectors and geographic areas of interest, to alleviate poverty and more effectively engage the Australian public on long-term development objectives, particularly those reflected in the Millennium Development Goals.

The 2012 mid-term review of previous partnership arrangements found that multi-year funding enables agencies to take a longer term approach to development activities, which benefits more people. The findings of the review have resulted in a single agreement, under which partners are defined as organisations having a proven capacity to contribute to developing effective aid programs on a significant scale and with lasting impact, in line with the strategic goals of the Australian aid program.

ANCP monitoring, evaluation and learning framework

In 2012 AusAID implemented a new monitoring, evaluation and learning framework to streamline reporting on the results and effectiveness of ANCP funded programs. A review of the framework in late 2012 found it to be a practical tool that provides standardised reporting by ANCP funded non-government organisations. Analysis of the data supplied under the new framework indicated that, compared to the previous year, a more accurate picture of results had been achieved.

Under the framework, AusAID released a thematic review of ANCP in November 2012, which explores how the program’s activities are engaging the poorest and most marginalised. This review is available on AusAID’s website. Work is also underway on the first biennial meta-evaluation, which will draw out and learn from the consolidated experiences and impact of ANCP projects.

In May 2013 AusAID implemented ANCP Online, an online grants management system that is simplifying reporting processes for non-government organisations and improving data management for AusAID. Non-government organisations can now log in and submit their reports from anywhere in the world. ANCP Online gives AusAID greater capacity to analyse, report on and share the achievements of ANCP and supports AusAID’s commitment to transparency.
Enhancing community health and wealth in Nepal

“I didn’t know!” Mithumaya said, showing us her cabbage field in the Rupandehi district of Nepal. “Fresh vegetables provide better nutrition and extra income.”

As someone who was not in the habit of eating vegetables herself, growing and selling cabbages and cauliflower was a novel idea for 38-year-old Mithumaya to earn some extra cash.

With funding from the AusAID NGO Cooperation Program, Baptist World Aid Australia is working with United Mission to Nepal and its local non-government organisations across the country to support rural farming communities.

Mithumaya’s new business venture began when she joined a livelihoods support group, established by one of United Mission to Nepal’s local partners to support small enterprise in her community.

The program promotes environmentally sustainable farming techniques and good nutrition, and is showing rural farmers how to establish savings and lending groups and other cooperatives that can help bolster income for whole communities.

Through the program, Mithumaya was given a small stock of seeds and access to water for setting up an irrigation system on a small plot of land. With these basics, she has gone on to grow more than 400 kilograms of vegetables and a profitable small business.

By selling her vegetables at the local market, Mithumaya has earned 9000 Nepalese Rupees ($106), which has enabled her to pay off her debts, purchase school stationery for her children, and stock up on vegetable seeds for next season’s harvest.

Caption: Mithumaya harvesting crops on her farm in Rupandehi district, Nepal
Credit: Courtesy of Baptist World Aid Australia
Partnership with the Australian Council for International Development

In April, AusAID renewed its partnership with the Australian Council for International Development—the peak body in Australia on aid and development. The partnership commits $2.7 million over three years to support leadership and enhanced development effectiveness through policy dialogue and consultation with the Australian aid and development sector. It enables AusAID to draw on the council’s knowledge, skills and strengths and its members to enhance the design and implementation of Australian aid policies and programs.

AusAID also supports the Australian Council for International Development to promote a strong, professional and accountable Australian aid and development non-government organisation sector, and to enhance the impact of Australian Government and non-government development efforts. This includes support for the council’s code of conduct, an international best practice standard for Australian non-government organisations working in international development.

Through the partnership, the Australian Council for International Development and its members have been instrumental in guiding the implementation of the Civil Society Engagement Framework.

The council’s annual University Linkages Conference, held in Canberra in August 2012, helped better link Australian universities and research institutions with work being done through the Australian aid program.

Accreditation

Australian non-government organisations undergo a thorough accreditation process to receive funding through ANCP, including an assessment of their structures, systems and principles to verify their capacity and development effectiveness.

In 2012–13, AusAID received 11 applications for accreditation or reaccreditation from non-government organisations and finalised all outstanding accreditation applications received in the previous financial year.

Among the accreditation applications received during the year, four organisations were applying for the first time and seven applied for reaccreditation or upgrade. By June 2013, four of these 11 organisations had been reaccredited and the assessment for the remaining seven applications was in progress.

AusAID is working on a range of actions outlined in the Australian Government’s aid policy and the Civil Society Engagement Framework, including developing due diligence assessment standards and an effectiveness assessment methodology for civil society organisations. The due diligence standards are being developed as part of a structured approach to identify and assess implementing partner risk before agreements are entered into and funding is provided. The effectiveness assessment methodology will enable AusAID to improve development impact by linking increased funding to effectiveness. Together, these two assessment tools will provide a basis for AusAID to understand partner capacity, risk and effectiveness, and will inform partnership and funding decisions.

Overseas aid gift deduction scheme

AusAID accepted 16 new organisations to the overseas aid gift deduction scheme in 2012–13, bringing the total number of registered relief funds to 221. The new additions expand the number and scope of organisations approved to offer tax deductible receipts for public donations for their international development activities.
AusAID is working with other Australian Government agencies to revise the scheme’s guidelines to ensure alignment across the four deductible gift recipient registers that are jointly managed by the Australian Taxation Office, and to streamline the assessment process to reduce red tape, in line with broader reforms being led by the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission.

Engaging with Australian business

In 2012–13, AusAID continued to deliver on the government’s commitment to strengthen links with the business community. The private sector plays a fundamental role in economic development and poverty reduction. Closer engagement between AusAID and business provides opportunities to make the Australian aid program more effective.

AusAID held a major consultative forum with business in August 2012 which was attended by more than 120 business and civil society representatives. At this event, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Bob Carr, signalled the government’s intention to work more closely with the business community. Senator Carr also launched AusAID’s Private Sector Development Strategy, which explains how the agency will support economic growth in our partner countries.

Following the forum, AusAID convened a series of roundtables with business on priority countries: Indonesia (October 2012), the Pacific (February 2013), Papua New Guinea (April 2013), Indonesia (May 2013) and Myanmar (June 2013). These events enabled discussions with business on shared interests and identified practical ways to work together in areas such as women’s economic empowerment, infrastructure development, vocational education and training, and business input to country strategies.

AusAID is also conducting high level bilateral meetings with key Australian companies. These discussions enable AusAID to better understand business perspectives on the constraints and opportunities for economic growth in developing countries and identify opportunities where we can leverage the scale and capacity of major companies to achieve development outcomes.

In addition, AusAID draws on the expertise of leading Australian companies such as Rio Tinto, Newcrest and BHP Billiton through the Mining for Development Advisory Committee. The committee supports developing countries to maximise the social and economic benefits of their extractives sectors.

In 2012–13, AusAID invested in building internal capacity to work more effectively with the private sector. AusAID is working with the Overseas Development Institute to identify best practice models for donor partnerships with business with a focus in four priority countries: Vietnam, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. This research will document effective ways of working with business, provide an evidence base to support private sector partnership initiatives and inform AusAID program decision-making.

A Business Engagement Steering Committee has been established to help frame AusAID’s approach to working with the private sector. This committee comprises senior representatives from peak industry bodies (Business Council of Australia, Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Australian Industry Group), civil society (CARE Australia and the St James Ethics Centre) and government (AusAID and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade).
Working together to improve maternal health in Papua New Guinea

In Papua New Guinea women are 80 times more likely to die in childbirth than in Australia. The Australian aid program is committed to improving maternal health and has partnered with the Papua New Guinea Department of Health and the Oil Search Health Foundation to establish the Papua New Guinea Reproductive Health Training Unit.

The Oil Search Health Foundation is the non-profit arm of Oil Search Limited, a major Papua New Guinea oil and gas exploration and development company.

The Reproductive Health Training Unit is developing and delivering training packages in obstetric care and family planning, key strategies to help reduce maternal mortality for health workers at all levels of the health system, as well as selected health educators. Australia has committed to contribute $10 million over five years between 2012 and 2016 to this program, with the Oil Search Health Foundation making contributions worth $2 million.

This partnership is drawing on the logistics and financial skills of the Oil Search Health Foundation to run the first phase of the unit and establish a presence in rural and remote communities. Since December 2012, 180 maternal health workers and 28 supervisors across seven provinces have been trained. The unit is working with clinicians to develop their own training plans so they have the skill to educate more front line health workers across the country. The development of the Reproductive Health Training Unit shows how Australia can work with both the Papua New Guinea Government as well as the private sector to achieve development outcomes to improve the lives of women in Papua New Guinea.

Caption: Reproductive Health Training Unit educator Patricia Gahanao assists Nurse Ladi Kalama from Gulf Province to prepare mannequins which will be used to teach safer methods of manually removing placenta
Credit: Courtesy of the Reproductive Health Training Unit
Australian Volunteers for International Development

In 2012–13, the Australian Government supported more than 1800 Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID) in 42 countries. The number of new volunteers commencing assignments each year has increased from 766 in 2010–11 to 1046 in 2012–13 exceeding the government’s commitment to mobilise 1000 new volunteers every year by 2013. Of the new volunteers, 384 were Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development, aged between 18 and 30. In 2012–13, Australia’s investment in AVID totalled $58.5 million.

The majority of volunteers were on assignment in the Asia region, followed by the Pacific and Africa. However Australian volunteers can be found in most regions of the world, including the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean. Countries that received the highest number of volunteers were Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. In 2012–13, AVID commenced in seven new countries—Myanmar, Bhutan, Federated States of Micronesia, Maldives, Dominican Republic, Suriname and Belize.

Areas of focus for volunteer assignments included governance, health, education, environmental protection, agriculture and forestry, private sector business support and communications services. Volunteers in the health sector were involved in areas including improving clinical service delivery, providing medical education, training health care workers, and developing best practice policies and protocols. Assignment in the education sector included working in primary and secondary schools to improve teaching practices and curriculum development, as well as vocational training to improve employment opportunities.

Several reviews were conducted on aspects of the program which have yielded valuable information to inform improvements in the program’s management and strategic priorities. AusAID’s Office of Development Effectiveness conducted an independent evaluation and the findings are scheduled for release in late 2013.

A survey was completed in October 2012 of returned volunteers who participated in AusAID supported volunteer assignments between 2006 and 2011. The findings indicated that overwhelmingly, volunteers return from their assignments feeling satisfied with the difference they made in their overseas communities, positive about the personal and professional benefits they receive, and more knowledgeable about other cultures and Australia’s contribution to the region. They share this understanding with their own communities back in Australia, and often continue working in the field of poverty reduction long after their volunteer assignments have ended. Repeat surveys will be undertaken at regular intervals and assessments made against 2012 benchmark data as part of AusAID’s commitment to continuous improvement of the AVID program.

AusAID also commissioned a review of the Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development, the youth stream within AVID. The review found that the initiative:

- encourages young Australians aged 18 to 30 to work in developing countries
- fosters people-to-people links and mutual understanding between Australians and people in developing countries
- provides a public face for Australia’s aid program.

In 2012–13 AusAID continued to work closely with its three AVID core partners—Austraining International, Australian Red Cross and Australian Volunteers International—to mobilise, manage and support the volunteers. These partners select the volunteers through a competitive recruitment process.
FIGURE 15: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORTED IN 2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia (1074)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific (502)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa (210)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (63)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volunteering to teach in Myanmar

In August 2012, the first Australian Volunteers for International Development arrived in Myanmar as part of the Australian Government’s commitment to support Myanmar’s historic democratic transition. Historically, Australian volunteers have had a long engagement with Myanmar communities, primarily by supporting Myanmar’s refugee population based on the Thai–Myanmar border. Australian volunteers have now commenced assignments in education and aid coordination in Myanmar.

Australian volunteer Andrea Flew is based in Yangon as a Teacher Training Coordinator with the Monastic Education Centre. Despite decades of poor funding and resourcing of the nation’s education system, the Buddhist monasteries played a vital role in providing access to free education for both girls and boys, irrespective of their religious backgrounds. Andrea brings more than 17 years of working in the education sector in Vietnam to her work to build the capacity of teachers at the centre.

“I became a volunteer in Myanmar because I was captivated by the opportunity to work and live in Myanmar at this time of momentous change. The diversity of my roles sees me do many different tasks. I can spend my days working with personnel on project management activities, training colleagues in teacher education, undertaking system administration or providing leadership for changing work practices. Some days I find myself teaching barefoot under the trees, because on holy grounds of monasteries no shoes are to be worn, and other days I read stories to excited students, who delight in the pictures and try their best at English interpretation. Every day is different,” Andrea said.

Another Australian volunteer, David Eizenberg, is assisting with the coordination of aid in Myanmar in the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The United Nations has an important role in direct delivery and coordination of aid in Myanmar and David brings to his role over 10 years experience of working with the United Nations in several locations.
Supporting blood supply in Solomon Islands

When Melissa Bencik left Australia for her volunteer assignment with the Solomon Islands Red Cross, she did not anticipate the strong partnerships she would forge to support increased voluntary blood donation.

As Youth Engagement Officer, Melissa worked with her colleagues to organise blood drives and educate people about donating blood. The aim was to increase the number of young people in Honiara who donate blood and to turn occasional donors into lifetime donors.

One of Melissa’s closest allies in her work was Donald Tahani, Director of Blood Transfusion Services at the Blood Bank, which is managed by the Solomon Islands Ministry of Health.

Donald is also connected to Australia’s aid program as a recipient of an Australia Awards Fellowship. He also represents his country in the Pacific Transfusion Leaders Program—a regional network aimed at improving technical knowledge, policy and practice.

“Donald is able to provide a lot of leadership to people through his knowledge and experience,” Melissa says. “He is a huge asset to the blood bank team. It has been nice to work in partnership with the Red Cross and Ministry of Health.”

Donald says Melissa has made a huge contribution to the country’s blood donor recruitment program, particularly by boosting community support.

“She has created links and networks with the private sector in Solomon Islands, which is something that we have never been able to achieve,” he says.

As well as working to recruit at least 2000 new blood donors, Donald says the Solomon Islands Government is embarking on a three-year plan to build a new blood donation facility that will improve services.

Caption: Australian volunteer, Melissa Bencik, with colleagues, Donald Tahani, Director Blood Transfusion Services at the Blood Bank and local volunteer, Ashley, in Solomon Islands. The team is working to encourage more young people to donate blood.

Credit: Courtesy of the Australian Red Cross
Education

Australia’s investment in education in 2012–13 was an estimated $841 million or 17 per cent of official development assistance.

Education is the flagship of Australia’s aid program. Australia has bilateral education programs in 21 countries throughout Asia and the Pacific including in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Pacific Island countries.

Australia’s support for education focuses on:

- improving access to basic education opportunities for all children including the most marginalised
- ensuring children and young people are receiving a quality education that allows them to learn the skills needed to participate in society
- strengthening the ability of partner governments to manage an effective education system which meets the needs of their citizens.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- helping communities in Pakistan refurbish 254 early childhood classrooms for more than 67 000 children, and training 7316 teachers in early childhood education principles, classroom management and disability-inclusive education
- building 116 new classrooms, 50 teacher houses and 50 toilet blocks in Papua New Guinea, which enabled 3500 students to attend school in new facilities
- supporting 479 248 children to enrol in primary school, training 8979 teachers, and helping 4931 children with special needs to attend school in Bangladesh
- supporting the Philippines Government to improve governance and management of its kindergarten to Grade 12 schooling program, the most important reform in education in the Philippines in more than 20 years
- becoming a founding donor in the World Bank’s systems approach for better education results multi-donor trust fund, which will help governments assess their education policies and implement evidence-based reforms.

---

96 Cross regional programs are major thematic programs that cross geographic boundaries but are not described separately in the AusAID Portfolio Budget Statements 2012–13, Budget related paper no. 1.9, Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio.
Supporting education standards in Nauru

Over the past three years, AusAID has supported the Government of Nauru to make a major investment in the country's school curriculum, teaching facilities and resources. These changes are helping to improve the quality of education and create greater opportunities for Nauruans.

One of the most substantial changes to the education system took place at the beginning of the 2013 school year, with the introduction of the Queensland Certificate of Education at Nauru Secondary School.

Students can now complete their high school education in Nauru to an Australian standard, and be eligible for a variety of tertiary scholarships and entry to Australian universities without having to complete long bridging courses.

The Department of Education has been developing and trialling a new curriculum across all of Nauru’s schools, from early childhood to the secondary level, in the lead up to the transition to the Queensland Certificate of Education.

The curriculum is more interactive than what was previously taught, meaning students are better engaged with what they are learning.

“Now, children are talking more and more about what they're learning in school. This wasn't happening before,” said Dr Maria Gaiyabu, Secretary for Education.

“We are looking at these students as our future.”

The first group of students completing their certificate will graduate in 2015.

Australia is the largest aid donor to Nauru. In 2012–13, Australia provided $3.4 million to support the Government of Nauru’s vision for education reform through technical and vocational training for 211 students, and special needs education services for 39 students at Nauru’s Able Disable Centre. Australian funding also provided Australia Award Scholarships for 13 students to gain a tertiary education in the Pacific.
Health

Australia’s investment in health in 2012–13 was an estimated $672 million or 14 per cent of official development assistance (not including spending on water, sanitation and hygiene).

Good health is a human right and a pathway to achieving other development goals, such as better economic growth and reduced poverty. Healthier adults are more able to work and children who are free of disease are better able to learn at school and gain the skills they need to break out of poverty. Four of the eight Millennium Development Goals relate to improving the health of people in developing countries. Sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation, combined with good hygiene, also contributes to improved public health and better health outcomes.

Australia’s support for health focuses on:

- supporting partner countries to deliver more and better quality health services for poor and vulnerable people
- closing the funding gap to provide essential health services for all
- empowering poor and vulnerable people to improve their health
- working with other sectors, such as education, water and sanitation, and rural development, to address the causes of poor health
- reducing the impact of global and regional health threats, particularly in Asia and the Pacific
- maximising the impact of Australia’s total health official development assistance investment in partner countries.

In October 2012, AusAID launched a Medical Research Strategy that identifies priority areas for investment to save the lives of poor people in the Asia–Pacific region. Australia will invest in the development of medicines, vaccines and diagnostic tests that can be used to improve the health of the world’s poor, with funding of around $40 million over five years from 2012–13 to 2016–17. Australia’s initial investment of $10 million in 2012–13 is for tools and technologies to treat, diagnose and prevent malaria and tuberculosis.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- supporting around 2500 additional births in Timor-Leste to be attended by a skilled birth attendant
- supporting the United Nations Children’s Fund to work with the Fijian Government and other development partners to introduce pneumococcal, rotaviral and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines nationally
- helping to renovate 19 public health clinics in one of Indonesia’s poorest provinces, East Nusa Tenggara
- investing in a Pacific Islands project that provided 56 specialist visiting teams and teaching visits to 10 Pacific countries. Through these visits, 5962 people accessed specialised clinical consultations and 1676 patients received life-changing surgical procedures
- helping 98 859 women in Bangladesh to improve access to skilled birth attendants to deliver their babies, and helping 231 000 women to receive medical care for pregnancy-related complications
- funding the Fiji School of Medicine to enable 462 medical students to graduate in 2012, of whom 322 were women
- building on Australia’s existing $50 million commitment towards eradicating polio by committing a further $80 million from 2015–16 to 2018–19 to help with routine immunisation and the final steps to achieve worldwide polio eradication
- training more than 6300 eye health workers, providing more than 23 600 spectacles and other assistive eye devices, and supporting more than 64 300 cataract and other sight-restoring surgeries.
Women leading change in health care across Afghanistan

In a country ravaged by decades of conflict, a unique program supported by Australia is training Afghan women in community-based health and care for the first time. The program, run by the Afghan Red Crescent, is resulting in fewer deaths in childbirth, better hygiene practices, children being vaccinated and better localised treatment of the sick and wounded.

Dr Naheed works for the Afghan Red Crescent in the health and care program which operates across all 34 provinces in Afghanistan. She is one of three women trainers based in the north of the country where more than 300 women have been trained in community-based health promotion. Dr Naheed says this ground breaking program is the first of its kind in Afghanistan. “Women are trainers in other fields like education, but not in health care. Afghan Red Crescent is the first organisation in Afghanistan to have such a program,” she says.

With funding from the Australian Government and support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the program targets 10 million people over four years—predominately women and children—with access to health clinics and mobile health teams coupled with the provision of education and training in community-based health, hygiene, reproductive health and first aid. In some of the most vulnerable areas, the project also provides community support for clean water and sanitation.

“Women think really positively about the program. When they see a female trainer they are comfortable and feel empowered to talk about their issues and to tell other women about health care.

“One woman told me that before she attended the training she used to spend a lot of money trying to get to the health clinic with her children, but now she knows how to look after them better so she doesn’t need to go to the clinic so often,” says Dr Naheed.

Since commencing work with Afghan Red Crescent four years ago, Dr Naheed and her female colleagues have made a profound impact on the health and wellbeing of women and children in communities across Afghanistan.
Water, sanitation and hygiene

Australia’s investment in water, sanitation and hygiene in 2012–13 was an estimated $174 million or four per cent of official development assistance.

Saving lives by increasing access to safe water, better sanitation services and improving hygiene behaviour is a key objective of the Australian aid program. Diarrhoea kills 1.5 million children every year and is the second leading cause of death in children under five-years-old. Increasing access to safe water and sanitation lowers the incidence of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases, leading to improved public health, especially for women and children.

Australia’s support for health focuses on:

- increasing access to safe water and basic sanitation
- improving hygiene behaviour through education and promotion
- supporting policies and strategies that keep water and sanitation services operating sustainably.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- delivering safe water to 115,000 people and increasing access to basic sanitation for 155,000 people in Vietnam through Australia’s contribution to Vietnam’s national program
- providing about 599,272 people in Indonesia with better access to safe water or a water connection, and about 307,110 others with access to basic sanitation or a sewerage connection. With AusAID funding, 394,406 people have increased their knowledge of hygiene practices
- helping to establish the Civil Society Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Fund, which supports civil society organisations to deliver water, sanitation and hygiene services for people across Asia, the Pacific and Africa. Activities will begin in 2013–14
- facilitating access to safe water for 410,768 people in Sub-Saharan Africa, and delivering basic sanitation facilities to 189,595 people. In addition, more than 221,585 people were educated on hand washing and hygiene practices.

Food security and rural development

Australia’s investment in food security and rural development in 2012–13 was an estimated $455 million or nine per cent of official development assistance.

Three-quarters of the world’s poor live in rural areas and rely on agriculture to survive. Sustained economic growth can create new jobs and increase incomes. An increase in income can give farmers the choice to invest in their farm or other activities like better health and education for themselves and their families. Investing in farm activity can lead to increased productivity and thereby a reduction in poverty. A one per cent increase in agricultural yield leads to a 0.6 to 1.2 per cent reduction in the percentage of people living on less than USD1 a day.

Australia’s support for food security and rural development focuses on:

- lifting agricultural productivity by increasing investment in agricultural research and development
- improving rural livelihoods by strengthening markets in developing countries and improving market access
- building community resilience by helping to establish and improve social protection programs

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- targeting scholarships, rice subsidies and cash transfer programs to the bottom 40 per cent of poor households across Indonesia—almost 80 million people—by developing a national unified database for social protection programs
increasing incomes for 50,543 people (49 per cent women) in the Pacific and South-East Asia through the Enterprise Challenge Fund

improving seed varieties and increasing yield results for 33,000 farming households in Timor-Leste through the Seeds of Life program

providing an additional 72,000 people in the Pacific, including 37,000 women, with access to mobile banking services so they could receive and remit funds. This is an increase of 20 per cent since 2011–12

enabling 108,000 more people to access funds through new savings accounts with Nationwide Microfinance Bank in Papua New Guinea, or Westpac banking facilities in Fiji

providing 73,501 women and 73,839 men (total of 147,340 people) with access to agricultural technologies through the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program, which increased the incomes of 7,452 men and women and added an additional USD6 million to these rural economies

rehabilitating 250 kilometres of rural road in Togo through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, which has increased productivity for 750 hectares of small farms, enabled new lowland rice varieties to be cultivated and improved access to markets.

Climate change and the environment

Australia’s investment in climate change and the environment in 2012–13 was an estimated $560 million, an estimated 11 per cent of official development assistance in that year.

The impacts of climate change and environmental degradation can erode past development gains and threaten the current and future livelihoods of the poorest communities in the world. Addressing the causes and impacts of climate change and environmental degradation are key development concerns.

In 2009, Australia committed $599 million over three years from 2010 to 2013 to support climate action in developing countries. This commitment was finalised in 2012–13.

Australia’s support for climate change and the environment focuses on:

assisting developing countries to plan for, and respond to, the unavoidable impacts of climate change, focusing on the poorest and most vulnerable people

helping developing countries reduce their emissions by, for example, supporting low emissions development and efforts to reduce deforestation in ways that support sustainable economic development

reducing the negative impacts of environmental degradation, managing natural resources and increasing resilience to environmental stresses.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

helping meet the need for clean energy in developing countries through the Energising Development partnership. By 2012 almost seven million people had been provided with access to improved energy for cooking through this initiative

improving water supply in three atoll communities in Tokelau (1,411 people) and six communities in Tonga (1,190 women and 1,163 men)

supporting the Secretariat of the Pacific Community to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change by providing more than 100 climate resilient varieties of staple Pacific crops through the Pacific Centre for Crops and Trees.
Adaptation strategies provide options for Indonesian farmers

The AusAID–CSIRO Research for Development Alliance is tackling important development challenges in the Asia–Pacific. The alliance is improving knowledge about climate, water and energy systems and assisting research partners in the region to improve people’s resilience to climate shocks. It is also providing options to adapt to climate change and manage their natural environment.

In Indonesia’s Nusa Tenggara Barat Province, the alliance is working with the Indonesian Government, the University of Mataram and local stakeholders to combine climate projections, livelihood assessments and policy evaluation to identify vulnerable communities and appropriate adaptation responses.

In dry North Lombok, where annual rainfall is projected to decline by nine per cent by 2030, the project is trialling cassava, as an alternative to rice. Cassava grows very well in dry conditions and yields about 20 to 25 tonnes per hectare compared to rice which has a yield of about 3.5 tonnes per hectare.

In 2012–13 researchers worked with farmers and women in two villages to pilot cassava processing. The groups are producing shredded cassava (sawut) as a rice replacement, and cassava flour. Dr Baiq Rien of the University of Mataram, says households can store sawut in a food bank for up to a year, and that the product could potentially replace up to 60 to 70 per cent of rice in the local diet.

The project is also looking at substitutes for tobacco farming and working with farmers to improve existing enterprises such as seaweed aquaculture in East Lombok.

The project has helped to develop the research skills of 18 scientists at the University of Mataram. These skills are forming a centre of excellence for integrated sustainability science in eastern Indonesia.
Infrastructure

Australia’s investment in infrastructure in 2012–13 was an estimated $319 million or seven per cent of official development assistance.

About a quarter of households in Asia and the Pacific still do not have access to electricity and much of the rural population lives far from all-weather roads. The Asian Development Bank estimates that by 2020 Asia and the Pacific will need $750 billion in financing each year to meet the region’s infrastructure needs.

Australia’s support focuses on:

- delivering sustainable transport infrastructure
- facilitating increased access to basic water and sanitation infrastructure services
- creating reliable energy services and supporting information and communication technologies
- supporting urban infrastructure planning and development.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- laying 251 kilometres of high voltage power lines in Samoa since 2009, which is providing reliable electricity to hundreds of remote communities
- assisting Papua New Guinea to construct, maintain or rehabilitate 2369 kilometres of priority national roads under the Transport Sector Support Program, and 455 kilometres of roads in Solomon Islands under the Road Improvement Program
- completing detailed design of the Cao Lanh Bridge in Vietnam, which will improve transport links for 170,000 road users a day in the Mekong Delta region. The bridge and connecting roads are expected to open to the public in 2017
- providing access to electricity through the national grid and the solar home system for an additional 8993 households in Laos under the Rural Electrification Project
- continuing support to the World Bank’s Lighting Africa Initiative, which has expanded to provide four million people in Sub-Saharan Africa with improved, clean, quality-certified, off-grid lighting systems.

Mining for development

Australia’s investment in mining for development in 2012–13 was an estimated $43 million.

Investment in mining has grown rapidly in developing countries in response to high commodity prices, largely influenced by China and India’s rapid industrialisation. Mining can generate economic opportunities—directly through the creation of jobs, increased tax revenues, rents to landowners and royalty payments, and also by contributing to economic growth by expanding the private sector.

If managed well, mining has the potential to move communities, regions and even entire countries out of poverty. However, when poorly managed, the sector can be a source of environmental damage, increase inequality and in some cases lead to social unrest.

Australia’s support for mining for development focuses on:

- strengthening and improving the sector’s management by partner governments
- managing the sector’s revenue
- increasing the benefits of mining investments to communities.
Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- providing a forum for mining stakeholders to discuss issues relating to benefit sharing, governance, transparency, conflict, gender and learning through the Mining for Development Conference held in Sydney in May 2013
- helping promote transparency and accountability through contributions to the multi-donor trust fund for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. The initiative now has 44 compliant and candidate countries
- supporting developing countries to establish macroeconomic, regulatory and contracting regimes that reduce the risk of costly remediation through the World Bank (Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility) and the International Monetary Fund (Topical Trust Fund on Managing Natural Resource Wealth)
- improving regulation and governance in the sector with training, short courses, study tours and scholarships through the International Mining for Development Centre and the Australian Mining Awards. In 2012–13, 900 people from 36 developing countries were trained and 132 Australia Awards Scholarships were awarded in fields such as engineering, geology, public administration, natural resource economics and environmental management
- empowering women to be active stakeholders in mining-related agreement making, and improving development outcomes and local level benefit sharing, through a partnership with the Minerals Council of Australia and the University of Queensland.

**Private sector development**

Australia’s investment in private sector development in 2012–13 was an estimated $1.451 billion or 30 per cent of official development assistance.

Only long-term economic growth, driven by a robust private sector, can sustainably lift large numbers of people out of poverty—no permanent reduction in poverty has ever been achieved in the absence of growth. Growth, poverty reduction and private sector development go hand-in-hand because people exit poverty when they find a job, or find a better job. In developing countries, 90 per cent of jobs are created in the private sector. Even where people are not directly employed by the private sector, taxes collected from businesses can be used to fund public services and social safety nets for the poor. Thriving businesses are therefore essential to poverty reduction.

In August 2012, AusAID released a private sector development strategy which outlines Australia’s approach promoting more private sector activity in our partner countries. The strategy highlights the importance of business engagement to deepen our understanding of the business climates in our partner countries.

Australia’s support for private sector development focuses on increasing:

- participation in the formal economy by women and men
- new businesses started by women and men
- business profitability
- trade flows
- investment
- access to financial services for poor women and men.

---

97 Pfeffermann, Guy (2003), *Paths out of poverty*. 
Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- building partnerships with private companies in the agriculture sector and increasing the incomes of 7452 poor farmers—including 3726 women—through the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain program
- training more than 1500 people, including in the areas of agricultural trade, competition policy and intellectual property, through the ASEAN–Australia–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement Economic Support Program, leading to improved use of Australian preferential tariff rates of 67 per cent
- linking small farm holders to markets and increasing the income of 33 000 poor people through the Zimbabwe component of the African Enterprise Challenge Fund
- supporting the Lao Trade Development Facility project which has helped improve the efficiency of the country’s trade processes and was instrumental to its accession to the World Trade Organization in February
- providing 67 500 people with access to mobile money services, insurance and other financial services through the Pacific Financial Inclusion Program.

**Effective governance and human rights**

Australia’s investment in effective governance in 2012–13 was an estimated $848 million or 18 per cent of official development assistance.

Effective governance involves managing a country’s resources and affairs in ways that are accountable and responsive to the needs and interests of its citizens. Essential components of good governance include the rule of law, effective public sector management, and an active civil society. Governance is important for improving overall aid effectiveness.

Australia’s support for effective governance focuses on:

- enabling better services through improved government efficiency and effectiveness and more accountable, open and responsive governments
- improving security and enhancing justice
- enhancing human rights.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- partnering with Transparency International to strengthen citizen engagement and empower civil society to advocate for more transparent and accountable governments. This work was undertaken across 22 countries in the Asia–Pacific, 16 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and 18 countries in Latin America
- improving access to medical supplies and services in Papua New Guinea by procuring and distributing essential medical kits to all of the country’s functional hospitals, health centres and aid posts (around 2000 health facilities in total)
- training 37 052 civil servants in Indonesia and supporting 740 civil society organisations to track service provision, bringing about greater accountability and more effective service delivery
- addressing the impacts of domestic violence in Timor-Leste by providing support to four first-care facilities and two shelters, as well as legal assistance for affected women and children
improving prosecutions and convictions of human trafficking cases across seven Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) partner countries. Australia supported training for more than 600 police, judges and prosecutors to detect and prosecute human trafficking. Between August 2011 and March 2013, 1522 cases of human trafficking were investigated, 1027 were prosecuted and 3961 victims were supported.

supporting the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission to visit 598 detention centres and interview detainees, refer any legal issues, and document human rights violations.

improving access to information on rights for prisoners in Vietnam by publishing 5000 handbooks for defence lawyers. These were distributed to 51 prisons, 66 temporary detention centres and 50 community legal associations.
Effective local media is an essential enabler for good governance and stability. It serves as a watchdog for the public interest, and promotes information and awareness to hold state and non-state actors accountable. AusAID is strengthening independent media by using different communications platforms to promote human development across the Asia-Pacific.

Since 2010, AusAID has partnered with USAID to support Music Television’s End Exploitation and Trafficking (MTV EXIT) program providing $10 million from 2010 to 2016. Human trafficking is a major problem in East Asia, with more than half (11.7 million) of the world’s forced labour and sexual exploitation cases estimated to be in the Asia-Pacific region.

MTV EXIT Asia is a large-scale multi-media communication for development program designed to raise awareness, shift attitudes and behaviour and help combat human trafficking in Asia. The program uses a mix of documentaries, youth forums and roadshows, television programs, public service announcements, social media, outreach and concerts to engage and educate young people on the issue of human trafficking.

An independent review of MTV EXIT in 2011 found that it was effective in raising awareness, and had significant reach and the potential to affect social change. Over its lifetime, the program has engaged with more than 700 000 people through its on-the-ground and on-air activities. MTV EXIT’s television content has been viewed more than 60 million times and targeted campaign materials have been provided to local non-government organisations for continued use.

In the last two years, more than 850 young people in Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam and the Philippines have been trained to deliver anti-trafficking messages in their local areas, helping to build community resilience against human trafficking.

Phase IV, the current phase of MTV EXIT includes $6.9 million in AusAID funding and $5.1 million in USAID funding for 2013–2016. This phase will enable the program to implement the findings of the 2011 review, consolidate its successes, and continue to build sustainable local capacity. Partner countries in Phase IV are Thailand, the Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Myanmar.
Child protection

AusAID is committed to ensuring child safety in all aspects of Australian aid delivery and adopts a zero tolerance approach to child exploitation and abuse. The Australian Government is the first bilateral donor to implement a child protection policy. AusAID’s Child Protection Policy 2013 stipulates that every individual or organisation that works with children under the Australian aid program has an obligation to protect children from exploitation and abuse. It is our responsibility, shared with our partners, to create and maintain protective environments for children.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

• creating a dedicated child protection compliance section within AusAID that is responsible for responding to reports of child exploitation and abuse and policy non-compliance, conducting child protection audits and compliance checks on civil society organisations and contractors, monitoring internal and external compliance with the policy, training AusAID staff on child protection, engaging with multilateral organisations and bilateral donors to strengthen their organisational practices, and reviewing the policy every three years
• undertaking an agency-wide child protection stocktake to identify activities that pose a high or very high risk to children, and developing key risk mitigation measures to strengthen child protection risk management practices under the aid program
• training more than 366 AusAID staff, Australian Civilian Corps deployees and whole-of-government staff on our child protection policy and child protection issues, and delivering briefings to 123 representatives of partner organisations nationally
• continuing to build on the initial work undertaken by the Australian Volunteers for International Development child protection working group in 2011–12, including implementing a pilot project in Fiji to test the effectiveness of strengthened child protection processes. The working group comprises core partner organisations, AusAID’s volunteers and child protection compliance sections.

Gender equality

Australia’s investment in gender in 2012–13 was an estimated $2.109 billion or 52 per cent of AusAID program aid. Expenditure was directed to activities with primary or major gender equality objectives, using the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee definitions.

The Australian Government is committed to remaining a firm and persistent advocate, and practical supporter, of gender equality. It has identified gender equality and women’s empowerment as a critical cross-cutting theme of the aid program.

Australia’s support for gender focuses on:

• advancing equal access to gender responsive health and education services
• increasing women’s voice in decision-making, leadership and peacebuilding
• empowering women economically and improving their livelihood security
• ending violence against women and girls at home, in their communities and in disaster and conflict situations.
Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- helping 111 skilled midwives to graduate from all four midwifery schools in Papua New Guinea over the past two years by supporting eight clinical midwifery facilitators in 2011–12
- increasing the number of women village court magistrates in Papua New Guinea from 10 in 2004 to more than 900 by the end of 2012
- maintaining 344 kilometres of roads in Solomon Islands, which has improved access to services and markets. This work created at least 207 000 days of short-term employment, with women undertaking more than 55 per cent of this
- supporting the Pacific Fund to End Violence Against Women, helping more than 35 civil society organisations and government departments to access grants and contributing to the learning of close to 100 practitioners from across the Pacific
- enabling the Vanuatu Women’s Centre’s to provide services to more than 3800 women in 2012 including counselling, information, and access to safe houses. The centre and its branches facilitated 673 protection orders for women at high risk of violence
- strengthening gender-based violence expertise on the Australian Civilian Corps register through targeted recruitment
- researching the prevalence of violence against women in Cook Islands, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and Palau to contribute to the region’s understanding of violence against women and help develop policies and programs to address it
- promoting educational opportunities in key areas of need as widely as possible, which resulted in a 48 per cent rate of uptake by women of Australia Awards in 2012
- supporting women and girls in Afghanistan, including measures to increase access to education resulting in girls school enrolment rising from virtually zero under the Taliban to more than 2.9 million today
- funding UN Women to support the Cambodian Government to develop the second National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women, which will identify a comprehensive and coordinated response to violence against women.
Helping women’s associations tackle gender-based violence in Kiribati

Australian volunteer, Helena Palmqvist, is helping her host organisation to raise the public’s voice on women’s issues and gender-based violence in Kiribati.

Helena is on a volunteer assignment with Aia Maea Ainen Kiribati, an umbrella organisation which provides leadership for a network of women’s associations throughout Kiribati to empower women and improve services for victims of gender-based violence.

Issues of sexual and gender-based violence have been recognised at the highest levels, and organisations such as Aia Maea Ainen Kiribati have an important role to play making the national action plan become a reality. In 2011, the Government of Kiribati developed a 10-year National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Kiribati. The Australian Government has also committed $320 million over 10 years to the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development initiative to help improve political, economic and social opportunities for Pacific women.

One of the ways Helena has supported Aia Maea Ainen Kiribati has been to conduct an assessment of the capacity of civil service organisations across Kiribati to address sexual and gender-based violence.

A highlight of Helena’s work so far is her involvement in White Ribbon Day, an annual global campaign to raise awareness of violence. The program in Kiribati involved a march which was held in the capital, workshops for community leaders on human rights, the legal framework in Kiribati, gender equality and gender-based violence.

Helena said that while it is a long process to change attitudes about gender and violence across Kiribati, she has already witnessed positive changes in the attitudes of men and the self-confidence of women.

“It is natural to assume that working with such a harrowing topic is depressing, and while the stories are certainly painful, the day-to-day reality of living and working here is often heart-warming and inspiring. The strength, courage and kindness of the women I work and interact with never cease to amaze me.

“Although the progress can be heartbreakingly slow, real change is possible.”
Disability-inclusive development

In 2012–13 targeted AusAID funding for disability was an estimated $16.3 million.

There are around one billion people—15 per cent of the world’s population—with disability. These people generally have poorer health, lower educational achievements, less economic participation and higher rates of poverty and inequality than people without disability.

An independent mid-term review of the strategy, Development for all: towards a disability-inclusive Australian aid program 2009–2014, was conducted in 2012 and found that the initiative, funding commitment and dedicated staff had led to significant improvements in the lives of people with disability. This was supported by the 2013 OECD Development Assistance Committee peer review of Australia, which highlighted AusAID’s ‘exceptional emphasis on disability which makes it a leader in this area internationally’. Australia’s global efforts to promote disability-inclusive work in humanitarian settings were recognised by the Women’s’ Refugee Commission, which presented Australia with a Voices of Courage award in May 2013.

Australia’s support for disability focuses on:

- improving the quality of life for people with disability
- effective leadership on disability and development.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- releasing an accessibility design guide which provides practical guidance on how the design and implementation of development activities can enable people with disability to participate equally in social and economic life
- undertaking cutting-edge research on the triple jeopardy faced by women with disability who experience violence in Cambodia, and on making roads accessible for people with disability in Papua New Guinea
- supporting the International Committee of the Red Cross Special Fund for the Disabled to provide assistance to more than 12,000 people with disability in 2012
- building 1275 junior secondary schools with ramps and accessible toilets in Indonesia, since 2008, which has increased the enrolment of children with disability. In Bangladesh, Australia’s support to the BRAC Education Program enabled 3093 children with disability to attend school.
Triple Jeopardy—research challenges violence against women with disability

Whether as medical breakthroughs, advances in technology or filling information gaps, good research can change lives when it changes the way we see things.

Recent ground-breaking work from an AusAID Development Research Award is helping to change lives by revealing the levels and nature of violence and discrimination experienced by women with disability in Cambodia.

The Triple Jeopardy research project—a first for Cambodia—contributes to a small but growing body of evidence in this under-researched area. The findings show that women with disability experience a threefold impact—a triple jeopardy of threat—from the interplay between gender inequality, disability and poverty that magnifies the disadvantages they face.

The research also demonstrates that while women with disability face similar levels of sexual, physical and emotional violence from their partners compared to other women, they endure much higher levels of violence perpetrated by family members. A quarter of women with disability who were surveyed as part of the three-year project reported that their family members had been physically violent to them, compared to 11 per cent of women without disability. More than half of women with disability had been subjected to emotional violence by their family compared to 35 per cent of other women.

The findings were made possible by the creation of a unique tool to collect and analyse this kind of sensitive information. Policy makers and other researchers will now be able to use the Triple Jeopardy survey tool to capture credible and accurate information. This is a major step forward, particularly in the Asia–Pacific region, where only a handful of studies have disaggregated disability data on violence against women.

By presenting us with new data and tools for analysis, Triple Jeopardy—and other good research like it—provides a fresh view of development problems and a better way of responding to them.
Improving aid effectiveness in situations of conflict and fragility

Australia is an acknowledged leader in providing effective aid to fragile and conflict-affected states. The 2013 OECD Development Assistance Committee peer review commended Australia’s approach to fragility and conflict, highlighting that Australia had the framework, analytical capacity, tools, flexibility and organisational structure to deliver innovative and realistic programs that achieve results in fragile contexts.

In 2012–13, around half of Australia’s bilateral and regional aid program—more than $1.5 billion—was delivered in fragile and conflict-affected countries. Australia’s work in these settings is guided by AusAID’s policy Framework for working in fragile and conflict-affected states, which builds on AusAID and whole-of-government experiences that have addressed fragility and conflict.

In international fora, Australia actively supports the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding. AusAID plays a leadership role in this initiative by co-chairing with Afghanistan a working group on New Deal implementation. Australia played an important role in initiating the ‘Friends of g7+’, a mechanism to support the g7+ to engage with the international community.

As co-chair of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee International Network on Conflict and Fragility Task Team on Implementation and Reform, AusAID initiated work on how donors can address risk associated with using country systems in fragile states and convened the first meeting of human resources specialists to discuss the special challenges of staffing in these settings.

AusAID maintains strong partnerships with research and analytical organisations including the International Crisis Group, the Asia Foundation and the Institute for State Effectiveness. AusAID shares innovative approaches to development in complex environments with the World Bank’s fragility and conflict team.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

• undertaking technical assessment of program proposals, including:
  – the investment concept and review of the World Bank’s Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
  – peacebuilding efforts and weapons disposal in Bougainville
  – statebuilding and peacebuilding efforts in the Timor-Leste country strategy, and the Government of Timor-Leste’s fragility assessment on New Deal implementation
  – analytical and program work to support peacebuilding and donor coordination in Myanmar
• supporting Australia’s leadership of the final Arms Trade Treaty negotiation conference in May 2013. Following an Australian Government announcement of $1 million in funding to support treaty implementation in developing countries, AusAID designed a multi-donor facility with Germany to ensure donor coordination, reduce transaction costs and promote aid effectiveness in treaty implementation assistance and broader disarmament activities
• training more than 345 AusAID and whole-of-government staff, implementing partners and Australian Civilian Corps register members on how to work in situations of conflict and fragility, including case studies on the role women play in negotiating and building peace. Staff trained included those being posted or deployed to work in Africa, Myanmar, Fiji, Afghanistan, Samoa, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, South Sudan and Papua New Guinea
• collaborating on the combined Australia–United States military training activity, Talisman Sabre, in 2013. The exercise increased its focus on civilian deployments that contribute to stabilisation and humanitarian activities based on the principles laid out in the Framework for working in fragile and conflict-affected states and the 2011 Humanitarian Action Policy

**Mine action**

Australia’s support is helping developing nations to clear landmines and educate people of the risks. It is preventing the world’s poorest people from being indiscriminately maimed and killed and assisting with the care and rehabilitation of thousands of landmine victims. Australia’s support is also contributing to improving livelihoods by making more land available for farming and other productive uses.

In 2012–13, the Australian aid program contributed an estimated $16.04 million to mine action, directly benefiting 10 countries as well as supporting a range of initiatives that deliver mine action assistance in a broader range of mine affected countries.

Landmines and other explosive remnants of war remain a serious challenge to sustainable development in many of the world’s poorest countries. Australia has exceeded its commitment to provide $100 million to mine action over the period 2010 to 2014 to reduce the threat and socio-economic impact of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

• becoming a State Party to the United Nations Convention on Cluster Munitions on 1 April 2013
• assisting Uganda to complete its mine clearance obligations and clear all known landmines by 10 December
• providing health care to more than 14,200 weapon wounded including 1,662 mine victims admitted to International Committee of the Red Cross supported hospitals
• providing rehabilitation services and prosthesis to 10,139 mine survivors and thousands of other people with disability through International Committee of the Red Cross assisted centres
• assisting Cambodia to clear 13.87 square kilometres of land and destroy 4,539 anti-personnel mines, 28 anti-tank mines and 1,999 items of unexploded ordnance. The casualty rate in Cambodia declined a further 12.3 per cent from 211 in 2011 to 185 in 2012
• providing a three-year, $3 million commitment to reduce the threat of unexploded ordnance in Palau. This included opening a Regional Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training School on Peleliu Island that will train law enforcement authorities and community organisations from Palau and other Pacific countries to identify and clear explosive remnants of war and raise community awareness of the risks they pose
• playing a continuing leadership role in mine action through Australia’s role as Chair of the Mine Action Support Group. This group is a forum for sharing information and endeavours to coordinate and harmonise humanitarian mine action programs to ensure support is delivered where it is most needed.
The Australian Civilian Corps (ACC) deploys experienced civilian specialists to countries experiencing or emerging from conflict, natural disasters or state fragility. The initiative, managed by AusAID, has greatly enhanced Australia’s capability to respond directly to the capacity gaps that exist between an immediate humanitarian response and longer-term recovery and development programs.

The ACC register currently has highly skilled and experienced civilians who can help developing countries restore essential services, rebuild government institutions and re-establish economic and social stability. AusAID continues to build and refine the skill set and will achieve the target of 500 trained civilian specialists by June 2014.

Since ACC became operational in 2011, AusAID has deployed 547 specialists to support stabilisation and recovery efforts.

There were 50 ACC specialists on 12 deployments in 2012–13:

- a 23-member team travelled to Papua New Guinea to strengthen the capacity of the Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission to deliver the July 2012 general elections
- in January 2013, five specialists went to Samoa to evaluate the damage caused by Cyclone Evan and identify what was needed for recovery. In May and June, three recovery specialists went to help the Samoan Government deliver its reconstruction and recovery program
- two specialists visited Fiji to help assess requirements for the Fiji Electoral Office to roll out an effective electronic voter registration process
- a team of three law and justice experts were deployed to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to advise on reforms to legal and institutional frameworks for criminal law and criminal procedures, the functioning, independence and oversight of the judiciary, administration of justice, and development of the legal profession in South Sudan
• three stabilisation advisers were deployed to Afghanistan to support community level needs in Uruzgan Province, making a valuable contribution to the Provincial Reconstruction Team
• three justice advisers were deployed to Bagram, Afghanistan to assist Afghan lawyers at the Justice Centre in Parwan with case preparation, legal technical advice and in-court mentoring
• a peacebuilding adviser was deployed to Sierra Leone to monitor programs and work with the governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia and with partner agencies
• one specialist was deployed to Manila as part of a team scoping recovery options after Typhoon Bopha. Subsequently, a disaster risk management and recovery specialist was sent to assist the Philippines Government and United Nations Development Programme to implement the post-typhoon recovery plan
• one humanitarian specialist went to Thailand to monitor and advise on programs to support refugees living in camps along the Thai–Myanmar border
• two specialists supported the administration of the local level government elections in Papua New Guinea, aligned with AusAID’s existing Papua New Guinea Electoral Support Program
• one learning and development specialist has been deployed to train and mentor staff at the Regional Anti-Piracy Prosecution and Intelligence Coordination Centre in the Seychelles
• one specialist worked as a mentor and adviser to develop Timor-Leste’s disaster preparedness and response plans and capabilities.
Monitoring refugee assistance on the Thai–Myanmar border

People who have fled Myanmar are part of one of the most protracted refugee situations in the world. It is estimated that approximately 130 000 refugees currently live in the nine official refugee camps along the Thai–Myanmar border. Australia has been providing support to displaced people from Myanmar living in Thailand since 1999. During this time funding for humanitarian assistance has been provided through partner agencies to the nine refugee camps located along the Thai–Myanmar border. The focus is on food, water, sanitation and health services, as well as support to local community-based organisations and volunteer programs.

In August 2012, an Australian Civilian Corps specialist was deployed to Bangkok to increase the monitoring of Australian aid delivered along the Thai–Myanmar border. The humanitarian coordinator also helped develop Australia’s aid policy on assistance to refugees on the border. Through regular field visits to the refugee camps and meetings with partner agencies and key stakeholders, the humanitarian coordinator gained a detailed insight into the key issues affecting people who have been displaced. This insight helped develop an appropriate humanitarian funding strategy to support refugees prepare to potentially return home in coming years. It also informed the assessment of proposed partnerships and projects to be funded and will help ensure greater program quality.

The deployment has been extended until June 2014. This will allow Australia to maintain engagement with stakeholders, continue to closely monitor the changing situation on the Thai–Myanmar border and help inform our programming within Myanmar.
Australia Awards

Australia Awards bring together international scholarships and fellowships administered by AusAID, the Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education, and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research under one readily identifiable banner. They aim to promote knowledge, education links and enduring ties between Australia and other countries. Tertiary education is an important component of any investment in education and the Australia Awards are a key part of Australia’s education support to 121 eligible developing countries.

The Australian Government works closely with partner governments to ensure that Australia Awards funded through the aid program are aligned with strategies that support the development priorities of each country. Linking awards to the priorities of partner governments has helped maximise their impact. In 2012–13 the majority of AusAID administered Australia Awards were for Indonesia, Vietnam, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines.

During the year funding for Australia Awards through the aid program was an estimated $331 million, a 16 per cent increase over 2011–12. By 2014 there will be around 6000 recipients undertaking long-term studies, short-term research or professional development fellowships in Australia at some time during the year. At least half of the awardees will be women. There are now four times as many Australia Awards provided each year to developing countries as were provided at the height of the Colombo Plan. The Colombo Plan began as a multilateral framework for providing assistance to Asia after World War II. The initial plan focused on infrastructure and technical assistance, including scholarships. Between 1951 and 1986, through the Colombo Plan, Australia provided 20 000 scholarships to citizens of East and South Asia for study in Australian tertiary institutions, an average of 570 per year.

TABLE 2: FUNDING OF AUSTRALIA AWARDS ADMINISTERED BY AUSAID FROM 2009–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial year</th>
<th>Intake year</th>
<th>Number of awards</th>
<th>Financial year total cost (Australian $ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009–10</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2354</td>
<td>173.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010–11</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3783</td>
<td>236.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011–12</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4232</td>
<td>284.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012–13</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4273</td>
<td>331.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Data at 30 June 2013. From 2012 Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research administered awards numbers were reported separately in the Australia Awards 2012 Report.
2 Estimated figures based on offers.

Statistics show that 97 per cent of long-term scholarship awardees successfully complete their studies. Students from three of the four countries with the highest number of award recipients—Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam—achieved more than 98 per cent successful completions over this period.

To ensure that developing countries benefit from the skills and knowledge acquired through the investment in Australia Awards recipients, awardees are required to return to their home country after completion of their studies.
TABLE 3: INTAKE YEAR AND REGION OF AUSTRALIA AWARDS ADMINISTERED BY AUSAID FROM 2009–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>1168</td>
<td>1243</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>1751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and West Asia</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Island countries</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and Caribbean</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2265</td>
<td>2354</td>
<td>3783</td>
<td>4232</td>
<td>4273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Data at 30 June 2013. From 2012 Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research administered awards numbers are reported separately in the Australia Awards 2012 Report.

2 Estimated figures based on offers.

**Australia Awards Office**

The Australia Awards Office was established on 2 January 2013 and is hosted by AusAID. Its role is to provide secretariat support to the Australia Awards Board, centralised governance and communication functions and to establish an effective alumni network which engages all Australia Awards alumni.

At 30 June 2013 the details of more than 37 000 Australia Awards alumni were registered on the alumni database. The Australia Awards Office was charged with working across government to shape the Australia Awards to support the policy directions of Australia in the Asian Century White Paper and to progress consolidation, coherence and standardisation across all Australia Awards implementation partners. The office has made major progress including raising the profile of the Australia Awards domestically and internationally, reinvigorating alumni activity with an Alumni Network Strategy, building relationships with implementing partners, and progressing whole-of-government consolidation and coherence across the awards.

The Australia Awards Office is working closely with its partner agencies—AusAID, the Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (DIICCSRTE), the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade—to ensure the awards are an effective mechanism for building and maintaining people-to-people links at the individual, institution and government level in Asia and beyond.

Considerable efforts are being directed towards strengthening alumni networks and providing a broader range of networking opportunities for Australia Awards recipients and alumni. This whole-of-government approach is ensuring Australia Awards recipients hosted by all three implementing agencies have opportunities to participate in joint professional development and networking events, guest of government visits and other community functions.

Since being established, the office has worked in partnership with Australia Awards implementing agencies to increase recognition of the Australian Government’s significant investment in international scholarships and education, and has established an identifiable brand that appropriately captures the awards’ prestige.
TABLE 4: ALL AUSTRALIA AWARDS BY AGENCY, INTAKE YEAR AND TYPE FROM 2009–2012¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intake year</th>
<th>Awards administered by AusAID</th>
<th>Awards administered by DIICCSRTE</th>
<th>Awards administered by ACIAR²</th>
<th>Total % increase from previous year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
<td>Short-term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>2265</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1640</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>2354</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2089</td>
<td>1694</td>
<td>3783</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2304</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>4232</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Data at 30 June 2013. Two Anne Wexler awards are additional to 2011 totals.
² Includes Australia Awards recipients from both ODA eligible countries and non-ODA eligible countries.
³ Non-ODA eligible Australia Awards recipients.
⁴ Prior to 2012 Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research statistics were collated within AusAID administered awards.

Australia Awards in the Asian Century

The release of the Asian Century White Paper in 2012 reinforced the government's vision for centring Australia within the region and its desire to support and grow Australia’s Asian literacy. Greater people-to-people links with our Asian neighbours are vital for achieving this outcome and a key outcome of the Australia Awards. The Asian Century offers many opportunities for Australia, but to seize these, deeper connections are needed to broaden the flow of ideas and acquire new knowledge and capabilities. The Australia Awards are a key mechanism for achieving this.

A total of 12 000 Australia Awards (Asian Century) were committed by the Australian Government over five years to recipients in Asian countries. These include support for recipients to undertake work placements and mid-career sabbaticals in Australia.

Health, education, governance, climate change, disability and economic growth are key areas where Australia Awards recipients are making a difference. These are priority areas for the Australian Government and have strategic implications for Australia in the Asian Century.

International study and professional development experiences support Award recipients to understand another culture, develop skills and build relationships that are likely to last a lifetime. The Australian Government is working with universities to support in-Asia study by Australian students to help develop our Asia-relevant capabilities. These initiatives are part of the government's efforts to embrace and share the opportunities that will be presented to Australia in the Asian Century. They will help Australia to become more prosperous and resilient and build on our already strong collaboration to strengthen and deepen our relationships in the Asian region.

More than half of all Australia Awards for the 2012 intake were for applicants from, or travelling to, countries throughout Asia.

International students foster long-term goodwill and international understanding between Australia and their countries. Australia Awards recipients are using education to make a world of difference to their lives, as well as to their community.
Australia Awards Fellowships

The Australia Awards Fellowships program is a competitive grants program, established in 2006 to fund short-term study, research and professional development activities hosted in Australia by Australian organisations. It targets senior and mid-career professionals in eligible developing countries, who will be in a position to advance key regional development priorities and increase institutional capacities. Fellowships also help to build partnerships and links between Australian organisations and counterpart organisations in developing countries in Asia and further afield.

Total expenditure for the program in 2012–13 was $23.92 million. During the year 68 Australian organisations hosted approximately 1350 individual fellows from developing countries—with 70 per cent of these from Asia (49 per cent from East Asia and 21 per cent from South Asia).

Engaging our Australia Awards alumni

A key focus for the government is to create an effective and valuable global network of alumni, who maintain their connection with Australia and with each other. This is a crucial element to build and maintain strong people-to-people links that benefit both Australia and its international partners.

As part of the government’s efforts to establish an influential network of leaders with strong links to Australia, the Australia Awards Board approved the Australia Awards Alumni Network Strategy in January 2013. The strategy set out a whole-of-government approach to engaging with Australia Awards alumni and establishes the roles and responsibilities of the Australia Awards Office, Heads of Mission, Posts, the four Australia Awards implementing agencies, and their managing contractors.

The Australia Awards Network—an interactive global database—is being developed to allow Australia Awards alumni and current awardees to engage with each other and build people, country and professional linkages. The network will ensure alumni are kept up-to-date with the latest Australia Awards news and events, as well as opportunities for fellowships and awards, and networking events and initiatives.
The Australia Awards Office has also focused on increasing engagement with Australia Awards recipients, both while on-award and after they return home. This includes providing opportunities to ensure incoming officials, outgoing ministers, parliamentary delegations, the business sector and the wider community have an opportunity to network with alumni and hear about how they are using their awards on their return home.

Australia Awards events have been incorporated into guest of government visits as well as outgoing programs for Australian Government officials. For example:

- Australia Awards recipients attended an International Women’s Day address by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Bob Carr, at the University of Tasmania on 8 March.
- Australia Awards recipients from Papua New Guinea attended an International Women’s Day breakfast in Melbourne on 12 March, where they met Papua New Guinea Justice Catherine Davani, who gave the keynote address on ending violence against women.
- Australia Awards recipients from Mozambique participated in the Mozambique President’s visit in Sydney on 13 March.
- AusAID hosted 50 Oaktree Foundation ambassadors on 14 March to hear more about the aid program. Nine Canberra-based Australia Awards recipients attended, two of who addressed the group.
- Australia Awards recipients from Myanmar attended a reception in Canberra for the Myanmar President’s visit on 18 March.
- An Australian parliamentary delegation attended a networking event in South Africa at the Ambassador’s residence on 17 April. This event coincided with a gathering of Australia Awards Africa alumni ambassadors who have been appointed from across the African continent to promote Australia Awards and support recipients.
- A bilateral parliamentary delegation visited Papua New Guinea in early April—and Australia Awards alumni attended an event held at the High Commissioner’s residence.
- An Australian parliamentary delegation to Indonesia attended an Australia Awards alumni event held in Surabaya on 16 April.

Caption: Australia Awards recipients from Myanmar attending an event at Parliament House in Canberra, to coincide with the visit of the President of Myanmar.
Credit: Angus Braithwaite, AusAID
There is no limit to what Australia Awards recipients can achieve when they return to their home countries—their experiences have provided new inspiration for what they can contribute in their home country.

Jane Pumai Awi, a Papua New Guinea academic, is using theatre and elearning to promote discussion and raise awareness of HIV/AIDS in schools and rural communities. As a former lecturer at the University of Goroka, Jane noticed that cultural taboos made her students reluctant to discuss issues relating to HIV/AIDS. Her PhD study at Queensland University of Technology is examining how rituals, initiations and other ceremonies can be used to help promote community discussion about these important health issues.

“I am really excited about the outcome of my PhD, a new form of applied theatre for HIV and AIDS education,” she says. “I just completed a trial in two communities and 40 people queued up afterwards for voluntary testing and counselling with a medical team that was at the performance.”

Roy Ponce, a maths teacher from Mindanao, was awarded a scholarship to pursue postgraduate studies at the University of Melbourne and used his time studying as inspiration to help others.

Roy’s idea came from the university’s afterschool care system, and on returning to the Philippines, he organised a similar program for children at a fishing village at Taganilao in Mindanao. Happy Fish Kids, Roy’s after school centre, started with 30 children three years ago and now provides development activities for 120 kids and teenagers. Roy’s colleagues at the Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology help tutor the kids and provide remedial lessons, recreational and creative activities.

“Happy Fish Kids is my modest way of paying back the opportunity for higher education,” Roy says.

In July 2011, Roy returned to Australia to undertake a Doctorate in Education Studies.

Their fields of study may be varied, but Jane and Roy share one thing with their fellow Australia Awards recipients, the desire to make a difference when they return home.
Development research

Under the AusAID Research Strategy 2012–2016, which was released in July 2012, AusAID continues to invest in research to improve the quality and effectiveness of Australian aid. This includes increasing the proportion of competitively funded research, strengthening strategic partnerships, increasing the use of research by improving access to research findings, and building capacity to undertake and use research in Australia and in our partner governments.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- launching AusAID’s Medical Research Strategy that identifies priority areas for investment to save the lives of poor people in the Asia–Pacific region. The strategy provides funding of around $40 million over five years from 2012–13 to 2016–17 and commenced with an initial investment of $10 million towards tools and technologies to treat, diagnose and prevent malaria and tuberculosis
- releasing the Travelling Together research in Papua New Guinea, which identified cheap and simple road design features to improve safety and access to vital services for people with disability, and increased the understanding of road decision-makers about the needs of people with disability
- undertaking the Triple Jeopardy research project in Cambodia which revealed, for the first time, the extent of violence faced by women with disability, especially from family members other than their partner, and which developed a unique data tool for future investigation in this under-researched area
- finalising more than 100 research projects from the 2007, 2008 and 2009 AusAID Development Research Awards Scheme funding rounds, including journal articles, conference papers and policy briefs which were made available on the AusAID website’s research pages, improving the accessibility and transparency of AusAID funded research
- finalising the fourth funding round of the AusAID Development Research Awards Scheme, which awarded 50 grants totalling $30 million over three years. Examples of successful 2012 projects under the scheme include:
  - mining for development: $2.4 million was provided for projects examining issues including how to best protect the interests of developing countries in relation to proposals for deep seabed mining
  - water, sanitation and hygiene: $6 million was provided for projects including research to help those living on atolls and flood-prone catchments in the Pacific to adapt to climate change, and evaluate options for water supply and sanitation.

International Seminar Support Scheme

The International Seminar Support Scheme is a competitive grant program established to fund developing country representation/attendance at international development-oriented seminars in Australia and overseas. Providing such opportunities helps to develop knowledge and technical expertise in developing countries and builds linkages between the government, academic and community sectors in Australia and our partner developing countries.

In 2012–13 the International Seminar Support Scheme supported more than 450 people from developing countries to participate in more than 60 international development-oriented conferences, workshops and seminars during the year. The conferences and seminars in 2012–13 covered topics dealing with agriculture, climate change, disability, education, energy, food security, gender equality, governance, health, human rights, Indigenous issues, infrastructure, land planning, law and justice, maternal and child health, mental health, microfinance, peacebuilding, security, trade, water, women’s empowerment and youth issues.
# Summary of performance

**Objective:** To support the implementation and management of Australia’s international aid program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2010–11</th>
<th>Results 2011–12</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High level of satisfaction of ministers and other stakeholders with the quality and timeliness of advice, briefing and support in relation to Australia’s international development assistance program*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ The Minister, Parliamentary Secretary and other stakeholders expressed a high level of satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of the agency’s work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework, including achievement of results under tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework results framework, and production of the Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ The Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework, including achievement of results under tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework results framework was implemented in 2012–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the performance management and evaluation policy*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ The performance management and evaluation policy was implemented during 2012–13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministerial and parliamentary satisfaction**</td>
<td>✓ All portfolio ministers and parliamentary secretaries have expressed satisfaction at the services and policy advice provided by AusAID</td>
<td>✓ The Minister and Parliamentary Secretary expressed satisfaction with the consistent and high quality support and advice provided by AusAID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the aid program’s performance assessment and management policy, including production of the Annual Review of Development Effectiveness**</td>
<td>✓ AusAID continued to make progress in implementing the performance management and evaluation policy. There was 94 per cent compliance with reporting at the implementation stage of the activity cycle, and 100 per cent of annual performance reports at the program level have been produced</td>
<td>✓ AusAID continued to make progress in implementing the performance management and evaluation policy. There was 97 per cent compliance with reporting at the implementation stage of the activity cycle, and 100 per cent of annual performance reports at the program level have been produced</td>
<td>✓ The Annual Review of Development Effectiveness was not tabled in Parliament in 2010–11 following the recommendations of the Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness and the government’s response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ The Annual Review of Development Effectiveness was not tabled in Parliament in 2010–11 following the recommendations of the Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness and the government’s response</td>
<td>✓ The Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness recommended that the Annual Review of Development Effectiveness be discontinued and replaced with a new whole-of-government reporting system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This indicator was introduced in 2012–13 and was not reported against in 2010–11 and 2011–12.

**This indicator has been discontinued and was not reported against in 2012–13.
Ministerial and parliamentary satisfaction

AusAID maintains a high level of service to our Minister, Parliamentary Secretary and other stakeholders including parliamentarians and parliamentary committees. We began the 2012–13 reporting period serving the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Bob Carr, and the Parliamentary Secretary for Pacific Island Affairs and Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Richard Marles MP. Mr Marles resigned from the Ministry on 21 March 2013, and Senator Matt Thistlethwaite was appointed Parliamentary Secretary for Pacific Island Affairs on 25 March 2013.

Throughout 2012–13, AusAID provided the minister and parliamentary secretaries with high level policy advice and support. This included preparing 148 ministerial submissions, registering 933 pieces of ministerial correspondence, 113 event and meeting briefs and more than 68 question time briefs. AusAID currently provides a departmental liaison officer in the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In conjunction with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, AusAID has supported the official overseas travel of the minister and parliamentary secretaries.

AusAID assisted the minister on responses to 27 written Parliamentary questions on notice. Of these, 13 were from the House of Representatives and 14 from the Senate. In addition, AusAID answered questions submitted in writing or taken on notice during Senate Estimates hearings.

In addition to the high quality policy advice and support AusAID provides, the minister and parliamentary secretaries have had many opportunities to witness AusAID’s work in partner countries. They have expressed satisfaction with the quality of the work and their appreciation of the agency’s high level of performance.

AusAID engaged with a range of Parliamentary committees during the year, providing written submissions in response to Parliamentary inquiries and appearing before committees to provide information in relation to the Australian aid program relevant to the terms of reference of inquiries.

AusAID also provided briefings to parliamentarians travelling in an official capacity to countries in which the Australian aid program is represented.

Improving awareness of development assistance

AusAID’s information, education and communication activities are designed to build greater understanding of the Australian aid program and how it contributes to alleviating poverty. As international development is a complex field, and the outcomes are experienced outside of Australia, building awareness of AusAID’s results and achievements is a challenge for the agency and the development sector.

During the year, communication efforts concentrated on improving media and community engagement as well as improving the transparency, quality and quantity of information available on the AusAID website.

No advertising campaigns were undertaken during the year.

Media and communication

AusAID’s media and communication teams work with the Minister for Foreign Affairs’ office to inform the community about Australia’s aid program through a range of mass media including newspapers and magazines, television and radio as well as digital media. Members of AusAID’s media unit are on call 24 hours, seven days a week to respond to journalists’ enquiries—almost 200 separate enquiries
in 2012–13—as well as to prepare talking points for both agency and parliamentary representatives.
Throughout the year, the media unit, in consultation with other areas in the agency, produced 128 media releases and around 300 news items for the AusAID website.

The agency also promoted visits to Australia by senior officials in international development including Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), Gabriel Jaramillo (Global Fund), Filippo Grandi (United Nations Relief and Works Agency), Michelle Bachelet (UN Women), Dr Babatunde Osotimehin (United Nations Population Fund), Dr Carol Bellamy (United Nations Children’s Fund), Mark Dybul (The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria), Mary Ellen Iskenderian (Women’s World Banking) and Dr Seth Berkley (GAVI).

Two of AusAID’s biggest events of 2012–13 were the Malaria Conference held in Sydney from 31 October to 2 November, and the Mining for Development Conference also held in Sydney from 20 to 21 May.

The Malaria Conference brought together more than 300 delegates, from 30 countries and 130 organisations to set goals and agree to actions for a regional approach to combat malaria and save lives in the Asia–Pacific. The delegates were from regional governments, international donors, the business sector and non-government organisations. The communication and media teams worked with the conference taskforce on branding, publications and media. More than 75 separate news items covering the conference appeared in news outlets in Australia and internationally.
The Mining for Development Conference attracted 600 delegates from more than 60 countries to share expertise on how to improve revenue flows from mining to improve the lives of communities living in poverty. Media coverage of the conference included more than 70 news items.

The communication and media teams also achieved positive media coverage around major commemorative days relevant to the aid program including World Malaria Day, World Tuberculosis Day, Mine Awareness Day, Global Hand Washing Day and World Health Day.

Throughout the year, AusAID engaged with the Australian community through various communication activities and coordinated partnerships with non-government organisations and community groups.

Speakers were organised by One Just World and throughout the year included:

- Gareth Evans AO QC—Professorial Fellow at the University of Melbourne, Chancellor of the Australian National University, President Emeritus of the International Crisis Group and former Australian Foreign Minister
- Rosangela Berman-Bieler—Chief of United Nations Children’s Fund Disability Section, New York
- Robin de Crespigny—author of *The people smuggler* and winner of the 25th Human Rights Award for Literature
- Tim Costello AO—Chief Executive of World Vision Australia
- Tracey Spicer—broadcaster and journalist at Sky News
- Andy Carvin—Senior Product Manager of United States-based National Public Radio
- Penny Williams—Australia’s Global Ambassador for Women and Girls, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Various AusAID spokespeople were also panelists at selected forums. Recordings of the forums are available on the One Just World website www.onejustworld.com.au and are often televised on ABC television.

Funding was provided during the year to support International Women’s Day events across Australia in partnership with UN Women Australia, and about 35 000 people attended events nationally in both capital cities and regional centres. In addition to these events, AusAID worked with UN Women Australia to prepare for and host a National Press Club event which featured a panel discussion including:

- Federal Minister for Health, Tanya Plibersek MP
- Deputy Leader of the Opposition and Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs, Julie Bishop MP
- Executive Director of UN Women Australia, Julie McKay.

AusAID also worked with UN Women Australia to coordinate an International Women’s Day parliamentary breakfast event which was hosted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Bob Carr, and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs, Julie Bishop. The event’s theme this year was ‘ending violence against women’ and featured Justice Catherine Davani from Papua New Guinea as a key speaker at several capital city events. An AusAID publication outlining the aid program’s approach to prevent and respond to violence against women was distributed at all events.

AusAID continued to co-fund and contribute a number of expert speakers to the World Bank’s Praxis discussion series. This monthly panel discussion features specialists on a selected topic relating to international development and discussions are broadcast through various media such as YouTube, Pacific Island television stations, and ABC radio and television in Papua New Guinea. Episodes are often replayed on ABC Radio National. Recent topics include ‘Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development’, ‘Pacific futures’ and ‘Is aid effective?’
The World Model United Nations (WorldMUN) High Level Youth Summit on the Millennium Development Goals was held in Melbourne in March—the first time it has travelled to Australia—and was supported by AusAID. The conference was attended by 2000 delegates from 60 countries and brought together young people from around the globe to share ideas and engage in cultural exchange. AusAID funding helped support eight student delegates from countries including Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania to participate, and also helped produce conference and committee documents.

During the year, AusAID managed, organised or supported more than 25 external events including:

- AusAID Budget Night Lock-up 2013
- White Ribbon Day 2012 panel discussion
- Australian–Arab Women’s Dialogue
- AusAID Business Engagement Forum Special Olympics Global Development Summit
- Women Deliver Conference

Two AusAID speechwriters produced around 45 speeches for the Minister, Parliamentary Secretary and senior AusAID staff throughout the year.

AusAID’s magazine *Focus* is published three times a year and was given a refresh in 2012 to enhance the design and layout. A dynamic online version is also published on the AusAID website to provide an engaging reading experience and contribute to a reduction in printed copies. It is a well-established publication with a diverse readership, and one of a number of avenues through which AusAID engages with the Australian community on aid issues. A reader survey in 2012 confirmed *Focus* as popular, readable and informative.

More than 35 000 copies of *Focus* are distributed through a subscription database of nearly 25 000 recipients, 80 per cent of who are from the general public. Other recipients include government departments, members of parliament, overseas embassies and high commissions, professionals such as doctors and dentists, schools and universities, non-government organisations and businesses. Further copies are distributed on request, for example, as one-off special orders for school classes or through events arranged by AusAID.

Other publications produced during the year included policies, reports and brochures on a wide range of issues such as:

- the child protection policy, *A safe place: AusAID’s support to eliminate violence against women*
- *Accessibility design guide: universal design principles for Australia’s aid program*
- *AusAID Workforce Plan—Phase Two*.

All publications are listed on the website and are available online, with some publications also available in hard copy. Further details of AusAID publications can be found at appendix E.

**Global education**

AusAID’s Global Education Program funds educators to work with teachers and student teachers around Australia to develop greater awareness of international development issues, and particularly those related to our neighbours in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions.
In 2012–13 AusAID helped train more than 36,390 primary, secondary and student teachers across Australia in global education. The new Australian curriculum provides unique opportunities for teachers to include poverty reduction and development in their classrooms. The program also works with the education faculties on 60 campuses of 36 Australian universities.

Curriculum materials were produced on a range of topics and more than 77,900 curriculum documents were distributed. During the year 515,755 education resource pages were downloaded from the global education website.

### Online communication

During 2012–13 AusAID continued to improve the technology, accessibility and content of its online services. The agency also implemented ongoing improvements to the website and social media presence.

**AusAID website**

Our corporate website (www.ausaid.gov.au) serves as the public face of the agency. The website has a contemporary design and integrates the agency’s many social media channels and multimedia products.

In 2012–13, the AusAID website experienced a similar level of traffic to the preceding financial year, with approximately 1.6 million visitors (resulting in 2.7 million visits) who viewed 10.7 million webpages and spent an average of four minutes and 14 seconds browsing the site.

The majority of visitors to the AusAID website were from Australia (approximately one million), followed by Indonesia, the United States, Pakistan, the Philippines, Vietnam, India, the United Kingdom and Thailand. The most popular online content related to the Australia Awards, general aid-related information, country information and recruitment.

The way AusAID’s audience consumes online content is also changing, with mobile devices including tablets and smart phones accounting for approximately 8.4 per cent of visitors compared to 3.8 per cent in 2011–12. The redevelopment of the AusAID website was based on extensive user research and is subject to ongoing improvement. AusAID keeps informed of emerging trends, technologies and the ever-changing digital landscape to ensure that the agency is well placed to continue to meet the needs of its users.

AusAID manages a further seven websites. The Office of Development Effectiveness requires a separate site to reinforce its independence from the operational side of the agency, as did the 2011 Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness. Australian Volunteers for International Development uses a separate technical platform to draw in content directly from external sources. The Australia–Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction is a joint initiative between the governments of Australia and Indonesia, which is reflected in its website through unique branding. The Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust website is supported by AusAID but is also differentiated from the agency through branding. An extranet supports the members and administration of the Australian Civilian Corps, and the AusAID Engage blog uses a whole-of-government blogging platform.

AusAID also funds an additional 19 program websites, which have been created as the result of funding agreements and are managed independently of the agency. These websites support the communications of various programs that are funded by AusAID.

AusAID continues to improve the accessibility of its online channels so that information can be accessed by all people, including people with disability. The agency is on track to meet the Australian Government’s Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0) by December 2014.
Social media

Social media is an effective way to broaden the agency’s reach and to direct traffic to the AusAID website and other complementary online channels. Social media also provides the opportunity to receive and act upon feedback from our online audience.

The public can ‘like’ AusAID on Facebook, follow us on Twitter, tune into YouTube, ‘flick’ to Flickr or comment on the AusAID Engage blog.

Facebook is the newest addition to AusAID’s suite of digital communications channels. Launched in March, the AusAID Facebook page has quickly gained more than 2100 likes and proved to be an effective communication tool, allowing users to ask the agency questions or contribute to conversations about the Australian aid program.

Twitter continues to grow and is fast becoming the agency’s most dynamic communication channel, allowing almost instant interaction with users. AusAID uses Twitter to highlight key facts about the aid program, and to provide relevant information and photos on a range of aid-related topics. The AusAID Twitter feed has more than doubled from approximately 5700 followers in 2011–12 to 12,500 in 2012–13.
YouTube and Flickr allow AusAID to help tell the story of Australian aid and development. Since its launch in July 2009, AusAID’s YouTube channel has published 329 videos, generating more than 265 000 views, and has 508 channel subscribers. Likewise, the AusAID Flickr account, which launched in March 2009, has published more than 3500 photos and attracted more than 420 000 views. Both channels allow users to embed videos or request photos for use on external websites or in publications.

AusAID has also produced its own platforms for creating and distributing online content—the AusAID Engage blog and Insight enewsletter. During the past year, the AusAID Engage blog published 151 blog posts, attracting more than 70 000 page views and 133 comments. The blog encourages stakeholders to discuss and debate issues and ideas. The fortnightly Insight enewsletter is an additional channel to share the latest AusAID news. There are currently more than 1600 subscribers.

**Transparency Charter**

The Transparency Charter, launched in November 2011, commits AusAID to make it easier for people in Australia and overseas to find out more about our aid program. The charter ensures AusAID:

- is transparent and open about Australia’s international development activities
- publishes detailed information on our work including our policies, plans, processes, the results of Australian aid activities and our evaluations
- publishes this information in a timely fashion and in a format that is useful and accessible
- welcomes public feedback to help us further improve the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of the aid program and achieve better value for money.

To meet this commitment, AusAID is:

- updating information and data regularly about our activities within more comprehensive web pages
- participating fully in the International Aid Transparency Initiative that provides data for comparison and critical analysis of aid program results
- publishing local language summaries of Australian aid activities in local media and on the web pages for Australia’s major aid activities
- publishing annual targets for improving transparency in the aid program
- increasing the number of documents published in AusAID’s Information Publication Scheme.

Since the launch of the Transparency Charter, AusAID has developed new web pages that describe activities across 68 key areas of the aid program. This work comprises:

- seven regional pages
- 33 country pages
- 20 thematic pages
- eight partner pages (including non-government organisations, multilateral organisations and other Australian Government departments).

AusAID also provides key information on the major programs in lead languages of partner countries. By 30 June 2013, translated material had been placed on the agency’s website in 19 languages for 15 country and regional programs (some countries have two or more official languages).

During 2012–13 a whole-of-government aid transparency working group agreed that other government departments will adopt AusAID’s standards for publishing official development assistance (ODA) information on AusAID’s website. The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the Attorney-General’s Department participated in a pilot project to achieve this.
This year’s the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee peer review found that:

Australia has taken exemplary steps to increase the transparency of its development cooperation and is one of the forerunners in implementing the Busan commitment on transparency.

AusAID improved its ranking in the Publish What You Fund 2012 Aid Transparency Index—an annual review that rates what aid information donor organisations make available to the public—moving up 16 places to 18th overall. This is compared to 34th in the 2011 index.

AusAID has also negotiated with development banks and multilateral partners to include appropriate transparency wording in partnership agreements and contract clauses. This ensures AusAID’s partners are clear about the agency’s intention to make information available to the public.

In 2013–14, AusAID is working to implement a geocoding project, so that aid activities can be presented and easily accessible on interactive maps.

In May 2013, AusAID published *Australia’s international development assistance: statistical summary 2011–12*, which included time series data for the last financial year. The report presents Australia’s development cooperation with partner countries, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, civil society organisations and the private sector. It provides a range of information, at the aggregate level, on where Australia’s aid program was delivered and the type of aid delivered.

All of AusAID’s major reports now reflect the principles of transparency and accountability.

**Information Publication Scheme**

Agencies subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* are required to publish information to the public as part of the Information Publication Scheme. This requirement is in Part II of the Act and has replaced the former requirement to publish a section 8 statement in an annual report. Each agency must display on its website a plan showing what information it publishes in accordance with the scheme’s requirements. Together with AusAID’s Transparency Charter, the scheme commits the agency to make documents available to partners, stakeholders and the public on the website.

More than 2800 previously internal documents were made available via the Information Publication Scheme web page on the AusAID website.

Further information about the Transparency Charter is available at www.ausaid.gov.au/transparency

**International Aid Transparency Initiative**

AusAID contributes to international initiatives to improve aid effectiveness such as the International Aid Transparency Initiative, which aims to make information about aid spending easier to access, use, understand and compare across countries.

As a signatory to the initiative, AusAID is progressively providing documents and aid data to the initiative’s registry. At 30 June the registry contained financial year data for 2009–10, 2010–11 and 2011–12 for each aid project in 114 countries.

Australia joined the International Aid Transparency Initiative as a founding member at the 2008 High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra. The initiative is a coalition of donors, developing countries and non-government organisations that are working to make public regular, detailed and timely information on aid programs and results of development expenditure.
Aligning strategy with Australia’s aid policy

AusAID continues to focus on the quality and effectiveness of its country and regional aid programs by developing and publishing program, and sectoral and thematic strategies.

In 2012–13, the focus was on achieving the target set in the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework to have updated strategies in place for the top 20 country programs by December 2012.

Eighteen of the top 20 programs (by size of budget 2016–17) had published strategies in place by December. Further analysis was required to reach agreement on the best choices for Australian aid in the highly complex settings of the remaining strategies for Afghanistan and Pakistan. These will be published in 2013.

Country and regional program strategies are informed by sectoral and thematic strategies. AusAID has introduced and published more than a dozen of these in line with the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework and the strategic priorities in the government’s aid policy.

This ensures that programs are framed by the government’s strategic goals, policy priorities and the aid allocation criteria set for the aid program. Priorities include focusing on aid investments in fewer sectors where Australia has the capacity to make a real difference, and through fewer but larger programs. Program strategies define Australia’s contribution to development outcomes and how Australia will deliver on its aid commitments, including through a wider variety of partnerships and through increased use of partner systems where prudent and effective. Each strategy reflects a whole-of-government approach on the optimal use of Australian aid, clearly articulates the expected development results and is based on thorough analysis. All program strategies are published on the AusAID website, in line with the Transparency Charter for the aid program.

Enhancing whole-of-government engagement

The government’s aid policy provides the framework for enhanced whole-of-government engagement and highlights the value of harnessing the specific experience, skills and knowledge of Australian Government agencies to help reduce global poverty and improve prosperity and stability.

In 2012–13, AusAID provided an estimated $4.314 billion in official development assistance, an estimated 84 per cent of total Australian aid. This included an estimated $195 million delivered by other Australian Government agencies on behalf of AusAID. The remainder of Australian aid, amounting to an estimated $835 million, was delivered by more than 20 other Australian Government agencies from their own funds.

While AusAID is the lead agency in delivering aid, nearly 60 Australian Government agencies are involved in the aid program, contributing a wide range of skills and expertise. For example, the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research invested an estimated $93 million for research and development to improve food security and rural development for sustainable economic growth. The Australian Federal Police delivered an estimated $140 million supporting law and justice initiatives in a number of countries including Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan and Timor-Leste.

Australian Government agencies are working together to enhance Australia’s whole-of-government approach to aid delivery. In 2012–13, AusAID worked closely with partner agencies on a range of initiatives including:
• delivering the first Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness, which was released in January. The review reported on the performance of the aid program in 2011–12, and encompassed the aid spending of all Australian Government agencies. It reported against the headline results set out in the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework, presented progress against the Millennium Development Goals and reported on operational and organisational effectiveness

• establishing uniform standards across Australian Government agencies for planning, delivering, monitoring and reporting aid. All agencies that deliver ODA were engaged in the development of uniform standards. Agencies with direct appropriations in 2012–13 will report on their implementation of the standards as part of the 2012–13 Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness.AusAID funds delivered by other agencies are aligned to uniform standards as part of funding agreements. Applying the same standards to all agencies delivering Australian aid will allow the Parliament and public to see what results the aid program is achieving and how continual improvement in organisational performance can maximise results

• supporting high level meetings with representatives from partner agencies, including ongoing meetings of the cross-government Development Effectiveness Steering Committee meetings (which provides strategic advice on the aid program), as well as a number of strategic partnership agreement meetings, including with the Australian Federal Police and Australian Defence Force

• strengthening partnership agreements between AusAID and whole-of-government partners. AusAID is revising strategic partnership agreements and has signed updated agreements with the Department of Finance and Deregulation, the Australian Public Service Commission and the Australian Federal Police. The agreements:
  – reflect a stronger focus on collaboration and enhanced engagement in areas of shared interest
  – promote a whole-of-government approach to development assistance that leverages the expertise of each agency to maximise the effectiveness of the aid program
  – support alignment of the partnership with the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework including the adoption of uniform standards for planning, delivering, monitoring and reporting ODA

Other strategic partnership agreements will continue to be revised during 2013–14. Work has also commenced to strengthen records of understanding, which outline how a partner agency will deliver activities on behalf of AusAID

• continuing the Public Sector Linkages Program, which provides public sector organisations with an opportunity to access ODA funding for government-to-government development initiatives. In 2012–13, a total of 105 new activities across Asia, the Pacific and Latin America commenced under the program, receiving total funding of approximately $29.3 million. At June 2013, more than 200 activities (including those approved in 2012–13) are being delivered in partner countries

• transitioning the Public Sector Linkages Program to the Government Partnerships for Development program, which will start funding activities in 2013–14. This program will provide $55 million over the period 2013–14 to 2015–16 to support ODA activities delivered by public sector agencies and will focus on larger programs of assistance spanning a maximum of three years. The Development Effectiveness Steering Committee endorsed the program’s guidelines during the year. The first round opened on 6 February and closed on 26 March, and the assessment process will be finalised in early 2013–14.
Evaluating the effectiveness of Australia’s aid program

AusAID’s Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) is an operationally independent unit that evaluates the quality and effectiveness of the Australian aid program. It builds stronger evidence for more effective aid and draws this evidence from three main areas: in-depth evaluations and reviews of Australian aid, analysis of AusAID performance systems, and collaborations with other agencies active in aid evaluation.

In 2012–13 ODE’s work program benefited from the input and oversight of the newly established Independent Evaluation Committee. The committee endorsed ODE’s 2013–2016 rolling work plan, and provided feedback and guidance on the design and conduct of all major evaluations which commenced in the period. ODE provides secretariat support to the committee and meeting communiqûes are published on the ODE website after each committee meeting.

Key achievements in 2012–13 included:

- publishing three major evaluations:
  - Responding to crisis: evaluation of the Australian aid program’s contribution to the national HIV response in Papua New Guinea, 2006–2010
  - Building on local strengths: evaluation of Australian law and justice assistance
  - Thinking and working politically: an evaluation of policy dialogue in AusAID.

These evaluations contribute to our knowledge about what does and does not work in aid, and why.

The evaluations recognise strengths and weaknesses in specific areas of the aid program and make clear suggestions for improvement including:

- improving AusAID’s performance management processes by monitoring the quality of initiative and program performance self-assessments
- commencing work on ODE’s inaugural annual evaluation synthesis report, Lessons from Australian aid, to be released in 2013–14
- supporting the effective operation of the Independent Evaluation Committee
- influencing good practice in the aid program through a range of internal and external communication including seminars, briefing notes, podcasts, quarterly newsletters, social media and the website
- raising the profile of Australian aid through strategic partnerships with the OECD Development Assistance Committee evaluation network, and dedicated aid evaluation organisations such as 3ie, BetterEvaluation and the World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group’s Regional Centers for Learning on Evaluation and Results (CLEAR) initiative.

Adviser reforms

Adviser stocktake

AusAID contracts advisers to support the implementation of the aid program. An adviser’s assignment can range from providing short-term technical expertise to working closely with counterparts for several years to build local skills in areas like health, education and food security. Used appropriately, advisers are an effective and flexible way to make an important contribution to a country’s development.

Since early 2010, the Australian Government has instituted a series of reforms to strengthen its use of advisers, including:
• the joint adviser review carried out in 2010 to ensure that advisers engaged by the aid program represent value for money
• an Adviser Remuneration Framework introduced in February 2011 which establishes rates for all commercially engaged advisers supporting implementation of the aid program
• an operational policy developed in March 2011, which sets out the minimum standards for engaging advisers
• regular monitoring and reporting of adviser use and remuneration since October 2011 through adviser stocktake reports.

The latest adviser stocktake report released in June 2013 found that:
• the Adviser Remuneration Framework has driven a decrease in adviser remuneration, with the average daily fee for short-term international advisers falling by 37 per cent and the average monthly remuneration package for a long-term adviser falling by 22 per cent since the introduction of the framework in early 2011
• total expenditure on adviser remuneration and support costs has continued to decrease.

Adviser stocktake reports are now published on the AusAID website twice a year. These consolidate analysis undertaken by AusAID on the use and remuneration of advisers engaged across the aid program.

Adviser Remuneration Framework

As part of a broader suite of reforms underway to address the use and remuneration of advisers in the aid program, AusAID developed a standardised framework, benchmarked against the practices of other donors.

The framework was publicly released on 15 February 2011. It comprises a set of remuneration tables for short and long-term advisers, with fee rates explicitly linked to the level and type of expertise required.

The framework applies to commercially contracted advisers engaged by AusAID directly or via a managing contractor, who provide advice on the strategic direction and implementation of the aid program. The framework does not apply to advisers on employment contracts with AusAID or to whole-of-government deployees. All of AusAID’s new designs, approaches to market, direct engagements and contract extensions must now comply with the framework.

The framework promotes transparency of adviser remuneration and benefits, ensuring consistency across AusAID activities and encouraging a more rigorous selection process with a strong focus on performance. The initiative has already brought considerable advantages to the aid program. Most important among these are the savings that are being reinvested in high priority areas such as basic service delivery in health and education. AusAID recently undertook a review of the framework and found no evidence that it has had a negative impact on AusAID’s ability to engage advisers.

More information about the Adviser Remuneration Framework and AusAID’s agreements, grants and procurement policy can be found at www.ausaid.gov.au/business
## PROGRAM 2.1 ODA EAST ASIA (AUSTRALIA–INDONESIA PARTNERSHIP FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT)

### Summary of performance

**Objective:** to continue to assist Indonesia in reconstruction and development post the 2004 tsunami

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key performance indicators</th>
<th>Results 2010–11</th>
<th>Results 2011–12</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results*</td>
<td>☑ Significant development results and activity outputs were achieved</td>
<td>☑ Significant development results and activity outputs were achieved</td>
<td>☑ Significant development results, including under tier 2 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results were achieved, as highlighted on page 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results*</td>
<td>☑ Demonstrated organisational effectiveness, including performance against tier 3 of the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework's headline results, as highlighted on page 222</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant development results and activity outputs**</td>
<td>☑ Significant development results and activity outputs were achieved</td>
<td>☑ Significant development results and activity outputs were achieved</td>
<td>☑ Significant development results and activity outputs were achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of activities receive a quality rating of satisfactory or higher**</td>
<td>☒ 66 per cent of the aggregated quality ratings for Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (two of the three activities) were rated satisfactory or higher</td>
<td>☑ 100 per cent. There was only one activity under the Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development and its quality rating was satisfactory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 75 per cent of program strategy objectives fully or partially achieved**</td>
<td>☑ Achievement of program strategy objectives are reported and assessed within the Indonesia program portfolio. On 20 March 2008, the Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development Secretaries' Committee agreed that partnership funded programs would be reported on within the Australia Indonesia Partnership Country Strategy 2008–2013</td>
<td>☑ Achievement of program strategy objectives are reported and assessed within the Indonesia program portfolio. On 20 March 2008, the Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development Secretaries' Committee agreed that partnership funded programs would be reported on within the Australia Indonesia Partnership Country Strategy 2008–2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key performance indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Results 2010–11</th>
<th>Results 2011–12</th>
<th>Results 2012–13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90 per cent of activities are compliant with the quality at implementation process**</td>
<td>☑ 100 per cent of Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td>☑ 100 per cent of Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development activities were compliant with the quality at implementation process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia country strategy in place***</td>
<td>☑ Australia Indonesia Partnership Country Strategy 2008–2013 in place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This indicator was introduced in 2012–13 and was not reported against in 2010–11 and 2011–12.
** This indicator has been discontinued and was not reported against in 2012–13.
*** This indicator was introduced in 2011–12 and was not reported against in 2010–11. It has been discontinued and was not reported against in 2012–13.

The Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development provided $1 billion of assistance following the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. This included $500 million in grants and $500 million in highly concessional loans which focus on large social, economic and reconstruction programs across Indonesia.

During 2012–13, partnership funding was spent on one infrastructure activity—the Eastern Indonesia National Roads Improvement Project. This project is supporting 20 major road construction projects in nine provinces. The project is on track to build 395 kilometres of some of the highest quality national roads in Indonesia. Completed roads are bringing economic and social benefits to communities in some of the poorest regions. For example, 82 kilometres of completed roads on the island of Sumbawa has halved travel times and improved road access, which has increased access to health and education facilities. In addition, the program has supported important policy changes in the Indonesian Government, such as improved road design standards.
The Australian National Audit Office was unqualified in its opinion that AusAID’s 2012–13 financial statements are fairly stated and presented.

**Departmental financial performance**

AusAID’s departmental outcome for the year ended 30 June 2013 was surplus of $6.5 million after depreciation which represents two per cent of budgeted expenditure.

**TABLE 5: AUSAID’S DEPARTMENTAL OUTCOME FOR 2012–13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departmental operating statement</th>
<th>Actuals 2012–13 ($’000)</th>
<th>Actuals 2011–12 ($’000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating revenue</td>
<td>317 458</td>
<td>275 553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expense</td>
<td>326 079</td>
<td>287 471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating surplus/(deficit)</strong></td>
<td><em>(8621)</em></td>
<td><em>(11 918)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expenses</td>
<td>15 088</td>
<td>11 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating surplus/(deficit) after depreciation</strong></td>
<td><strong>6467</strong></td>
<td><strong>(18)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash reserves are reflected in cash on hand at 30 June 2013 as well as the appropriation receivable, totalling approximately $86.712 million.

**Administered financial performance**

Total overall administered expenses in 2012–13 were $4.259 billion, with 99 per cent of the agency’s regular appropriation for the aid program being expensed.

**TABLE 6: AUSAID’S TOTAL OVERALL ADMINISTERED EXPENSES FOR 2012–13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administered expenses and liabilities</th>
<th>Actuals 2012–13 ($’000)</th>
<th>Actuals 2011–12 ($’000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>4 229 325</td>
<td>3 977 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>29 751</td>
<td>37 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>4 259 076</td>
<td>4 014 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>1 647 223</td>
<td>1 455 184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outcome 1—to assist developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia’s national interest

Administered expenses were $4.229 billion (100 per cent of the annual budget). In 2012–13, AusAID continued a significant package of initiatives under Outcome 1 in the areas of governance, education, infrastructure, health, humanitarian and emergencies, rural development and the environment.

One of the main differences between administered expenses and cash flows (detailed in chapter 4) arises from recognition of multi-year commitments to multilateral development institutions. The total expense is recognised in the year the commitment agreement is signed. The cash paid and liability is subsequently discharged over the following financial years.

Outcome 2—Australia’s national interest advanced by implementing a partnership between Australia and Indonesia for reconstruction and development

The total appropriation of $1 billion for the Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development was received through the 2004–05 Portfolio Supplementary Additional Estimates and was credited equally to two special accounts—one for grants and one for loans. A total of $42.918 million of partnership loans were disbursed in 2012–13. A balance of $77.595 million remains available in loan funding. Supplementary administrative costs for the implementation and management of the partnership are funded through Bill 1 appropriations.
Chapter 3—Management and accountability

Corporate governance 226
External scrutiny 236
Management of human resources 238
Purchasing and assets 250
Strategic planning framework

AusAID’s strategic planning framework is grounded in the Australian Government’s aid policy and underpinned by the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework, which was released by the government on 8 May 2012.

A rapid assessment of the strategic planning framework was commissioned by AusAID’s executive in November 2012 to assess the agency’s progress with its implementation. The task was to identify any necessary improvements to policy, process and systems to ensure that implementation of the architecture was efficient, effective and fully supportive of the aid policy and the framework.

The assessment found that the intent and structure of the strategic planning framework was sound. It also recommended a number of strengthening measures that will:

- drive further consolidation of the aid program, leading to fewer, larger investments
- ensure greater coherence and strategic alignment between program strategies, thematic priorities and individual investments
- provide a stronger platform for tracking and reporting on development results.

These changes are aimed at ensuring the alignment of aid delivery plans with aid policy and the framework. Implementation of these strengthening measures began in March 2013.

Corporate reform

The government’s release of its aid policy marked the beginning of a period of unprecedented organisational growth and change for the agency. In 2011–12 structures, policies and systems that provided the foundations for a more effective and efficient aid program were put in place. In 2012–13 the agency built on this foundation, extending corporate reforms and embedding new approaches into agency operations.

In 2012–13 a new AusAID Governance and Accountability Policy and accompanying governance structure and accountability framework were implemented. The new policy and AusAID committee structure (see figure 17) provides strengthened governance arrangements and clear lines of accountability to deliver a larger and more effective aid program.

The Strategic Reform Committee is leading long-term agency reform and driving its business improvement agenda. This includes a continued focus on business process improvements to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency’s operations. A key corporate reform and business improvement priority is to develop an integrated and automated finance, human resources and procurement system by
2017–18. In early 2013 the agency undertook a comprehensive business process mapping exercise that identified a number of ways to streamline the way we do business between now and when this new system is expected to be in place. Working towards this end, in 2013 AusAID established a Business Improvement Taskforce to coordinate and manage the agency’s business improvement agenda.

Other business improvements in 2012–13 have included:

- establishing a human resources help desk to provide staff with a single point of entry for human resource queries
- simplifying processes for low value and low risk investments so that development assistance can be delivered quickly and efficiently
- implementing an online booking tool for travel to save staff time
- implementing eRecruit to automate and streamline recruitment processes to enable candidates to apply online for vacancies and track the progress of their applications.

**Agency governance**

The AusAID Governance and Accountability Policy was launched on 1 October 2012. It was adopted in response to the substantial growth of the agency, and provides the strengthened governance arrangements and clear lines of accountability that are required to deliver a larger and more effective aid program. The accountability framework delineates the responsibilities of the agency’s senior executive service officers, including the specific roles of Deputy Directors General, Canberra-based First Assistant Directors General, Post-based Ministers, and the sectoral and corporate divisions of AusAID.

The AusAID Governance and Accountability Policy also established a new governance committee structure for the agency.

The Executive Committee is AusAID’s primary governance committee and is chaired by the Director General. The AusAID Executive Committee is now supported by four executive sub-committees, each chaired by a Deputy Director General:

- Strategic Reform Committee, which is focused on business improvement and change management
- Strategic Programming Committee, which is focused on major investment decisions and program planning
- People and Leadership Committee, which is focused on human resource issues including learning and development
- Development Policy Committee, which is focused on debate and consideration of development policy issues.

Each of these committees has been delegated decision-making authority from the executive in the area of their responsibility. The chair of each executive sub-committee is responsible for decisions made on the advice of committee members.

A third tier of governance includes seven committees that report to the executive sub-committees when required. These committees include the:

- Divisional Leadership Group (to support the agency in meeting operational human resource management challenges)
- Security Committee (to monitor and facilitate security arrangements within AusAID)
• ICT Steering Committee (to provide a strategic direction for information communications technology systems, services and investments)

• Postings Committee (to recommend staff placements for overseas postings).

The Audit Committee is independently chaired and assists the Director General and the Executive Committee with legislative, corporate governance, risk management and financial responsibilities.

FIGURE 17: AUSAID COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AT 30 JUNE 2013

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is AusAID’s senior governance and decision-making body. It acts as a board of management for the agency, providing strategic direction and leadership and supporting the Director General in his role as chief executive. The Executive Committee focuses primarily on key strategic policy issues, major programming decisions and managing the agency.

Its permanent members include the Director General, three Deputy Directors General and the Chief Financial Officer. These permanent members are joined by a First Assistant Director General and an Assistant Director General, who hold rotational memberships on the Executive Committee on a six-monthly basis.

The independent chair of AusAID’s Audit Committee occasionally attends meetings of the Executive Committee as an observer.
Membership of the AusAID Executive Committee at 30 June 2013

Peter Baxter, Director General
Peter Baxter was appointed Director General of AusAID in May 2010 and is the chief executive of the agency. The areas of audit, economic analysis and the Office of Development Effectiveness report directly to him.

James Batley PSM, Deputy Director General—Country Programs Group
As Deputy Director General of the Country Programs Group, James Batley’s responsibilities include the agency’s Pacific, East Asia, Africa and community programs.

Ewen McDonald, Deputy Director General—Humanitarian and International Group
As Deputy Director General of the Humanitarian and International Group, Ewen McDonald’s responsibilities include programs in South and West Asia, humanitarian and disaster response and international programs and partnerships.

Gary Dunn, Deputy Director General—Chief Operating Officer
Gary Dunn is the Chief Operating Officer and is responsible for the agency’s corporate management, including the functions of program effectiveness and performance, corporate enabling, and finance and information services.

Paul Wood, First Assistant Director General—Chief Financial Officer
Paul Wood is AusAID’s Chief Financial Officer with responsibility for the Government Finance and Information Services Division and the financial management of the aid program.

Margaret McKinnon, First Assistant Director General—Africa and Community Programs Division
Margaret McKinnon is the First Assistant Director General of the Africa and Community Programs Division, with responsibility for the Africa program, Australia Awards Office, civil society engagement and programs, and business engagement. Margaret holds a rotating position on the Executive Committee (term February to July 2013).

Angela Corcoran, Assistant Director General—Indonesia and Timor-Leste Branch
As Assistant Director General of the Indonesia and Timor-Leste Branch, Angela Corcoran is responsible for managing two of the agency’s largest bilateral programs. Angela holds a rotating position on the Executive Committee (term February to July 2013).
Development Effectiveness Steering Committee

The Development Effectiveness Steering Committee is responsible for providing high level, strategic advice to the Australian Government on the aid program, including in relation to official development assistance (ODA) strategy and budget proposals. Chaired by AusAID’s Director General, the committee comprises deputy secretaries of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Treasury, the Department of Finance and Deregulation, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and AusAID’s Chief Operating Officer.

The committee has taken on the role of strengthening and supporting whole-of-government coordination of the aid program. It focuses on three themes:
- whole-of-government coordination and coherence in all ODA eligible activities
- the Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework, including oversight of its implementation
- aid effectiveness.

In 2012–13 the committee continued to play a key role in overseeing Australia’s growing aid program. In particular, it oversaw delivery of the first Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness and agreed to the first suite of whole-of-government uniform standards for planning, delivering, monitoring and reporting on aid. The committee provided high level strategic advice on the 2013–14 ODA budget, guided the development of country strategies and endorsed strategies and reports that supported whole-of-government implementation of the aid program. In 2012–13, the Development Effectiveness Steering Committee met six times. The committee’s working group, the Development Effectiveness Working Group has similar cross agency representation and met eight times during the year.

Independent Evaluation Committee

The Independent Evaluation Committee oversees the work program of the Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) in planning, commissioning, managing and disseminating a high quality independent evaluation program that evaluates the effectiveness and quality of the Australian aid program. It also provides independent expert evaluation advice to the Development Effectiveness Steering Committee.

The committee is chaired by Jim Adams, a former Vice President of the World Bank. Other members include Dr Wendy Jarvie (University of NSW), Professor Patricia Rogers (RMIT University) and senior AusAID representative Gary Dunn (Deputy Director General, Chief Operating Officer). Given the committee’s whole-of-government mandate, a representative from the Department of Finance and Deregulation attends meetings as an observer.

In 2012–13, the committee endorsed ODE’s 2013–2016 rolling work plan, and provided valuable feedback and guidance on the design and conduct of all major evaluations which commenced in the period. The committee also provided oversight of the first Lessons from Australian aid report which will contribute to the 2012–13 Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness. ODE provides the secretariat that supports the work of the committee. In 2012–13 the committee met four times, with meeting communiqués published on the ODE website after each meeting.
Aid coordination and advisory mechanisms

Internal audit

AusAID’s internal audit function focuses on improving the quality, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness of the functions and processes used to deliver the Australian aid program.

The agency develops and manages an internal audit program that gives assurance that critical policies and procedures are complied with and identifies areas for improvement in AusAID’s administrative and program functions and processes. The internal audit program is delivered using a combination of internal resources and external providers.

To build greater transparency and accountability in the aid program, AusAID internal audit reports have been published on the AusAID website since 2011–12.

Audit Committee

Section 46 of the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997 requires the Director General to establish and maintain an Audit Committee with functions that include:

- assisting AusAID to comply with obligations under the Financial Management and Accountability legislation
- providing a forum for communication between the Director General, senior managers and AusAID’s internal and external auditors.

At 30 June 2013 the Audit Committee membership comprised:

- Oliver Winder PSM, Chair and independent external member
- Ewen McDonald, Deputy Chair and AusAID Deputy Director General, Humanitarian and International Group
- Len Early PSM, independent external member
- David Lawler, independent external member
- Jenny Morison, independent external member
- Rob Tranter, AusAID First Assistant Director General, Pacific Division
- Lisa Rauter, AusAID Assistant Director General, Africa Branch.

AusAID’s Chief Auditor, Chief Financial Officer, Assistant Director General of Risk Management and Fraud Control Branch, Assistant Director General of the Office of Development Effectiveness, and representatives of the Australian National Audit Office attended committee meetings as observers. During the year the committee met six times, including a special financial statement meeting in August 2012.

In 2012–13, the committee ensured AusAID complied with its obligations under the legislation by reviewing and recommending improvements to management systems and key business processes, the corporate governance framework and financial reporting processes.

The committee also provided a forum for both formal and informal communication between key stakeholders, including the Director General, the executive, senior managers, the Audit Branch, other areas of AusAID with governance responsibilities and the Australian National Audit Office.

In addition to performing these two key functions, the committee also provided independent assurance to the Director General on AusAID’s risk management arrangements, including fraud control, controls framework, public accountability responsibilities and internal and external audit activities.
In performing these roles and responsibilities, the committee contributed to strong audit and governance arrangements for AusAID.

Risk management in AusAID

AusAID continues to strengthen risk management in the aid program. The Risk Management Framework and Policy released in 2011–12 is being implemented throughout the agency and risk management is being integrated into all key program management processes and policies.

The risk management team continues to conduct workshops and risk management training to reach all areas of the agency. This continued focus is part of the broader communication and training strategy of the Risk Management and Fraud Control Branch. Risk management training is a core component of the suite of mandatory training for all new staff to AusAID.

AusAID further strengthened its risk management approach through the following key activities in 2012–13:

- developing and releasing the AusAID risk management handbook, a new tool in risk management guidance for staff
- developing an agency-wide due diligence framework that will be progressively applied to all delivery partners from July 2013
- facilitating and leading 125 interactive risk management workshops at 16 Posts
- conducting 23 risk management training sessions in Canberra, which were attended by about 250 staff
- updating the Risk Management Framework in line with best practice principles
- engaging with the international donor community to ensure coherence with thinking and risk management policy with international partners
- creating a risk network between dedicated risk and fraud staff at Posts and the risk team in Canberra
- incorporating business continuity responsibilities into the risk section.

Risk in the aid program

The aid program is delivered in many different environments, each with its own set of risks and challenges. Program choices require careful consideration of the risks and opportunities that each investment presents. All investment proposals are accompanied by robust risk analysis as a core part of the design process so that AusAID is able to consider and manage all relevant risks. Program risks are required to be regularly monitored, reviewed and documented in line with AusAID’s Risk Management Framework. Australia is continuing to strengthen its risk management systems both internally and in collaboration with partners.

Residual risk in the aid program

AusAID has a varied range of policies, controls and treatments in place to manage our program risk profile at both the operational and strategic levels. The agency carries an appropriate level of residual risk proportionate to the objectives that the program is attempting to achieve. Residual risk is accepted or further managed on a case by case basis. These decisions are documented and monitored in accordance with AusAID’s Risk Management Framework. There is an established process and culture of regular review and monitoring of high risk investments, including regular executive oversight.
Comcover risk management benchmarking and awards

AusAID continues to make major improvements in its overall approach to integrated risk management in support of delivering an effective aid program. AusAID’s improvements have been recognised with a substantial increase in its Comcover benchmarking score this year acknowledging the agency now has a structured approach to managing risk.

The work of the Risk Management Section and the efforts of the agency more broadly have also been recognised in the annual Comcover Awards for Excellence in Risk Management with a high commendation for enterprise risk in the large agency category, a major achievement for a risk program that has only been operating for two years. The award combined with the benchmarking score have led to an overall reduction in AusAID’s Comcover insurance premium of more than 10 per cent.

Fraud control

A range of activities were conducted in 2012–13 to improve the way AusAID identifies, monitors and manages fraud within the aid program, including the development of a comprehensive fraud control plan for 2012 to 2015. The plan emphasises Australia’s zero tolerance of fraud and the requirement that all cases of alleged, attempted, suspected and detected fraud be reported to the Director of the Fraud Control Section. This responsibility extends to Australian Government partners, commercial contractors, non-government organisations, other implementing partners and recipient governments.

Where fraud is alleged, attempted, suspected or detected, AusAID ensures that:

• the matter is investigated
• offenders are prosecuted wherever possible and appropriate
• the recovery of misappropriated funds or assets is pursued, as is the application of appropriate penalties whenever possible.

Standardising and integrating fraud control management practice across the agency is being achieved by:

• quarterly reporting of fraud control data to the AusAID Executive and Audit Committee
• annual reporting of fraud control information to the Australian Institute of Criminology
• the inclusion of fraud in risk registers as part of Post risk and fraud management plans
• ongoing refinement of Post risk and fraud management plans.

Fraud control awareness training is compulsory for all AusAID staff, both in Australia and overseas. Fraud control training is included in AusAID induction training for new staff and refresher training for staff before an overseas posting. In 2012–13, 17 fraud control training sessions were conducted for staff in Canberra and 36 sessions and workshops were conducted for staff overseas. AusAID also conducted 28 training sessions for delivery partners, such as local non-government organisations and contractors. AusAID enhanced its training by conducting 25 sessions for employees of recipient government agencies. In total, AusAID trained 1701 staff and partners in 2012–13. This is a large increase on the 879 trained in 2011–12.
Preventing fraud

AusAID manages thousands of aid activities across more than 70 countries. Some of these countries, such as Afghanistan, are amongst the most corrupt in the world. Key challenges include operating in environments where:

- governance arrangements are often weak
- local law enforcement is under-resourced
- attitudes towards accountability and transparency are not as developed as those in Australia. The top 10 recipients of Australia’s aid are all ranked in the bottom half of countries on Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index.

In such operating environments, there is a higher risk of fraud. For this reason AusAID has implemented robust systems and procedures to manage the delivery of Australian aid and works to reduce the risk of fraud by:

- having a comprehensive fraud control framework and fraud control plan in place, together with related guidelines and guidance material which are regularly reviewed and updated
- having risk and fraud management plans at each overseas Post which are updated annually
- designing aid programs to minimise the risks from fraud
- delivering mandatory fraud control training for AusAID staff, both in Australia and overseas
- training contractors and other government and non-government organisations funded under the Australian aid program on fraud control, as an additional risk mitigation strategy
- implementing a robust due diligence framework which applies to contractors, non-government organisations and others organisations involved in the aid program
- ensuring non-government organisations, commercial contractors and tertiary institutions comply with AusAID’s financial, contractual and activity management requirements, including fraud reporting and risk management.

In October 2012, AusAID and the newly elected Papua New Guinea Government signed the joint statement on zero tolerance to fraud in Australia’s aid program to Papua New Guinea, reaffirming the commitment of both parties to preventing fraud and to investigating and prosecuting fraud cases. In May 2013, AusAID and the Solomon Islands Government signed a joint statement on zero tolerance to fraud in Solomon Islands, cementing the commitment of both parties to preventing fraud and to investigating and prosecuting fraud cases.

Reporting fraud

In line with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines, AusAID includes all active fraud cases, including cases of physical theft, in its published fraud figures. AusAID also releases an estimate of potential loss for these cases. This estimated potential loss is calculated by totalling the known value of cases of active fraud after recoveries and loss prevention have been taken into account (for example, recoveries and preventions are deducted from the funds at risk). AusAID fraud figures do not include an estimate of undetected fraud.

In 2012–13, 143 cases of alleged, suspected or detected fraud were reported to AusAID. AusAID estimates that the amount of potential loss involved in the 2012–13 cases is approximately $1,238,936. Of this amount, $532,646 has been recovered or prevented, leaving an estimated potential net loss to AusAID of $706,290. Potential losses in 2012–13 equate to 0.014 per cent of Australia’s total official
development assistance (ODA) for 2012–13. In dollar terms this is potential losses of $706,290 out of total Australian ODA of $5148.6 million.

At the end of 2011–12, AusAID reported estimated potential fraud losses of $583,071 from 124 cases of alleged, suspected or detected fraud that were reported during the year. Following ongoing action these figures have been updated and as at 30 June 2013 there were 119 active cases with a potential loss of $988,198. These revised figures represent a reduction of five cases in total and an increase of $405,127. Potential losses in 2011–12 equate to 0.02 per cent of Australia’s total ODA for 2011–12. In dollar terms this is potential losses of $988,198 out of total Australian ODA of $4825.2 million.

**Economics Advisory Group**

AusAID’s Economics Advisory Group was established in January 2012 under the leadership of Chief Economist, Michael Carnahan. The group works to improve the effectiveness and value for money of AusAID’s programs by ensuring that programming decisions are consistent with sound economic principles and underpinned by high quality and rigorous analysis. It serves as a hub for AusAID’s economic knowledge and works to improve the analytical skills of economic policy officers across AusAID more broadly. Over the last 12 months, the group has grown in capacity, recruiting more than 10 new economists and investing in the professional development of AusAID’s economic cadre. It has also taken on new responsibilities for the Strategic Programming Committee secretariat and a number of AusAID’s most important international research partnerships.
Judicial scrutiny

There were no judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals in 2012–13 that had, or may have, a significant impact on the operations of the agency.

Commonwealth Ombudsman

The Commonwealth Ombudsman conducted no formal investigations of AusAID’s activities during the year.

Office of the Australian Information Commissioner

In 2012–13, the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner published one review of a decision on charges made by AusAID officials on freedom of information requests.

Parliamentary committees

In 2012–13, AusAID contributed to 10 parliamentary committee proceedings with written submissions, appearances at hearings, or briefings associated with parliamentary committee travel.

These included:

- Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—Briefing on a range of aid-related issues
- Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—Senate Supplementary Budget Estimates
- Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—Senate Additional Estimates
- Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—Senate Budget Estimates
- Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—Inquiry into the Indian Ocean region and Australia’s foreign, trade and defence policy
- Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—Inquiry into the administration, management and objective of Australia’s overseas development programs in Afghanistan in the context of the ‘Transition Decade’
- Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—Inquiry into Australia’s relationship with Timor-Leste
- Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—Inquiry into the International Fund for Agricultural Development Bill 2012
• Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade—Inquiry into Slavery, Slavery-like conditions and People Trafficking


**Reports by the Auditor-General**

During 2012–13, the Australian National Audit Office tabled in parliament one report directly relating to AusAID’s operations:

• Audit Report No. 39 2012–13, AusAID’s Management of Infrastructure Aid to Indonesia.

Details of this report can be found on the Australian National Audit Office website.
Enterprise agreement

AusAID is committed to fair and equitable terms and conditions for employees. The AusAID Enterprise Agreement 2011–2014 is made under Part 2–4 of the *Fair Work Act 2009* and covers all non-senior executive service (SES) and Australian Public Service (APS) employees of AusAID employed under the *Public Service Act 1999*. The current enterprise agreement expires on 30 June 2014.

The enterprise agreement is a key mechanism for attracting and retaining high performing staff by providing a framework for transparent decision-making and robust human resource policy development and implementation. This is essential in delivering an effective aid program and aligns with the commitments set out in the AusAID Workforce Plan—Phase Two.

During 2012–13 AusAID began revising and updating its human resource policies to reflect the agency’s mission and values and to ensure consistency with the enterprise agreement and APS employment framework.

Remuneration

AusAID staff are appointed under the *Public Service Act 1999* and non-SES staff are covered by employment conditions set out in the AusAID Enterprise Agreement 2011–2014. In 2012–13 AusAID had individual flexibility agreements in place with 67 staff to vary the terms of the AusAID Enterprise Agreement in providing additional remuneration. Individual flexibility agreements recognise technical or specialist knowledge and skills, and increased responsibility and work value of particular positions.

Remuneration for SES staff is negotiated under common law agreements. The terms and conditions of the Director General are determined by the Remuneration Tribunal.

Statistics on AusAID salaries in 2012–13 are in chapter 5, appendix D.

Performance management

AusAID recognises the benefits that effective performance management brings in terms of a productive workplace, and has an annual performance management process in place that assists managers and staff to monitor and rate performance. The AusAID Enterprise Agreement 2011–2014 provides an incentive for staff to strive for effective performance by providing pay increments for staff rated as fully effective. For staff at the top pay point of their classification, payment of a two per cent annual bonus is provided. AusAID SES officers are covered by the same performance management framework as non-SES staff.
Recruitment

Recruitment action supports implementation of the AusAID Workforce Plan by ensuring people are better matched to particular jobs, improving position descriptions and by targeting specific capabilities to bring into the agency.

With the agency shifting its focus to division level workforce planning, more division-based recruitment was undertaken during the year for staff at a range of classification levels. In addition, sector-based recruitment continued to attract specialist skills and knowledge to fill specific needs.

Continued recruitment action has led to a vacancy rate of 2.3 per cent, well below the target of 10 per cent set out in the AusAID Workforce Plan—Phase One. Overall recruitment to AusAID continues to be a highly competitive process with a large number of applicants seeking to work in the agency. At 30 June, 286 new starters had been recruited, including 188 ongoing and 98 non-ongoing staff.

In June the agency implemented a new online recruitment system known as eRecruit to support timely and efficient staff recruitment by automating and streamlining paper-based processes, providing better reporting capabilities and improving the overall management of the recruitment function.

Graduate program

AusAID’s graduate program continues to attract many high calibre applicants. The graduate recruitment campaign in 2012 resulted in an intake of 35 graduates in February 2013 from a total of 2067 applications. The graduates were recruited in three separate streams:

- policy and program
- corporate (human resources and property)
- sector (gender, governance, health, infrastructure, social development and rural development).

During the two year program, graduates have the opportunity to complete four work rotations, including a short-term mission at an overseas Post in their second year. Twenty graduates undertook overseas short-term missions in 2012–13. The objective of the short-term mission is to:

- develop aid management capabilities through early career exposure to program management
- strengthen understanding of the role of AusAID overseas, including working with partner governments
- support retention of graduates through early and more direct engagement in AusAID’s work with partners and beneficiaries
- strengthen cross-cultural understanding
- support preparedness for long-term postings in the future.

In 2012–13 AusAID received independent validation of the strength of the graduate program. Each year the Australian Association of Graduate Employers surveys university graduates and asks them to name the organisation (public or private) they most aspire to work for, irrespective of their degree or qualifications and regardless of where they are currently employed. As reported in the 2013 survey report, graduates mentioned more than 300 different organisations, and AusAID was ranked 13th in the top employers of choice, and was the second highest APS employer of choice.
Workforce planning

The AusAID Workforce Plan—Phase Two was launched in September 2012 and follows on from the first phase of the workforce plan launched in 2011. The objective of phase two is to establish the capability and systems within the agency to ensure the right people are in the right roles to effectively deliver an increasing aid program. Workforce planning has been integrated into the divisional business planning process which now includes divisional workforce summaries that map capability requirements through to 2015–16 and the strategies to deliver on these.

Within the agency streams are being established to deepen capabilities in priority sectors. Streams are a way for AusAID to group similar roles across the agency and make career paths more visible.

In 2012–13 five streams were established in the areas of economics, education, food security and rural development, governance, and health. In 2013–14 streams will continue to be developed in priority sectors including health, education, economics, governance and gender. Work to build capability will also continue in a range of other sector, corporate and operational areas.

The AusAID Capability Framework, which underpins AusAID’s objective to build the capability of our staff, is now a central part of the agency’s recruitment and overseas postings processes, and is reflected in employees’ performance plans. New learning options have been developed to target specific elements of the framework including public policy and partnership skills, the aid management pathway and specific sectors and disciplines. Employees also have access to a self-assessment tool to help them to identify their current capabilities and areas for further development.

AusAID’s work level standards are being used to classify and review positions based overseas. In 2012–13 these assessments were completed across 16 Posts with the remainder to be completed within the next three years.
Learning and development

AusAID has committed to building a workforce that has the capability to deliver a world leading aid program. As part of efforts to deliver the AusAID Workforce Plan—Phase Two and to implement the AusAID Capability Framework, AusAID provides a suite of targeted and flexible learning and development activities and is building a strong learning and development culture.

The AusAID Learning Compact was launched in January 2013. This outlines mutual accountabilities between AusAID’s senior leadership, managers and staff to strengthen learning and is based on the learning and development model of experience, exposure and education (the 70-20-10 principle). The 70-20-10 principle of on-the-job learning, coaching and training is now a key feature of AusAID’s approach and all learning and development programs are being reviewed to incorporate this principle.

In addition to the Learning Compact, a three year plan outlining how learning and development will build individual and agency capability through to 2015–16 has been developed. The plan aims to transform the agency’s learning and development approach to better align to the workforce plan and capability framework to build agency capacity to deliver a larger, more complex and effective aid program. The shift to a much stronger alignment to the workforce plan commenced in 2013 with increased expenditure in key areas such as language training and preparing staff for postings.

In 2012–13 expenditure on learning and development was $3.6 million (similar to 2011–12). Expenditure focused on three key areas as outlined in the AusAID Capability Framework: public sector skills, aid management and development skills, and sector knowledge. Public sector capability development focused on leadership and management, public policy, talent management, partnering skills and effective writing. Aid management and development training focused on building staff expertise in designing, managing, delivering and evaluating effective aid programs and conducting effective development policy dialogue with partners. Funding was also provided to build sectoral knowledge and expertise in health, education, economics, governance and infrastructure.

Key achievements for 2012–13 included:

- launching the AusAID Learning Compact and Capability Framework
- delivering 634 face-to-face training sessions, up from 555 the previous year, with 5492 staff completing this training (figure 18)
- mapping the 135 learning and development courses offered to staff against the Capability Framework (figure 19)
- enabling 3195 staff to complete eLearning courses
- developing tailored training courses in public policy (both foundation and advanced levels)
- introducing a talent management program to develop high performing SES Band 1 and Executive Level 2 staff
- providing ongoing funding and support to build sector specialist capability including in health, education, economics, governance and infrastructure
- reviewing language proficiency needs in priority Posts to ensure staff are better trained and able to communicate with influence, and increasing funding for language training.
Overseas-based staff training


The induction program aims to ensure staff engaged overseas have a full understanding of their responsibilities as an AusAID employee delivering the Australian aid program. It provides an opportunity for staff engaged overseas to expand their knowledge of AusAID’s strategic directions and priorities, and to develop skills and knowledge in key aspects of corporate and program delivery and management such as financial management, fraud control and risk management.
Throughout the year, staff participated in training and development delivered at Post. This included leadership and management, effective writing and partnering skills as well as internally delivered training on AusAID operations, program delivery and aid management.

**Preparedness for Post**

AusAID’s posted officers play a critical role in the delivery of an effective aid program. AusAID posts between 80 and 100 people each year, which does not include specialists deployed through the Australian Civilian Corps. The agency is committed to ensuring that staff are well prepared for postings and provides a tailored pre-posting training program which takes into account the context at Post, the role the person will be filling, their current skill set and specific training needs. A comprehensive package of training is provided in areas such as cultural awareness, personal safety and awareness, aid management, monitoring and evaluation, foreign language, driver training and first aid.

On 1 January, the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and the *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011* came into effect. AusAID is working to ensure that security training, including personal safety and awareness, hostile environment awareness training, driver training and first aid meets or exceeds our obligations under the Act and regulations. In addition to the standard pre-deployment training, staff deployed to Afghanistan and other high threat environments receive additional tailored security and personal safety training.

**Work health and safety**

AusAID employees, volunteers and contractors operate in a range of developing countries with potentially hazardous conditions. This requires AusAID to have a particularly high level of focus on the health and safety of staff. To help achieve this, a framework is in place for work health and safety management which includes:
• a health and safety committee which includes staff representatives
• trained health and safety representatives in all divisions
• a network of trained workplace harassment contact officers in all divisions
• trained first aid officers in all Canberra locations
• a risk-based approach to addressing work health and safety issues
• incident reporting and investigation
• provision of up-to-date information to all staff via a dedicated intranet website
• regular reporting to the AusAID Executive Committee.

Training is a key mitigation strategy to reduce the risk of injury or illness to AusAID employees, especially those located overseas. Courses are conducted regularly for staff including new recruits, staff preparing to deploy to Post, locally engaged staff at Post, and other APS employees undertaking work for AusAID. These courses are aimed at making staff aware of their responsibility for ensuring the safety of their workplaces, providing them with the essentials of hazard identification and assessment, and reinforcing the need to report workplace health and safety incidents appropriately.

Additional training is also provided to staff deploying into potentially hazardous locations. This includes basic first aid, remote first aid, four-wheel drive training, and other specialist training depending on the location.

Other work health and safety-related training provided to staff during 2012–13 included:
• online work health and safety training courses for all new employees
• first aid training for designated and reserve first aid officers
• health and safety training for appointed health and safety representatives
• fire warden training in all buildings
• training for workplace harassment contact officers.

AusAID is committed to the safety and security of our staff in Australia and overseas. The agency’s overseas security risk management framework outlines the processes, systems, standards and responsibilities to ensure AusAID meets its duty of care and security responsibilities. The security environment in the locations where staff operate is monitored closely, and all necessary protective security measures are in place to mitigate risks. Comprehensive security training, including specialised training for those deployed to high threat locations, is also provided.

There were five incident notifications to Comcare during 2012–13. These included two serious injuries, two dangerous incidents, and one death (from natural causes) which occurred in the workplace. There were no provisional improvement notices issued during the year.

Workplace diversity

AusAID is committed to sustaining an inclusive workforce, and attracting and retaining a diverse range of talented people. The agency values, and benefits from, the different attributes, life experiences, capabilities and perspectives of its staff.

In AusAID, managing diversity is particularly important because of the nature of the work and the multicultural environment in which we operate. To deliver an effective aid program, we need a diverse and flexible workforce with a wide range of skills, experience and attributes.
AusAID has implemented a number of initiatives to enhance diversity in the workforce and support the needs of staff. During 2012–13, a new diversity statement was released, an updated Reconciliation Action Plan 2013–2015 was prepared for release in July, and a mid-term review of the agency’s Disability Action Plan 2011–2014 was also conducted.

**AusAID’s Diversity Statement**

This statement builds on the success of the previous diversity program *Building our capacity through engaging diversity: AusAID workplace diversity 2007–2010.*

The diversity statement outlines our overarching commitment to workplace diversity. It is supported by policies and systems that facilitate a responsive, flexible and fair workplace. It recognises eight diversity groups in AusAID:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
- people with disability
- mature age workers
- culturally and linguistically diverse communities
- women
- working parents
- carers
- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex.

The statement provides for the development of innovative and flexible strategies to draw upon the strengths and accommodate the needs of each group.

**AusAID’s Reconciliation Action Plan**

AusAID prepared its Reconciliation Action Plan 2013–2015 for release in National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) Week in July. The plan outlines the agency’s commitment to bridging the gap between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous Australians. It builds on the achievements of AusAID’s 2011–12 Reconciliation Action Plan which included appointing an Indigenous champion, Deputy Director General Ewen McDonald, and increasing the number of Indigenous staff from 17 (one per cent) in 2012 to 24 (1.5 per cent) at the start of 2013. AusAID has an ambitious target of 2.7 per cent Indigenous staff by 2015.

The new reconciliation action plan focuses on embedding reconciliation principles into everyday business and implementing specific initiatives including:

- appointing reconciliation action plan ambassadors across the agency
- continuing targeted approaches to Indigenous recruitment
- providing cross cultural training to 20 per cent of AusAID staff over the life of the plan
- becoming a member of Supply Nation which connects government with Indigenous businesses and encourages the purchase of goods and services with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations
- promoting further use of AusAID’s Indigenous artwork *In the hand of aid.*

In 2012–13, the first year of a new four-year partnership agreement with Indigenous Community Volunteers, AusAID placed two staff with Aboriginal communities in central Australia on short-term assignments in community development. Additional placements are planned for each year of the agreement to encourage staff to share successes and challenges in both domestic and international community development.
AusAID’s Disability Action Plan

AusAID’s Disability Action Plan 2011–2014 was launched in December 2011. It demonstrates the agency’s high level of commitment to improving the accessibility of the workplace and creating employment for people with disability. The plan contains a range of practical actions to increase the recruitment and retention of people with disability and to provide a working environment that is accessible for all.

The plan was reviewed in 2012–13 to identify progress and areas requiring additional effort. A mid-term review highlighted the following achievements:

- an increase in the number of staff who identify as having disability (from 13 in December 2011 to 23 in February 2013)
- improved building accessibility
- progress towards complying with Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0, level A by the end of 2014.

Although it has not officially commenced across Australian Public Service departments and agencies, AusAID implemented the Australian Public Service Commission’s RecruitAbility Scheme during 2012–13 to ensure that applicants who identified as having disability, and who met the minimum requirements of an advertised position, were interviewed. The scheme aims to build the confidence and capability of the candidate pool, while simultaneously improving the ability of hiring managers and panel members to assess the merits of candidates with disability.

AusAID continues as a gold member of the Australian Network on Disability, which provides a forum for sharing knowledge and experiences related to accessibility issues, cultural and organisational change and employment of people with disability.
Ethics and values in AusAID

During 2012–13, AusAID supported and promoted the values contained in Our Mission, Our Values, launched by the Director General in May 2012. This values statement was developed by and for AusAID, and complements the Australian Public Service Values and Code of Conduct. The AusAID values—valuing people, teamwork, excellence, accountability and integrity—focus on the values most important in creating and maintaining an organisational culture that supports the delivery of an effective aid program.

Our policies and processes support and complement strong ethics and values in the workplace. This includes encouraging a diverse workplace that is free from discrimination and harassment. Internal policies provide guidance for staff including procedures for:

- conflict of interest and SES declaration of personal interests
- offers of gifts, benefits, hospitality and sponsored travel
- AusAID’s code of conduct for overseas staff
- contracting
- eliminating workplace harassment and bullying
- transparency in decision-making.

The AusAID values are embedded in the agency in a range of ways, including through staff induction programs, policies and processes such as the AusAID diversity program, individual performance agreements, and decisions such as the Australia Day Awards.

Training programs offered during 2012–13 focused on ethical behaviour and included code of conduct, fraud awareness and compliance with AusAID’s Child Protection Policy. In May 2013, AusAID launched a series of foundation public policy programs aimed at strengthening public policy capabilities. These emphasise the provision of reliable, evidence-based policy advice.

A tailored ethical decision-making and leadership workshop for SES and Executive Level 2 staff was implemented during the year and aims to strengthen ethical decision-making and leadership capabilities, and reinforces AusAID’s values.

Agreements and contracts that underpin AusAID’s relationship with implementing partners clearly define the agency’s expectations for partners to meet the highest standards of ethical behaviour. Agreements with contractors and other government agencies and non-government organisations stipulate that contractors and whole-of-government staff working on AusAID projects must conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the Public Service Act 1999, and in accordance with the Australian Public Service Values and Code of Conduct.

AusAID’s mission and values

AusAID’s mission and values statement, Our Mission, Our Values, is designed to complement the Australian Public Service Values. The statement defines the core values agency staff have identified as being most important to creating an organisational culture that supports the delivery of an effective aid program. These are valuing people, teamwork, excellence, accountability and integrity.

AusAID has taken a number of steps to incorporate these into our business including embedding the values into the AusAID Capability Framework and employees’ performance plans. AusAID’s business planning process reflects the way each division will promote the agency’s values and encourage a culture of organisational accountability. The values also form part of the nomination criteria for selection of...
AusAID’s Australia Day Award recipients. The extent to which the values are understood and embedded within the agency is monitored through AusAID’s internal staff surveys, and from 2013, the Australian Public Service Commission Census.

Australia Day Awards

Australia Day Awards acknowledge the contribution of individuals and teams across the agency and correlate strongly with AusAID’s mission and values. The Director General presented 14 awards in 2012–13, including six team awards and eight individual awards. These recognised outstanding achievements in corporate management, country programs, and sectoral areas both in Canberra and overseas. Award recipients included teams such as the Myanmar Country Program Team, the Malaria 2012 Taskforce, and the Fraud Control Team. Individual award recipients included staff from Solomon Islands, Jakarta, Papua New Guinea, New York and Canberra.

One of AusAID’s SES officers, Judith Robinson, received a Public Service Medal as part of the Australia Day 2013 honours list. Judith’s medal was awarded for her outstanding public service in development and diplomacy in the Pacific.

Grassroots Giving

Through the agency’s workplace giving program, Grassroots Giving, AusAID staff currently give donations to 62 organisations. The program continues to expand with staff pledging fortnightly donations to charitable organisations with deductible gift recipient status.

In 2012–13, AusAID staff donated on average $2700 each fortnight. Staff can choose which organisations they wish to support and are able to read about the difference the donations are making through a quarterly staff newsletter. New staff are invited to sign up to participate in the initiative.
Boundless Canberra (the National Children’s Playground Project) was added to the Grassroots Giving program in 2012–13. The initiative is building accessible playgrounds in the national capital precinct and is a gift from the public servants of Canberra to the community as part of Canberra’s Centenary celebrations.

**Live Well Work Well**

In 2012–13 AusAID continued the Live Well Work Well staff health and wellbeing program. A range of initiatives were offered during the year, each focused on different aspects of health and wellbeing. These included:

- skin cancer checks
- flu vaccinations
- healthy living allowance
- subsidised yoga and Pilates classes
- subsidised eyesight testing and a contribution towards the costs of glasses and contact lenses for screen-based work.
Purchasing

In line with AusAID’s strategy of delivering fewer and more efficient programs, the agency entered into 2071 new agreements during 2012–13, which is a decrease from 2148 (or 3.58 per cent) in 2011–12. These agreements include non-procurement agreements (grants and records of understanding) and procurement contracts. This accounts for a committed value of $3.59 billion over the life of these agreements.

At 30 June 2013, AusAID was managing 2751 ongoing agreements totalling $12.82 billion.

Non-procurement agreements

During 2012–13, 1054 non-procurement agreements were entered into. This includes agreements with other Australian Government departments, non-government organisations, multilateral agencies and partner governments. This accounts for a committed value of $2.99 billion over the life of these agreements.

At 30 June 2013, AusAID was managing 1372 ongoing non-procurement agreements totalling $8.64 billion.

Procurement agreements awarded and managed

During 2012–13, 1017 new procurement contracts were entered into. This accounts for a committed value of $601 million over the life of the agreements.

At 30 June 2013, AusAID was managing 1379 procurement agreements totalling $4.17 billion.

AusAID establishes and maintains period offers to engage individuals and organisations to provide short-term specialist advice and services as required for set fees. Through period offers 416 agreements were entered into during 2012–13 (or 40.90 per cent of all procurements).

At 30 June 2013, AusAID had 32 active period offers across multiple development sectors which offer access to specialised suppliers and individuals to provide services.

During 2012–13, AusAID established the Aid Advisory Services Standing Offer, which covers 17 categories of services and replaces the majority of AusAID’s aid-related period offers. The Aid Advisory Services Standing Offer will ensure value for money by facilitating streamlined access to a wide range of firms and advisers in accordance with the Adviser Remuneration Framework.
Consultants

During 2012–13, 45 new consultancy services were entered into. These agreements represent a committed amount of $2.3 million. The selection process for consultancy services is consistent with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules (July 2012).

TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF CONSULTANCY CONTRACTS FROM 2010–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of new contracts awarded</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial limits of new contracts awarded ($’000)</td>
<td>3103</td>
<td>2747</td>
<td>2362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010–11 expenditure ($’000)</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1471</td>
<td>1572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new contracts awarded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial limits of new contracts awarded ($’000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011–12 expenditure ($’000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new contracts awarded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial limits of new contracts awarded ($’000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012–13 expenditure ($’000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details of contracts, agreements and consultants

This annual report contains information about actual expenditure on contracts for consultancies in 2012–13. Information on the value of contracts and consultancies is available on the AusTender website at www.tenders.gov.au

In accordance with the Senate Order on Departmental and Agency Contracts, all contracts, agreements and consultancies let over $100 000 are also listed each calendar and financial year on AusAID’s website. The Senate Order Listing for 2012–13 will be tabled in Parliament in 2013 and is available at www.ausaid.gov.au

Exempt contracts

No contracts in excess of $10 000 or standing offers were exempted by the Director General from being published in AusTender.

Australian National Audit Office access clauses

In 2012–13, all contracts of $100 000 or more (including GST) specified that the Auditor-General be given access to the contractor’s premises.

Agreements policy (including grants and procurement)

AusAID has a well-established legal and policy framework that underpins the administration of procurement and grant funding across the aid program. Although official development assistance is exempt from the mandatory requirements in the Commonwealth Procurement Rules and Commonwealth Grant Guidelines, AusAID applies these principles as a matter of good practice. AusAID’s Chief Executive Instructions require all staff to act in accordance with these principles. AusAID uses competitive market forces where appropriate to pursue value for money. Decisions based on value for money are made in a holistic way, with clearly articulated and measurable benefits against which outcomes can be measured, and strong risk management practices applied.
Building on previous initiatives, AusAID is continuing to streamline its agreement processes and templates to ensure the most appropriate funding mechanism is used for each individual activity. The main types of funding mechanisms used by AusAID are procurements, grants and whole-of-government agreements. These reflect the way we deliver the aid program through a wide range of delivery partners.

As funding through non-government organisations, Australia Awards, multilateral organisations and through partner government systems has increased, the agency has continued to be less reliant on commercial firms to deliver Australian aid. Since 2005, the proportion of AusAID expenditure through commercial contractors has fallen from 41 per cent to 17 per cent.

AusAID’s business processes for conducting procurements are designed to achieve value for money by encouraging competition, promoting efficient use of resources and transparent decision-making. Processes for procurements vary depending on whether a procurement is large value (greater than $500 000 for aid program procurements) or small value (less than $500 000).

AusAID’s procurement and grant administration processes sit beside other AusAID mechanisms to ensure aid quality and value for money. The investment of Australian aid money is well protected by strong standard agreement clauses, risk assessment and due diligence processes before entering into new agreements, while regular audits, staged aid quality reviews and performance assessments are conducted both during and after implementation of an agreement.

Assets

At the end of 2012–13, AusAID held $168 million in departmental assets. These included financial assets such as cash and receivables and non-financial assets such as leasehold improvements, infrastructure, plant and equipment and computer software.

Property management

AusAID provides strategic property and asset management services to maximise efficiency of our property portfolio around the world. This ensures the responsiveness and integrated services to staff are maintained at consistently high levels at all of our locations.

All overseas property is managed in accordance with the Australian Public Service standards, legislative requirements, the Building Code of Australia and Australian standards. During the year we completed fit-out projects in line with our strategic property plan for new or expanded offices in Canberra and overseas, including Kabul, Accra, Yangon and Honiara.

AusAID is located in three buildings in Canberra City, at 255 London Circuit and 20 and 40 Allara Street. Our offices in Canberra are aligned with Australian Government policy and target best practice measures against efficient use of space, cost and environmental performance.

In addition, AusAID manages office and residential accommodation across 44 countries.
TABLE 8: OVERSEAS OFFICES AND RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR 2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of offices</th>
<th>Number of residences</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan–Kabul</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>All office and residential accommodation is located within the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade managed compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh–Dhaka</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia–Phnom Penh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile–Santiago</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China–Beijing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste–Dili</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt–Cairo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Australia’s North Africa program has expanded with small bilateral programs now being delivered in Egypt and Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia–Addis Ababa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji–Suva</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France–Paris</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Australian Government is represented by an AusAID staff member at the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The Development Assistance Committee is a forum comprising 23 donor members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and an important partner for Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana–Accra</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India–New Delhi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia–Jakarta</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Includes the Australia–Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq–Baghdad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy–Rome</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Australian Government is represented by an AusAID staff member at the World Food Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya–Nairobi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati–Tarawa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos–Vientiane</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federated States of Micronesia–Pohnpei</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Only AusAID locally engaged staff work in this location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia–Ulaanbaatar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Office shared with Austrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar–Yangon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Includes the joint AusAID and United Kingdom Department for International Development office in Nay Pyi Taw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal–Kathmandu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia–Noumea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AusAID manages the selection and departure of Australia Awards recipients as well as the arrival and support of Australia Awards regional recipients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan–Islamabad</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Territories–Ramallah</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Residence is based in East Jerusalem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea–Port Moresby</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>The number of residences includes properties managed by AusAID for whole-of-government partners in Port Moresby and regional areas of Papua New Guinea including Buka, Goroka, Alotau, Kokopo, Lae and Mt Hagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru–Lima</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines–Manila</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Includes the Philippines Provincial Road Management Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Number of offices¹</td>
<td>Number of residences²</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa–Apia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Australian Civilian Corps deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Australian Civilian Corps deployment to the Regional Anti-Piracy Prosecutions and Intelligence Coordination Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Australian Civilian Corps deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Australian Civilian Corps deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands–Honiara</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Australian Civilian Corps deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa–Pretoria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Australian Civilian Corps deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka–Colombo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Australian Civilian Corps deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland–Geneva</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Australian Government is represented and engaged with the United Nations and key international non-government organisations to strengthen partnerships on development and humanitarian matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand–Bangkok</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Australian Government is represented and engaged with the United Nations and key international non-government organisations to strengthen partnerships on development and humanitarian matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago–Port of Spain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Australian Government is represented and engaged with the United Nations and key international non-government organisations to strengthen partnerships on development and humanitarian matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga–Nuku’alofa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Australian Government is represented and engaged with the United Nations and key international non-government organisations to strengthen partnerships on development and humanitarian matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America–New York and Washington</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Australian Government is represented and engaged with the United Nations and key international non-government organisations to strengthen partnerships on development and humanitarian matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu–Port Vila</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Australian Government is represented and engaged with the United Nations and key international non-government organisations to strengthen partnerships on development and humanitarian matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam–Hanoi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The Australian Government is represented and engaged with the United Nations and key international non-government organisations to strengthen partnerships on development and humanitarian matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe–Harare</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Australian Government is represented and engaged with the United Nations and key international non-government organisations to strengthen partnerships on development and humanitarian matters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The numbers of offices listed are only those that are centrally managed by AusAID and do not reflect the number of office locations where Australian Government officials may be occupying space with partner governments or project specific offices managed by contractors.

² AusAID occupies Australian Government owned property before seeking and leasing accommodation from the local property market.
Chapter 4—
Financial statements
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Australian Agency for International Development for the year ended 30 June 2013, which comprise: a Statement by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer; Statement of Comprehensive Income; Balance Sheet; Statement of Changes in Equity; Cash Flow Statement; Schedule of Commitments; Administered Schedule of Comprehensive Income; Administered Schedule of Assets and Liabilities; Administered Reconciliation Schedule; Administered Schedule of Cash Flows; Administered Schedule of Commitments; and Notes comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Director General’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Director General of the Australian Agency for International Development is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Finance Minister’s Orders made under the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997, including the Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Australian Agency for International Development’s preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Australian Agency for International Development’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Director General of the Australian Agency for International Development, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have followed the independence requirements of the Australian National Audit Office, which incorporate the requirements of the Australian accounting profession.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Agency for International Development:

(a) have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Minister’s Orders made under the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997, including the Australian Accounting Standards; and

(b) give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister’s Orders including the Australian Agency for International Development’s financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Note 26, Compliance with Statutory Conditions for Payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, discloses information on the Australian Agency for International Development’s review of its exposure to risks of not complying with statutory conditions on payments from special appropriations and special accounts, and annual appropriations which fund statutory payments. Non-compliance with statutory conditions may lead to a contravention of section 83 of the Constitution, which requires that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under an appropriation made by law.

As disclosed in Note 26, 2012–13 payments in breach of section 83 of the Constitution total $6,000 under the Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2012–13.

Australian National Audit Office

John McCullough
Executive Director
Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

11 September 2013
Australian Agency for International Development

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013 are based on properly maintained financial records and give a true and fair view of the matters required by the Finance Minister’s Orders made under the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997, as amended.

Signed...
Peter Baxter
Director General
11 September 2013

Signed...
Paul Wood
Chief Financial Officer
1 September 2013
# Australian Agency for International Development

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

*For the year ended 30 June 2013*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>195,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier expenses</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>113,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>3C</td>
<td>15,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>3D</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-down and impairment of assets</td>
<td>3E</td>
<td>1,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losses from asset sales</td>
<td>3F</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange losses</td>
<td>3G</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>326,079</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWN-SOURCE INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own-source revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of goods and rendering of services</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total own-source revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>231</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gains</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other gains</td>
<td>4B</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total gains</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>468</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total own-source income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>699</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cost of services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>325,380</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from Government</td>
<td>4C</td>
<td>316,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit attributable to the Australian Government</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(8,621)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other comprehensive income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit or loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in asset revaluation surplus</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other comprehensive income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,096</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive loss attributable to the Australian Government</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(7,525)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
### Australian Agency for International Development

**BALANCE SHEET**

*As at 30 June 2013*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes</strong> $'000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>1,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>87,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>88,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Financial Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>6A, 6C</td>
<td>35,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>6B, 6C</td>
<td>26,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangibles</td>
<td>6D, 6E</td>
<td>6,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-financial assets</td>
<td>6F</td>
<td>11,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>80,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>168,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>19,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>11,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total payables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>31,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee provisions</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>52,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other provisions</td>
<td>8B</td>
<td>7,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>59,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>91,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>77,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EQUITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed equity</td>
<td></td>
<td>86,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated deficit</td>
<td>(10,915)</td>
<td>(2,294)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset revaluation surplus</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>77,248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Australian Agency for International Development  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
for the year ended 30 June 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Retained earnings</th>
<th>Asset revaluation surplus</th>
<th>Contributed equity</th>
<th>Total equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013 $'000</td>
<td>2012 $'000</td>
<td>2013 $'000</td>
<td>2012 $'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried forward from previous period</td>
<td>(2,294)</td>
<td>9,624</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>63,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted opening balance</td>
<td>(2,294)</td>
<td>9,624</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>63,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/(deficit) for the period</td>
<td>(8,621)</td>
<td>(11,918)</td>
<td>(8,621)</td>
<td>(11,918)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income</td>
<td>(8,621)</td>
<td>(11,918)</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>(7,525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transactions with owners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions by owners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity injection – appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental capital budget (DCB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total transactions with owners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance attributable to the Australian Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10,915)</td>
<td>(2,294)</td>
<td>1,722</td>
<td>86,441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
## CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 June 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### OPERATING ACTIVITIES

**Cash received**
- Appropriations: 308,380
- Sale of goods and rendering of services: 6,903
- Net GST received: 4,580
**Total cash received**: 319,863

**Cash used**
- Employees: 187,001
- Suppliers: 113,105
- Section 31 receipts transferred to the official public account: 19,252
**Total cash used**: 319,358

**Net cash from operating activities**: 9

### INVESTING ACTIVITIES

**Cash received**
- Proceeds from sales of infrastructure, plant and equipment: 57
**Total cash received**: 57

**Cash used**
- Purchase of infrastructure, plant and equipment: 8,467
- Purchase of leasehold improvements: 11,748
- Purchase of intangibles: 2,180
**Total cash used**: 22,395

**Net cash used by investing activities**: (22,338)

### FINANCING ACTIVITIES

**Cash received**
- Contributed equity: 15,123
- Departmental capital budget: 7,390
**Total cash received**: 22,513

**Net cash from financing activities**: 22,513

**Net increase/(decrease) in cash held**: 680

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period: 336
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period: 1,016

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
## Schedule of Commitments

**As at 30 June 2013**

### BY TYPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitments receivable</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net GST recoverable on commitments</td>
<td>(10,033)</td>
<td>(10,691)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total commitments receivable</strong></td>
<td>(10,033)</td>
<td>(10,691)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitments payable</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating leases¹</td>
<td>100,304</td>
<td>103,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services²</td>
<td>43,470</td>
<td>37,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total commitments payable</strong></td>
<td>143,774</td>
<td>141,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net commitments by type</strong></td>
<td>133,741</td>
<td>130,736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BY MATURITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitments receivable</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One year or less</td>
<td>(4,433)</td>
<td>(4,060)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From one to five years</td>
<td>(2,899)</td>
<td>(3,340)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over five years</td>
<td>(2,701)</td>
<td>(3,291)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total commitments receivable</strong></td>
<td>(10,033)</td>
<td>(10,691)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commitments payable</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating lease commitments</td>
<td>24,765</td>
<td>15,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From one to five years</td>
<td>45,380</td>
<td>51,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over five years</td>
<td>30,159</td>
<td>36,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating lease commitments</strong></td>
<td>100,304</td>
<td>103,563</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods and services commitments</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One year or less</td>
<td>39,264</td>
<td>34,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From one to five years</td>
<td>4,206</td>
<td>3,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total goods and services commitments</strong></td>
<td>43,470</td>
<td>37,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total commitments payable</strong></td>
<td>143,774</td>
<td>141,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net commitments by maturity</strong></td>
<td>133,741</td>
<td>130,736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: commitments are GST-inclusive where relevant.

¹Operating leases are effectively non-cancellable and comprise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of lease</th>
<th>General description of leasing arrangement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic leases for office accommodation</td>
<td>Lease payments are subject to increases in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease. In some cases AusAID holds an option to extend office accommodation leases. Leases vary in duration from one to 10 years and lease payments are subject to the terms and conditions of each lease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas leases for office and residential accommodation</td>
<td>The terms and conditions of these leases vary depending on the location of the property and the local market conditions. Leases vary in duration from one to nine years. Payments may be subject to review under the terms and conditions of the lease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leases for motor vehicles to senior executive officers</td>
<td>AusAID leases motor vehicles to support its business activities. Payments are made monthly and fixed at a constant rate for the duration of each lease. At the expiration of each lease the motor vehicles are disposed of by the lessor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²Commitments for goods and services include commitments relating to the provision of IT and general office services.

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
### ADMINISTERED SCHEDULE OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

**for the year ended 30 June 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>$’000</td>
<td>$’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International development assistance</strong></td>
<td>15A</td>
<td>3,269,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants</strong></td>
<td>15B</td>
<td>535,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation and amortisation</strong></td>
<td>15C</td>
<td>2,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance costs</strong></td>
<td>15D</td>
<td>35,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Write-down and impairment of assets</strong></td>
<td>15E</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net foreign exchange losses</strong></td>
<td>15F</td>
<td>5,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other expenses</strong></td>
<td>15G</td>
<td>410,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses administered on behalf of Government</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,259,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LESS: | |
| **OWN-SOURCE INCOME** | |
| **Own-source revenue** | |
| **Non-taxation revenue** | |
| **Interest** | 16A | 7,445 | 6,287 |
| **Return of prior year administered expenditure** | 16B | 37,746 | 39,756 |
| **Total non-taxation revenue** | | 45,191 | 46,043 |
| **Total own-source revenue administered on behalf of Government** | | 45,191 | 46,043 |

| **Gains** | |
| **Reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairment** | 16C | 216,769 | 269,853 |
| **Other gains** | 16D | 5,514 | 16,791 |
| **Total gains administered on behalf of Government** | | 222,283 | 286,644 |
| **Total own-source income administered on behalf of Government** | | 267,474 | 332,687 |
| **Net cost of services** | | 3,991,602 | 3,681,562 |
| **Deficit** | | (3,991,602) | (3,681,562) |

| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | |
| **Items not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit or loss** | |
| **Changes in asset revaluation surplus** | 75 | – |
| **Total other comprehensive income** | 75 | – |
| **Total comprehensive loss** | (3,991,527) | (3,681,562) |

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
### ADMINISTERED SCHEDULE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

as at 30 June 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ASSETS

**Financial Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>17A</td>
<td>24,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>17B</td>
<td>117,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>17C</td>
<td>1,493,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,635,590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-financial Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>18A, C</td>
<td>2,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>18B, C</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangibles</td>
<td>18D, E</td>
<td>6,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-financial assets</td>
<td>18F</td>
<td>2,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,067</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total assets administered on behalf of Government**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,647,657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LIABILITIES

**Payables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>19A</td>
<td>492,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors and contributions</td>
<td>19B</td>
<td>1,143,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total payables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,635,823</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Provisions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>20A</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other provisions</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total liabilities administered on behalf of Government**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,647,223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net assets/(liabilities)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
### ADMINISTERED RECONCILIATION SCHEDULE

for the period ended 30 June 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opening administered assets less administered liabilities as at 1 July</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: Administered income</td>
<td>267,474</td>
<td>332,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Administered expenses</td>
<td>(4,259,076)</td>
<td>(4,014,249)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administered transfers to/from Australian Government:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other comprehensive income:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered revaluations taken to/from reserves</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appropriation transfers from official public account:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual appropriation for administered expenses</td>
<td>3,851,939</td>
<td>3,986,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered capital budget (ACB)</td>
<td>2,042</td>
<td>1,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special accounts</td>
<td>59,746</td>
<td>58,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered assets and liabilities appropriations</td>
<td>171,509</td>
<td>126,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST transferred from official public account</td>
<td>86,789</td>
<td>87,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfers to official public account:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>(41,556)</td>
<td>(39,775)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special accounts</td>
<td>(8,669)</td>
<td>(20,752)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return of GST appropriations</td>
<td>(89,350)</td>
<td>(89,129)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing administered assets less administered liabilities as at 30 June</strong></td>
<td>434</td>
<td>(40,489)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Australian Agency for International Development  
ADMINISTERED SCHEDULE OF CASH FLOWS  
for the year ended 30 June 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return of prior year administered expenditure</td>
<td>37,746</td>
<td>39,756</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net GST received</td>
<td>88,892</td>
<td>83,890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash received</strong></td>
<td><strong>126,661</strong></td>
<td><strong>124,831</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International development assistance</td>
<td>3,392,342</td>
<td>3,369,092</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant payments</td>
<td>515,714</td>
<td>635,601</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash used</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,908,056</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,004,693</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash used by operating activities</td>
<td><strong>21</strong> (3,781,395)</td>
<td><strong>(3,879,862)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash used</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of leasehold improvements</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of intangibles</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>2,192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of concessional financial instruments</td>
<td>264,285</td>
<td>242,160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash used</strong></td>
<td><strong>265,766</strong></td>
<td><strong>244,373</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash used by investing activities</td>
<td><strong>(265,766)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(244,373)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net decrease in cash held</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4,047,161)</td>
<td>(4,124,235)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation – outcomes</td>
<td>3,851,939</td>
<td>3,986,308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation – administered capital budget (ACB)</td>
<td>2,042</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST from official public account</td>
<td>86,789</td>
<td>87,124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation – administered assets and liabilities</td>
<td>171,509</td>
<td>128,096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special accounts</td>
<td>59,746</td>
<td>58,751</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,172,025</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,262,135</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash to official public account for:</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>(41,556)</td>
<td>(39,775)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special accounts</td>
<td>(6,669)</td>
<td>(20,752)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST</td>
<td>(89,350)</td>
<td>(89,129)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>(139,575)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(149,656)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17A</td>
<td>24,571</td>
<td>39,282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
## ADMINISTERED SCHEDULE OF COMMITMENTS

as at 30 June 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY TYPE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments receivable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net GST recoverable on commitments</td>
<td>(448,082)</td>
<td>(291,344)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total commitments receivable</strong></td>
<td>(448,082)</td>
<td>(291,344)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments payable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating leases</td>
<td>14,739</td>
<td>8,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development cooperation program</td>
<td>4,765,250</td>
<td>3,119,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total commitments payable</strong></td>
<td>4,779,989</td>
<td>3,127,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net commitments by type</td>
<td>4,331,907</td>
<td>2,836,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY MATURITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments receivable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST recoverable on commitments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year or less</td>
<td>(235,546)</td>
<td>(169,234)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From one to five years</td>
<td>(212,484)</td>
<td>(122,101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over five years</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total commitments receivable</strong></td>
<td>(448,082)</td>
<td>(291,344)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments payable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating lease commitments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year or less</td>
<td>9,670</td>
<td>6,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From one to five years</td>
<td>5,069</td>
<td>2,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating lease commitments</strong></td>
<td>14,739</td>
<td>8,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development cooperation program commitments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year or less</td>
<td>2,558,163</td>
<td>1,862,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From one to five years</td>
<td>2,205,374</td>
<td>1,254,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over five years</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>2,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total development cooperation program commitments</strong></td>
<td>4,765,250</td>
<td>3,119,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total commitments payable</strong></td>
<td>4,779,989</td>
<td>3,127,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net commitments by maturity</td>
<td>4,331,907</td>
<td>2,836,415</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above schedule should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
Index of Notes

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies 270
Note 2: Events after the reporting period 279
Note 3: Expenses 280
Note 4: Income 282
Note 5: Financial assets 283
Note 6: Non-financial assets 285
Note 7: Payables 289
Note 8: Provisions 290
Note 9: Cash flow reconciliation 291
Note 10: Contingent assets and liabilities 291
Note 11: Senior executive remuneration 292
Note 12: Remuneration of auditors 296
Note 13: Financial instruments 297
Note 14: Financial assets reconciliation 299
Note 15: Administered expenses 300
Note 16: Administered income 301
Note 17: Administered financial assets 302
Note 18: Administered non-financial assets 304
Note 19: Administered payables 307
Note 20: Administered provisions 308
Note 21: Administered cash flow reconciliation 309
Note 22: Administered financial instruments 310
Note 23: Administered financial assets reconciliation 316
Note 24: Administered contingent assets and liabilities 317
Note 25: Appropriations 318
Note 26: Compliance with statutory conditions for payment from the consolidated revenue fund 325
Note 27: Special accounts 326
Note 28: Compensation and debt relief 328
Note 29: Reporting of outcomes 329
Note 30: Net cash appropriation arrangements 330
Australian Agency for International Development
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Objectives of Australian Agency for International Development

The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) is an Australian Government controlled entity and is a not-for-profit entity. The fundamental purpose of Australian aid is to help people overcome poverty. AusAID administers the majority of Australia’s official development assistance for developing countries, including the Australian–Indonesian Partnership for Reconstruction and Development.

The agency is structured to meet the following outcomes:

**Outcome 1**: To assist developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia’s national interest.

**Outcome 2**: Australia’s national interest advanced by implementing a partnership between Australia and Indonesia for reconstruction and development.

AusAID activities contributing toward these outcomes are classified as either ‘departmental’ or ‘administered’. Departmental activities involve the use of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses controlled or incurred by AusAID in its own right. Administered activities involve management or oversight by AusAID, on behalf of the government, of items controlled or incurred by the government.

Outcome 1 has seven administered programs which are:

- Program 1.1 official development assistance – Papua New Guinea and Pacific
- Program 1.2 official development assistance – East Asia
- Program 1.3 official development assistance – Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other
- Program 1.4 official development assistance – Emergency, Humanitarian and Refugee Program
- Program 1.5 official development assistance – Multilateral replenishments
- Program 1.6 official development assistance – United Nations, Commonwealth and other international organisations
- Program 1.7 official development assistance – non-government organisations, volunteer and community programs

One administered program is identified for Outcome 2 – Program 2.1 official development assistance – East Asia.

Outcome 1 has departmental support.

The continued existence of AusAID in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the agency’s administration and programs.

The Australian Government continues to have regard to developments in case law, including the High Court’s most recent decision on Commonwealth expenditure in *Williams vs Commonwealth* (2012) 288 ALR 410, as they contribute to the larger body of law relevant to the development of Commonwealth programs. In accordance with its general practice, the government will continue to monitor and assess risk and decide on any appropriate actions to respond to risks of expenditure not being consistent with constitutional or other legal requirements.

1.2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements and notes are required by section 49 of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and are a general purpose financial statement.

The statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- Finance Minister’s Orders for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2012, as amended
- Australian accounting standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that apply for the reporting period.
The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise specified.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard or the Finance Ministers Orders, assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity or a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and the amounts of the assets or liabilities can be reliably measured. However, assets and liabilities arising under executor contracts are not recognised unless required by an accounting standard. Liabilities and assets that are unrecognised are reported in the schedule of commitments or the schedule of contingencies.

Unless an alternative treatment is specifically required by an accounting standard, income and expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when and only when the flow, consumption or loss of economic benefits has occurred and can be reliably measured.

1.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

No departmental accounting assumptions or estimates have been identified that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next accounting period.

Significant accounting adjustments and estimates for administered financial instruments are outlined in Note 1.20.

1.4 New Australian accounting standards

Adoption of new Australian accounting standard requirements

No accounting standard has been adopted earlier than the application date as stated in the respective standard.

No other new standards, revised standards, interpretations or amending standards that were issued before the statements were signed by the Director General and Chief Financial Officer–and that are applicable to the current reporting period–had a financial impact, or are expected to have a future financial impact on the agency.

Future Australian accounting standard requirements

New standards, reissued standards, amendments to standards or interpretations (‘the new requirements’) applicable to future reporting periods have been issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board during the year. The following new and revised standards may have a financial impact or require increased disclosures for AusAID in future reporting periods:

- AASB 13 – Fair value measurement
- AASB 1055 – Budgetary Reporting
- AASB 9 – Financial Instruments

The financial impact of these new requirements, if any, on future reporting periods cannot be quantified at this stage.

No other new standards, revised standards, interpretations or amending standards that were issued before the statements were signed by the Director General and Chief Financial Officer–and that are applicable to the current reporting period–had a financial impact, or are expected to have a future financial impact on the agency.
1.5 Revenue

Revenue from government

Amounts appropriated for departmental outputs appropriations for the year (adjusted for any formal additions and reductions) are recognised as revenue from government when AusAID gains control of the appropriation, except for certain amounts that relate to activities that are reciprocal in nature, in which case revenue is recognised only when it has been earned.

Appropriations receivable are recognised at their nominal amounts.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when the:

a) amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured, and

b) probable economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the transaction.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance. Collectability of debts is reviewed at the end of the accounting period. Allowances are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method as set out in AASB 139 – Financial instruments—recognition and measurement.

1.6 Gains

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as gains when and only when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration are recognised as gains at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another government agency as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (see Note 1.7).

Sale of assets

Gains from disposal of non-current assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

1.7 Transactions with the government as owner

Equity injections

Amounts appropriated which are designated as ‘equity injections’ for a year (less any formal reductions) and department capital budget are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

Other distributions to owners

The Finance Ministers Orders require that distributions to owners be debited to contributed equity unless in the nature of a dividend.
1.8 Employee benefits

Liabilities for ‘short-term employee benefits’ (as defined in AASB 119 – Employee Benefits) and termination benefits due within 12 months of the end of reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured as the present value of the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees of AusAID is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave. In the case of locally engaged staff overseas, where the entitlement is vested, a liability has been recognised.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees’ remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including AusAID’s employer superannuation contribution rates, to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to a valuation undertaken by the Australian Government Actuary at 30 June 2012. The appropriateness of the valuation is reviewed at each reporting date. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation.

Separation and redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. AusAID recognises a provision for separation and redundancy when it has developed a detailed formal plan and has informed those employees who will be affected by that plan that it will carry out those terminations of employment.

In some countries, staff at overseas locations are entitled to separation benefits. The provision for the benefits has been classified as ‘employee benefits’.

Superannuation

The majority of AusAID staff are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS) or the PSS Accumulation Plan (PSSap).

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Commonwealth. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance and Deregulation’s administered schedules and notes. AusAID contributes superannuation for overseas staff in compliance with local labour laws.

AusAID makes employer contributions to the employee superannuation schemes at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the cost to the government of the superannuation entitlements of AusAID’s employees. AusAID accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised at 30 June represents outstanding contributions that relate to the final pay fortnight of the financial year.
1.9 Leases

A distinction is made between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased assets. An operating lease is a lease that is not a finance lease. In operating leases, the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

AusAID does not have any finance leases.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a basis representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets. Lease incentives are recognised as other payables and amortised over the period of the lease on a straight line basis.

The net present value of future net outlays in respect of surplus space under non-cancellable lease agreements is expensed in the period in which the space becomes surplus.

1.10 Cash

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes:

a) cash on hand
b) demand deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant changes in value

c) cash held by outsiders
d) cash in special accounts.

1.11 Financial assets

AusAID’s departmental financial assets are classified as ‘loans and receivables’. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as ‘loans and receivables’. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis except for financial assets that are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

1.12 Financial liabilities

Departmental financial liabilities are classified as ‘other financial liabilities’. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon trade date.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.
These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost at each balance date using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

1.13 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the balance sheet but are reported in the relevant schedules and notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset, or represent an existing liability or asset for which settlement is not probable or the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain, and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

1.14 Acquisition of assets

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor agency’s accounts immediately before the restructuring.

1.15 Property, plant and equipment

Asset recognition threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the balance sheet, except for purchases costing less than $2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which is significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to ‘make good’ provisions in property leases taken up by AusAID where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. These costs are included in the value of AusAID’s leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for the ‘make good’ obligation recognised.

Revaluations

Fair values for each class are determined as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset class:</th>
<th>Fair value measured at:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>Depreciated replacement cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>Market selling price</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets’ fair values as at the reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets. The revaluation of leasehold improvements, infrastructure, plant and equipment to fair value was undertaken by Preston Rowe Paterson NSW Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2013.
Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised through the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for the same class of assets are recognised directly in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the re-valued amount.

**Depreciation**

Depreciable infrastructure, plant and equipment assets are written-down to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to AusAID using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the lease term or 10 years.

Depreciation rates (useful lives) and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td><strong>Lesser of lease term and 10 years</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lesser of lease term and 10 years</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure plant and equipment</td>
<td><strong>Three to 25 years</strong></td>
<td><strong>Three to 25 years</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impairment**

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2013. Where indications of impairment exist the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset’s recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset’s ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if AusAID were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

**1.16 Intangibles**

AusAID’s intangibles comprise internally developed and commercially purchased software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses except for purchases costing less than $2,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful life of AusAID’s software is five to 10 years (2012: five to 10 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2013.
1.17 Taxation/competitive neutrality

AusAID is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenues, expenses, liabilities and assets are recognised net of GST, except:

- where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office
- receivables and payables.

1.18 Comparatives

Where practicable, comparatives are restated to show the information that would have been disclosed in the prior reporting period had any adjustments been applied, or any changes in current Finance Minister’s Orders been applied.

1.19 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated at the exchange rates current at balance date where the impact is assessed as material. Exchange gains and losses are reported in the statement of comprehensive income. AusAID does not enter into hedging arrangements for its foreign currency transactions and all foreign exchange gains or losses are considered non-speculative in nature.

1.20 Reporting of administered activities

Administered revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows are disclosed in the schedule of administered statements, schedules and related notes.

Except where otherwise stated below, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same policies as for departmental items, including the application of Australian Accounting Standards.

Significant accounting adjustments and estimates

The fair value of the administered financial instruments in 2012–2013 has been determined on a basis consistent with previous years, using professional valuation advice. The fair value of the financial instruments reported in future periods will be affected by variables such as discount rates, exchange rates and possible impairment. The effect of changes to the assumptions used to value the financial instruments is disclosed at Note 22.

Administered cash transfers to and from the official public account

Revenue collected by AusAID for use by the government rather than AusAID is administered revenue. Collections are transferred to the official public account maintained by the Department of Finance and Deregulation. Conversely, cash is drawn from the official public account to make payments under Parliamentary appropriation on behalf of government. These transfers to and from the official public account are adjustments to the administered cash held by AusAID on behalf of the government and reported as such in the statement of cash flows and in the administered reconciliation schedule.

Revenue

All administered revenues are revenues relating to ordinary activities performed by AusAID on behalf of the Australian Government. As such, administered appropriations are not revenues of AusAID which oversees distribution or expenditure of the funds as directed.

Interest is accrued on the amortised cost of loan receivables using the effective interest method in accordance
Australian Agency for International Development

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

with AASB 139 – Financial instruments: recognition and measurement.

Loan and receivables concessional expenses

Consistent with AusAID’s outcomes, long-term loans are provided to other entities at concessional rates. On settlement of the loan funds, differences between the nominal value of the loan subscription and the fair value of the associated asset are recorded in the schedule of administered items as an expense administered on behalf of government.

Grants

AusAID administers a number of grants on behalf of the Australian Government to international, United Nations and Commonwealth organisations. Grant and subsidy liabilities are recognised to the extent that (i) the services required to be performed by the grantee have been performed or (ii) the grant eligibility criteria have been satisfied, but payments due have not been made. A commitment is recorded when the government enters into an agreement to make these grants but services have not been performed or criteria satisfied. Multi-year grants of a non-reciprocal nature are recorded as liabilities in the year the agreement is signed at fair value, using relevant Australian Government bond rates to discount the future cash flows to their present value. The value of the discount applied is recognised against grant expenses.

Financial assets

AusAID administers material financial assets on behalf of the Australian Government. The Australian Government is the holder of these financial instruments, with the issuers being partner foreign governments and multilateral aid organisations including the Asian Development Fund and the International Development Association. Financial instruments are recognised on a trade date basis.

The financial instruments are held consistent with aid program objectives.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either ‘at fair value through profit or loss’ or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon ‘trade date’.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include multilateral grants payable and multilateral subscriptions payable. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent fair value adjustments are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities include trade creditors and accruals. Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.
Australian Agency for International Development
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2: Events after the reporting period

Administered

On 1 July 2013, the Statute Stocktake (Appropriations) Act 2013 repealed a number of old annual Appropriation Acts to remove them from the statue books. The impact of this legislation on AusAID has been to repeal unspent annual administered appropriations for 2009–10 and previous financial years. The total amount of appropriations repealed is $469.719 million (see note 25 table C).

These appropriations were provided to make payments for multi-year grants and contributions and were appropriated for the total value of each agreement in the year the agreement was entered into. The unspent amount of these appropriations represent the value of the remaining payments scheduled under each agreement after 30 June 2013.

It is anticipated these amounts will be re-appropriated through the next budget process.
### Australian Agency for International Development

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 3: Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 3A: Employee benefits</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>152,168</td>
<td>132,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superannuation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined contribution plans</td>
<td>9,982</td>
<td>9,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined benefit plans</td>
<td>13,258</td>
<td>10,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave and other entitlements</td>
<td>15,144</td>
<td>16,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe benefits tax</td>
<td>5,408</td>
<td>2,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total employee benefits</strong></td>
<td>195,960</td>
<td>171,555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 3B: Supplier expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods and services</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultants</td>
<td>7,384</td>
<td>7,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors</td>
<td>12,614</td>
<td>14,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>2,225</td>
<td>1,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>15,448</td>
<td>17,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities and services</td>
<td>16,419</td>
<td>13,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office costs</td>
<td>6,933</td>
<td>6,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>8,718</td>
<td>3,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment</td>
<td>2,654</td>
<td>3,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>7,533</td>
<td>6,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8,750</td>
<td>7,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total goods and services</strong></td>
<td>88,678</td>
<td>82,421</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goods and services are made up of:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rendering of services – related entities</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,237</td>
<td>4,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendering of services – external parties</td>
<td>80,441</td>
<td>77,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total goods and services</strong></td>
<td>88,678</td>
<td>82,421</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other supplier expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating lease rentals – external parties:</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum lease payments</td>
<td>23,208</td>
<td>20,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers compensation expenses</td>
<td>1,645</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other supplier expenses</strong></td>
<td>24,853</td>
<td>21,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total supplier expenses</strong></td>
<td>113,531</td>
<td>103,494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Australian Agency for International Development  
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 3C: Depreciation and amortisation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>8,755</td>
<td>7,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>4,749</td>
<td>3,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total depreciation</strong></td>
<td>13,504</td>
<td>10,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amortisation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangibles:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer software</td>
<td>1,584</td>
<td>1,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total amortisation</strong></td>
<td>1,584</td>
<td>1,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total depreciation and amortisation</strong></td>
<td>15,088</td>
<td>11,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 3D: Finance costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwinding of discount – restoration obligation</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total finance costs</strong></td>
<td>108</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 3E: Write-down and impairment of assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset write-downs and impairments from:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-off of leasehold improvements, infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-down of intangibles</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of financial instruments</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total write-down and impairment of assets</strong></td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 3F: Losses from asset sales</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from sale</td>
<td>(57)</td>
<td>(48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying value of assets sold</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net loss from infrastructure, plant and equipment</strong></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total losses from asset sales</strong></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 3G: Foreign exchange losses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-speculative</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total foreign exchange losses</strong></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 4: Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 4A: Sale of goods and rendering of services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendering of services – related entities</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendering of services – external parties</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sale of goods and rendering of services</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 4B: Other gains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources received free of charge</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets previously expensed</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on restoration obligation</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other gains</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 4C: Revenue from government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental appropriation</td>
<td>316,759</td>
<td>274,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenue from government</td>
<td>316,759</td>
<td>274,727</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Note 5: Financial assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 5A: Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand or on deposit</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash held by outsiders</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,016</strong></td>
<td><strong>336</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 5B: Trade and other receivables

**Good and services:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services – related entities</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services – external parties</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receivables for goods and services</strong></td>
<td><strong>321</strong></td>
<td><strong>899</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appropriations receivable:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For existing programs</td>
<td>85,696</td>
<td>58,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total appropriations receivable</strong></td>
<td><strong>85,696</strong></td>
<td><strong>58,065</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other receivables:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other receivables</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,206</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,494</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,223</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,458</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Less impairment allowance account:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>(21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total impairment allowance account</strong></td>
<td><strong>(13)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(21)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total trade and other receivables (net)</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,210</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,437</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Receivables are expected to be recovered in:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No more than 12 months</td>
<td>87,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total trade and other receivables (net)</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,210</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Receivables are aged as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not overdue</td>
<td>87,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdue by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 30 days</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 60 days</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 to 90 days</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 90 days</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receivables (gross)</strong></td>
<td><strong>87,223</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The impairment allowance account is aged as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overdue by:</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not overdue</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 30 days</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 60 days</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 to 90 days</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 90 days</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>(21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total impairment allowance account

(13) (21)

Credit terms for goods and services were within 30 days (2012: 30 days)

Reconciliation of the impairment allowance account:

Movements in relation to 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods and services</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Opening balance    | 21    | 21    |
| Amounts written off| (8)   | (8)   |
| Closing balance    | 13    | 13    |

Movements in relation to 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods and services</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Opening balance    | 9     | 9     |
| Amounts written off| (4)   | (4)   |
| Increase/decrease recognised in net surplus | 16    | 16    |
| Closing balance    | 21    | 21    |
Note 6: Non-financial assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 '$000</th>
<th>2012 '$000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note 6A: Leasehold improvements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work in progress at cost</td>
<td>11,821</td>
<td>1,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value</td>
<td>24,336</td>
<td>34,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(639)</td>
<td>(7,572)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total leasehold improvements</strong></td>
<td>35,518</td>
<td>28,399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No indicators of impairment were found for leasehold improvements

No leasehold improvements are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Note 6B: Infrastructure, plant and equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 '$000</th>
<th>2012 '$000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair value</td>
<td>27,410</td>
<td>40,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(388)</td>
<td>(12,610)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated impairment losses</td>
<td>(304)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total infrastructure, plant and equipment</strong></td>
<td>26,718</td>
<td>27,557</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At balance date, no infrastructure, plant and equipment assets are being held for sale within the next 12 months.

During the annual stocktake, 66 items of infrastructure plant and equipment were not located. A provision for accumulated impairment losses of $0.304 million (2012: nil) has been recognised for these assets pending further investigation.

Revaluation of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at Note 1. An independent valuer conducted the revaluation as at 30 June 2013.

Revaluation increments of $0.531 million for leasehold improvements (2012: nil) and $0.438 million for infrastructure, plant and equipment (2012: nil) were credited to the asset revaluation surplus by asset class and included in the equity section of the balance sheet.

An annual stocktake was completed in 2012–2013 and confirmed the condition and existence of AusAID’s non-financial assets.
### Note 6C: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2012–13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Leasehold improvements $'000</th>
<th>Infrastructure, plant and equipment $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>As at 1 July 2012</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>35,971</td>
<td>40,167</td>
<td>76,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</td>
<td>(7,572)</td>
<td>(12,610)</td>
<td>(20,182)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 1 July 2012</strong></td>
<td>28,399</td>
<td>27,557</td>
<td>55,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>11,748</td>
<td>8,467</td>
<td>20,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaluations</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense</td>
<td>(4,749)</td>
<td>(8,755)</td>
<td>(13,504)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By sale</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(79)</td>
<td>(79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-off</td>
<td>(411)</td>
<td>(606)</td>
<td>(1,017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairments</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(304)</td>
<td>(304)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2013</strong></td>
<td>35,518</td>
<td>26,718</td>
<td>62,236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Leasehold improvements $'000</th>
<th>Infrastructure, plant and equipment $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>36,157</td>
<td>27,410</td>
<td>63,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</td>
<td>(639)</td>
<td>(692)</td>
<td>(1,331)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2013</strong></td>
<td>35,518</td>
<td>26,718</td>
<td>62,236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note 6C: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2011–12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Leasehold improvements $'000</th>
<th>Infrastructure, plant and equipment $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>As at 1 July 2011</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>24,971</td>
<td>23,567</td>
<td>48,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</td>
<td>(3,907)</td>
<td>(5,671)</td>
<td>(9,578)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 1 July 2011</strong></td>
<td>21,064</td>
<td>17,896</td>
<td>38,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>11,057</td>
<td>16,913</td>
<td>27,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense</td>
<td>(3,665)</td>
<td>(7,123)</td>
<td>(10,788)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other disposals</td>
<td>(57)</td>
<td>(129)</td>
<td>(186)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2012</strong></td>
<td>28,399</td>
<td>27,557</td>
<td>55,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net book value as of 30 June 2012 represented by:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Leasehold improvements $'000</th>
<th>Infrastructure, plant and equipment $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>35,971</td>
<td>40,167</td>
<td>76,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</td>
<td>(7,572)</td>
<td>(12,610)</td>
<td>(20,182)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2012</strong></td>
<td>28,399</td>
<td>27,557</td>
<td>55,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Australian Agency for International Development

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 6D: Intangibles

**Computer software:**

- Internally developed – in use: $8,843 / $7,450
- Internally developed – in progress: $121 / $238
- Purchased: $8,302 / $8,582

**Total computer software (gross)**: $17,266 / $16,270

**Accumulated amortisation**: $(10,473) / $(10,071)

**Total computer software**: $6,793 / $6,199

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

No intangibles are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

#### Note 6E: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles (2012–13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**As at 1 July 2012**

- Gross book value: $7,688 / $8,582
- Accumulated amortisation and impairment: $(5,185) / $(4,886)

**Net book value 1 July 2012**: $2,503 / $3,696

**Additions:**

- By purchase or internally developed: $1,276 / $904
- Amortisation: $(489) / $(1,095)

**Disposals:**

- Other: $– / $(2)

**Net book value 30 June 2013**: $3,290 / $3,503

**Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by:**

- Gross book value: $8,964 / $8,302
- Accumulated amortisation and impairment: $(5,674) / $(4,799)

**Net book value 30 June 2013**: $3,290 / $3,503
### Note 6E: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles (2011–12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Computer software internally developed</th>
<th>Computer software purchased</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>As at 1 July 2011</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>6,588</td>
<td>6,107</td>
<td>12,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</td>
<td>(4,812)</td>
<td>(4,147)</td>
<td>(8,959)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 1 July 2011</strong></td>
<td>1,776</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>3,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By purchase or internally developed</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>2,475</td>
<td>3,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortisation</td>
<td>(373)</td>
<td>(739)</td>
<td>(1,112)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2012</strong></td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>3,696</td>
<td>6,199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net book value as of 30 June 2012 represented by:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>7,688</td>
<td>8,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</td>
<td>(5,185)</td>
<td>(4,886)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2012</strong></td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>3,696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note 6F: Other non-financial assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>10,959</td>
<td>8,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other non-financial assets</strong></td>
<td>11,138</td>
<td>8,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other non-financial assets are expected to be realised in:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No more than 12 months</td>
<td>10,235</td>
<td>8,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other non-financial assets</strong></td>
<td>11,138</td>
<td>8,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.
Note 7: Payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 7A: Suppliers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors and accruals</td>
<td>19,266</td>
<td>12,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating lease rentals</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total supplier payables</strong></td>
<td>19,749</td>
<td>12,698</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplier payables expected to be settled within 12 months:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related entities</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>2,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External parties</td>
<td>18,321</td>
<td>10,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>19,449</td>
<td>12,668</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplier payables expected to be settled in more than 12 months:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Related entities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External parties</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total supplier payables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19,749</td>
<td>12,698</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

**Note 7B: Other payables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and wages</td>
<td>5,371</td>
<td>3,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superannuation</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uneamed revenue</td>
<td>5,968</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other payables</strong></td>
<td>11,727</td>
<td>4,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other payables are expected to be settled in:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No more than 12 months</td>
<td>11,727</td>
<td>4,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other payables</strong></td>
<td>11,727</td>
<td>4,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 8:  Provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 8A: Employee provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>52,563</td>
<td>46,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total employee provisions</strong></td>
<td>52,563</td>
<td>46,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employee provisions are expected to be settled in:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No more than 12 months</td>
<td>30,315</td>
<td>20,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>22,248</td>
<td>26,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total employee provisions</strong></td>
<td>52,563</td>
<td>46,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 8B: Other provisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration obligations</td>
<td>2,902</td>
<td>3,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease incentives</td>
<td>1,986</td>
<td>2,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe benefits tax</td>
<td>2,218</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other provisions</strong></td>
<td>7,106</td>
<td>6,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other provisions are expected to be settled in:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No more than 12 months</td>
<td>2,962</td>
<td>2,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>4,144</td>
<td>3,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other provisions</strong></td>
<td>7,106</td>
<td>6,148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are currently 113 (2012: 118) leases on premises which require AusAID to restore the premises to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. AusAID has made a provision to reflect the present value of this obligation.

Reconciliation of other provisions:
Movement in relation to 2013
Note 9: Cash flow reconciliation

| Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash flow statement |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| **Cash and cash equivalents as per:** | 2013 | 2012 |
| Cash flow statement | 1,016 | 336 |
| Balance sheet | 1,016 | 336 |
| **Difference** | – | – |

Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:

- Net cost of services: (325,380) (286,645)
- Add revenue from government: 316,759 274,727

Adjustments for non-cash items:

- Net losses from sale of assets: 149 18
- Depreciation/amortisation: 15,088 11,900
- Net write down of non-financial assets: 1,323 120

Changes in assets/liabilities:

- (Increase) in net receivables: (26,773) (7,145)
- (Increase) in other non-financial assets: (2,282) (1,211)
- Increase in employee provisions: 5,960 12,816
- (Decrease) /increase in supplier payables: 7,051 (4,856)
- Increase in other provisions: 958 1,125
- Increase in other payables: 7,652 986

**Net cash from operating activities**: 505 1,835

Note 10: Contingent assets and liabilities

**Quantifiable contingencies**

At 30 June 2013 (2012: nil) AusAID did not have any quantifiable contingencies.

**Unquantifiable contingencies**

At 30 June 2013 (2012: nil) AusAID did not have any unquantifiable contingencies.
Note 11: Senior Executive Remuneration
Note 11A: Senior executive remuneration expense for the reporting period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short-term employee benefits:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>12,628,666</td>
<td>9,700,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual leave accrued</td>
<td>1,067,368</td>
<td>939,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reportable allowances and benefits</td>
<td>768,276</td>
<td>401,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total short-term employee benefits</strong></td>
<td>14,464,310</td>
<td>11,041,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Post-employment benefits:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superannuation</td>
<td>2,905,053</td>
<td>1,774,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total post-employment benefits</strong></td>
<td>2,905,053</td>
<td>1,774,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other long-term benefits:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-service leave accrued</td>
<td>429,215</td>
<td>587,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other long-term benefits</strong></td>
<td>429,215</td>
<td>587,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>17,798,578</td>
<td>13,402,441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanatory notes:

1. Note 11A is prepared on an accrual basis therefore expenses disclosed above may differ from the cash payments disclosed in Note 11B.
2. Note 11A excludes acting arrangements and part-year service where total remuneration expensed for a senior executive was less than $180,000.
3. Note 11A includes remuneration for AusAID senior executives based in Australia and overseas.
4. Salary includes the payment of relevant allowances for senior executives based overseas. Salary does not include payments while on leave. Reportable allowances comprise allowances required to be reported separately on an employee’s payment summary and include part day travel allowances and transfer allowances for senior executives commencing/completing postings.
5. Annual leave and long service leave accrued is the amount of leave entitlements earned during the financial year, regardless of whether the leave has been taken.
6. Comparatives have been restated in line with the change in reporting thresholds for senior executive remuneration reporting requirements in the 2012–13 Finance Ministers Orders from $150,000 to $180,000.
**Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements**

**Note 11B: Average annual reportable remuneration paid to substantive senior executives during the reporting period**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average annual reportable remuneration</th>
<th>Substantive senior executives No.</th>
<th>Reportable salary</th>
<th>Contributed superannuation</th>
<th>Reportable allowances</th>
<th>Bonus paid</th>
<th>Total reportable remuneration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>less than $180,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>89,524</td>
<td>12,805</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>102,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$180,000 to $209,999</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>172,952</td>
<td>26,548</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>200,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$210,000 to $239,999&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>190,009</td>
<td>30,097</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>222,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$240,000 to $269,999&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>215,343</td>
<td>35,308</td>
<td>1,918</td>
<td>2,443</td>
<td>255,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$270,000 to $299,999</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>247,425</td>
<td>32,241</td>
<td>3,633</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>285,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300,000 to $329,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>297,483</td>
<td>25,931</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,416</td>
<td>326,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$330,000 to $359,999</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>308,355</td>
<td>33,325</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>2,175</td>
<td>345,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$390,000 to $419,999&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>220,364</td>
<td>171,625</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>391,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$420,000 to $449,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>390,995</td>
<td>32,311</td>
<td>2,566</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>425,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$720,000 to $749,999&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>411,641</td>
<td>309,844</td>
<td>6,711</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>728,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$750,000 to $779,999&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>283,092</td>
<td>490,107</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>773,199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total number of substantive senior executives**

75

**Notes:**

1. This table reports substantive senior executives who received remuneration during the reporting period. Each row is an averaged figure based on headcount for individuals in the band. The banding is based on total remuneration. The table includes senior executives based in Australia and overseas.

2. ‘Reportable salary’ includes: a) gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the ‘bonus paid’ column), b) reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to ‘grossing up’ to account for tax benefits) c) exempt foreign employment income and d) other relevant allowances for senior executives based overseas. Various salary sacrifice arrangements are available to senior executives including superannuation, which is reported in the ‘contributed superannuation’ column.

3. The ‘contributed superannuation’ amount is the average actual superannuation contributions paid to senior executives in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period, including any salary sacrificed amounts, as well as the individual’s payslip, along with any additional lump sum superannuation contribution payments made where relevant.

4. On 4 January 2013, the Department of Finance and Deregulation advised that an additional one-off lump sum superannuation payment of $1.086 million would be required in respect of nine AusAID employees. The payments were required where there was a substantial difference between the employee’s current superannuation liability and the amount previously allowed for in AusAID’s employer superannuation contribution rates. The additional lump sum superannuation contribution payment is included within the average contributed superannuation amounts in note 11B for five senior executive employees (a) $29,580 (b) $29,511 (c) $136,267 (d) $255,892 (e) $444,449.
Australian Agency for International Development
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. ‘Reportable allowances’ are the average actual allowances paid as per the ‘total allowances’ line on an individual’s payment summary. These include part day travel allowances and transfer allowances for senior executives commencing/completing postings.

6. ‘Bonus paid’ represents average actual bonuses paid during the reporting period in that reportable remuneration band. AusAID senior executives who are on the top salary increment in their band are eligible for a 2% performance bonus subject to a performance rating of “fully effective” or higher in their annual performance review.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average annual reportable remuneration</th>
<th>Substantive senior executives</th>
<th>Reportable salary</th>
<th>Contributed superannuation</th>
<th>Reportable allowances</th>
<th>Bonus paid</th>
<th>Total reportable remuneration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total remuneration (including part-time arrangements):</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less than $180,000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>63,329</td>
<td>11,398</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>75,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$180,000 to $209,999</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>165,670</td>
<td>29,740</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>195,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$210,000 to $239,999</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>198,175</td>
<td>31,284</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>230,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$240,000 to $269,999</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>215,763</td>
<td>30,441</td>
<td>3,435</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>249,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$270,000 to $299,999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>235,969</td>
<td>40,751</td>
<td>5,690</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>282,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300,000 to $329,999</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>269,701</td>
<td>40,174</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>312,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$330,000 to $359,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>258,927</td>
<td>76,182</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>335,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$360,000 to $389,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>340,340</td>
<td>29,770</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>370,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$390,000 to $569,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>503,752</td>
<td>57,227</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>560,979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of substantive senior executives 74
Australian Agency for International Development

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 11C: Other highly paid staff (including overseas based staff)¹

2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average annual reportable remuneration</th>
<th>Other highly paid staff No.</th>
<th>Reportable salary²</th>
<th>Contributed superannuation³</th>
<th>Reportable allowances⁴</th>
<th>Bonus paid⁵</th>
<th>Total reportable remuneration $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$180,000 to $209,999</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>170,019</td>
<td>18,329</td>
<td>2,471</td>
<td>1,522</td>
<td>192,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$210,000 to $239,999</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>200,175</td>
<td>18,604</td>
<td>2,662</td>
<td>1,781</td>
<td>223,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$240,000 to $269,999</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>225,429</td>
<td>20,148</td>
<td>3,557</td>
<td>2,463</td>
<td>251,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$270,000 to $299,999</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>255,644</td>
<td>22,132</td>
<td>2,067</td>
<td>1,767</td>
<td>281,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300,000 to $329,999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>281,472</td>
<td>20,036</td>
<td>4,053</td>
<td>2,353</td>
<td>307,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$330,000 to $359,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>322,701</td>
<td>28,323</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,609</td>
<td>353,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$360,000 to $389,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>335,413</td>
<td>27,134</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,609</td>
<td>365,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of other highly paid staff⁶</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. This table reports staff: a) who were employed by AusAID during the reporting period b) whose reportable remuneration was $180,000 or more for the financial period and c) were not required to be disclosed in tables A or B. Each row is an averaged figure based on headcount for individuals in the band. The majority of staff reported in these tables are based overseas.

2. ‘Reportable salary’ includes the following: a) gross payments (less any bonuses paid, which are separated out and disclosed in the ‘bonus paid’ column) b) reportable fringe benefits (at the net amount prior to ‘grossing up’ to account for tax benefits) c) exempt foreign employment income and d) other relevant allowances for staff based overseas.

3. The ‘contributed superannuation’ amount is the average actual superannuation contributions paid to staff in that reportable remuneration band during the reporting period, including any salary sacrificed amounts, as per the individual’s payslip, along with any additional lump sum superannuation contribution payments made where relevant.

4. ‘Reportable allowances’ are the average actual allowances paid as per the ‘total allowances’ line on an individual’s payment summary. These include part day travel allowances and transfer allowances for staff commencing/completing postings.

5. ‘Bonus paid’ represents average actual bonuses paid during the reporting period in that reportable remuneration band. The ‘bonus paid’ within a particular band may vary between financial years due to various factors such as individuals commencing with or leaving the entity during the financial year.
Australian Agency for International Development
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. The number of other highly paid staff reported in 2012-13 reflects as an increase in the number of staff posted overseas over the last two years, including the full year effect of additional staff posted during 2011-12, consistent with increased resources for the agency as aid expenditure increases towards the target of 0.5% of Gross National Income by 2016-17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average annual reportable remuneration</th>
<th>Other highly paid staff</th>
<th>Reportable salary</th>
<th>Contributed superannuation</th>
<th>Reportable allowances</th>
<th>Bonus paid</th>
<th>Total reportable remuneration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total reportable remuneration (including part time arrangements):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$180,000 to $209,999</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>171,677</td>
<td>18,866</td>
<td>2,371</td>
<td>1,716</td>
<td>194,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$210,000 to $239,999</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>200,639</td>
<td>20,421</td>
<td>1,952</td>
<td>1,627</td>
<td>224,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$240,000 to $269,999</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>224,074</td>
<td>21,923</td>
<td>1,916</td>
<td>1,593</td>
<td>249,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$270,000 to $299,999</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>260,896</td>
<td>18,333</td>
<td>4,377</td>
<td>1,552</td>
<td>285,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300,000 to $329,999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>279,846</td>
<td>20,871</td>
<td>3,302</td>
<td>2,990</td>
<td>307,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$330,000 to $359,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>308,536</td>
<td>20,679</td>
<td>6,605</td>
<td>2,694</td>
<td>338,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$360,000 to $389,999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>337,737</td>
<td>41,812</td>
<td>3,303</td>
<td>1,206</td>
<td>384,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of other highly paid staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 12: Remuneration of auditors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial statement audit services</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>130</strong></td>
<td><strong>137</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No other services were provided by the Australian National Audit Office.
Note 13: Financial instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 13A: Categories of financial instruments**

**Financial assets**
- Cash and cash equivalents  
  - 1,016  
- Total  
  - 1,016  

**Loans and receivables:**
- Goods and services (net)  
  - 308  
- Total  
  - 308  

**Carrying amount of financial assets**  
- 1,324  
- 1,214

**Financial liabilities**
- At amortised cost:
  - Trade creditors  
    - 19,266  
- Total  
  - 19,266  

**Carrying amount of financial liabilities**  
- 19,266  
- 12,489

**Note 13B: Net income and expense from financial liabilities**

**Financial liabilities – at amortised cost**
- Net foreign exchange (loss)  
  - (47)  
- Net (loss) financial liabilities – at amortised cost  
  - (47)  
- Net (loss) from financial liabilities  
  - (47)

**Note 13C: Fair value of financial instruments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Carrying amount</th>
<th>Fair value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013 $'000</td>
<td>2013 $'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012 $'000</td>
<td>2012 $'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Financial assets**
- Loans and receivables  
  - 308  
- Total  
  - 308

**Financial liabilities**
- Trade creditors  
  - 19,266  
- Total  
  - 19,266

AusAID had no departmental financial assets or liabilities that were designated at fair value through profit or loss, classified as ‘available for sale’ or reclassified between categories in 2012–2013.
Note 13D: Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility that a debtor will not repay some or all of a receivable in a timely manner, causing loss to AusAID. The maximum exposure AusAID has to credit risk at the reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets indicated in the balance sheet. AusAID has no significant exposures to concentrations of credit risk. The following table illustrates AusAID’s gross exposure to credit risk, excluding any collateral or credit enhancements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>19,266</td>
<td>12,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19,266</td>
<td>12,489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not past due nor impaired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 to 30 days</th>
<th>31 to 60 days</th>
<th>61 to 90 days</th>
<th>90+ days</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 to 30 days</th>
<th>31 to 60 days</th>
<th>61 to 90 days</th>
<th>90+ days</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 13E: Liquidity risk

AusAID’s activities expose it to normal commercial financial risk. The probability of AusAID encountering difficulties in meeting its departmental financial obligations as they fall due is less than remote, noting that the continued existence of AusAID in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the agency’s administration and programs.

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>On demand $'000</th>
<th>Within 1 year $'000</th>
<th>1 to 2 years $'000</th>
<th>2 to 5 years $'000</th>
<th>&gt; 5 years $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>19,266</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>19,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>19,266</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>19,266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>On demand $'000</th>
<th>Within 1 year $'000</th>
<th>1 to 2 years $'000</th>
<th>2 to 5 years $'000</th>
<th>&gt; 5 years $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12,489</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12,489</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12,489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 13F: Market risk

AusAID holds basic departmental financial instruments that do not expose AusAID to either interest or price risk. Credit terms for both receivables and payables are normally 30 days net.

Currency rate risk

The only currency related items on the balance sheet are the ‘cash on hand’ and ‘supplier payables’ where currency rate risk is limited to the extent of the currency fluctuation at the date of translation.

Note 14: Financial assets reconciliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial assets

| Total financial assets as per balance sheet | 88,226 | 60,773 |
| Less: non-financial instrument components |       |       |
| Appropriation receivables                | 85,696 | 58,065 |
| Other receivables                        | 376    | 521    |
| GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office | 830 | 973 |
| Total non-financial instrument components | 86,902 | 59,559 |
| Total financial assets as per financial instruments note | 13A | 1,324 |
| 1,214 |           |
### Note 15: Administered expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 15A: International development assistance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development cooperation program</td>
<td>3,269,775</td>
<td>3,262,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total international development assistance</td>
<td>3,269,775</td>
<td>3,262,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 15B: Grants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td>535,048</td>
<td>543,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total grants</td>
<td>535,048</td>
<td>543,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 15C: Depreciation and amortisation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortisation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangibles</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>1,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>2,391</td>
<td>1,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 15D: Finance costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwinding of discount – restoration obligation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwinding of discount – multilateral grants and contributions</td>
<td>35,556</td>
<td>68,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total finance costs</td>
<td>35,561</td>
<td>68,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 15E: Write-down and impairment of assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset write-downs and impairments from:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment of financial instruments – amortised cost</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-off infrastructure, plant and equipment</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-off leasehold improvements</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total write-down and impairment of assets</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 15F: Foreign exchange losses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-speculative</td>
<td>5,659</td>
<td>5,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total foreign exchange losses</td>
<td>5,659</td>
<td>5,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note 15G: Other expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss from measuring financial liabilities – at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>380,827</td>
<td>95,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessional cost for loans</td>
<td>29,751</td>
<td>37,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other expenses</td>
<td>410,578</td>
<td>132,502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Australian Agency for International Development
## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Note 16: Administered income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OWN-SOURCE REVENUE

**Non-taxation revenue**

#### Note 16A: Interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loans</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan and receivable discount unwinding</td>
<td>7,429</td>
<td>6,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total interest</strong></td>
<td>7,445</td>
<td>6,287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 16B: Return of prior year administered expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return of prior year administered expenditure</td>
<td>37,746</td>
<td>39,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total return of prior year administered expenditure</strong></td>
<td>37,746</td>
<td>39,756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 16C: Reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reversals of impairment on financial instrument – ‘available for sale’ financial asset</td>
<td>216,769</td>
<td>269,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total reversals of previous asset write-downs and impairments</strong></td>
<td>216,769</td>
<td>269,853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reversal of previous asset write-downs represents a gain on the valuation of subscription-based valuation rights to the International Development Association and Asian Development Fund. This gain reverses impairment losses recognised for this investment in previous years (see note 17C).

#### Note 16D: Other gains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gains from remeasuring financial liabilities – at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>4,425</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derecognition of liabilities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash held by outsiders – previously expensed</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets acquired for no consideration</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other gains</strong></td>
<td>5,514</td>
<td>16,791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Note 17: Administered financial assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 17A: Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand or on deposit</td>
<td>24,571</td>
<td>39,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash held by outsiders</td>
<td></td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
<td>24,571</td>
<td>39,282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 17B: Loans and receivables

**Other receivables:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loan receivable</td>
<td>101,043</td>
<td>80,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office</td>
<td>14,379</td>
<td>13,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,187</td>
<td>1,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other receivables</strong></td>
<td>117,609</td>
<td>94,957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total receivables (gross):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less impairment allowance account:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>(199)</td>
<td>(192)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total impairment allowance account</strong></td>
<td>(199)</td>
<td>(192)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total receivables (net):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Receivables are expected to be recovered in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No more than 12 months</td>
<td>16,367</td>
<td>13,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>101,043</td>
<td>81,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receivables (net)</strong></td>
<td>117,410</td>
<td>94,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Receivables are aged as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not overdue</td>
<td>115,605</td>
<td>93,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdue by:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 30 days</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 60 days</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 to 90 days</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 90 days</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receivables (gross)</strong></td>
<td>117,609</td>
<td>94,957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The impairment allowance account is aged as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not overdue</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdue by:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 30 days</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 60 days</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 to 90 days</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 90 days</td>
<td>(199)</td>
<td>(192)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total impairment allowance account</strong></td>
<td>(199)</td>
<td>(192)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reconciliation of the impairment allowance account:

Movements in relation to 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Other receivables $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts written off</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements in relation to 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Other receivables $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts written off</td>
<td>(143)</td>
<td>(143)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts recovered and reversed</td>
<td>(69)</td>
<td>(69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 17C: Investments

Non-monetary ‘available for sale’ debt instrument – fair value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total investments</td>
<td>1,493,609 1,270,513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Australian Government holds these investments long term for policy reasons. The AASB 139 – Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement technical definition ‘available for sale’ does not indicate an intention to trade these investments. The investment represents subscription-based membership rights (not control) held by the Australian Government in accordance with the articles of association for the International Development Association and the Asian Development Fund. There is no observable market value for these investments and fair value has been determined through professional valuation advice (see also notes 22, 1.20).

Investments are expected to be recovered in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No more than 12 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>1,493,609 1,270,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investments</td>
<td>1,493,609 1,270,513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 18: Administered non-financial assets

Note 18A: Leasehold improvements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fair value</strong></td>
<td>2,637</td>
<td>3,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated depreciation</strong></td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(958)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total leasehold improvements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total leasehold improvements</strong></td>
<td>2,625</td>
<td>2,961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No indicators of impairment were found for leasehold improvements.

Note 18B: Infrastructure, plant and equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fair value</strong></td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated depreciation</strong></td>
<td>(162)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total infrastructure, plant and equipment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total infrastructure, plant and equipment</strong></td>
<td>951</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy stated at note 1. An independent valuer conducted the revaluation as at 30 June 2013.

Revaluation increments of $0.065 million for leasehold improvements (2012: nil) and $0.010 million for infrastructure, plant and equipment (2012: nil) were credited to the asset revaluation surplus and included in the administered reconciliation schedule.

Note 18C: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2012–13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Leasehold improvements</th>
<th>Infrastructure, plant and equipment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>As at 1 July 2012</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>3,919</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</td>
<td>(958)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>(975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 1 July 2012</strong></td>
<td>2,961</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets acquired for no consideration</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>1,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaluations</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense</td>
<td>(455)</td>
<td>(176)</td>
<td>(631)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2013</strong></td>
<td>2,625</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>3,576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross book value</strong></td>
<td>2,637</td>
<td>1,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</strong></td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(162)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2013</strong></td>
<td>2,625</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 18C: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2011–12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Leasehold improvements $'000</th>
<th>Infrastructure, plant and equipment $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As at 1 July 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>4,677</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</td>
<td>(515)</td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>(537)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 1 July 2011</strong></td>
<td>4,162</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By purchase</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense</td>
<td>(443)</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>(456)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other disposals</td>
<td>(779)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(788)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2012</strong></td>
<td>2,961</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2,984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net book value as of 30 June 2012 represented by:

|                                      |                             |                                          |             |
| Gross book value                     | 3,919                       | 40                                       | 3,959       |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment | (958)                     | (17)                                     | (975)       |
| **Net book value 30 June 2012**      | 2,961                       | 23                                       | 2,984       |

### Note 18D: Intangibles

**Computer software:**

- Internally developed – in progress: 614
- Internally developed – in use: 10,063

**Total computer software (gross):**

- Accumulated amortisation: (4,567)

**Total computer software (net):**

- **Total intangibles:**

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets.

No intangibles are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.
### Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

#### Note 18E: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles (2012–13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Computer software internally developed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>As at 1 July 2012</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>9,262</td>
<td>9,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment</td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 1 July 2012</strong></td>
<td>6,455</td>
<td>6,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By purchase or internally developed</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>1,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortisation</td>
<td>(1,760)</td>
<td>(1,760)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2013</strong></td>
<td>6,110</td>
<td>6,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value as of 30 June 2013 represented by:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>10,677</td>
<td>10,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment</td>
<td>(4,567)</td>
<td>(4,567)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2013</strong></td>
<td>6,110</td>
<td>6,110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 18E: Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of intangibles (2011–12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Computer software internally developed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>As at 1 July 2011</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>7,070</td>
<td>7,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</td>
<td>(1,620)</td>
<td>(1,620)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 1 July 2011</strong></td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>5,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By purchase or internally developed</td>
<td>2,192</td>
<td>2,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortisation</td>
<td>(1,187)</td>
<td>(1,187)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2012</strong></td>
<td>6,455</td>
<td>6,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value as of 30 June 2012 represented by:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>9,262</td>
<td>9,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value 30 June 2012</strong></td>
<td>6,455</td>
<td>6,455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

#### 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$'000</th>
<th>$'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other non-financial assets</strong></td>
<td>2,381</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$'000</th>
<th>$'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other non-financial assets</strong></td>
<td>2,381</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total other non-financial assets are expected to be realised in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No more than 12 months</td>
<td>2,381</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other non-financial assets</strong></td>
<td>2,381</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 19: Administered payables

##### Note 19A: Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral grants payable – fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>492,252</td>
<td>477,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total grants</strong></td>
<td>492,252</td>
<td>477,815</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grants are expected to be settled in:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No more than 12 months</td>
<td>100,653</td>
<td>99,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>391,599</td>
<td>378,142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total grants</strong></td>
<td>492,252</td>
<td>477,815</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

##### Note 19B: Trade creditors and contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors and accruals</td>
<td>245,529</td>
<td>258,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral contributions – fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>898,042</td>
<td>711,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total trade creditors and contributions</strong></td>
<td>1,143,571</td>
<td>969,368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trade creditors and contributions are expected to be settled in:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No more than 12 months</td>
<td>421,973</td>
<td>416,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 12 months</td>
<td>721,598</td>
<td>552,994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total trade creditors and contributions</strong></td>
<td>1,143,571</td>
<td>969,368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All grants and subsidies are to entities that are not part of the Australian Government. Settlement is usually made according to the terms and conditions of each grant.
### Note 20: Administered provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 20A: Other provisions

Provisions for:
- Employees: 11,342, 7,957
- Restoration obligations: 58, 44

**Total other provisions**: 11,400, 8,001

Other provisions are expected to be settled in:
- No more than 12 months: 7,159, 4,211
- More than 12 months: 4,241, 3,790

**Total other provisions**: 11,400, 8,001

#### Reconciliation of other provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement in relation 2013</th>
<th>Employee provisions</th>
<th>Restoration obligations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying amount 1 July 2012</td>
<td>7,957</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional provisions made</td>
<td>8,573</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts used</td>
<td>(5,311)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(5,311)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwinding of discount or change in discount rate</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance 30 June 2013</td>
<td>11,342</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>11,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Note 21: Administered cash flow reconciliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$’000</td>
<td>$’000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet to cash flow statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash and cash equivalents as per:</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow statement</td>
<td>24,571</td>
<td>39,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance sheet</td>
<td>24,571</td>
<td>39,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash from operating activities:

| Net cost of services              | (3,991,602) | (3,681,562) |

#### Adjustments for non-cash items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjustments for non-cash items</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation/amortisation</td>
<td>2,391</td>
<td>1,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net write-down of non-financial assets</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gains on valuation of ‘available for sale’ financial assets</td>
<td>(216,769)</td>
<td>(269,853)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gains on assets acquired for no consideration</td>
<td>(1,082)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain from reversal of liability</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(16,575)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-cash finance expense</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>127 445</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Changes in assets/liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes in assets/liabilities</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in net receivables</td>
<td>(2,049)</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in prepayments</td>
<td>(1,685)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Decrease)/increase in grants payable</td>
<td>14,437</td>
<td>(25,671)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Decrease)/increase in supplier payables</td>
<td>(12,539)</td>
<td>(18,550)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in other provisions</td>
<td>3,399</td>
<td>1,678</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net cash (used by) operating activities**

| Net cash (used by) operating activities | (3,781,395) | (3,879,862) |
### Note 22: Administered financial instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 22A: Categories of financial instruments**

#### Financial assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>24,571</td>
<td>39,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>24,571</td>
<td>39,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan receivable</td>
<td>101,043</td>
<td>80,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables net</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>103,031</td>
<td>81,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for sale:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-monetary available for sale debt instrument – fair value</td>
<td>1,493,609</td>
<td>1,270,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,493,609</td>
<td>1,270,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carrying amount of financial assets</strong></td>
<td>1,621,211</td>
<td>1,391,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At amortised cost:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors and accruals</td>
<td>245,529</td>
<td>258,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>245,529</td>
<td>258,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value through profit or loss:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral grants payable:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development Association</td>
<td>211,861</td>
<td>249,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Fund</td>
<td>162,668</td>
<td>72,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral Fund for implementation of the Montreal Protocol</td>
<td>3,064</td>
<td>6,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Global Environment Facility</td>
<td>69,734</td>
<td>88,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavily Indebted Poor Countries</td>
<td>12,073</td>
<td>23,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru Settlement</td>
<td>2,309</td>
<td>6,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative</td>
<td>30,543</td>
<td>31,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>492,252</td>
<td>477,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value through profit or loss:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral contributions payable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development Association</td>
<td>410,872</td>
<td>528,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Fund</td>
<td>487,170</td>
<td>182,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>898,042</td>
<td>711,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carrying amount of financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td>1,635,823</td>
<td>1,447,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Australian Agency for International Development

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial statements

#### Note 22B: Net income and expense from financial assets

**Loans and receivables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest revenue</td>
<td>7,445</td>
<td>6,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessional costs for loans</td>
<td>(29,751)</td>
<td>(37,104)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net (loss) loans and receivables</strong></td>
<td>(22,306)</td>
<td>(30,817)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Available for sale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gains recognised in profit or loss for reversal of impairment</td>
<td>216,769</td>
<td>269,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net gain available for sale</strong></td>
<td>216,769</td>
<td>269,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net gain from financial assets</strong></td>
<td>194,463</td>
<td>239,036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 22C: Net income and expense from financial liabilities

**Financial liabilities – at amortised cost**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net exchange (loss)</td>
<td>(5,659)</td>
<td>(5,461)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net (loss) financial liabilities – at amortised cost</strong></td>
<td>(5,659)</td>
<td>(5,461)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fair value through profit or loss**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Held for trading:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unwinding</td>
<td>(35,556)</td>
<td>(68,241)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Loss) on remeasuring at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>(380,827)</td>
<td>(95,398)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gains recognised in income</td>
<td>4,425</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net (loss) at fair value through profit or loss</strong></td>
<td>(411,958)</td>
<td>(163,638)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net (loss) from financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td>(417,617)</td>
<td>(169,099)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Note 22D: Fair value of financial instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Carrying amount 2013 $’000</th>
<th>Carrying amount 2012 $’000</th>
<th>Fair value 2013 $’000</th>
<th>Fair value 2012 $’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables (net)</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans receivable</td>
<td>101,043</td>
<td>80,447</td>
<td>101,043</td>
<td>80,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments – available for sale</td>
<td>1,493,609</td>
<td>1,270,513</td>
<td>1,493,609</td>
<td>1,270,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,596,640</td>
<td>1,351,850</td>
<td>1,596,640</td>
<td>1,351,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants payable – at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>492,252</td>
<td>477,815</td>
<td>492,252</td>
<td>477,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables – at amortised costs</td>
<td>245,529</td>
<td>258,068</td>
<td>245,529</td>
<td>258,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables – at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>898,042</td>
<td>711,300</td>
<td>898,042</td>
<td>711,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,635,823</td>
<td>1,447,183</td>
<td>1,635,823</td>
<td>1,447,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Fair value measurements categorised by fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels are defined below:
- Level 1: fair value obtained from unadjusted quote prices in active markets for identical instruments
- Level 2: fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the instrument, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: fair value derived from inputs that are not based on observable market data.

#### Fair value hierarchy for financial assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial assets at fair value

- **Non-monetary available for sale debt instrument**
  - fair value
    - 2013: $0
    - 2012: $0
  - Total
    - 2013: $0
    - 2012: $0

#### Total

- 2013: $1,493,609
- 2012: $1,270,513

AusAID holds the ‘available for sale’ financial assets on behalf of the Australian Government for policy reasons and there is no intention to trade these assets.

#### Fair value hierarchy for financial liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Financial liabilities at fair value

- **Grants payables and other payables**
  - at fair value through profit or loss
    - 2013: $1,390,294
    - 2012: $1,189,115
  - Total
    - 2013: $1,390,294
    - 2012: $1,189,115
Reconciliation of level 3 fair value hierarchy for financial assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-monetary available for sale debt instrument - fair value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversals of impairment on financial instrument – ‘available for sale’ financial asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of non-monetary available for sale debt instrument fair value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gains recognised in profit or loss for reversal of impairment

216,769  269,853

Note 22E: Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility that a debtor will not repay all or a portion of a loan or will not repay in a timely manner and will therefore cause a loss to AusAID. AusAID has exposure to concentrations of credit risk with regard to the ‘loan receivable’ and the ‘non-monetary available for sale debt instrument at fair value’. The maximum exposure AusAID has to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the schedule of administered assets and liabilities.

The following table illustrates the entity’s gross exposure to credit risk, excluding any collateral or credit enhancements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td>1,596,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables (net)</td>
<td>1,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan receivable</td>
<td>101,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for sale</td>
<td>1,493,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial assets</td>
<td>1,635,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities</td>
<td>245,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At amortised cost</td>
<td>1,390,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial liabilities</td>
<td>1,635,823</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Australian Agency for International Development
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Credit quality of financial instruments not past due or individually determined as impaired

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not past due nor impaired</th>
<th>Not past due nor impaired</th>
<th>Past due or impaired</th>
<th>Past due or impaired</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables (net)</td>
<td>$183,000</td>
<td>$91,000</td>
<td>$2,004,000</td>
<td>$991,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan receivable</td>
<td>$1,014,031</td>
<td>$80,447</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for sale</td>
<td>$1,493,609</td>
<td>$1,270,513</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$1,594,835</td>
<td>$1,351,051</td>
<td>$2,004,000</td>
<td>$991,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 to 30 days</th>
<th>31 to 60 days</th>
<th>61 to 90 days</th>
<th>90+ days</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables (net)</td>
<td>$592,000</td>
<td>$169,000</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
<td>$1,031,000</td>
<td>$1,805,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$592,000</td>
<td>$169,000</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
<td>$1,031,000</td>
<td>$1,805,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ageing of financial assets that were past due but not impaired for 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0 to 30 days</th>
<th>31 to 60 days</th>
<th>61 to 90 days</th>
<th>90+ days</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables (net)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$797,000</td>
<td>$799,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$797,000</td>
<td>$799,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 22F: Liquidity risk

The continued existence of AusAID in its present form and with its present programs is dependent on government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the agency’s administration and programs. The probability of the government encountering difficulties meeting its administered financial obligations is less than remote.

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>On demand $'000</th>
<th>Within 1 year $'000</th>
<th>1 to 5 years $'000</th>
<th>&gt; 5 years $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$522,627</td>
<td>$1,076,616</td>
<td>$36,580</td>
<td>$1,635,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$522,627</td>
<td>$1,076,616</td>
<td>$36,580</td>
<td>$1,635,823</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maturities for non-derivative financial liabilities 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>On demand $'000</th>
<th>Within 1 year $'000</th>
<th>1 to 5 years $'000</th>
<th>&gt; 5 years $'000</th>
<th>Total $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial liabilities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$516,048</td>
<td>$731,683</td>
<td>$199,452</td>
<td>$1,447,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$516,048</td>
<td>$731,683</td>
<td>$199,452</td>
<td>$1,447,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 22G: Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises the following types of risk, either alone or in combination: interest rate risk, sovereign risk and liquidity risk (for the purposes of discounting the future value of the non-monetary ‘available for sale’ debt instrument); currency risk (for the purposes of converting to Australian dollars the discounted United States dollar value of the non-monetary ‘available for sale’ debt instrument); and the 10-year government bond rate (for the purposes of discounting future liabilities relating to multilateral loan and grant commitments). The following sensitivity analysis discloses the effect that a reasonable possible change in each risk variable, either alone, or in total, would have on AusAID’s administered income and expenses.

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk variable</th>
<th>Change in risk variable</th>
<th>Effect on Profit and loss</th>
<th>Effect on Equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currency risk</td>
<td>$/USD 15.00%</td>
<td>(194,819)</td>
<td>(194,819)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$/USD -15.00%</td>
<td>263,578</td>
<td>263,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate risk</td>
<td>* 1.40%</td>
<td>63,881</td>
<td>63,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* -1.40%</td>
<td>(83,979)</td>
<td>(83,979)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitivity analysis of the risk that the entity is exposed to for 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk variable</th>
<th>Change in risk variable</th>
<th>Effect on Profit and loss</th>
<th>Effect on Equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currency risk</td>
<td>$/USD 15.00%</td>
<td>(165,719)</td>
<td>(165,719)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$/USD -15.00%</td>
<td>224,208</td>
<td>224,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate risk</td>
<td>* 1.40%</td>
<td>51,072</td>
<td>51,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* -1.40%</td>
<td>(67,783)</td>
<td>(67,783)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reflects a combination of variables in rates outlined above.

Note 23: Administered financial assets reconciliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial assets</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total financial assets per schedule of administered assets and liabilities</td>
<td>1,635,590</td>
<td>1,404,560</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: non-financial instrument components</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office</td>
<td>17B</td>
<td>14,379</td>
<td>13,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non-financial instrument components</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,379</td>
<td>13,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total financial assets as per financial instruments note</td>
<td>22A</td>
<td>1,621,211</td>
<td>1,391,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 24: Administered contingent assets and liabilities

Quantifiable administered contingencies
As at 30 June 2013 (2012: nil) AusAID did not have any quantifiable administered contingencies.

Unquantifiable administered contingencies
As at 30 June 2013 (2012: nil) AusAID did not have any unquantifiable administered contingencies.
Note 25: Appropriations

TABLE A: Annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Appropriation Act</th>
<th>FMA Act</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Appropriation applied in 2013 (current and prior years)</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual appropriations</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>Appropriations reduced(^1)</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>AFM</td>
<td>Section 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary annual services (^4)</td>
<td>324,191</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>19,252</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>15,123</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total departmental</td>
<td>339,314</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>19,252</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTERED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary annual services (^3)</td>
<td>4,207,198</td>
<td>(366,891)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16,844</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered items(^3)</td>
<td>507,384</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered assets and liabilities</td>
<td>4,714,582</td>
<td>(366,891)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16,844</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Appropriations reduced under Appropriation Acts (No. 1, 3, 5) 2012–13: sections 10, 11, 12 and 15 and under Appropriation Acts (No. 2, 4, 6) 2012–13: sections 12, 13, 14 and 17. Departmental appropriations do not lapse at financial year end. However, the responsible minister may decide that part or all of a departmental appropriation is not required and request the Finance Minister to reduce that appropriation. The reduction in the appropriation is effected by the Finance Minister’s determination and is disallowable by Parliament.

As with departmental appropriations, the responsible minister may decide that part or all of an administered appropriation is not required and request that the Finance Minister reduce that appropriation. For administered appropriations reduced under s11 of the Appropriations Acts (Nos. 1, 3 and 5) 2012–13 and Section 12 of Appropriation Acts (Nos. 2, 4 and 6), the appropriation is taken to be reduced to the required amount specific in table D of this note once the annual report is tabled in Parliament. All administered appropriations may be adjusted by a Finance Minister’s determination, which is disallowable by Parliament.

2. Variances in appropriation may result from using prior year non-lapsed appropriations to fund operating and capital expenditure incurred in the current financial year. Variances may also result where obligations exist in the current financial year and those obligations are not settled by financial year end.

3. In 2012–13, a formal reduction of $0.042 million was made to the 2012–13 departmental appropriation (in accordance with FMO Div 101) but at law the appropriations had not been amended before the end of the reporting period.

4. Comsuper spends money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on behalf of AusAID in accordance with the *Papua New Guinea (Staffing Assistance) Act 1973*.

5. The annual appropriation and appropriation applied in 2013 also include an amount for departmental capital budgets and administered capital budgets which are disclosed in table B.
### TABLE A: Annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive') continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012 appropriations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Appropriation applied in 2012 (current and prior years)</th>
<th>Variance²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriation Act</td>
<td>FMA Act</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total appropriation</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Appropriation</td>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriation</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>reduced¹ $'000</td>
<td>AFM $'000</td>
<td>Section 30 $'000</td>
<td>Section 31 $'000</td>
<td>Section 32 $'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary annual services ⁴</td>
<td>278,475</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16,961</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>295,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>15,780</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total departmental</td>
<td>294,255</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16,961</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>311,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTERED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary annual services ⁴</td>
<td>3,818,175</td>
<td>(4,595)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10,393</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,823,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered items²³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,003,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered assets and liabilities</td>
<td>47,902</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>47,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total administered</td>
<td>3,866,077</td>
<td>(4,595)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10,393</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,871,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Appropriations reduced under Appropriation Acts (No. 1, 3, 5) 2011–12: sections 10, 11, 12 and 15 and under Appropriation Acts (No. 2, 4, 6) 2011–12: sections 12, 13, 14 and 17. Departmental appropriations do not lapse at financial year end. However, the responsible minister may decide that part or all of a departmental appropriation is not required and request the Finance Minister to reduce that appropriation. The reduction in the appropriation is effected by the Finance Minister’s determination and is disallowable by Parliament.

As with departmental appropriations, the responsible minister may decide that part or all of an administered appropriation is not required and request that the Finance Minister reduce that appropriation. For administered appropriations reduced under s11 of the Appropriations Acts (Nos. 1, 3 and 5) 2011–12 and Section 12 of Appropriation Acts (Nos. 2, 4 and 6), the appropriation is taken to be reduced to the required amount specific in table D of this note once the annual report is tabled in Parliament. All administered appropriations may be adjusted by a Finance Minister’s determination, which is disallowable by Parliament.

2. Variances in appropriation may result from using prior year non-lapsed appropriations to fund operating and capital expenditure incurred in the current financial year. Variances may also result where obligations exist in the current financial year and those obligations are not settled by financial year end.

3. Comsuper spends money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on behalf of AusAID in accordance with the Papua New Guinea (Staffing Assistance) Act 1973.

4. The annual appropriation and appropriation applied in 2013 also include an amount for departmental capital budgets and administered capital budgets which are disclosed in table B.
### TABLE B: Departmental and administered capital budgets (‘recoverable GST exclusive’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 capital budget appropriations</th>
<th>Capital budget appropriations applied in 2013 (current and prior years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriation Act</td>
<td>FMA Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual capital budget</td>
<td>Appropriations reduced$^{(a)}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary annual services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital budget $^{1}$</td>
<td>7,390</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTERED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary annual services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital budget $^{1}$</td>
<td>2,461</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Departmental and administered capital budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No. 1, 3, 5). They form part of ordinary annual services and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts. For more information on ordinary annual services appropriation, see table A: annual appropriations.

2. Appropriations are reduced under Appropriation Acts (No. 1, 3, 5) 2012–13: sections 10, 11, 12 and 15 or via a determination by the Finance Minister.

3. Payments made on non-financial assets include purchase of assets, expenditure on assets which has been capitalised, costs incurred to make good an asset to its original condition, and the capital repayment component of finance leases.
Australian Agency for International Development
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TABLE B: Departmental and administered capital budgets ('recoverable GST exclusive') continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012 capital budget appropriations</th>
<th>Capital budget appropriations applied in 2012 (current and prior years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriation Act</td>
<td>FMA Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual budget</td>
<td>Appropriations reduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary annual services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital budget¹</td>
<td>3,748</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTERED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary annual services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital budget¹</td>
<td>2,209</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Departmental and administered capital budgets are appropriated through Appropriation Acts (No. 1, 3, 5). They form part of ordinary annual services and are not separately identified in the Appropriation Acts. For more information on ordinary annual services appropriation, see table A: annual appropriations.
2. Appropriations reduced under Appropriation Acts (No. 1, 3, 5) 2011–12: sections 10, 11, 12 and 15 or via a determination by the Finance Minister.
3. Payments made on non-financial assets include purchase of assets, expenditure on assets which has beencapitalised, costs incurred to make good an asset to its original condition, and the capital repayment component of finance leases.
Australian Agency for International Development  
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TABLE C: Unspent annual appropriations ('recoverable GST exclusive')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2008–09</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2009–10</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2010–11</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2010–11</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2011–12</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>22,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2011–12</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Act (No. 1) 2012–13</td>
<td>81,222</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Act (No. 3) 2012–13</td>
<td>4,516</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at the official public account</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>86,754</td>
<td>58,401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*On 1 July 2013, the Statute Stocktake (Appropriations) Act 2013 repealed a number of old annual Appropriation Acts to remove them from the statute books. The impact of this legislation on AusAID has been to repeal unspent annual administered appropriations for 2009–10 and previous financial years. The total amount of appropriations repealed is $469.719 million.

These appropriations were provided to make payments for multi-year grants and contributions and were appropriated for the total value of each agreement in the year the agreement was entered into. The unspent amount of these appropriations represent the value of the remaining payments scheduled under each agreement after 30 June 2013.

It is anticipated these amounts will be re-appropriated through the next budget process.
### Table 25D: Reduction in administered items ('recoverable GST exclusive')

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount required(^d) by Appropriation Act</th>
<th>Amounts required(^d) as represented by</th>
<th>Total amount required(^d)</th>
<th>Total amount appropriated(^d)</th>
<th>Total reduction(^5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary annual services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>3,840,306,606.17 $</td>
<td>3,562,163,360.34 $</td>
<td>278,143,245.83 $</td>
<td>4,207,198,000.00 $</td>
<td>366,891,393.83 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administered assets and liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets and liabilities</td>
<td>507,384,000.00 $</td>
<td>3,970,441.00 $</td>
<td>503,413,559.00 $</td>
<td>507,384,000.00 $</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Numbers in this section of the table must be disclosed to the cent.
2. Administered items for 2012–13 were reduced to these amounts when these financial statements were tabled in Parliament as part of the agency's 2012–13 annual report. This reduction is effective in 2013–14, but the amounts are reflected in table A in the 2012–13 financial statements in the column 'appropriations reduced' as they are adjustments to 2012–13 appropriations.
3. Amount required as per Appropriation Act (Act 1 s. 11; Act 2 s. 12).
### Australian Agency for International Development

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Amount required(^2) – by Appropriation Act</th>
<th>Amounts required(^2) – as represented by</th>
<th>Total amount required(^3)</th>
<th>Total amount appropriated(^4)</th>
<th>Total reduction(^5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Act (No.1)</td>
<td>Act (No.3)</td>
<td>Spent</td>
<td>Retention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Annual Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>$3,765,581,000.00</td>
<td>$47,999,410.91</td>
<td>$3,807,392,807.98</td>
<td>$6,187,602.93</td>
<td>$3,813,580,410.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administered Assets and Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets and liabilities</td>
<td>$47,903,000.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$47,900,236.00</td>
<td>$2,764.00</td>
<td>$47,903,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1. Numbers in this section of the table must be disclosed to the cent.
2. Administered items for 2011–12 were reduced to these amounts when these financial statements were tabled in Parliament as part of the agency’s 2011–12 annual report. This reduction is effective in 2012–13, but the amounts are reflected in Table A in the 2010–11 financial statements in the column ‘Appropriations reduced’ as they are adjustments to 2011–12 appropriations.
3. Amount required as per Appropriation Act (Act 1 s. 11; Act 2 s. 12).
4. Total amount appropriated in 2011–12.
Australian Agency for International Development
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 26: Compliance with statutory conditions for payment from the consolidated revenue fund

Section 83 of the Constitution requires that no money is to be drawn from the consolidated revenue fund except under an appropriation made by law. The Department of Finance and Deregulation provided information to all agencies in 2011 regarding the need for risk assessments in relation to compliance with statutory conditions on payments from special appropriations including special accounts. AusAID conducted a risk assessment and reported the outcome in note 27 to the 2011–12 financial statements.

The risk assessment identified instances where overpayment occurred with regard to the conditions of the Papua New Guinea (Staffing Assistance) Act 1973 and its subsidiary regulations. Payments under this Act are made by Comsuper under a third party drawing right from AusAID’s annual administered appropriation. The overpayments were incurred in respect of superannuation payments to deceased beneficiaries prior to Comsuper being notified of the deaths.

Amendments were made to the Act on 14 March 2013 to provide authorisations for Comsuper to make ‘recoverable death payments’ until Comsuper is notified of a benefit recipient’s death. These amendments were reflected through the Financial Framework Legislation Amendment (No.1) Act 2013.

As at 30 June 2013, AusAID and Comsuper had completed all remedial actions arising from their risk assessments. The following overpayments were identified prior to enactment of amendments to the Papua New Guinea (Staffing Assistance) Act 1973:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Value $'000</th>
<th>Recovered $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 July 2012 to 14 March 2013</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 2012–13 additional legal advice was received that indicated there could be breaches of section 83 under certain circumstances with payments for long service leave, goods and services tax and payments under determinations from the Remuneration Tribunal. AusAID will review its processes and controls over payments for these items to minimise the possibility for future breaches as a result of these payments. AusAID has determined that there is a low risk of the certain circumstances mentioned in the legal advice applying to the agency.
Australian Agency for International Development
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 27: Special accounts

Note 27A: Special accounts (‘recoverable GST exclusive’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australian–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (Grants) Special Account</th>
<th>Australian–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (Loans) Special Account</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from previous period</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receipts</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total increase</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for payments</td>
<td>3,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreases:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made to suppliers</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers to consolidated revenue fund</td>
<td>(3,787)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Administered decreases</td>
<td>(3,787)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total decrease</td>
<td>(3,787)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried to the next period</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Represented by Cash held in the official public account</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Account Name: Australian–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (Grants) Special Account (administered)

Purpose: grants for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to areas in the Republic of Indonesia directly affected by the Tsunami and economic and social development assistance to all areas of the Republic of Indonesia.

This account is non-interest bearing.

2Account Name: Australian–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (loans) special account (administered)

Purpose: loans for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to areas in the Republic of Indonesia directly affected by the Tsunami and economic and social development assistance to all areas of the Republic of Indonesia.

This account is non-interest bearing.
Australian Agency for International Development
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services for other entities and trust moneys – AusAID Special Account[^3]</th>
<th>2013 $'000</th>
<th>2012 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from previous period</td>
<td>12,422</td>
<td>1,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receipts</td>
<td>8,669</td>
<td>20,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total increases</td>
<td>8,669</td>
<td>20,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for payments</td>
<td>21,091</td>
<td>22,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreases:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made to suppliers</td>
<td>(13,041)</td>
<td>(10,214)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total administered decreases</td>
<td>(13,041)</td>
<td>(10,214)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total decrease</td>
<td>(13,041)</td>
<td>(10,214)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried to the next period</td>
<td>8,050</td>
<td>12,422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^3]: Account name: Services for other entities and trust moneys — AusAID special account (administered)


Purpose: for expenditure of moneys temporarily held in trust or otherwise for the benefit of a person other than the Commonwealth and for the expenditure in connection with services performed on behalf of other governments and bodies that are not FMA agencies.

*This account is non-interest bearing.*

**Note 27B: Assets held in trust**

**Monetary assets**

AusAID holds monetary assets in trust for other entities. The moneys are expended on services performed on behalf of other governments and entities that are not FMA agencies. The funds are managed through the *Services for other entities and trust moneys – AusAID special account.*
## Note 28: Compensation and debt relief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Departmental</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act of Grace payments made under subsection 33(1) of the <em>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</em></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waivers of amounts owing to the Australian Government made pursuant to subsection 34(1) of the <em>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</em></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made under the Compensation and Detriment caused by Defective Administration Scheme</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-gratia payments provided for the reporting period</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made in special circumstances relating to Australian Public Service employment pursuant to section 73 of the <em>Public Service Act 1999</em></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administered</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During the year, Comsuper made Act of Grace pension payments to former AusAID employees covered by the Papua New Guinea Superannuation Scheme</td>
<td>98,971</td>
<td>97,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waivers of amounts owing to the Australian Government made pursuant to subsection 34(1) of the <em>Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</em></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made under the Compensation and Detriment caused by Defective Administration Scheme</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-gratia payments provided for the reporting period</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made in special circumstances relating to Australian Public Service employment pursuant to section 73 of the <em>Public Service Act 1999</em></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Note 29: Reporting of outcomes

**Note 29A: Net cost of outcome delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Outcome 1</th>
<th>Outcome 2</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013 $'000</td>
<td>2012 $'000</td>
<td>2013 $'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental Expenses</td>
<td>326,079</td>
<td>287,471</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own-source income</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered Expenses</td>
<td>4,229,325</td>
<td>3,977,145</td>
<td>29,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own-source income</td>
<td>260,045</td>
<td>326,417</td>
<td>7,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cost of outcome delivery</strong></td>
<td>4,294,660</td>
<td>3,937,373</td>
<td>22,322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcomes 1 and 2 are described in note 1.1. Net costs shown include intra-government costs that are eliminated in calculating the actual budget outcome. Further details on income and expenditure against outcomes are included in the resourcing table within the Annual Report.

**Note 29B: Major classes of departmental expense, income, assets and liabilities by outcome**

All departmental activities are reported against Outcome 1. Details of departmental expenses, income, assets and liabilities for Outcome 1 are reported in the statement of comprehensive income and balance sheet.
### Australian Agency for International Development

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### Note 29C: Major classes of administered expenses, income, assets, and liabilities by outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Outcome 1 2013</th>
<th>Outcome 2 2012</th>
<th>Total 2013</th>
<th>Total 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administered expenses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International development assistance</td>
<td>3,269,775</td>
<td>3,262,346</td>
<td>3,269,775</td>
<td>3,262,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>535,048</td>
<td>543,181</td>
<td>535,048</td>
<td>543,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>424,502</td>
<td>171,618</td>
<td>454,253</td>
<td>208,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,229,325</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,977,145</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,259,076</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,014,249</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered income:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7,429</td>
<td>6,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return of prior year administered expense</td>
<td>37,746</td>
<td>39,756</td>
<td>37,746</td>
<td>39,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other gains</td>
<td>222,283</td>
<td>286,644</td>
<td>222,283</td>
<td>286,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>260,045</strong></td>
<td><strong>326,417</strong></td>
<td><strong>267,474</strong></td>
<td><strong>332,687</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>24,571</td>
<td>39,282</td>
<td>24,571</td>
<td>39,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>16,367</td>
<td>14,318</td>
<td>171,618</td>
<td>80,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>1,493,609</td>
<td>1,270,513</td>
<td>1,493,609</td>
<td>1,270,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-financial assets</td>
<td>12,067</td>
<td>10,135</td>
<td>12,067</td>
<td>10,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,546,614</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,334,248</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,647,657</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,414,695</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant payables</td>
<td>492,252</td>
<td>477,815</td>
<td>492,252</td>
<td>477,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>1,143,571</td>
<td>969,368</td>
<td>1,143,571</td>
<td>969,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other provisions</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>8,001</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>8,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,647,223</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,455,184</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,647,223</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,455,184</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note 30: Net cash appropriation arrangements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income (loss) less depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriations(^1)</td>
<td>7,563</td>
<td>(18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus: depreciation/amortisation expenses previously funded through revenue appropriation</td>
<td>(15,088)</td>
<td>(11,900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive income (loss) – as per the statement of comprehensive income</strong></td>
<td>(7,525)</td>
<td>(11,918)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. From 2010–11, the government introduced net cash appropriation arrangements, where revenue appropriations for depreciation/amortisation expenses ceased. Entities now receive a separate capital budget provided through equity appropriations.
Chapter 5—Appendices

A. Minister and Parliamentary Secretary 332
B. Agency resource statement 333
C. Aid program expenditure 335
D. Staffing overview 340
E. Freedom of information 344
F. Advertising and market research 347
G. Ecologically sustainable development and environmental performance 348
H. Sources for key statistics 352
Chapter 05

A. MINISTER AND PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator the Hon Bob Carr

During 2012–13 Senator Carr had overall responsibility for the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio, including administration of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. He was responsible for all non-trade international political, multilateral and legal issues, (including the treaty-making process), consular and passport functions and management of the overseas estate and was the Cabinet minister responsible for development assistance. In addition, he was responsible for all human rights, arms control and disarmament issues, peacekeeping, and the non-trade related aspects of the United Nations system. Senator Carr shared responsibility for international security and counter terrorism issues with the Minister for Defence. Senator Carr had primary carriage of non-trade related public affairs activities and questions of protocol.

He also had responsibility for the administration and management of the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research.

Parliamentary Secretary for Pacific Island Affairs, Senator the Hon Matt Thistlethwaite

Senator Thistlethwaite supported the Minister for Foreign Affairs in advancing Australia’s interests and diplomatic relations in the Pacific. As part of this responsibility, Senator Thistlethwaite worked with Pacific countries in taking forward and building on Australia’s partnership approach to the region based on mutual respect and mutual responsibility. Senator Thistlethwaite was also responsible for raising the Australian public’s awareness of the government’s policies and priorities in the Pacific through the media and public events.
### TABLE 9: AGENCY RESOURCE STATEMENT FOR 2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Actual available appropriations for 2012–13 $’000</th>
<th>Payments made 2012–13 $’000</th>
<th>Balance remaining $’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary annual services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental appropriation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior year departmental appropriation</td>
<td>59 373</td>
<td>59 373</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental appropriation</td>
<td>324 191</td>
<td>244 421</td>
<td>79 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s31 Relevant agency receipts</td>
<td>19 252</td>
<td>11 438</td>
<td>7 814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>402 816</td>
<td>315 232</td>
<td>87 584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administered expenses(^1)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>4 932 092</td>
<td>3 884 409</td>
<td>1 047 683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total(^2)</td>
<td>4 932 560</td>
<td>3 884 409</td>
<td>1 048 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ordinary annual services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 335 376</td>
<td>4 199 641</td>
<td>1 135 735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered revenue(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>260 045</td>
<td>260 045</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>7429</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>267 474</td>
<td>267 474</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Departmental non-operating</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity injections</td>
<td>15 123</td>
<td>15 123</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15 123</td>
<td>15 123</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administered non-operating(^1)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administered assets and liabilities</td>
<td>1 415 868</td>
<td>171 509</td>
<td>1 244 359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total(^2)</td>
<td>1 415 868</td>
<td>171 509</td>
<td>1 244 359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other services</strong></td>
<td>1 698 465</td>
<td>454 106</td>
<td>1 244 359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total available annual appropriations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 033 841</td>
<td>4 653 747</td>
<td>2 380 094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special accounts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services for other entities and trust monies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>12 422</td>
<td>12 422</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-appropriation receipts</td>
<td>8669</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>8 050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 091</td>
<td>13 041</td>
<td>8 050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual available appropriations for 2012–13 $’000</td>
<td>Payments made 2012–13 $’000</td>
<td>Balance remaining $’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance: grants</td>
<td>3787</td>
<td>3787</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance: loans</td>
<td>120 513</td>
<td>42 918</td>
<td>77 595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total special accounts</td>
<td>145 391</td>
<td>59 746</td>
<td>85 645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total resources available</td>
<td>7 179 232</td>
<td>4 713 493</td>
<td>2 465 739</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Includes appropriations carried forward from previous years to fund payments committed under multi-year agreements.

2. On 1 July 2013, the Statute Stocktake ( Appropriations) Act 2013 repealed a number of old appropriations to remove them from the statute books. The balance remaining for administered appropriations at 30 June 2013 includes $469.719 million which was repealed on 1 July 2013, comprising $152.355 million in old administered operating appropriations and $317.364 million in old administered asset and liabilities appropriations. As these appropriations were provided to meet commitments to multilateral development institutions, it is anticipated the amounts will be re-appropriated through the next budget process.

3. The majority of this funding relates to unused funds returned from contractors and non-government organisations and taxation paid to partner governments and returned to AusAID, which were appropriated in former years and were returned to the Official Public Account.
### TABLE 10: TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA TO PARTNER COUNTRIES 2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/regional programs</th>
<th>Estimated outcome $m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Papua New Guinea</strong></td>
<td>500.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solomon Islands</strong></td>
<td>196.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vanuatu</strong></td>
<td>61.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Samoa</strong></td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiji</strong></td>
<td>49.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tonga</strong></td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nauru</strong></td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kiribati</strong></td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuvalu</strong></td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cook Islands</strong></td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Niue and Tokelau</strong></td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Pacific</strong></td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional and other Pacific</strong></td>
<td>106.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pacific</strong></td>
<td>1104.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (ongoing program)</td>
<td>511.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development)</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>153.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>136.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>119.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>55.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Asia regional</strong></td>
<td>111.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Asia</strong></td>
<td>1281.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>182.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>85.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>97.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/regional programs</td>
<td>Estimated outcome(^1) 2012–13 (^2) $m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and West Asia regional(^7)</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South and West Asia</strong></td>
<td><strong>493.3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Territories</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>385.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa and the Middle East</strong></td>
<td><strong>527.3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America and the Caribbean</strong></td>
<td><strong>46.8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core contributions to multilateral organisations and other ODA not attributed to particular countries or regions(^4)</td>
<td>1776.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjustments(^9)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(80.2)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total estimated ODA</strong></td>
<td><strong>5148.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Shows total expenses, minus commitments to new multi-year liabilities (for example, the International Development Association or the Asian Development Fund, plus cash payments for these multi-year liabilities).
2. Estimated ODA for 2012–13 represents expected outcomes as estimated at May 2013.
3. Solomon Islands includes ODA eligible Australian Government expenditure under the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI).
4. For the purposes of this table, ‘North Pacific’ includes the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Marshall Islands.
5. ‘Regional and other Pacific’ includes amounts attributable to the Pacific region (but not to a specific country) from the Pacific regional program, AusAID global programs, and other government departments.
6. ‘East Asia regional’ includes amounts attributable to China and the East Asia region (but not to a specific country) from the East Asia regional program, AusAID global programs, and other government departments.
7. ‘South and West Asia regional’ includes amounts attributable to India and the South and West Asia region (but not to a specific country) from the South and West Asia regional program, AusAID global programs, and other government departments.
8. ‘Core contributions to multilateral organisations and other ODA not attributed to particular countries or regions’ includes payments to some United Nations and Commonwealth organisations, and ODA eligible departmental expenditure. The ODA eligible components of cash payments to the International Development Association, Asian Development Fund, Global Environment Facility, Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund are also included in this line item.
9. ‘Adjustments’ includes adjustments to reconcile expenses to ODA, which are reported on a cash basis. This includes adjusting accrued expenses to cash and excluding non-ODA eligible departmental and administered expenditure. The adjustments exclude non-ODA eligible departmental expenditure such as receipts under section 31 of the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997, GST payments, and fringe benefits tax. The adjustments also exclude non-ODA eligible administered expenditure such as miscellaneous receipts and GST payments.
## TABLE 11: COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PROGRAM EXPENSES FROM 2009–10 TO 2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pacific</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea (ongoing program)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>394.9</td>
<td>390.1</td>
<td>441.9</td>
<td>448.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>384.0</td>
<td>379.5</td>
<td>432.1</td>
<td>439.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>109.0</td>
<td>116.5</td>
<td>117.9</td>
<td>102.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru (ongoing program)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Pacific1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific regional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>191.6</td>
<td>193.3</td>
<td>185.6</td>
<td>194.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Pacific</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>842.2</td>
<td>846.7</td>
<td>923.8</td>
<td>920.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Asia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (ongoing program)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>387.7</td>
<td>342.1</td>
<td>440.8</td>
<td>484.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>286.3</td>
<td>301.3</td>
<td>392.6</td>
<td>441.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>101.4</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>106.0</td>
<td>103.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>109.6</td>
<td>103.1</td>
<td>103.7</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia regional2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal East Asia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>856.5</td>
<td>811.8</td>
<td>918.9</td>
<td>977.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South and West Asia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>163.0</td>
<td>132.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/regional programs</td>
<td>Expenses $m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and West Asia regional</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal South and West Asia</strong></td>
<td><strong>275.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>302.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>418.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>352.1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa and the Middle East</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Territories&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinian Territories, North Africa and other Middle East&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>103.1</td>
<td>155.0</td>
<td>200.7</td>
<td>211.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Africa and the Middle East</strong></td>
<td><strong>185.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>236.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>298.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>329.2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Latin America and the Caribbean</strong></td>
<td><strong>19.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>28.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.8</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross regional programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220.3</td>
<td>293.7</td>
<td>376.5</td>
<td>292.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total country programs</strong></td>
<td><strong>2399.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>2517.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>2964.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>2888.2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> In 2010–11 the ‘Nauru additional component’ was combined with the Nauru program as it is covered under Pacific Partnership for Development.

<sup>2</sup> Expenses for ‘Niue’ include Tokelau.

<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of this table, ‘North Pacific’ includes the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Marshall Islands.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Joint Management, grants and loans.

<sup>5</sup> ‘East Asia regional’ shows amounts attributed to the East Asia region (but not to a specific country) in the East Asia regional program.

<sup>6</sup> From 2011–12 onwards Palestinian Territories is reported separately.

<sup>7</sup> 2009–10 and 2010–11 includes funding for Palestinian Territories and other Middle Eastern countries. From 2011–12 onwards, figures comprise North Africa and other Middle Eastern countries.
## TABLE 12: GLOBAL PROGRAM EXPENSES FROM 2009–10 TO 2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian, emergency and refugees</td>
<td>240.0</td>
<td>353.3</td>
<td>348.4</td>
<td>285.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which includes core contributions to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other United Nations humanitarian agencies</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multilateral replenishments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Fund</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>629.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>723.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank Clean Technologies Fund</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal multilateral replenishments</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>926.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>629.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other international organisations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations agencies</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>112.6</td>
<td>119.4</td>
<td>114.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth organisations and other</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other international programs</td>
<td>154.4</td>
<td>207.9</td>
<td>228.1</td>
<td>264.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal other international programs</strong></td>
<td>243.4</td>
<td>331.0</td>
<td>359.4</td>
<td>396.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global non-government organisation programs</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>107.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer programs</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>58.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal community programs</strong></td>
<td>91.1</td>
<td>120.1</td>
<td>161.2</td>
<td>166.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communication, education and information</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public information/development education</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development research</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar support</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal communication, education and information</strong></td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total global programs</strong></td>
<td>591.8</td>
<td>1746.3</td>
<td>889.0</td>
<td>1488.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. New commitments to the multilateral development banks (International Development Association, Asian Development Fund, Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative), the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund and the Global Environment Facility are recorded as liabilities at the time of commitment. The value of the individual agreements may vary as a result of discounts applied due to acceleration of encashments.

2. ‘Other international programs’ include the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation, Global Crop Diversity Trust Fund, International Tropical Timber Organisation, Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and other international health programs.
TABLE 13: NUMBER OF STAFF (INCLUDING O-BASED STAFF\(^1\)) BY BASE CLASSIFICATION, LOCATION AND SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td>30 June 2013</td>
<td>30 June 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O-based(^1)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadet APS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate APS</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 4</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 5</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 6</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 1</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 2</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES Band 1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES Band 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES Band 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>957</strong></td>
<td><strong>517</strong></td>
<td><strong>501</strong></td>
<td><strong>352</strong></td>
<td><strong>2327</strong></td>
<td><strong>2124</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 AusAID O-based staff are employees who have been engaged locally at overseas posts under section 74 of the Public Service Act 1999.
Includes employees on long-term leave or temporary transfer to another Australian Public Service agency.
Excludes 15 ongoing employees (on temporary transfer from another Australian Public Service agency).
Excludes the Director General.
### TABLE 14: NUMBER OF STAFF (INCLUDING O-BASED STAFF\(^1\)) BY LOCATION AND SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Ongoing and non-ongoing</th>
<th>O-based staff(^2)</th>
<th>Total 30 June 2013</th>
<th>Total 30 June 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and West Asia</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa and Middle East</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and Caribbean</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other(^3)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. AusAID O-based staff are employees who have been engaged locally at overseas posts under section 74 of the Public Service Act 1999.
2. Includes employees seconded to multilateral partners.
3. Includes employees on long-term leave or temporary transfer to another Australian Public Service agency.
Excludes 15 ongoing employees (on temporary transfer from another Australian Public Service agency).
Excludes the Director General.

### TABLE 15: NUMBER OF APS STAFF BY ATTENDANCE TYPE AND SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment type</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total 30 June 2013</th>
<th>Total 30 June 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Non-ongoing</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Non-ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excludes the Director General and O-based staff.

### TABLE 16: DIVERSITY PROFILE OF ONGOING AND NON-ONGOING APS STAFF AS A PERCENTAGE OF APS STAFF BY BASE CLASSIFICATION AT 30 JUNE 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Culturally and linguistically diverse background(^1)%</th>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cadet APS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate APS</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 1–3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 4</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 5</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 6</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 1</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 2</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1704</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Includes people born overseas who do not speak English as a first language.
Excludes the Director General and O-based staff.
TABLE 17: NUMBER OF ONGOING AND NON-ONGOING APS STAFF BY EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT AT 30 JUNE 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Enterprise agreement</th>
<th>Individual flexibility arrangements</th>
<th>Common law contract</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cadet APS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate APS</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 1–3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 4</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 5</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 6</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 1</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 2</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES Band 1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES Band 2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES Band 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1579</strong></td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
<td><strong>69</strong></td>
<td><strong>1704</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excludes the Director General and O-based staff.

TABLE 18: SALARY RANGE OF ONGOING AND NON-ONGOING APS STAFF BY BASE CLASSIFICATION AT 30 JUNE 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cadet APS</td>
<td>43 044</td>
<td>47 363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate APS</td>
<td>56 630</td>
<td>66 659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 1</td>
<td>43 004</td>
<td>47 363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 2</td>
<td>48 828</td>
<td>52 853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 3</td>
<td>54 969</td>
<td>59 449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 4</td>
<td>61 610</td>
<td>66 659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 5</td>
<td>67 789</td>
<td>76 727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 6</td>
<td>74 741</td>
<td>89 636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 1</td>
<td>93 074</td>
<td>118 645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 2</td>
<td>112 527</td>
<td>209 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES</td>
<td>164 508</td>
<td>295 672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excludes the Director General and O-based staff.
Salary ranges reflect the AusAID Enterprise Agreement 2011–2014 and employees on individual agreements.
### TABLE 19: PERFORMANCE BONUS PAYMENTS TO APS STAFF BY BASE CLASSIFICATION RELATING TO THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2012 TO 30 JUNE 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number of staff receiving performance bonus</th>
<th>Aggregated amount</th>
<th>Average amount</th>
<th>Range of payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadet APS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate APS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 1–3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2377</td>
<td>1188</td>
<td>1188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9894</td>
<td>1236</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 5</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>49 863</td>
<td>1312</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS 6</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>217 261</td>
<td>1609</td>
<td>687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>577 442</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL 2</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>443 981</td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>126 910</td>
<td>3172</td>
<td>2177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AusAID’s Enterprise Agreement 2011–2014 provides for a bonus payment of two per cent for all staff rated fully effective with service of greater than 12 months at the top pay point of each classification. The same arrangement is reflected in individual employment agreements.
The Freedom of Information Act 1982 enforces the right of citizens to access information held by the government, restricted only where there is a stronger public interest in withholding access.

In 2012–13, AusAID processed 33 freedom of information requests. This was 14 more than were processed in 2011–12. Of these 33 requests, AusAID processed 29 requests at no charge to the applicant.

Those seeking access to documents can lodge a formal freedom of information request to AusAID by emailing foi@ausaid.gov.au or writing to:

The Freedom of Information Coordinator
Ministerial and Parliamentary Section
AusAID
GPO Box 887
Canberra ACT 2601

AusAID is entitled to levy charges for access to documentation, consistent with the freedom of information regulations. Such charges may be remitted, reduced or waived if grounds for financial hardship or general public interest can be established.

**Program management functions**

AusAID exercises the following decision-making powers and administrative functions:

- authorising expenditure on Australia’s overseas aid program including:
  - supporting international organisations
  - contracting the supply of goods and services under the aid program
  - supporting accredited non-government organisations and community groups
  - managing programs to send Australian volunteers overseas to undertake development cooperation activities

- managing development cooperation activities and programs including:
  - maintaining systems of program management and accountability, including systems of performance information monitoring, analysis and reporting
  - administering the management and outcomes of appraisals, reviews and evaluations of development cooperation activities
  - accrediting and administering funding to non-government organisations as well as assessing Australian non-government organisation applications for tax deductibility under the overseas aid gift deduction scheme
- inviting tenders and selecting and managing contractors to provide services to implement development cooperation activities
- monitoring the performance of contractors that receive funding through Australia’s aid program
- overseeing the management of the Australia Awards.

**Participation and consultation**

Members of the public are able to write to the Minister for Foreign Affairs about the range of policy and other matters dealt with by the agency. Enquires can be emailed to info@ausaid.gov.au

AusAID engages in a number of community forums as a way of consulting and seeking a wide range of views.

Community engagement events include the One Just World series which debates issues around international development. The agency is also open to the views of outside organisations and provides opportunities for the community to contribute to aspects of Australia’s overseas development program through consultations with:

- the Committee for Development Cooperation
- consultative forums on aid
- state and territory governments
- industry associations, peak bodies and organisations
- companies and business people
- non-government organisations and public interest and community groups
- academic institutions
- individual members of the public
- statutory authorities
- foreign and strategic policy institutions
- Commonwealth agencies with relevant technical competencies.

**AusAID documents**

AusAID produces a range of documents on administering the aid program including:

- submissions to portfolio ministers and parliamentary secretaries, AusAID’s Director General and executive, and other government agencies
- records of parliamentary-related business such as responses to questions on notice, briefings for parliamentary delegations and parliamentarians
- possible parliamentary questions, written submissions to parliamentary committees and responses to questions from parliamentary committee inquiries
- replies to ministerial and departmental correspondence
- speeches and media statements
- briefs, reports and documents on international and Australian aspects of aid policy issues
- treaties, memorandums of understanding and other agreements between Australia and partner governments
documents relating to program and financial management, contracts and tenders
reviews, evaluations and audit reports on management systems, controls and the efficiency and effectiveness of aid programs and activities
guidelines, policies and procedures relating to corporate management, project planning and implementation, including risk assessment and fraud prevention policies and strategies
internal audit reports
strategy design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation reports
materials relating to staff development, training, staff management and general administration
brochures, newsletters and magazines on the aid program.

All documents are available online at www.ausaid.gov.au/publications or from:

National Mailing and Marketing
Tel 02 6269 1050
Fax 02 6260 2770
Email: books@ausaid.gov.au
Mailing address: PO Box 7077, Canberra BC, ACT, 2610
As required under section 311A of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, following is a list of agencies and organisations contracted by AusAID to provide advertising and market research services.

### TABLE 20: ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH EXPENDITURE FOR 2012–13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agencies/organisations</th>
<th>Service provided</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advertising agencies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Market research organisations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIMA Research Pty Ltd</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation through student surveys</td>
<td>Program 1</td>
<td>80 259.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation Alliance Pty Ltd</td>
<td>Development of Australia Awards branding</td>
<td>Program 1</td>
<td>119 895.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polling organisations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct mail organisations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Mailing and Marketing Pty Ltd</td>
<td>Processing and mailing AusAID publications</td>
<td>Departmental support</td>
<td>271 756.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Media advertising organisations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adcorp Australia Limited</td>
<td>Awards advertising</td>
<td>Program 1</td>
<td>44 109.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recruitment advertising</td>
<td>Departmental support</td>
<td>53 351.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate recruitment advertising</td>
<td>Departmental support</td>
<td>9283.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tender advertising</td>
<td>Departmental support</td>
<td>32 904.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Public Service Commission</td>
<td>Recruitment advertising</td>
<td>Departmental support</td>
<td>18 905.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GradConnection Pty Ltd</td>
<td>Graduate recruitment advertising</td>
<td>Departmental support</td>
<td>5170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>635 635.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Excludes GST.
AusAID, like other Commonwealth agencies, is required to produce an ecologically sustainable development and environment report as part of its annual report under section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. AusAID reports against two criteria:

- how the agency accords with and contributes to ecologically sustainable development
- the environmental performance of the agency.

1. Ecologically sustainable development

**Accordance of activities, administration and policies with ecologically sustainable development**

AusAID’s policies require that potential environmental impacts be considered when designing and implementing all aid activities. AusAID ensures that its activities are assessed and managed in accordance with the Act by requiring staff to answer prescribed environmental and climate change impact assessment marker questions, which are embedded within AusAID’s program management system, before any new activity commences.

AusAID administers Australia’s overseas development program in accordance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development using four broad categories of policies and laws:

- AusAID’s development cooperation policies and partnership agreements
- Commonwealth environmental legislation and regulations including the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- environmental laws and regulations of partner governments
- relevant multilateral environment agreements.

Through these policies and laws, AusAID works with partner governments to implement policies and programs that integrate short and long-term economic, environmental and social considerations. When appropriate, AusAID works with partner governments to conserve biological diversity, prevent irreversible environmental damage and ensure that the diversity and productivity of the environment is preserved for future generations.
**Minimising impacts on the environment from AusAID’s activities**

AusAID undertook a range of actions during 2012–13 that contributed to minimising the negative impact of aid program activities on the environment. These included:

- publishing the *Environment management guide for Australia's aid program 2012: AusAID's environment management system*. This outlines what AusAID staff and our development partners must do to help Australia meet its legal and policy obligations and apply best practice in environment management.
- establishing an AusAID disaster risk reduction, environment and climate change focal point network to enhance the integration of these issues in the design and implementation of aid activities.
- delivering in-house training on environmental safeguards and environmental risk-assessment, including a week-long training session for focal point network staff responsible for integrating disaster risk reduction, environment and climate changes issues into aid activities.
- implementing a mandatory eLearning module on environment and climate change in the aid program. The module raises awareness of environment and climate change issues and directs staff to the Environmental Management Guide for detailed guidance.

**Ensuring continual improvement**

AusAID has quality, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place to ensure that its activities achieve their intended objectives. These include:

- peer and independent reviewers to assess if environmental issues have been adequately addressed in the design document.
- specific targets that must be achieved for AusAID initiatives and activities and against which project implementation can be monitored.

AusAID’s Executive Committee is required to periodically review AusAID’s environment management system to ensure its continued appropriateness and relevance to the way Australian aid is delivered.

**2. Environmental performance**

**Corporate environment policy**

AusAID’s corporate environment policy sets priorities for areas of AusAID’s operations that have the greatest environmental impact.

AusAID monitors agency-wide environmental performance against benchmarked targets and objectives outlined in the corporate environmental policy. The standard ISO14001 provides guidelines for auditing and reporting under AusAID’s environment management system and the details provided in the following tables provide evidence of the positive approach and results being achieved.

**Environmental awareness campaign**

AusAID continues to provide environmental awareness campaigns to educate staff in Canberra about sound corporate environmental practices in their day-to-day office activities. For example:

- Canberra offices participated in the Earth Hour campaign in March 2013.
- daily notices were regularly issued to all Canberra staff encouraging them to turn off computers and screens at the end of the day.
• personal bins at each desk clearly separate waste from paper recycling
• garbage bins in all kitchens and meeting rooms clearly identify and separate waste into recyclables and waste.

**Green building**

AusAID has three premises in Canberra City:

• 255 London Circuit
• levels 4 to 12 and 14 at 20 Allara Street
• levels 2, 3, 4 and 6 at 40 Allara Street.

The building at 255 London Circuit features an environmentally sustainable cooling system—chilled beams—which work by reticulating chilled water through beams in the ceiling space and radiating cooled air through a perforated metal ceiling grid.

The office space is also supplied with 100 per cent fresh air and natural light, making it a productive and efficient working environment. Storm water is captured onsite as grey water and used in toilets and for watering surrounding gardens. Low volatile organic compound materials and a high component of recyclable construction materials have been combined with the leading edge technological cooling systems to create a building that has received an accredited 4.5 star National Australian Built Environment Rating System energy rating for offices.

An upgrade of mechanical and hydraulic services by the owners of the 20 Allara Street premises has delivered a 4 star rating under the National Australian Built Environment Rating System.

The 40 Allara Street premise has received a 4.5 star rating under the National Australian Built Environment Rating System.

AusAID continues to consider the embodied energy required to complete current and future building projects and is implementing initiatives to minimise the impact on the environment when undertaking any building works.

**Green energy**

AusAID purchases 10 per cent green energy for all of its domestic energy needs.

**Paper and printing**

Paper with at least 50 per cent recycled content is used throughout the agency and multi-functional devices have been defaulted to printing in black and white and duplex.

**Video conferencing**

AusAID has increased the video conference units available at our overseas locations which reduces the need for air travel. More video conference meetings are now being undertaken.

**Ride to work**

To reduce carbon emissions from motor vehicle use, AusAID supports staff riding to work by providing secure bike storage in addition to shower and change room facilities in each building. The agency also has a social group that organises group rides and biking activities.
Information and communications technology procurement

AusAID is developing an information and communications technology sustainability plan that will be integrated into our project and operational work. We are now capable of monitoring our data centre energy consumption and the efficiency of our power use and can demonstrate that AusAID exceeds the standards set for agencies that operate under the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997.

All desktop computers that need replacing or that are reaching the end of their life cycle will be replaced with laptop computers as part of the strategic information and communications technology procurement and maintenance rollout. Laptops use less energy when compared to standard desktop computers.

Energy consumption and waste management

The following tables show AusAID’s energy consumption and waste management/recycling over the past six financial years:

### TABLE 21: ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR 2008–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity usage</td>
<td>1,363,166</td>
<td>1,518,643</td>
<td>1,715,151</td>
<td>1,883,345</td>
<td>2,419,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green power usage</td>
<td>-11,392</td>
<td>-151,864</td>
<td>-171,515</td>
<td>-188,334</td>
<td>-241,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total kWh</td>
<td>1,351,774</td>
<td>1,366,779</td>
<td>1,543,636</td>
<td>1,695,011</td>
<td>2,177,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (m²)</td>
<td>12,515</td>
<td>13,709</td>
<td>16,878</td>
<td>19,139</td>
<td>21,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of buildings</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy (people)</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>1035</td>
<td>1301</td>
<td>1331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity usage (MJ)</td>
<td>4,866,386</td>
<td>4,920,404</td>
<td>5,557,090</td>
<td>6,102,040</td>
<td>7,838,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ/m²</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ/people</td>
<td>4,152</td>
<td>4,765</td>
<td>4,440</td>
<td>5,983</td>
<td>6,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m² per person</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationary energy total</td>
<td>4,766</td>
<td>5,467</td>
<td>6,175</td>
<td>8,027</td>
<td>8,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport energy (GJ)</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>1,673</td>
<td>2,062</td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td>2,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AusAID total energy (GJ)</td>
<td>6,235</td>
<td>6,940</td>
<td>8,236</td>
<td>10,707</td>
<td>10,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross greenhouse gas</td>
<td>1,285.83</td>
<td>1,488</td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td>2,160</td>
<td>2,416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 AusAID entered into a whole-of-government energy contract during late 2011–12. The new contract necessitated new electricity metering and during installation of the new meters it was discovered that level 10 of 20 Allara Street had been metered on the base building supply up to that point. The additional floor metering and additional tenancy space overall accounts for the increase in electricity.

2 The 2012–13 figures provided reflect the more accurate metering and an increase in floor space.

### TABLE 22: WASTE MANAGEMENT/RECYCLING (TONNES) FOR 2008–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classified/unclassified paper and cardboard (tonnes)</td>
<td>51.34</td>
<td>48.04</td>
<td>62.18</td>
<td>68.06</td>
<td>72.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-mingled waste (tonnes)</td>
<td>8.75</td>
<td>10.56</td>
<td>12.95</td>
<td>6.388</td>
<td>5.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste to landfill (tonnes)</td>
<td>26.61</td>
<td>25.36</td>
<td>28.76</td>
<td>35.83</td>
<td>38.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The source of data is AusAID unless otherwise stated. Figures in tables and in the text have been rounded. Totals and percentages are calculated on unrounded totals. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables and in the text are due to rounding.

**Country profile statistics**

**Millennium Development Goals**

Progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goal targets is indicated by a tick (already achieved or on track), a cross (slow, regressing or no progress), or a dash (insufficient data to assess). Information on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals is available online at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=indicators/OfficialList.htm

**Population**

The 2012 World Bank country population figures refer to total country population and are available online at http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL. Nauru's population figure is 2011 data from the United Nations Statistics database.

**Income level**

The World Bank country income levels are available online at http://data.worldbank.org/country. The United Nations least developed countries list is available online at http://unohrlls.org/en/ldc/25/

**Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)**

Gross domestic product per capita (PPP) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over gross domestic product as the US dollar has in the United States. Gross domestic product at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. The 2012 World Bank gross domestic product per capita (PPP) information is available online at http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD

**Human Development Index rank**

The Human Development Index values and rankings in the global Human Development Report are calculated using the latest internationally comparable data from mandated international data providers. The 2012 United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index rankings are available online at http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/
Chapter 6—
Glossaries and index

Glossary 354
Abbreviations 358
List of requirements 360
Index 364
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accountability</td>
<td>Obligation to demonstrate that work has been conducted in compliance with agreed rules and standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional estimates</td>
<td>Where amounts appropriated at budget time are insufficient, Parliament may approve more funds to agencies through the Additional Estimates Appropriation Acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Agencies are departments of state, departments of the Parliament and ‘prescribed agencies’ for the purposes of the Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alignment</td>
<td>Donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and processes (Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral aid</td>
<td>A non-commercial resource flow from the government (or other public sector institutions) of one country which benefits the economic and social development of the population of a developing country, or identifiable group of developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity development</td>
<td>To build the abilities of countries to manage their own future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>Voluntary organisations and institutions that form the basis of a functioning society, as opposed to the structures of state and commercial institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community development</td>
<td>The long-term process in which people living in poverty are empowered by working with civic leaders, activists, professionals and aid providers to identify their needs and develop skills to improve the quality of their lives and their communities. Includes community programs and projects that respond to development challenges and opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate governance</td>
<td>The process by which agencies are directed and controlled. It encompasses authority, accountability, stewardship, leadership, direction and control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>A long-term plan to improve the situation of people living in developing countries, which may include projects around poverty reduction, governance, health care and education. It differs from disaster relief or humanitarian aid, which responds to a specific crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development Assistance Committee</strong></td>
<td>A committee of the member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development through which those countries coordinate and report on their national aid programs, and participate in international discussion and agreement on the principles and practices of aid policy and delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effectiveness</strong></td>
<td>Improving the way aid is delivered and managed to ensure it has the maximum positive impact on the lives of those it is intended for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fragile states</strong></td>
<td>Countries with weak governance, failing public institutions, instability or conflict. Also known as low income countries under stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green growth</strong></td>
<td>A policy focus for the Asia–Pacific region that emphasises environmentally sustainable economic progress to foster low-carbon, socially inclusive development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross domestic product per capita (PPP)</strong></td>
<td>The monetary value of all goods and services produced within a nation. Gross domestic product (PPP) is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over gross domestic product as the US dollar has in the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross national income per capita (PPP)</strong></td>
<td>The monetary value of national income divided by the mid-year population of the country. Gross national income (PPP) is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over gross national income as a US dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G20</strong></td>
<td>Premier forum for international cooperation on the most important issues of the global economic and financial agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>g7+</strong></td>
<td>A voluntary association of countries that are or have been affected by conflict and are now in transition to the next stage of development who share experiences and learn from one another, and advocate for reforms to the way the international community engages in conflict-affected states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Harmonisation</strong></td>
<td>Activities are harmonised when different donors adopt the same actions to ensure greater effectiveness and transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative</strong></td>
<td>Launched in 1996 by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to ensure no poor country faces a debt burden it cannot manage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Human Development Index</strong></td>
<td>A summary of human development in a country that measures the average achievements of people along three dimensions: living a long and healthy life, measured by life expectancy at birth; being knowledgeable, measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate and the combined enrolment ratio in primary, secondary, and tertiary education; and having access to a decent standard of living, measured by an index of income per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inclusive development</strong></td>
<td>Development that involves all groups of people who contribute to creating opportunities, share the benefits of development and participate in decision-making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key performance indicators</strong></td>
<td>Annual program performance targets that are outlined in the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements for the coming financial year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Memorandum of understanding</strong></td>
<td>A document outlining the terms and details of a non-binding agreement between parties including each party’s requirements and responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microcredit</strong></td>
<td>Small, collateral free loans to the very poor for self-employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microfinance</strong></td>
<td>Financial services for poor people such as credit, savings and insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Millennium Development Goals</strong></td>
<td>Eight goals drawn from the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000 to fight against poverty, illiteracy, hunger, lack of education, gender inequality, child and maternal mortality, disease and environmental degradation by the target date of 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multilateral agencies</strong></td>
<td>International institutions with governmental membership that conduct all or most of their activities in favour of development and aid recipient countries. They include multilateral development banks, United Nations agencies and regional groupings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multilateral aid</strong></td>
<td>When a number of countries contribute aid for the benefit of other countries. International organisations that pool, coordinate and disburse this aid include the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children’s Fund and the World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mutual accountability</strong></td>
<td>All parties involved in the partnership have responsibility for delivering agreed outcomes and results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O-based</strong></td>
<td>AusAID O-based staff are employees who have been engaged locally at overseas posts under section 74 of the Public Service Act 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Official development assistance</strong></td>
<td>Grants, loans, goods and services given by the government of a country (any level) to assist the progress of developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owner-driven model</strong></td>
<td>Developing countries set their own strategies for poverty reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portfolio Budget Statement</strong></td>
<td>Informs the public and Parliament of the proposed allocation of resources by program to achieve the agency’s outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk management</strong></td>
<td>The culture, frameworks and structures that are directed towards the effective management of potential opportunities and adverse effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector-wide approach</strong></td>
<td>An approach operating at the level of an entire sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable development</strong></td>
<td>Improves total quality of life without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Done in a way that balances the environmental, economic and social factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transboundary</strong></td>
<td>Crossing a provincial, territorial or national boundary or border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transparency</strong></td>
<td>Being open with information about Australia’s aid program, sharing information in a timely fashion and in an accessible format, being responsive to feedback, and allowing information to be re-used by others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations</strong></td>
<td>Global association of governments facilitating cooperation in international law, security, economic development and social equity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Companion of the Order of Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>Australian Civilian Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACFID</td>
<td>Australian Council for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACIAR</td>
<td>Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM</td>
<td>Member of the Order of Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANCP</td>
<td>AusAID NGO Cooperation Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO</td>
<td>Officer of the Order of Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEC</td>
<td>Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS</td>
<td>Australian Public Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td>Australian Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSMAT</td>
<td>Australian Medical Assistance Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVID</td>
<td>Australian Volunteers for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARICOM</td>
<td>Caribbean Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLEAR</td>
<td>Regional Centers for Learning on Evaluation and Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIRO</td>
<td>Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVO</td>
<td>Commander of the Royal Victorian Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
<td>Development Assistance Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>United Kingdom Department for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIICCSRTE</td>
<td>Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr</td>
<td>Doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>Executive Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST</td>
<td>Goods and services tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G20</td>
<td>Group of Twenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPV</td>
<td>Human papillomavirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>Independent Evaluation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERPOL</td>
<td>International Criminal Police Organization—International Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Member of Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTV EXIT</td>
<td>Music Television End Exploitation and Trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIDOC</td>
<td>National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-government organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW</td>
<td>New South Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official development assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODE</td>
<td>Office of Development Effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARIS21</td>
<td>Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>Doctor of Philosophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSM</td>
<td>Public Service Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Queen's Counsel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMSI</td>
<td>Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACH</td>
<td>Rapidly Expanding Access to Care for HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMIT</td>
<td>Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES</td>
<td>Senior executive service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRINT</td>
<td>Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme in Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIANGLE</td>
<td>Tripartite Action to Protect Migrant Workers from Labour Exploitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTL</td>
<td>Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This list is prepared from the checklist of annual report requirements contained in attachment F of the Requirements for Annual Reports for departments, executive agencies and FMA Act bodies, approved by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit under subsections 62(2) and 70(2) of the Public Service Act 1999 on 24 June 2013.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letter of transmittal</td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of contents</td>
<td>iv–vi</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact officer(s)</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet home page address and internet address for report</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Overviews**

**Director General’s review**

- Review by departmental secretary: 2, Mandatory
- Summary of significant issues and developments: 2–6, Suggested
- Overview of department's performance and financial results: 2–6, Suggested
- Outlook for following year: 2–6, Suggested
- Significant issues and developments—portfolio: Not applicable, Portfolio departments—suggested

**Agency overview**

- Role and functions: vii–7, Mandatory
- Organisational structure: 8–10, Mandatory
- Outcome and program structure: 11, Mandatory

Where outcome and program structures differ from Portfolio Budget Statements/Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements or other portfolio statements accompanying any other additional appropriation bills (other portfolio statements), details of variation and reasons for change: Nil to report, Mandatory

<p>| Portfolio structure                                             | Not applicable | Portfolio departments—mandatory |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Report on performance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of performance during the year in relation to programs and contribution to outcomes</td>
<td>13–223</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual performance in relation to deliverables and key performance indicators set out in Portfolio Budget Statements/Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements or other portfolio statements</td>
<td>13–223</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where performance targets differ from the Portfolio Budget Statements/Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements, details of both former and new targets, and reasons for the change</td>
<td>Nil to report</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrative discussion and analysis of performance</td>
<td>223–224</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend information</td>
<td>2–6, 14–34</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant changes in nature of principal functions/services</td>
<td>Nil to report</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors, events or trends influencing departmental performance</td>
<td>14–224</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution of risk management in achieving objectives</td>
<td>232–235</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social inclusion outcomes</td>
<td>14–224</td>
<td>If applicable, mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance against service charter customer service standards, complaints data, and the department's response to complaints</td>
<td>247–248, 344–346</td>
<td>If applicable, mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion and analysis of the department's financial performance</td>
<td>223–224</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion of any significant changes from the prior year, from budget or anticipated to have a significant impact on future operations</td>
<td>2–6, 14–25</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency resource statement and summary resource tables by outcomes</td>
<td>333–339</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Management and accountability**

**Corporate governance**

Agency heads are required to certify that their agency complies with the Commonwealth Fraud Control Guidelines | iii | Mandatory |

Statement of the main corporate governance practices in place | 226–235 | Mandatory |

Names of the senior executive and their responsibilities | 229 | Suggested |

Senior management committees and their roles | 228–230 | Suggested |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate and operational planning and associated performance reporting and review</td>
<td>14–224, 228</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach adopted to identifying areas of significant financial or operational risk</td>
<td>226–235</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy and practices on the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How nature and amount of remuneration for senior executive service officers is determined</td>
<td>238, 342–343</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External scrutiny</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant developments in external scrutiny</td>
<td>236–237</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial decisions and decisions of administrative tribunals</td>
<td>236–237</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports by the Auditor-General, a Parliamentary Committee or the Commonwealth Ombudsman</td>
<td>223, 237</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Management of human resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of effectiveness in managing and developing human resources to achieve departmental objectives</td>
<td>238–249</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce planning, staff turnover and retention</td>
<td>238–249, 340–343</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact and features of enterprise or collective agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, determinations, common law contracts and Australian workplace agreements</td>
<td>238–240, 342</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and development undertaken and its impact</td>
<td>239, 241–243</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work health and safety performance</td>
<td>243–246</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity gains</td>
<td>238–246</td>
<td>Suggested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics on staffing</td>
<td>340–343</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise or collective agreements, individual flexibility arrangements, determinations, common law contracts and Australian workplace agreements</td>
<td>238, 343</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance pay</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purchasing and assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of effectiveness of assets management</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>If applicable, mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of purchasing against core policies and principles</td>
<td>250–252</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consultants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The annual report must include a summary statement detailing the number of new consultancy services contracts let during the year; the total actual expenditure on all new consultancy contracts let during the year (inclusive of GST); the number of ongoing consultancy contracts that were active in the reporting year; and the total actual expenditure in the reporting year on the ongoing consultancy contracts (inclusive of GST). The annual report must include a statement noting that information on contracts and consultancies is available through the AusTender website</td>
<td>250–252, 347</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australian National Audit Office access clauses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of provisions in contracts allowing access by the Auditor-General</td>
<td>250–252, 347</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exempt contracts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts exempt from AusTender</td>
<td>250–252</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial statements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial statements</td>
<td>256–330</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other mandatory information</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work health and safety (schedule 2, part 4 of the <em>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</em>)</td>
<td>243–249</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and market research (section 311A of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918) and statement on a</td>
<td>251, 347</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advertising campaigns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance with the agency’s obligations under the Carer Recognition Act 2012</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>If applicable, mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant programs</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability reporting—explicit and transparent reference to agency level information available through other reporting mechanisms</td>
<td>245, 246, 341</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Publication Scheme statement</td>
<td>216, 344–346</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial reporting—expenditure by program between regional and non-regional Australia</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>If applicable, mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction of material errors in previous annual report</td>
<td>Nil to report</td>
<td>If applicable, mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency resource statements and resources for outcomes</td>
<td>223–224, 333–339</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of requirements</td>
<td>360–363</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

A

ABC, 212
Aboriginal people, see Indigenous Australians; Indigenous people and groups
accountability and management, 226–54
Accra, 216, 253
accreditation to receive ANCP funding, 172
Adams, Jim, 230
administered expenses, 11, 223–4, 333
administrative tribunal decisions, 236
advertising and market research, 347
advisers, 199, 219–20, 250
Afghan Red Crescent, 182
Afghanistan, 114–19, 196, 236
Australian Civilian Corps deployment, 199
health, 115, 116, 119, 182
Kabul Post, 196, 243, 253
Malaysia Australia Education Project for Afghanistan, 27
official development assistance (ODA), 114, 337
police, 161
program strategy, 217
Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, 189
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, 116, 117, 196
Afio, 50
Africa, 107–12, 167, 188
agriculture, 108, 109, 184
AusAID Posts, 9, 196, 242, 253, 254
Australia Awards, 108, 111, 202, 205
Australian Civilian Corps deployments, 199
emergency and humanitarian programs, 109, 111, 141, 142, 146, 147, 148
Lighting Africa Initiative, 186
mine clearance, 197
official development assistance (ODA), 20, 107, 338
parliamentary delegation to, 205
volunteers in, 176
water and sanitation, 32, 108, 110, 183
see also Middle East and North Africa
Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and other program, 106–39
African Enterprise Challenge Fund, 109, 188
African Minerals Development Centre, 111
African Union, 109, 111
agency resource statement, 333–4
Agreements and Value for Money Branch, 4
agricultural research, 109, 132, 136, 217
agriculture, 16, 26, 163, 236
Afghanistan, 116
Africa, 108, 109, 184
Cambodia, 26, 92, 184, 188
East Asia region, 74
Egypt, 132
Fiji, 56, 58, 71
India, 129
Indonesia, 185
Iraq, 136
Kiribati, 61
Laos, 98, 103
Mekong region, 102
Myanmar, 94, 95
Nepal, 171
Pacific region, 38, 71
Pakistan, 124, 125
Palestinian Territories, 135
Samoa, 57
Solomon Islands, 48
Timor-Leste, 87, 184
Tunisia, 132
Tuvalu, 67, 167
Vietnam, 82
see also food and nutrition
Aid Advisory Services Standing Offer, 250
aid budget, see official development assistance
aid effectiveness, see effectiveness
AIDS, see HIV/AIDS
airfreight processing times, Port Moresby Airport, 44
Algeria, 132
All Children Read Grand Challenge, 164
ANCP, 122, 169–70, 172
animal health, 98, 102, 103, 104, 111
Annual Report, 19
Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness, 2–3, 19, 218, 230
antiretroviral treatment, see HIV/AIDS
appropriations, see finance
Arms Trade Treaty, 196
Asia, 176
Australia Awards, 202, 203, 204
see also East Asia; Middle East and North Africa; South and West Asia
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), 103
Asia–Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance, 32
Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons project, 103
Asian Century White Paper, 203
Asian Development Bank, 156–7
Cambodia, 91
Kiribati, 60
Tonga, 65
Vietnam, 81, 157
Asian Development Fund, 156
assets, 252–4
Assistant Directors General, 228, 229, 231
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), 102, 103, 105, 188
Attorney-General's Department, 215
Audit Committee, 228, 231–2
audits, 237
financial statements, 223
internal, 231
see also reviews and evaluations
AusAID Capability Framework, 240
  learning and development courses offered to staff
  against, 241, 242
AusAID Development Research Awards Scheme, 207
AusAID Engage blog, 213, 215
AusAID Enterprise Agreement 2011-14, 238, 342
AusAID Learning Compact, 241
AusAID NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), 122, 169–70, 172
AusAID–United Nations Development Fund Programme
  Partnership Agreement, 161
AusAID Workforce Plan–Phase One, 239
AusAID Workforce Plan–Phase Two, 240
AusAID–CSIRO Research for Development Alliance, 185
AUSMAT, 143
Austraining International, 175
Australia Awards, 16, 38, 187, 192, 201–6
  Africa, 108, 111, 202, 205
  Bangladesh, 121
  Bhutan, 129
  Cambodia, 91
  Caribbean, 139
  Fiji, 56
  Indonesia, 78, 201, 205
  Kiribati, 60
  Laos, 98
  Latin America, 138
  Maldives, 129
  Mongolia, 101
  Myanmar, 95, 205
  Nauru, 63
  Nepal, 128
  official development assistance (ODA), 28, 201
  Pakistan, 124
  Papua New Guinea, 43, 46, 202, 205, 206
  Philippines, 84, 201, 206
  Samoa, 57
  Solomon Islands, 36, 48, 178
  Sri Lanka, 126
  Timor-Leste, 87
  Tonga, 65
  Tuvalu, 67
  Vanuatu, 53
  Vietnam, 81, 82, 201
Australia Awards (Asian Century), 203
Australia Awards alumni, 81, 101, 204–5
Australia Awards Fellowships, 204
Australia Awards Network, 204
Australia Awards Office, 202
Australia–Bangladesh Aid Strategy (2012–2016), 120
Australia Day Awards, 268
Australia in the Asian Century White Paper, 203
Australia–Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction, 77, 80, 144, 217
Australia–Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development
  (Outcome 2), 221–2
  finance, 11, 222, 224, 333, 334, 337
Australia–Kiribati Partnership for Development, 59
Australia Laos Development Cooperation Strategy, 97
Australia–Mongolia Program Strategy 2012–2016, 100
Australia–Myanmar Aid Program Strategy 2012–2014, 93
Australia–Nauru Partnership for Development, 62
Australia–Pacific Technical College, 70
Australia–Pacific Women Parliamentarians Partnership
  Program, 39, 70
Australia–Pakistan Partnership for Development, 123
Australia–Papua New Guinea Partnership for Development
  Agreement, 41
Australia–Philippines Program Strategy 2012–2017, 83
Australia–Samoa Partnership for Development, 57
Australia–Sri Lanka Aid Program Strategy 2012–2016, 126
Australia–Tonga Partnership for Development, 64
Australia–Tuvalu Partnership for Development, 66
Australia–Vanuatu Partnership for Development
  Agreement, 52
Australia–Vietnam Joint Aid Program Strategy 2010–2015, 81
Australian Assistance Medical Team (AUSMAT), 143
Australian Association of Graduate Employers, 239
Australian Broadcasting Corporation, 211
Australian Bureau of Meteorology, 71
Australian business, engagement with, 173
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research,
  201, 202, 215, 217
  Africa, 109, 132
  awards administered, 203
  Pacific, 71
  Pakistan, 125
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 173
Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission, 173
Australian Civilian Corps, 18, 198–200, 213
  child protection training, 191
  Fiji, 55, 198
  gender-based violence expertise, 192
  Papua New Guinea, 41
  Samoa, 57, 198
Australian Council for International Development, 169, 172
Australian Defence Force, 142
Australian Federal Police, 217, 218
Australian Industry Group, 173
Australian Information Commissioner, 236
Australian Mekong River Resources Program, 99
Australian Mining Awards, 187
Australian Multilateral Assessment, 153, 160, 164, 166
Australian National Audit Office, 231, 251
  audits, 223, 237
Australian National University, 70
Australian Network on Disability, 246
Australian Network on Disability, 246
Australian Public Service Commission, 218
  RecruitAbility Scheme, 246
Australian Public Service Values and Code of Conduct, 247
Australian Red Cross, 142, 175
Australian Taxation Office, 217
Australian Volunteers for International Development
  Program, see volunteers and volunteer programs
Australian Volunteers International, 175
Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development, 175
Australia’s international development assistance:
  statistical summary 2011–12, 216
Australia’s Strategic Approach to Aid in Cambodia
  (2010–2015), 90
avian influenza, 104, 105
aviation, PNG, 44
awards and recognition, 248
graduate program, 239
humanitarian assistance, 149
risk management efforts, 233
awareness of development assistance, 209–16

B
Bairiki, 242
Balochistan, 123
Bamyan Province, Afghanistan, 116
Bangladesh, 120–2, 130, 159, 166
agriculture, 26
citizen groups, 161
Dhaka Post, 253
disaster risk reduction, 121, 145
education, 120–1, 179, 194
infant mortality rate, 29
maternal health, 122, 181
official development assistance (ODA), 114, 120, 337
banking services, see financial services
Baptist World Aid, 171
bed nets, 89, 165
Belize, 175
Berman-Bielier, Rosangela, 211
Betio Hospital, 60
Bhutan, 114, 128, 129, 175, 337
Bhutan Electoral Commissioner, 129
Bhutan Royal Institute of Management, 129
biking, 350
biosecurity, 98, 102, 103, 104, 105
bird flu, 104, 105
births, see child health; maternal and reproductive health
Bishop, Julie, 211
blindness, see vision
blog, 213, 215
bomb clearance, see mines and unexploded ordnance
Bonriki Water Reserve, 32
Bougainville, 196
Boundless Canberra, 249
BRAC, 121, 145, 159, 194
Brazil, 138
bridges, see transport infrastructure
briefs, 209
Britain, see United Kingdom
budget, see finance
budgeting programs, see economic and public sector governance
Building our capacity through engaging diversity statement, 245
Buota Water Reserve, 32
Bureau of Meteorology, 71
Burkina Faso, 141
Burma, see Myanmar
business, engagement with, 173–4
Business Council of Australia, 173
Business Engagement Steering Committee, 173
Business Improvement Taskforce, 4

C
Caims Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination, 37
Cambodia, 32, 90–2, 175
Agricultural Value Chain program, 26, 92, 184, 188
avian influenza, 104, 105
human security, 104, 190
links with Vietnam, 81
mines and unexploded ordnance, 197
official development assistance (ODA), 75, 90, 337
Phnom Penh Post, 242, 253
violence against women, 192, 195
water resources management, 99, 101
Canada, 158, 159, 163
Cao Lanh Bridge, 81, 186
Capability Framework, 240
learning and development courses offered to staff against, 241, 242
capacity building, see education; technical and vocational education and training
CARE Australia, 96, 133, 170, 173
Caribbean, 138–9, 142, 175, 338
CARICOM, 138
Caritas Australia, 122, 133, 170
Carnival Australia, 54
Carvin, Andy, 211
cash reserves, 223
cash transfer programs, see social transfer programs
cataract surgeries, 124, 181
CBM Australia, 170
Central African Republic, 141
Central Asia, see South and West Asia
Central Mekong Delta Connectivity Project, 81
Chad, 141
Channels of Hope for Gender project, 39
Chief Auditor, 231
Chief Economist, 235
Chief Financial Officer, 229, 231
Chief Operating Officer, 9, 229, 230, 231
child health, 15, 29, 30, 31, 155, 161
Afghanistan, 115, 116, 182
Africa, 108, 110, 112
Bangladesh, 29, 121, 122
Cambodia, 91
East Asia region, 74
Fiji, 54, 55, 181
Indonesia, 77
Myanmar, 30, 94, 95
Nauru, 63
Nepal, 128
Pacific region, 37
Pakistan, 124
Palestinian Territories, 134
Papua New Guinea, 37, 42, 43
Philippines, 150
Solomon Islands, 48
South and West Asia region, 130
Timor-Leste, 86, 181
Vanuatu, 53
see also maternal and reproductive health
child protection, 104, 161, 191
Myanmar, 94, 96
child soldiers, 96
ChildFund Australia, 170
children, 161–2
see also United Nations Children's Fund; young people
children with disability, 16, 148, 162
Bangladesh, 179, 194
Caribbean, 139
Fiji, 55, 56
Nauru, 63
Samoa, 39
Chile, 138, 253
China, 75, 101, 104–5, 337
Beijing Post, 242, 253
churches, 39, 43
civil society and civil society organisations, 16, 163, 164, 169–78, 188
Africa, 109, 188
East Asia region, 74, 104
Fiji, 55
Indonesia, 77, 188
Mongolia, 101
Pacific region, 38
Papua New Guinea, 41, 43
Philippines, 84
South and West Asia region, 130
Talisman Sabre exercise, 196
Vietnam, 82
see also democratic governance; law and justice; non-government organisations; volunteers and volunteer programs
Civil Society Engagement Framework, 169, 172
Civil Society Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Fund, 183
Civilian Corps, see Australian Civilian Corps
classification of staff, 240, 340, 341–3
clean energy, see renewable energy
clear strategy target, 17
Climate and Oceans Support Program, 71
climate change and environment, 16, 32–3, 156, 166–7, 184
AusAID performance, 348–51
Caribbean, 139
India, 129
Pacific region, 70, 71
Tokelau, 69, 184
Tuvalu, 66, 67, 167
Vietnam, 82
see also energy and energy security; food and nutrition
Climate Investment Funds, 32, 166–7
cluster munitions, 197
goastal protection activities, 167
Code of Conduct, 247
Colombia, 138
Colombo, see Sri Lanka
Colombo Plan, 201
Comcare incident notifications, 244
Comcover, 233
committee structure, AusAID, 227–30
common law agreements, 238, 342
Commonwealth Ombudsman, 236
Commonwealth organisations, 34, 163, 339
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), 109, 185
communicable diseases, see infectious diseases
communication and media, 209–12
community involvement, 18
see also Australian Civilian Corps; non-government organisations; volunteers and volunteer programs
community programs, see non-government organisations; volunteers and volunteer programs
Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework, 14, 17, 217, 218
computing, see information and communication technology; websites and online communication
condoms, 43
crime and fragile states, 33, 131–3, 196–7
see also mines and unexploded ordnance; peacekeeping and peacebuilding
Congo, 109, 111, 146, 147, 148
consultants, 251
cost and participation, 345
court systems, see law and justice
cross regional programs, 179–207
CSIRO, 109, 185
culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, staff from, 341
curriculum materials, see textbooks and learning materials
cycling, 350
cyclones, see emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs
D
Davani, Justice Catherine, 205, 211
de Crespigny, Robin, 211
debt management, see economic and public sector governance
Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 161
depth seabed mining, 207
Delsos, 80
demining, see mines and unexploded ordnance
democratic governance, 28
Fiji, 55
Middle East and North Africa, 132
Pacific region, 38, 39, 70
Pakistan, 124
see also elections
Democratic Republic of the Congo, 109, 111, 146, 147, 148
dengue fever outbreak, Solomon Islands, 49, 51
Department of Finance and Deregulation, 230
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 173, 202, 230
Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (DIICCSRTE), 201
awards administered, 203
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 230
Department of the Treasury, 230
Deputy Directors General, 167, 227, 229, 231
Indigenous Champion, 245
donated water, 63, 143
Development Assistance Committee, 157–8, 191, 196, 253
Development Assistance Committee peer review, 15, 158
civil society engagement, 169
conflict and fragility approach, 196
disability-inclusive development, 58, 194
disaster risk reduction, 144
Philippines program, 84
transparency, 216
development banks, 155–60
see also Asian Development Bank; World Bank Group
development education, 212–13
see Development Effectiveness Steering Committee, 218, 230
development for all: towards a disability-inclusive Australian aid program 2009–14, 39
see Development Policy Committee, 227
development research, see research
Development Research Awards Scheme, 207
development scholarships, see Australia Awards
diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccinations, 37, 53, 63, 108
direct mail organisations, 347
Director General, 7, 229, 230, 231
remuneration, 238
review by, 2–6
see also Deputy Directors General
disability, people with, 16, 148, 149, 150, 158, 194
Cameroon, 91, 194
Caribbean, 139
East Asia region, 74
mine survivors, 197
Pacific region, 39, 63, 70
Palestinian refugees, 134
Papua New Guinea, 207
Philippines, 84
staff, 246, 341
website accessibility, 213
see also children with disability
Disability Action Plan, 246
disaster management, see emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs
diseases, see health
displaced persons, see refugees and displaced persons
distance education, 68, 163
documents, 345–6
see also publications
domestic violence, see women and girls, violence against
domestic workers, 104
Dominican Republic, 175
donations, 172–3
by staff, 248–9
Donor Engagement Strategy, 159–60
drugs and drug users, 78, 104, 105
due diligence framework, 172

E
Early, Len, 1231
eyear childhood development (kindergartens)
Afghanistan, 116
Bangladesh, 121
Niue, 67
Pakistan, 124
Philippines, 179
Tonga, 65
earthquakes, see emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs
East Asia, 20, 72–105, 337
Australia Awards, 202, 204
see also Cambodia; Laos; Myanmar; Philippines; Timor-Leste; Vietnam
East Asia regional programs, 74, 75, 102–5, 337
East Asia Summit, 32
East Nusa Tenggara, 30, 77, 181
East Timor, see Timor-Leste
Eastern Indonesia National Roads Improvement Program, 222
ecologically sustainable development, see climate change and environment
economic and public sector governance, 16, 161
Afghanistan, 117
Africa, 110
Caribbean, 139
East Asia region, 74, 103
Indonesia, 77, 78, 188
Iraq, 136
Kiribati, 60
Latin America, 138
Mekong region, 99
Myanmar, 94, 95
Nauru, 63
Pacific region, 38
Palestinian Territories, 135
Papua New Guinea, 43
Philippines, 84
Samoa, 57
Solomon Islands, 49
Sri Lanka, 127
Timor-Leste, 87
Tonga, 65
Tuvalu, 67
Vanuatu, 53, 54
Vietnam, 82, 99
economic growth and development, 16, 20, 26–7
Afghanistan, 116
Africa, 107–8, 110–11
Cambodia, 90, 91
Caribbean, 139
East Asia region, 74, 102–3
Fiji, 56
Indonesia, 76, 78
Kiribati, 59, 60, 61
Laos, 97, 98, 188
Latin America, 138
Mongolia, 100, 101
Myanmar, 93, 95
Nauru, 62
Pacific region, 38, 70
Pakistan, 123, 124–5
Palestinian Territories, 135
Papua New Guinea, 44
Philippines, 83
Samoa, 57
Solomon Islands, 47, 48
South and West Asia region, 130
Sri Lanka, 125, 126
Timor-Leste, 86, 87
Tonga, 64, 65
Tuvalu, 66, 67
Vanuatu, 52, 54
Vietnam, 81, 82
see also financial services; infrastructure; private sector development; rural development; trade and investment
Economics Advisory Group, 235
education, 27–8, 156, 161, 163–4, 179–80
Afghanistan, 27, 115, 116, 118
Africa, 108
Bangladesh, 120–1, 179
Caribbean, 142
children with disability, see children with disability
Cook Islands, 68
East Asia region, 74, 103
Fiji, 54, 55–6, 58, 70, 71
Global Education Program, 212–13
Indonesia, see Indonesia and education
Iraq, 136
Kiribati, 59–60
Laos, 97–8
Mongolia, 100, 101
Myanmar, 94, 95, 177, 205
Nauru, 62, 63, 180
Nepal, 128
Niue, 67
Pacific region, 37–8, 70–1
Pakistan, 124
Palau, 69
Palestinian refugees, 134
Papua New Guinea, 41–2, 43, 45–6, 202
Philippines, 17, 84, 179, 201, 206
Samoa, 39, 57, 58, 160
Solomon Islands, 36, 48, 178
Sri Lanka, 87, 126
Timor-Leste, 86, 87, 88, 156
Tonga, 65
Tuvalu, 66, 67
Vanuatu, 53
Vietnam, 81, 82, 162, 201
see also early childhood development; higher education; scholarships; school infrastructure; secondary education; teacher education and training; technical and vocational education and training; women and girls, education and training of effective governance strategic goal, see governance effectiveness, 2–3, 14–34, 152–5, 217–20, 230
Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness, 2–3, 19, 218, 230
Australian Multilateral Assessment, 153, 160, 164, 166
Egypt, 132, 253
Elderly Association, 101
eLearning courses completed, 241
elections, 161
Bhutan, 129
Fiji, 55, 198
Indonesia, 77, 78
Pakistan, 17, 124, 125
Papua New Guinea, 41, 198, 199
Philippines, 84
Tonga, 65
electricity, see energy and energy security
elementary education, see education
emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs, 17, 20, 140–50, 339
Africa, 109, 111, 141, 142, 146, 147, 148
Bangladesh, 121, 145
Caribbean, 139
Cook Islands, 68
East Asia region, 74, 105
Fiji, 55, 58
Indonesia, 77, 78, 80, 144
Latin America, 138
Middle East and North Africa, 132–3, 142
Mongolia, 101
Myanmar, 94, 121, 200
Pakistan, 124, 125
Papua New Guinea, 44
Philippines, 84, 142, 146, 150, 199; risk reduction and resilience, 32, 86, 144
Samoa, 57, 58, 142, 198
Solomon Islands, 49, 142
Sri Lanka, 127, 144
Timor-Leste, 199
Vietnam, 82
Emergency Management Australia, 142
employees, see staff
employment generation, see poverty reduction and income generation; private sector development
Energising Development partnership, 184
energy and energy security, 156, 166–7, 184
Laos, 98, 99, 186
Nauru, 63
Samoa, 186
Vietnam, 82
energy consumption, AusAID, 350, 351
Engage blog, 213, 215
enterprise agreement, 238, 342
Enterprise Challenge Fund, 184
environment, see climate change and environment
Environmental management guide for Australia’s aid program, 349
Eritrean refugees, 111
effects and values, 247–9
Ethiopia, 109, 110, 111, 112, 147
Addis Ababa Post, 242, 253
Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health, 110
ethnic minorities, 161
Laos, 98
European Commission, 159
European Union, 71, 158, 159
evaluations, see reviews and evaluations
Evans, Gareth, 211
event and meeting briefs, 209
Executive Agency status, 7
Executive Committee, 227, 228–9
Executive Level (EL) staff, 9, 340, 341–3
learning and development programs, 241, 247
exempt contracts, 251
expenses, see finance
exploitation, 103–4, 190–1
external scrutiny, 236–7
extractive industries, see mining
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, 95, 187
extranet, 213
eyesight, see vision

F
Facebook, 214
family planning, see maternal and reproductive health
family violence, see women and girls, violence against farming, see agriculture
Federated States of Micronesia, 69, 175, 192, 242, 253
females, see women and girls
Fiji, 54–6, 58, 142
agriculture, 56, 58, 71
child protection, 191
EC delegated cooperation arrangement, 159
elections, 55, 198
financial services, 56, 184
health, 58, 71; children, 54, 55, 181
higher education, 70, 71
official development assistance (ODA), 37, 54, 337
Suva Post, 9, 196, 242, 253
Fiji Constitution Commission, 55
Fiji Disabled People’s Association, 55
Fiji Electoral Office, 198
finance, 11, 223–4, 256–330, 333–4
insurance premium, 233
remuneration, 238, 342; advisers, 220
staff learning and development expenditure, 241
see also official development assistance; purchasing
Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997, 231
financial management programs, see economic and public sector governance
financial services (microfinance), 16, 26–7, 154, 155, 184
Africa, 108
Cambodia, 91
Fiji, 56, 184
Indonesia, 80
Latin America, 138
Palestinian Territories, 135
Vanuatu, 54, 155
financial statements, 223, 256–330
First Assistant Directors General, 228, 229, 231
First Secretaries, 9
fisheries, Pacific region, 60, 63, 71, 167
Flickr account, 215
floods, see emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs
Flores, 80
flu, see influenza
Focus, 212
Food and Agriculture Organization, 111, 253
food and nutrition, 26, 29, 146, 183–4
Afghanistan, 115, 116
Africa, 108, 109
Bangladesh, 121
Latin America, 138
Middle East and North Africa, 132
Myanmar, 95, 96, 146
Nauru, 63
Pakistan, 124, 125
Sri Lanka, 126
Tuvalu, 167
see also agriculture; World Food Programme
foot-and-mouth disease, 102, 103
foreign language material on website, 215
forests and forestry, 167
Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, 33
fragile states, see conflict and fragile states
Framework for working in fragile and conflict-affected states, 196
France, 142, 159, 242, 253
fraud control, 17–18, 233–5
see also corruption
The Fred Hollows Foundation, 170
free trade agreement with ASEAN, 102, 188
freedom of information, 236, 344–6
Friends of Disaster Risk Reduction Group, 144
‘Friends of the g7+,’ 196
full-time staff, 341
functions and role, 8–9, 344–5

G
g7+, 196
G20, 154–5
Ganges Basin, 130
GAVI Alliance, 30, 164–5
Gaza, see Palestinian Territories
gender equality, see women and girls
gender of staff, 340–1
géocoding project, 216
geothermal capacity, Indonesia, 166
Germany (GIZ), 110, 132, 159, 196
Ghana, 111, 216, 253
Gilgit Baltistan, 124
girls, see women and girls
Global Agricultural and Food Security Program, 184
Global Education First Initiative, 164
Global Education Program, 212–13
Global Environment Facility, 167, 339
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, 31, 165
Global Green Growth Institute, 237
global partnership for development, 33–4
global Partnership for Education, 163–4
global Partnership for Financial Inclusion, 154
governance, 16–17, 20, 188–9
Afghanistan, 115, 117
Africa, 108–9; mining, 110–11
Bangladesh, 161
East Asia region, 74, 103–4
Federated States of Micronesia, 69
Indonesia, 78
Latin America, 138
Myanmar, 93, 94
Pacific region, 38
Pakistan, 125
Papua New Guinea, 44
South and West Asia region, 130
Sri Lanka, 127
see also civil society and civil society organisations;
democratic governance; economic and public sector governance
governance, AusAID, 7–8, 226–35
Governance and Accountability Policy, 226, 227
Government Partnerships for Development program, 218
graduate program, 239–40, 340, 342–3
Grassroots Giving, 248–9
Greater Mekong Subregion, see Mekong region
Green Climate Fund, 167
green energy, see renewable energy
greenhouse gas emissions, 16, 156, 166–7
AusAID, 350, 351
Group of 20 (G20), 154–5

H
Haiti, 138, 139, 142
Hanoi, see Vietnam
Harare, see Zimbabwe
hazard mapping, Philippines, 144
health, 29–32, 148, 155–6, 163, 164–5, 181–3
    Afghanistan, 115, 116, 119, 182
    Africa, 108, 110, 112
    Bangladesh, 29, 121, 122, 181
    Cambodia, 91, 104, 105
    East Asia region, 74, 104–5
    Fiji, 54, 55, 58, 71, 181
    Indonesia, 30, 31, 76–8, 181
    Kiribati, 60
    Mekong region, 101, 104–5, 165
    Middle East and North Africa, 132
    Mongolia, 100–1
    Myanmar, 30, 94, 95
    Nauru, 63
    Nepal, 128
    Pacific region, 37, 71
    Pakistan, 124
    Papua New Guinea, see Papua New Guinea and health
    Philippines, 85, 150
    Samoa, 57, 58
    Solomon Islands, 47, 48, 50–1, 178
    Sri Lanka, 126
    Timor-Leste, 86, 87, 88–9, 181
    Tonga, 65
    Vanuatu, 53
    Vietnam, 82, 105
    weapon wounded, 197
    see also child health; emergency, humanitarian and
    refugee programs; food and nutrition; infectious
diseases; maternal and reproductive health; water
    and sanitation
health and safety, occupational, 243–4, 249
Health Care in Danger Project, 148
health education and training, 163
    Afghanistan, 115, 116, 182
    Africa, 112
    Bangladesh, 122, 181
    Cambodia, 105
    Fiji, 71
    Iraq, 136
    Pakistan, 124
    Papua New Guinea, 43, 46, 174, 192
    Samoa, 57
    Timor-Leste, 88, 181
    Vietnam, 157
health infrastructure
    Fiji, 55
    Indonesia, 181
    Kiribati, 60
    Papua New Guinea, 46
    Samoa, 57, 58
    Solomon Islands, 50
    Vietnam, 82
    see also water and sanitation
HealthNet Timor-Leste, 89
hepatitis B vaccinations, 63
high school education, see secondary education
higher education, 163, 172
    Bhutan, 129
    Caribbean, 139
    Laos, 98
    Pacific region, 70, 71
    Timor-Leste, 88
    see also Australia Awards
HIV/AIDS, 30, 31, 165
    East Asia region, 104, 105
    Indonesia, 31, 76–7, 78
    Mekong region, 101
    Papua New Guinea, 42, 43, 206, 219
Horn of Africa, 142
horticulture, see agriculture
hospitals, see health infrastructure
House of Representatives questions on notice, 209
human papillomavirus (HPV), 181
human resources, see staff
human rights, 94, 116, 189
human security, 103–4, 189, 190–1, 237
    see also child protection
Humanitarian Accountability Partnership, 149
Humanitarian Action Policy, 150, 196
Humanitarian and International Group, 9
Humanitarian Charter, 149
Humanitarian Partnership Agreement, 133, 142
humanitarian relief, see emergency, humanitarian and
    refugee programs
hunger, see food and nutrition
Hunger Safety Net Programme, 109
hydropower, 99

I
Iceland, 157
immunisation and vaccination, 15, 30, 155, 161, 165, 181
    Afghanistan, 116
    Africa, 108
    Bangladesh, 121
    Fiji, 55, 181
    Myanmar, 30, 94, 95
    Nauru, 63
    Pacific region, 37
    Palestinian Territories, 134
    Papua New Guinea, 37, 43
    Vanuatu, 53
immunisation and vaccination of animals, 103, 111
In the hand of aid, 245
income generation, see poverty reduction
Independent Evaluation Committee, 3, 230
India, 113–14, 129, 130, 213, 337
New Delhi Post, 242, 253
Indigenous Australians, 245
staff members, 341
Indigenous Champion, 245
Indigenous Community Volunteers, 245
Indigenous people and groups, 161
Philippines, 84
individual flexibility arrangements, 238, 342
Indonesia, 34, 75–80, 175, 237
agriculture, 185
Australian business engagement, 173
disaster management and response, 77, 78, 80, 144;
website, 213
Eastern Indonesia Roads Improvement Program, 222
environment, 166, 185
governance, 77, 78, 188
health, 30, 31, 76–8; infrastructure, 181
human trafficking, 190
Jakarta Post, 9, 242, 248, 253
National Program for Community Empowerment, 76, 155
official development assistance (ODA), 75, 337;
by strategic goal, 78
parliamentary delegation to, 205
social assistance programs, 16, 76
water and sanitation, 33, 76, 183
website visitors from, 213
see also Australia–Indonesia Partnership for
Reconstruction and Development
Indonesia and education, 17, 76, 78
Australia Awards, 78, 201, 205
school infrastructure, 78, 79, 194
Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative, 33
infant mortality, see child health
infectious diseases
Afghanistan, 116
Papua New Guinea, 30, 42, 43
Solomon Islands, 49, 51
see also HIV/AIDS; immunisation and vaccination;
tuberculosis
influenza, 249
Cambodia, 104, 105
Vanuatu, 53
information and communication technology, 351
Cook Islands, 68
Philippines, 84
see also websites and online communication
information, education and communication programs
(Outcome 1 departmental support), 208–20, 339
see also publications
Information Publication Scheme, 216
infrastructure, 156–7, 186
Bangladesh, 166
Indonesia, 76, 237
Kiribati, 60
Laos, 98, 186
Mekong region, 99
Nauru, 63
South and West Asia region, 130
Sri Lanka, 127
Timor-Leste, 87
Vanuatu, 53, 160
see also health infrastructure; school infrastructure;
transport infrastructure; water and sanitation
injecting drug users, 78, 104, 105
Insight newsletter, 215
insurance premium, 233
Intensifying the response HIV international development
strategy, 165
internal audit, 231
internally displaced persons, see refugees and displaced
persons
international advisers, 199, 219–20, 250
International Aid Transparency Index, 18
International Aid Transparency Initiative, 216
International Committee of the Red Cross, 148, 149, 197, 339
Africa, 111
Special Fund for the Disabled, 148, 194
International Development Association, 155–6, 339
International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and
Statebuilding, 196
International Finance Corporation, 39, 155
International Fund for Agricultural Development, 236
International Humanitarian Law project, 148
International Labour Organization, 104, 132
International Mining for Development Centre, 187
International Planned Parenthood Federation, 148
International Seminar Support Scheme, 207, 339
International Women’s Day events, 205, 211
internet, see websites and online communication
INTERPOL, 104
Investing in a safer future policy, 143
involving the community target, 18
Iraq, 132, 135–6, 338
Baghdad Post, 242, 253
irrigation
Africa, 32
Cambodia, 26, 92
Islamabad, see Pakistan
Islamic communities, Philippines, 84
Italy, 253
J
Jakarta, see Indonesia
Jarvie, Dr Wendy, 230
joint parliamentary committees, 236–7
Jordan, 132, 133, 134, 135
judicial scrutiny, 236
judicial systems, see law and justice
K
Kastom Gaden Association, 48
Kenya, 109, 146, 242, 253
Kerevat National High School, 43
key performance indicators, see performance indicators
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 123, 124, 159
kindergartens, see early childhood development
KiraKira, 50
Kiribati, 59–61
official development assistance (ODA), 37, 59, 337
Tarawa Post, 353
violence against women, 193
water and sanitation, 32, 157
Kiribati Institute of Technology, 60
Kiribati Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development, 61

L
Labasa, 55
land management, 82, 138, 161, 167
land mines, see mines and unexploded ordnance
language training, 241
Lao Ministry of Agriculture, 98
Lao Ministry of Education and Sport, 98
Lao Ministry of Health, 98
Lao Ministry of Industry and Commerce, 98
Laos, 97–9, 141
agriculture, 98, 103
energy and energy security, 98, 99, 103
human security, 104
official development assistance (ODA), 75, 97, 337
Vientiane Post, 242, 253
Lata, 49
Latin America, 137–8, 175, 188, 338
AusAID Posts, 242, 253
Latin America and Caribbean program, 20
Lautoka, 55
law and justice, 161, 217, 219
East Asia region, 74, 103–4, 190
Indonesia, 78
Maldives, 129
Pacific region, 38
Papua New Guinea, 42, 43, 44
Solomon Islands, 49
Vietnam, 189
see also legislation; women and girls, violence against
Lawler, David, 231
leadership development, see scholarships
learning and development, see education; staff learning and development
Learning Compact, 241
learning materials, see textbooks and learning materials
least developed countries, 33–4, 73, 128, 131, 167
Lebanon, 132, 133, 134, 135
legal systems, see law and justice
legislation, 231, 236, 238, 243
  Cambodia, 91
  Indonesia, 144
  Kiribati, 60
  Solomon Islands, 49
  Thailand, 104
  Vietnam, 82
Lesson from Australian aid report, 230
Liberia, 141, 142, 199
Lighting Africa Initiative, 186
linguistically and culturally diverse backgrounds, staff from, 341
literacy, see education
Live & Learn Kiribati, 61
Live Well Work Well, 249
Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund, 94
location of Canberra offices, 350
location of staff, 340–1
see also overseas Posts
Lombok, 185

M
McKay, Julie, 211
malaria, 31–2, 165, 181
  Papua New Guinea, 101, 160
  Solomon Islands, 48
  Timor-Leste, 89
  Vanuatu, 53
Malaria Conference, 31, 210
Malawi, 109, 110, 141
Malaysia, 30, 102, 104, 190
Malaysia Australia Education Project for Afghanistan, 27
Maldives, 114, 128–9, 175, 338
male staff, 340–1
Mali, 109, 111
management and accountability, 226–54
Manila, see Philippines
marine environment, 71
maritime safety, PNG, 44
market research organisations, 347
Marshall Islands, 69, 143, 192
maternal and reproductive health, 15, 29–30, 31, 150, 156, 165
Afghanistan, 115, 116, 119, 182
Africa, 108, 110, 112
Bangladesh, 122, 181
Cambodia, 91
East Asia region, 74
Indonesia, 30, 77
Kiribati, 60
Myanmar, 94, 95
Pacific region, 37, 71
Pakistan, 124
Papua New Guinea, 43, 46, 174
Solomon Islands, 48
South and West Asia region, 130, 165
Timor-Leste, 86, 87, 181
Vanuatu, 53
see also child health
measles immunisation and vaccination, 37
Bangladesh, 121
Nauru, 63
Papua New Guinea, 43
Vanuatu, 53
media advertising, 347
media and communication, 209–12
media releases, 210
Medical Research Strategy, 181
medical services, see health
meeting and event briefs, 209
Mekong region, 9, 157
animal diseases, 102
health, 101, 104–5, 165
human security, 104
transport infrastructure, 81–2, 186
Water Resource Program, 99
see also Cambodia; Laos; Vietnam
memorandums of understanding
China, 101
Myanmar, 93–4
non-government organisations, 170
Republic of Korea, 160
men staff, 340–1
O

Oaktree Foundation, 205
occupational health and safety, 243–4, 249
OECD, 102

see also Development Assistance Committee
office accommodation, 252–4, 350
Office of Development Effectiveness, 175, 213, 219
Office of the Australian Information Commissioner, 236
official development assistance (ODA), 20–1, 217, 223–4, 335–9
Africa, Sub-Saharan, 20, 107, 109, 338
East Asia, 74, 75, 78, 81, 83, 86, 90, 93, 97, 99–102, 337
education, 28
fraud, potential losses involving, 234–5
health, 31
Latin America and Caribbean, 20, 137, 138, 338
Middle East and North Africa, 20, 131, 134, 135, 338
Pacific, 37, 47, 52, 54, 56, 59, 62, 64, 66–9, 337
Papua New Guinea, 37, 40, 337; by strategic goal, 44
Papua New Guinea and Pacific program, 20, 36, 37, 337
as percentage of gross national income, 25
South and West Asia, 114, 120, 123, 125, 127, 337–8
official development assistance (ODA), by strategic goals, 20
Indonesia, 78
Papua New Guinea, 44
Oil Search Health Foundation, 174
Ombudsman, 236
One Just World, 211
ongoing staff, 239, 341
online communication, see websites and online communication
operating result, 223–4
organisation and structure, 7–11, 226–35
child protection compliance section, 191
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 102
see also Development Assistance Committee
Our Mission, Our Values, 247–8
outcomes and programs, 11–224, 333–9
overseas aid gift deduction scheme, 172–3
Overseas Development Institute, 173
overseas Posts, 9
risk management and fraud control, 232, 233, 234
overseas Posts staff, 340–1
Australia Day Awards, 248
graduates short-term missions, 239
health and safety, 196, 243
learning and development, 232, 233, 241, 242–3
work level standards, 240
Oxfam Australia, 133, 170

P

Pacific, 35–71, 335
Australia Awards and scholarships, 38, 202
climate change and environment, 70, 71, 167, 184
emergency response, 142–3
family planning, 165
financial services, 54, 56, 155, 184
health specialist visiting teams and teaching visits, 181
statistical learning initiatives, 157
volunteers and volunteer programs, 176, 193

water and sanitation, 37; development research projects, 207
women and girls, 38–9, 70, 192
see also Fiji; Kiribati; Nauru; Papua New Guinea; Samoa;
Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu
Pacific Business Coalition for Women, 192
Pacific Centre for Crops and Trees, 184
Pacific Disability Forum, 55
Pacific Fund to End Violence Against Women, 192
Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access program, 71
Pacific Island Forum, 38, 70, 71
Second Disability Ministers Meeting, 39
Pacific Oceanscape Framework, 71
Pacific regional program, 36–9, 37, 69–71
Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, 38–9, 70
Pacific Women’s Parliamentary Partnerships Forum, 39
Pakistan, 123–5, 130, 159, 213
elections, 17, 124, 125
Islamabad Post, 253
official development assistance (ODA), 114, 123, 337
program strategy, 217
Pakistan Electoral Commission, 124
Palau, 39, 69, 192, 197
Palestinian Authority, 135
Palestinian refugees, 132, 134, 135, 152
Palestinian Territories, 132, 134–5, 338
Ramallah Post, 242, 253
paper and printing, 350, 351
Papua, 31, 76–7, 78
Papua New Guinea, 40–6, 211
Australia Awards, 43, 46, 202, 205, 206
Bougainville, 196
business engagement, 173, 174
elections, 41, 198, 199
environment and conservation, 167
financial services, 155, 184
fraud zero tolerance joint statement, 234
health, see Papua New Guinea and health
official development assistance (ODA), 37, 40, 337; by strategic goals, 44
parliamentary delegation to, 205
Port Moresby Post, 9, 196, 242, 248, 253
transport infrastructure, 43, 46, 186; accessibility for people with disability, 207
UN Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities ratification, 39
women and girls, see Papua New Guinea women and girls
Papua New Guinea and health, 42, 43, 44
children, 37, 42, 43; vitamin A supplements, 29
HIV/AIDS, 42, 43, 206, 219
malaria control, 101, 160
medical kits, 188
tuberculosis, 30, 42
women, 43, 46, 192; Reproductive Health Training Unit, 174
Papua New Guinea and Pacific program, 20, 35–69, 337
Papua New Guinea–Australia Incentive Fund, 45
Papua New Guinea Electoral Commission, 198
Papua New Guinea Electoral Support Program, 199
Papua New Guinea National Maritime Safety Authority, 44
Papua New Guinea Proceeds of Crime Unit, 44
Papua New Guinea women and girls, 41, 43, 206
ANNUAL REPORT  2012–13 Australian Agency for International Development

06

CH

country plan, 38
health, 43, 46, 192; Reproductive Health Training Unit, 174
law and justice officials, 43, 44; Davani, Justice Catherine, 205, 211
United Nations Safe Cities program, 28, 39
Parliament, statements to, 19
parliamentary committees, 236–7
parliamentary delegations, 205
parliamentary questions, 209
parliamentary representation, see democratic governance
parliamentary secretaries, 209, 332
part-time staff, 341
participation and consultation, 345
partner web pages, 215
partnership for development agreements, 33–4, 37
Kiribati, 59
Nauru, 62
Pakistan, 123
Papua New Guinea, 41
Samoa, 57
Solomon Islands, 47–8, 50
Tonga, 64
Tuvalu, 66
Vanuatu, 52
Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), 157
Parung, 79
Parwan Province, Afghanistan, 116
peacekeeping and peacebuilding, 150, 157, 196–7
Mindanao, 83
Myanmar, 94, 196
peer reviews, 157
see also Development Assistance Committee peer review
Peleliu Island, 197
People and Leadership Committee, 227
people trafficking, 103–4, 189, 190
People's Republic of China, see China
performance indicators, 14, 15–18
Africa, South and Central Asia, Middle East and Other, 106
departmental support Outcome 1, 208
East Asia, 72; Australia–Indonesia Partnership for
Reconstruction and Development, 221–2
emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs, 140
multilaterals, United Nations, Commonwealth and other
international organisations, 151
non-government organisations, volunteer and
community programs, 168
Papua New Guinea and Pacific, 35
see also Comprehensive Aid Policy Framework
performance management, 238
performance pay, 238, 343
performance report, 13–224
period offer agreements, 250
pertussis vaccinations, see diphtheria, tetanus and
pertussis vaccinations
Peru, 138, 242, 253
pharmacy stores and dispensaries, 50
Philippines, 83–5, 175, 213
disaster management, 84, 142, 146, 199; risk reduction
and resilience, 32, 84, 144
education, 17, 84, 179; Australia Awards, 84, 201, 206
human security, 104, 190
Manila Post, 196, 242, 253
OECD investment review, 102
official development assistance (ODA), 75, 83, 337
Phnom Penh, see Cambodia
piracy, 199
Plan International Australia, 170
planning, 226
disability action, 246
fraud control, 233
reconciliation action, 245
workforce, 239, 240
plant health, 98
Pohnpei, 242
crisis services, see law and justice
polio vaccinations, 43, 63, 116, 121, 181
Port Moresby, see Papua New Guinea
Port Moresby Airport, 44
Port Moresby Declaration, 37
Port Vila, see Vanuatu
Port Vila Urban Development Project, 53
Portfolio Budget Statements, 15, 19
portfolio membership, 7
post-secondary education, 28, 70, 163
Papua New Guinea, 42
see also Australia Awards; higher education; technical and vocational education and training
poverty reduction and income generation, 26–7, 183–4
Africa, 107, 108, 109
Bangladesh, 121
Cambodia, 26, 90, 92, 184, 188
Caribbean, 138
Cook Islands, 39
East Asia region, 74
Egypt, 132
Fiji, 56
Indonesia, 76
Iraq, 136
Laos, 97, 98
Latin America, 138
Mongolia, 100
Myanmar, 93, 95
Nepal, 138, 171
Pacific Business Coalition for Women, 39
Pacific region, 71
Pakistan, 125
Palestinian Territories, 134, 135
Papua New Guinea, 28, 42, 43
Solomon Islands, 48
Tide-Tide-Le, 86, 87
Vanuatu, 54
see also financial services; private sector development
power generation, see energy and energy security
Praxis discussion series, 211
pregnancy, see maternal and reproductive health
primary education, see education
printing and paper, 350, 351
prison systems, see law and justice
private sector, 39, 173–4
private sector development, 155, 173, 187–8
Africa, 109

376
Palestinian Territories, 135
Philippines, 84
South and West Asia region, 130
see also trade and investment
Private Sector Development Strategy, 173
proceeds of crime, PNG, 44
procurement, see purchasing
programs and outcomes, 11–224, 333–9
Project Childhood, 104
promoting opportunities for all strategic goal, 16
official development assistance (ODA), 20, 44, 78
see also education; women and girls
property management, 252–4, 350
protected areas established, 167
Protection in Humanitarian Action Framework, 150
provisional improvement notices, 244
public health, see health
public sector, see economic and public sector governance
Public Sector Linkages Program, 218
Public Service Act 1999, 238
Public Service Medal, 248
publications, 212
adviser stocktake report, 220
Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness, 2–3, 19, 218, 230
country and regional strategies, 217
environmental management obligations, 349
Information Publication Scheme, 216
media releases, 210
see also websites and online communication
Publish What You Fund 2012 Aid Transparency Index, 216
Punjab, 125
purchasing, 4, 17, 245, 250–2
advertising and market research, 347
contractor behaviour, 191, 247
green energy, 350
information and communications technology, 351

Q
Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust, 163, 213
questions, parliamentary, 209

R
rail transport, Cambodia, 91
Rakhine State, 94, 96
rapid response team, 142
Rapidly Expanding Access to Care for HIV (REACH) program, 31
Rarotonga, 68
Reconciliation Action Plan, 245
RecruitAbility Scheme, 246
recruitment, see staff recruitment
recycling, 350, 351
Red Cross and Red Crescent
  Afghanistan, 182
  Australian, 142, 175
  Solomon Islands, 49, 178
  see also International Committee of the Red Cross
RedR Australian specialists, 142
refugees and displaced persons, 147–8, 149
  Africa, 111
  Myanmar, 94, 121, 148, 200
  Palestinian, 132, 134, 135, 152
  Syria, 132, 133, 147
Regional Anti-Piracy Prosecution and Intelligence Coordination Centre, 199
Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI), 47
Regional Responses to Malaria Control and Addressing Resistance to Antimalarial Medicines, 32
regional web pages, 215
remuneration, 238, 342
advisers, 220
renewable energy, 166–7, 184
AusAID purchases and consumption, 350, 351
Laos, 99, 186
reproductive health, see maternal and reproductive health
Republic of Korea, 157, 160, 167
research, 207, 339
agricultural, 109, 132, 136, 217
Cambodian Triple Jeopardy project, 195
Caribbean postgraduate scholarships, 139
women, 70
Research Strategy 2012–2016, 207
resources, see finance; staff
Responsible Mining Institute, 101
revenue, see finance
reviews and evaluations, 219
Adviser Remuneration Framework, 220
ANCP partnerships and programs, 170, 172
Annual Review of Aid Effectiveness, 2–3, 19, 218, 230
Australian Multilateral Assessment, 153, 160, 164, 166
child protection policy, 191
Development for all strategy, 39
Disability Action Plan, 246
peer reviews, 157; see also Development Assistance Committee peer review
Post staff, 240; language proficiency needs, 241
strategic planning framework, 226
volunteer program, 175
see also audits
Rio+20, 34, 144
risk management, 3, 17–18, 232–5
roads, see transport infrastructure
Rogers, Professor Patricia, 230
role and functions, 8–9, 344–5
rotavirus, 55, 181
Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, 88
Royal Australian Air Force, 49
rural development, 183–4
  Afghanistan, 116, 118
  Indonesia, 76
  Laos, 98, 186
  Mongolia, 100–1
  Myanmar, 94, 95
  Pakistan, 125
  Philippines, 84
  Samoa, 57, 186
  Vanuatu, 53
  Vietnam, 82
see also agriculture; water and sanitation
Russia, 154
Sahel region, West Africa, 108, 111, 141
St James Ethics Centre, 173
salaries, see remuneration
Samoa, 56–8, 155, 160
Apia Post, 196, 242, 254
children with disability, 39
official development assistance (ODA), 37, 56, 337
power lines, 186
Tropical Cyclone Evans, 57, 58, 142, 198
Samoa Inclusive Education Demonstration Program, 39
Sanitation for the Urban Poor, 110
satisfaction, 209
volunteer returnees, 175
see also performance indicators
Save the Children Australia, 96, 133, 170
Save the Children of Uruzgan project, 116, 118–19
saving lives strategic goal, 15–16
official development assistance (ODA), 20, 44, 78
see also health; water and sanitation
Scaling Up Nutrition movement, 29
scholarships, 70
Australian Mining Awards, 187
Caribbean, 139
Laos, 98
Mongolia, 101
Papua New Guinea, 43
see also Australia Awards
school feeding programs, 63, 95, 121, 129
see also student financial and nutritional support
school fees, 43, 48, 57
school infrastructure, 16, 156
Afghanistan, 116
Fiji, 55
Haiti, 1141
Indonesia, 78, 79, 194
Iraq, 136
Kiribati, 60
Laos, 98
Mongolia, 100
Niue, 67
Pakistan, 124
Palestinian Territories, 134
Papua New Guinea, 41, 43, 45
Samoa, 57, 58
Sri Lanka, 126
Timor-Leste, 156
Tonga, 65
Tuvalu, 67
Vietnam, 82
schooling, see education
Seasonal Worker Program, 71
secondary education, 28
Indonesia, 76, 79
Nauru, 180
Papua New Guinea, 41, 43, 45
Philippines, 179
Tuvalu, 67
Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 58, 60, 69, 70, 184
Seghe Area Health Centre, 50
seminar support, 207, 339
Senate committees, 236
Senate questions on notice, 209
Senegal, 141
senior executive service (SES) staff, 9, 340, 341–3
awards and recognition, 248
learning and development programs, 241, 247
remuneration, 238, 342–3
see also Deputy Directors General
sex of staff, 340–1
sexual and reproductive health, see maternal and reproductive health
Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme in Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations initiative, 150
sexual violence, see women and girls, violence against
Seychelles, 199, 254
shipping, 199
Cambodia, 91
Cook Islands, 68
Papua New Guinea, 44
Sierra Leone, 199, 254
sight, see vision (eyesight)
Sihanoukville, 91
Sindh, 125
Singapore, 254
small arms trade, 196
social media, 214–15
social transfer programs, 16, 74
Africa, 108, 109
Bangladesh, 121
Indonesia, 16, 76
Middle East and North Africa, 132, 135
solar power, 186
Solomon Islands, 26, 38, 47–51
AusAID Post, 196, 242, 248, 254
blood donations, 178
Channels of Hope for Gender project, 39
education, 36, 48, 178
fraud zero tolerance joint statement, 234
official development assistance (ODA), 37, 47, 337
tsunami and earthquake, 49, 142
tuna exports, 71
volunteers, 175, 178
water and sanitation, 48, 160
Solomon Islands Ministry of Health, 178
Solomon Islands National Disaster Management Office, 49
Solomon Islands Office of the Auditor-General, 49
Solomon Islands Red Cross, 49, 178
Somalia, 109, 111
South Africa (Pretoria), 9, 167, 205, 242, 254
South America, see Latin America
South and West Asia, 20, 113–30, 165, 337–8
Australia Awards, 202
Australian Civil Corps deployments, 142
see also Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka
South and West Asia regional program, 114, 129–30, 338
South Korea, 157, 160, 167
South Malaita, 50
South Pacific, see Pacific
South Sudan, 109, 142, 159, 196
health, 110
humanitarian assistance, 111, 147
law and justice, 198
South Tarawa, see Kiribati
Southern Africa Development Community Transboundary Water Management Program, 32
speakers and community forums, 211
Special Fund for the Disabled, 148
speeches prepared, 212
Sphere Project, 148–9
Spicer, Tracey, 211
sport for children with disability, 39, 139
SPRINT initiative, 150
Sri Lanka, 125–7, 144
Colombo Post, 242, 254
official development assistance (ODA), 114, 125, 337
St James Ethics Centre, 173
staff, 17, 238–49, 340–3
human resource help desk, 4
OECD DAC review finding, 158
see also senior executive service (SES) staff
staff learning and development, 241–2
child protection policy and issues, 191
environmental and climate change awareness, 349–50
ethics and values, 247
for fragile and conflict-affected state postings or deployments, 196
fraud control awareness, 233
work health and safety, 243
workplace diversity, 245
staff recruitment, 239–40
indication courses, 233, 242
Indigenous Australians, 245
people with disability, 246
staff vacancy rate, 239
State of the world's children report, 162
statistics and data collection, 157
AusAID sources, 352
Stop TB in Western Province Program, 30
storm water management, AusAID, 350
Strategic Approach to Aid in Cambodia (2010–2015), 90
strategic goals, 15–18
official development assistance (ODA), 20, 44, 78
strategic planning framework, 226
Strategic Programming Committee, 227
Strategic Reform Committee, 226–7
strategy target, 17
Strongim Gavman Project, 43
student financial and nutritional support, 27
East Asia region, 74
Pacific region, 37, 63
South and West Asia region, 121, 128, 129
Sub-Saharan Africa, see Africa
submissions, 209
Sudan, 111
see also South Sudan
Sudanese refugees, 111
Sumbawa, 222
Supply Nation, 245
Supporting Families to Save Mothers and Children program, 80
Surabaya, 205
Suriname, 175
sustainability, see climate change and environment sustainable economic development strategic goal, see economic growth and development Susubona, 50
Suva, see Fiji
Switzerland, 98, 254
Syria, 132–3, 142, 146, 147
Palestinian refugees, 132, 134, 135
syringes and needles, 78, 104, 105
T
Tafea Province, Vanuatu, 53
Taguig City Government, 32
Talisman Sabre military exercise, 196
Tanzania, 109
tax deductible donations, 172–3
taxes and tax revenue, see economic and public sector governance
TB, see tuberculosis
teacher education and training, 27, 156, 213
Afghanistan, 27, 116
Bangladesh, 179
Bhutan electoral officials, 129
Caribbean, 139
Cook Islands, 68
East Asia region, 74
Fiji, 55
Indonesia, 76, 78
Kiribati, 60
Laos, 98
Nauru, 63
Pakistan, 124
Palau, 69
Tuvalu, 66
Vietnam, 162
TEAR Australia, 170
technical and vocational education and training, 16
Afghanistan, 116, 117, 161
Africa, 108, 111
East Asia region officials and civil society organisations, 74, 104
Indonesian officials and civil society organisations, 78, 188
Iraq, 136
Kiribati, 60
Laos, 103
Latin America, 138
Mekong region civil servants, 99
Myanmar, 95
Nauru, 63
Pacific region, 38, 197
Pakistan election officials, 125
Papua New Guinea police and other justice officials, 44
Philippines, 32
Samoan farmers, 57
Solomon Islands, 48
South and West Asia region, 130
Vanuatu, 53
see also health education and training; staff learning and development; teacher education and training telecommunications, Kiribati, 60
tenders, see purchasing
tertiary education, see post-secondary education
tetanus vaccinations, 43, 116
see also diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccinations
textbooks and learning materials, 16, 37
Afghanistan, 116
Fiji, 55
Indonesia, 76
Myanmar, 95
Papua New Guinea, 41
Tonga, 65
Thailand, 81, 99, 213
Bangkok Post, 254
human security, 104, 190
Myanmar refugees along border, 94, 200
thematic web pages, 215
Tigray, 112
Timor-Leste, 33, 34, 86–9, 196, 236
agriculture, 87, 184
Australian Civilian Corps deployment, 199
Dili Post, 196, 242, 253
domestic violence, 188
education, 86, 87, 88, 156
health, 86, 87, 88–9, 181
land registry, 161
official development assistance (ODA), 75, 86, 337
volunteers, 89, 175
Timor-Leste Ministry of Finance, 87
Timor-Leste Ministry of Health, 88, 89
Togo, 184
toilets, see water and sanitation
Tokelau, 68–9, 184
Tonga, 64–5, 155
Nuku’alofa Post, 242, 254
official development assistance (ODA), 37, 64, 337
water and sanitation, 65, 184
water melon exports, 71
tourism, 54, 104
trade and investment
Caribbean, 139
East Asia region, 102–3
Laos, 98, 188
Pacific region, 56, 71
Vietnam, 82
trafficking of humans, 103–4, 189, 190
training, see technical and vocational education and training
translated material on website, 215
transparency, 18, 216
Transparency Charter, 215–16
Transparency International, 188
Corruption Perceptions Index, 83, 234
transport infrastructure, 156
Afghanistan, 115, 116
Cambodia, 81, 91
Cook Islands, 68
Indonesia, 76, 78, 222
Kiribati, 60
Laos, 98
Pacific region, 38
Pakistan, 124
Papua New Guinea, 43, 44, 186; accessibility for people with disability, 207
Philippines, 84
Solomon Islands, 48, 49
Tonga, 65
Vanuatu, 53
Vietnam, 81–2, 186
Travelling Together research, 207
Treasury, 230
tribunal decisions, 236
Tripartite Action to Protect Migrant Workers from Labour Exploitation (TRIANGLE), 104
Triple Jeopardy research project, 195
tuberculosis, 30–1, 165, 181
Kiribati, 60
Nauru, 63
Papua New Guinea, 30, 42
Tulagi Hospital, 50
Tunisia, 132, 253
Turkey, 132
Tuvalu, 37, 66–7, 167, 337
Tuvalu Meteorological Service, 67
Tuvalu Ministry of Finance, 67
Twitter, 214
typhoons, see emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs
U
Uganda, 197
UN Women, see United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Employment of Women
UN Women Australia, 211
UNAIDS, 165
unexploded mines, see mines and unexploded ordnance
UNICEF, see United Nations Children’s Fund
United Kingdom, 159, 163, 213
Africa, 110
Bangladesh, 121, 145
Hunger Safety Net Programme, 109
Myanmar joint liaison office, 94
United Mission to Nepal, 171
United Nations, 160–2, 164, 339
peacebuilding activities, 150, 197
United Nations Children’s Fund, 161–2
Fiji, 181
Mongolia, 100
Mozambique, 110
Myanmar, 94, 96
Palestinian Territories, 134
Tuvalu, 66
United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), 34, 144
United Nations Convention on Cluster Munitions, 197
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 161
United Nations Development Programme, 161
Mongolia, 101
Philippines, 199
Tuvalu, 66
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Employment of Women (UN Women), 29
Cambodia, 192
Papua New Guinea Safe Cities program, 28, 39
United Nations General Assembly, 144
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 96, 133, 147–8
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 138, 152
United Nations Millennium Development Goals, see Millennium Development Goals
United Nations Mission in South Sudan, 198
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 146–7
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 104
United Nations Population Fund, 165
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, 165
United Nations Relief and Works Agency, 134, 135, 152
United Nations Secretary’s High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, 34
United Nations Special Envoy on Malaria, 31
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Working Group, 34
United Nations World Food Programme, see World Food Programme
United States (USAID), 69, 159, 213
All Children Read Grand Challenge, 164
AusAID Post, 154, 254
Music Television’s End Exploitation and Trafficking (MTV EXIT) program, 190
Talisman Sabre military exercise, 196
Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa’e, 88
universities, see higher education
University Linkages Conference, 172
University of Matarua, 185
University of Queensland, 187
University of Sydney, 149
University of Tasmania, 205
University of the South Pacific, 70
University of the West Indies, 139
Urugzun Province, 116, 117–19, 199

Vaccination, see immunisation and vaccination
value for money and consolidation target, 17
values and ethics, 247–9
Vanuatu, 52–4, 160, 175
financial services, 54, 155
official development assistance (ODA), 37, 52, 337
Port Vila Post, 242, 254
women and girls, 53, 192
Vanuatu Tourism Office, 54
Vanuatu Women’s Centre, 192
veterinary services, 103
video conferencing, 350
Vietnam, 32, 81–2, 173, 175, 213
Australia Awards recipients and alumni, 81, 82, 201
children with disability, 162
Hanoi Post, 9, 254
health, 82, 105, 157
human security, 104, 190
official development assistance (ODA), 75, 81, 337
prisoners’ rights, 189
transport infrastructure, 81–2, 186
water and sanitation, 82, 99
village courts, PNG, 43, 44
violence against women, see women and girls,
violence against
vision (eyesight), 181
Pakistan, 124
visits by senior international development officials, 210
visits to website and social media, 213, 214–15
vitamin A supplements, 29

Vocational education, see technical and vocational education and training
volunteers and volunteer programs (Australian Volunteers for International Development Program), 18, 175–8, 213, 339
AusAID staff assignments in Indigenous communities, 245
child protection working group, 191
Kiribati, 193
Timor-Leste, 89, 175
voting, see elections

W
Wallis and Fortuna, 142
waste management, AusAID, 350, 351
water and sanitation, 16, 31, 32–3, 155, 156, 161, 183
Africa, 32, 108, 110, 183
Bangladesh, 121
Cambodia, 99, 101
Cook Islands, 68
East Asia region, 74
Haiti, 139
Indonesia, 33, 76, 183, 194
Kiribati, 32, 157
Laos, 98, 99
Marshall Islands, 143
Mekong region, 99
Mongolia, 100–1
Myanmar, 96
Nauru, 63
Nepal, 128
Pacific region, 37; development research projects, 207
Palestinian Territories, 134
Papua New Guinea, 41, 43
Solomon Islands, 48, 160
South and West Asia region, 130
Sri Lanka, 126
Timor-Leste, 87
Tokelau, 184
Tonga, 65, 184
Tuvalu, 66, 67
Vietnam, 82, 99
w.comm parliamentary group, 39
website and online communication
staff eLearning courses completed, 241
websites and online communication, 213–15
ANCP Online, 170
civil society portal, 169
Cook Islands, 68
Focus magazine, 212
global education pages downloaded, 213
International Aid Transparency Initiative registry, 216
news items, 210
One Just World, 211
recruitment system, 239
research pages, 207
tavel booking tool, 4
video conferencing, 350
West Asia, see South and West Asia
West Bank, see Palestinian Territories
West Nusa Tenggara, 185
West Papua, 31, 76–7, 78
Westpac, 184
Chapter photographs

Chapter 1 Overviews
Caption: AusAID staff member Ben Reese talks with a group of school children from Jana Bikash Secondary School in Kathmandu, Nepal. AusAID is assisting with the rehabilitation of a school building, to make it more earthquake proof
Credit: Jim Holmes for AusAID

Chapter 2 Report on performance
Caption: AusAID rapid response team member Amanda Andonovski with the first shipment of Australian aid in Samoa after Cyclone Evan
Credit: AusAID

Chapter 3 Management and accountability
Caption: Judith Robinson, Assistant Director General of AusAID’s Middle East, North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean Branch, was awarded a Public Service Medal in the 2013 Australia Day honours list for outstanding public service to the development and delivery of Australia’s aid program
Credit: Courtesy of Irene Dowdy, idphoto.com.au

Chapter 4 Financial statements
Caption: (Left to right) Chief Financial Officer Paul Wood, Chief Operating Officer Gary Dunn, and Director General Peter Baxter approve the agency’s financial statements for 2012–13
Credit: Robert Keating, AusAID

Chapter 5 Appendices
Caption: While in the Palestinian Territories, Deputy Director General Ewen McDonald visited a child-friendly space providing psychological and educational support to children affected by the conflict in Gaza
Credit: Syed Haider, AusAID

Chapter 6 Glossaries and index
Caption: AusAID staff Shalom Akao-Waita and Angellah Kingmele Anisi visit Seghe Primary School in Western Province, Solomon Islands, during an outreach visit
Credit: Lou Anderson, AusAID