



AUSTRALIAN  
COUNCIL  
FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

## ACFID Analysis of the 2016-17 Federal Budget

4 May 2016

## About ACFID

The Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) unites Australia's non-government aid and international development organisations to strengthen their collective impact against poverty. Our vision is of a world where gross inequality within societies and between nations is reversed and extreme poverty is eradicated.

ACFID's purpose is to provide leadership to the not-for-profit aid and development sector in Australia in achieving this vision and to fairly represent and promote the collective views and interests of our membership.

Founded in 1965, ACFID currently has 127 members and 15 affiliates operating in more than 100 developing countries. The total revenue raised by ACFID's membership from all sources amounts to \$1.525 billion (2013-14), \$838 million of which is raised from over 1.5 million Australians (2013-14). ACFID's members range from large Australian multi-sectoral organisations that are linked to international federations of NGOs, to agencies with specialised thematic expertise, and smaller community based groups, with a mix of secular and faith based organisations.

ACFID members must comply with the ACFID Code of Conduct, a voluntary, self-regulatory sector code of good practice that aims to improve international development outcomes and increase stakeholder trust by enhancing the transparency and accountability of signatory organisations. Covering over 50 principles and 150 obligations, the Code sets good standards for program effectiveness, fundraising, governance and financial reporting. Compliance includes annual reporting and checks. The Code has an independent complaints handling process. All 127 ACFID members are signatories to the ACFID Code, which can be viewed at <http://www.acfid.asn.au>

The full list of ACFID's current members and affiliates can be found in an appendix to this document.

## Our verdict on the 2016-17 Federal Budget

### What has happened?

The aid budget will fall from \$4.052 billion in FY2015-16 to \$3.828 billion in FY2016-17. This reduction of \$224 million will see Australia's aid contribution fall from 0.25% of Gross National Income (GNI) to just 0.23% – **representing the lowest level in Australia's history**. The cuts in this budget come off the back of an unprecedented cut of \$1.0 billion to the aid program in the FY2015-16 budget – the single biggest in-year cuts to aid – diminishing the aid budget by 20% in one year.

### What are the implications?

At the outset, ACFID notes that allocations of Official Development Assistance (ODA) administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) for bilateral country programs largely remains unchanged in nominal terms from FY2015-16 to FY2016-17, except for Indonesia, which fell by \$15.6 million. **To emphasise, this means that allocations to bilateral country programs that remain unchanged in FY2016-17 are in fact decreasing in real terms year on year.** The largest nominal shifts in FY2016-17 are in total Australian ODA but it is not clear whether the movements reflect shifts in global programs, replenishments, regional programs or from Other Government Departments. While we understand that total ODA estimates will be revised during the course of year, ACFID's analysis primarily focuses on these figures as the most complete representation of the Australian Government's commitment across countries and regions.

- **Cuts to conflict-affected, fragile and poor countries:** ACFID has called on the Government to prioritise investments to conflict-affected and fragile states, in recognition of their vulnerability to back-sliding on development and security gains. Tonight's budget shows that successive cuts have left the Australian Government with few options but to keep reducing support to vulnerable countries, albeit, in small increments. We particularly note the reductions to Afghanistan and Pakistan, where regional instability continues to undermine development progress. We welcome an increased allocation for Nepal in FY2016-17, which we assume will support ongoing recovery from the devastating earthquake of 2015.
- **Uncertainty in regional health initiatives:** Australia's investments in health took a large hit in FY2015-16 and dropped by \$249.4 million. In FY2016-17 aid for health initiatives has been cut by a further \$77 million to just 13% of the overall aid program expenditure. ACFID understands from DFAT that this is simply due to the re-structuring of payments to multilateral funds for health over a number of years. However, ACFID remains concerned about what delays in investments could mean for smaller, regional funds and how we will meet our stated commitments in the future.
- **Humanitarian programming remains flat:** The most notable movement in the humanitarian funding allocations is a \$10 million increase to the Humanitarian Emergency Fund. While it is welcome to see this fund increased, the growth falls well short of ACFID's call to double the allocation to \$240 million. With the rising scale and frequency of disasters and conflicts around the world, Australia's ability to adequately respond will be compromised if we do not

significantly scale up our humanitarian allocation. Additionally, funding to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Protracted Crisis support remains opaque as they continue to be reported as one budget line. ACFID has called for DRR funding to make up at least 3% of the aid budget; FY2016-17's allocation falls significantly short at just 1.4% for both DRR and Protracted Crises.

## What do we still need to know?

We congratulate the Australian Government on the level of transparency that has been restored to the aid program through the release of the Green Book—*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries*, and the Orange Book—*Australian Aid Budget Summary 2016-17*. Coupled with the information available online the Australian Aid Program can now proudly claim to be one of the most transparent areas of Government. While we applaud the effort that goes into making this level of information available, there continues to be information gaps that we would like to see filled.

- **What are the forward projections for overall ODA and each region?** The forward projections for total ODA and for each region have not been provided this year or last, despite being a consistent feature of previous budgets. Without this information it is difficult to tell exactly how cuts are being distributed into the future. For example, this means that restructured payment schedules for multilateral replenishments are very difficult to see and it is impossible to tell how meeting our cumulative pledges will be realised without negative impact on other areas of the aid program.
- **Which individual aid programs will be cut?** Despite \$1 billion of cuts made in FY2015-16 we still do not have a full picture of the specific programs and investments that were ceased or reduced to accommodate that fall in aid level. This lack of clarity continues into FY2016-17. While a significant amount of information has been made available it is still impossible to tell exactly how the cut of \$224 million is being applied and what specific programs and projects will be impacted.
- **Which parts of the aid program will be outsourced?** Recently DFAT announced its intentions to seek a single provider (individual or consortium) to act as a single facility for the delivery of Australia's bilateral aid program to Fiji. According to the DFAT website the facility would support administration of scholarships, as well as governance and health programs with the possibility of support to education and private sector development programs.<sup>1</sup> This type of outsourcing arrangement appears to confirm the concern that the successive cuts mean that the Government is unable to capitalise on the integration of the development program with the diplomatic and trade arms of the Department. ACFID would like to see more clarity on what an outsourcing arrangement like this means in practical terms for leveraging the strengths of an integrated Department. We'd also like to better understand if this is going to be an ongoing way of working for other areas of Australia's Aid. Finally, we reiterate our call for reinvestment into the skills, expertise and staffing of the Department.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/grants-tenders-funding/tenders/business-notifications/Pages/proposed-single-facility-for-delivery-of-australias-bilateral-aid-program-in-fiji.aspx>

## FOREWORD:

### A Shameful Period for Australia's development efforts

The last few years have seen Australia's aid program treated as the proverbial 'get out of jail free' card by the Government's Expenditure Review Committee. Since 2013, projected aid expenditure over the forward estimates has fallen by more than \$11 billion. Last year's Federal Budget heralded the most severe round of cuts, amounting to \$3.7 billion over the three years to FY2017-18, and included unprecedented in-year cuts which resulted in the premature cessation of vital programs. This year, the FY2016-17 Federal Budget continues this trend, pushing the aid budget down to \$3.8 billion, a reduction of \$224 million.

This is a watershed moment for Australia's international engagement as our aid budget, as a share of national income, has now fallen to its lowest level ever.

The repeated cuts to Australia's aid program were set in motion by the former Prime Minister Tony Abbot and his Treasurer Joe Hockey. Amidst outcry from Australia's aid and development sector and many in the Australian community, Mr Abbott justified the scale and size of the cuts by asserting that 'charity begins at home' and that Australians should look after their own backyard first.

This old adage may sound compelling but it is nonetheless meaningless, ignoring that in today's interconnected world, Australia's backyard necessarily extends to the communities and countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Our prosperity, stability and security is inextricably tied to the people who live in our regional neighbourhood. In the words of Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, "in 2016, nowhere is a long way from anywhere."<sup>2</sup>

To give just one example, infectious diseases such as multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, rabies and foot and mouth disease are increasing in prevalence Australia's neighbouring countries like Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. Australian public health experts have long understood the risks these diseases pose to Australia's people, agriculture and biodiversity; and Australia has always worked with our neighbours to tackle them in-country and prevent these diseases from coming to Australian shores. But the recent cuts to the aid program resulted in Australia withdrawing from a number of these vital programs – without compassion for those that benefit from them and without consideration for the long term impacts to Australia's own health and biosecurity.

ACFID is deeply dismayed that despite his promise of optimism and change, Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull has chosen to continue the Abbott/Hockey legacy of cuts. We hope that this marks the end of a shameful period for Australia and its engagement with the rest of the world. While the Prime Minister may be right that there has never been a better time to be an Australian, with this comes a responsibility to be a more engaged and caring Australia, one that works with our neighbours and the international community to end global poverty and build shared prosperity.

There has also never been a more important time for Australia to step up to its international obligations. 2016 is the first year of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – a global

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<sup>2</sup> Remarks at Australian Embassy, Kabul, Afghanistan. 17 January 2016.

<http://www.malcolmturnbull.com.au/media/remarks-at-australian-embassy-kabul-afghanistan>

commitment to end poverty and inequality by 2030 – agreed to by all 193 members of United Nations, including Australia. This agenda places a responsibility on prosperous nations like Australia to assist developing countries – including those in our own region – reach the goals.

2016 is an election year for Australia – and we take this opportunity to call on all political parties to ensure their election policies include a clear commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) both in Australia and through our aid program. Ending poverty is an issue that transcends political divides and we look forward to cross-party support for a new narrative that recognises the critical role of international development for Australia and the world.

**Marc Purcell, CEO ACFID**

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## 1. The context for this budget

Understanding the context of the 2016-17 Federal Budget is critical to understanding its effects. Since the 2013 election there have been four, successive announcements of cuts to Australia's Aid Program.<sup>3</sup> The cuts announced tonight for the FY2016-17 Federal Budget are a continuation of the \$3.7 billion of aid cuts announced by the then Treasurer Joe Hockey as part of the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO) in December 2014. The heaviest falls were realised in the FY2015-16 Federal Budget with \$1 billion – or 20% – removed from the aid budget in one year. This gave the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) less than 6 months to cut 20% of aid programming.

These have deeply undermined Australia's effectiveness in delivering sustainable change for the poorest people around the world. While ACFID acknowledges the work of the Foreign Minister and her Department to avoid making blanket reductions of 20% for FY2015-16, the scale of the cuts meant there were no easy choices.

In the last year, we have seen cuts to vital areas including closing down a program on disaster management and preparedness in Indonesia, programs that train midwives to reduce child and maternal mortality, and education programs across the region. Australia will not renew rural development programs in countries such as Laos. Australia has ceased funding to support Cambodia's criminal justice system, and withdrawn funding for disaster risk management initiatives in the Philippines, a nation particularly vulnerable to natural disasters due to its location. From 2016, Australia will no longer fund regional health programs in South East Asia.<sup>4</sup>

These, and many others cut, were effective programs – the result of years of research, learning and investment. The FY2016-17 Federal Budget continues this disappointing trend with an additional \$224 million cut from aid programs and investments.

This analysis attempts to examine where these cuts have fallen and their potential impact. It is worth noting, however, that despite the passage of 18 months since the cuts were first announced, we do not yet have detailed information on all the specific programs which have been discontinued as a result of aid cuts. As such, the full impact of cumulative cuts to date remain unclear.<sup>5</sup>

## 2. Budget Snapshots

In light of successive cuts to the aid budget, ACFID's primary concern remains whether Australia's aid program can continue to effectively deliver positive development outcomes for those living in poverty. In this analysis, ACFID has developed a series of budget snapshots that consider in-depth the impact of the 2016-17 Federal Budget on key aspects of the Australian aid program. In order to do this, this analysis assesses the Federal Budget against the key recommendations set out in ACFID's [2016-17 Pre-Budget Submission](#).

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<sup>3</sup> The four successive announced cuts to the aid program have been: 2013 Final Coalition Policy Update; FY2014-15 Budget delayed indexing the Aid Budget to CPI; 2014 MYEFO announced a \$1 billion cut to be realized in FY2015-16, and; 3 May 2016 cut of \$224 million to be realized in FY2016-17.

<sup>4</sup> See individual country and regional pages on the DFAT Website for detail on shifts in aid programming.

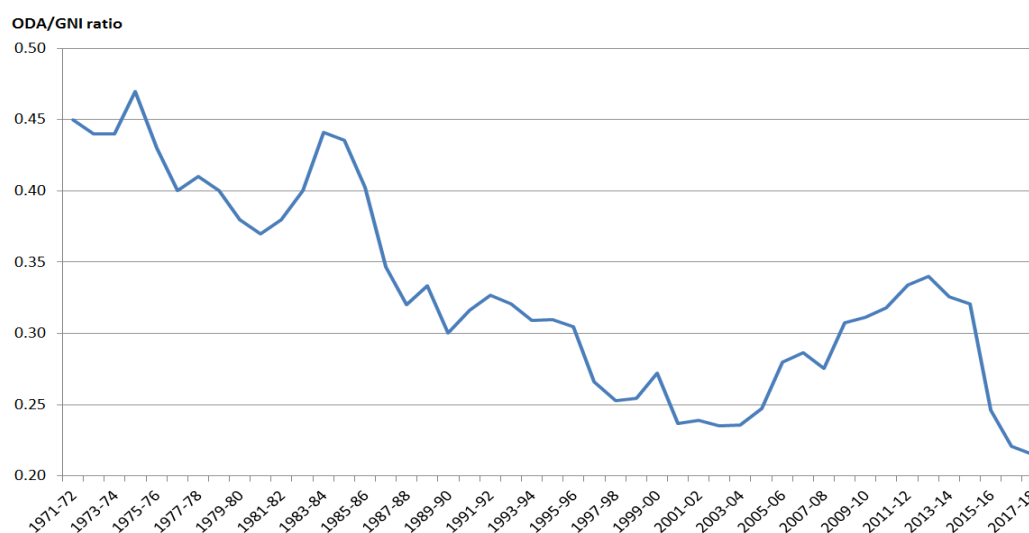
<sup>5</sup> Recent information released by DFAT through the October 2015 Supplementary Budget Estimates provides very high level information on the impact of the cuts and it remains unclear how specific programs will be affected.

## SNAPSHOT: The lowest level of aid ever

ACFID is deeply dismayed by the successive and deep cuts made to the Australian aid program first announced in the FY2015-16 Federal Budget and continued in this year's budget. The total amount of the aid budget in FY2016-17 is \$3.828 billion, falling from \$4.052 billion in 2015-16. This represents a reduction of \$224 million.

Financial Year	ODA \$m (2016)	Annual Change (YOY)	ODA/GNI Ratio	ODA as a % of federal budget expenditure
2014-15	5,032		0.32%	1.2%
2015-16	4,052	-982	0.25%	0.9%
<b>2016-17</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>-224</b>	<b>0.23%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
2017-18	3,912	84	0.22%	0.8%
2018-19	4,010	98	0.22%	0.8%
2019-20	4,110	100	0.21%	0.8%

The cuts realised in the FY2016-17 Federal Budget mean that Australia will only contribute 0.23% of Australia's GNI to ODA. This is the lowest level Australia has ever given in aid as a share of national income. The graph below illustrates this disappointing trajectory.



The 2016-17 Budget projects slight improvements to the aid budget in future years. In 2017-18, ODA is projected to increase to \$3.912 billion – the increase is due to indexation in-line with CPI and masks the fact that there has been a third phase of cuts to the nominal aid budget. This indexation continues to 2019-20. It is worth pointing out that as these are nominal increases, the aid program remains static in real terms.

These drastic cuts come less than a year after Australia, along with 193 members of the United Nations, signed on to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – a global agreement to eliminate extreme poverty and inequality by 2030. As part of this agreement, Australia as a leading middle power and prosperous nation, committed to providing 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries. The FY2016-17 Federal Budget severely undermines this commitment, and Australia's ability to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs in our region and around the world. ACFID's report, [From Policy to Action: Australian Aid and the Sustainable Development Goals](#), provides further detail.

## SNAPSHOT: Investing in vulnerable countries and regions

Investment in vulnerable states is critical to achieving inclusive and sustainable growth through Australia's aid program. ACFID has called on the Australian Government to prioritise aid funding to countries in conflict or post-conflict situations and those experiencing high rates of poverty and low rates of human development. In particular, we believe Australia should focus on countries and regions where Australia has a history of successful engagement and expertise which could be scaled up effectively.

The FY2016-17 Federal Budget, however, largely ignores this call. The table below provides examples of vulnerable countries, or regions, that have experienced continued cuts in this budget.

**Total Australian ODA in current prices (\$m)**

Country	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	% YOY
Myanmar	102.5	62.8	59.8	-4.8%
Pakistan	84.6	55.7	47.0	-15.6%
Afghanistan	139.9	84.6	82.7	-2.2%
Sub-Saharan Africa	268.5	95.9	89.5	-6.7%
Nepal	57.8	31.4	34.0	8.3%

*FY14-15 Budget Outcome, FY15-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY15-16 Budget Estimate*

ACFID does not currently have complete information on whether the above changes are the result of cuts to regional programs, global programs or ODA administered by other government departments.

- Cuts to Myanmar ignore the enormous need and potential of a transitioning economy:**  
 Myanmar is experiencing unprecedented change as it transitions to democracy and opens its borders to foreign investment. Aid investments in health, governance and education are critical to this process. ACFID has urged the Australian Government to reinvest in this key emerging economy – however total Australian ODA to Myanmar has fallen again in FY2016-17, continuing a trend of drastic cuts since FY2014-15.
- Cuts to Pakistan will impact the stability and security of the region:** Pakistan continues to struggle with conflict and security issues which threaten years of development gains. Aid investments in Pakistan are critical for the country's continued progress, and for the security of the region as a whole. ACFID is disappointed that total ODA to Pakistan has been reduced again in FY2016-17, following a reduction of approximately 40% in FY2015-16.
- Cuts undermine past development gains and Australia's broader involvement in Afghanistan:**  
 Despite the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan, and Australia's continued military involvement, total ODA to Afghanistan has fallen again in FY2016-17 – albeit by a relatively small 2%. Given the security concerns in this region, ACFID would have liked to see a reinvestment in health, education and governance aid programs in Afghanistan. We are, however, pleased to see a focus on women and girl's empowerment and governance.
- Cuts to Sub-Saharan African countries ignore Australia's long term engagement with the continent:** ACFID has continued to call for urgent reinvestment in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa – many of which are experiencing substantial poverty and are also key

economic partners for Australia. Disappointingly, total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa has continued to fall substantially, decreasing by a third since FY2014-15.

- **ACFID welcomes reinvestment in post-earthquake Nepal:** Amidst the cuts to fragile and vulnerable states, total ODA to Nepal has increased by \$2.6 million in FY2016-17. ACFID assumes that this reflects the ongoing development needs of Nepal as the country rebuilds after the devastating earthquake in 2015.

## SNAPSHOT: Investing in global public goods

Increasingly, the challenges facing the world today involve global public goods and require global cooperation. Climate change, disease pandemics and epidemics, and the rising scale of humanitarian disasters will disproportionately affect developing countries but will require urgent action by all nations. In ACFID's view, Australia should prioritise investments to address these global problems, particularly those that pose unique threats to countries in Australia's region.

The FY2016-17 Federal Budget has taken a hold-the-line approach to investment in these priority areas as shown in the following table and analysis.

### DFAT Administered ODA in current prices (\$m)

Thematic Area	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Humanitarian, Emergencies and Refugees	338.6	328.9	339.7
<i>Disaster Risk Reduction and Protracted Conflicts</i>	61.5	52.7	52.7
<i>Australian Preparedness and Response</i>	51.2	24.7	24.7
<i>Emergency Fund</i>	120.0	120.0	130.0
<i>Global Humanitarian Partnerships (formerly UN Humanitarian Total and ICRC)</i>	111.9	106.3	132.3
Climate Change Expenditure			200 (approx.)
<i>Contribution to Green Climate Fund</i>	70.0	60.0	20
Health, Water and Sanitation	114.8	62.3	62.3
<i>Global Health Programs</i>	193.0	136.6	56.1

*FY14-15 Budget Outcome, FY15-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY16-17 Budget Estimate*

- **We welcome the commitment to Australia's humanitarian efforts with a \$10 million increase to the Emergency Fund.** With the World Humanitarian Summit only weeks away, Australia's continued commitment to providing rapid, effective and lifesaving assistance to those affected by crises is critical and largely preserved in this year's budget. Given the scale and severity of global humanitarian crises, ACFID's pre-budget submission called for a doubling of the FY2015-16 fund, to \$240 million. We note the Government's increase has fallen well short of ACFID's proposal.

As foreshadowed at February's Syria Donor Pledging conference<sup>6</sup> the Government has announced a \$220 million, three-year commitment, to address humanitarian needs in Syria and neighbouring countries.<sup>7</sup> Budget documents have not identified where this funding will be drawn from and at present, it is not allocated against the Middle East and North Africa budget line. ACFID understands that up to \$50 million may already have been earmarked from within the Emergency Fund. While we welcome a significant increase in funding to support those impacted by the crises in Syria, we are concerned this will mean DFAT may lose

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[http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/jb\\_mr\\_160204.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D](http://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2016/jb_mr_160204.aspx?w=tb1CaGpkPX%2FISOK%2Bg9ZKEg%3D%3D)

<sup>7</sup> ACFID understands the estimated breakdown will be: \$50 million (FY2016-17); \$70 million (FY2017-18); \$100 million (FY2018-19)

a significant level of flexibility within the Emergency Fund to allow the Department to adequately respond to emergencies as they arise throughout the year.

Despite the Australian Government's commitment to the Sendai Framework for Action and the emerging evidence from recent disasters in the Pacific on the value of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programs, **we are disappointed that DFAT has not increased investment in DRR programs.**

ACFID continues to seek clarity on proposed expenditure within the budget line 'Disaster Risk Reduction and Protected Crises' as the justification for conflating these two distinct policy priorities within one budget line remains unclear.

- **No increase to climate change funding.** In December 2015, the Prime Minister committed to investing \$1 billion over five years to help poor countries deal with the impacts of climate change. The FY2016-17 budget has allocated \$200 million to help address climate change challenges as per the Prime Ministers December announcement. We note this falls well short of our recommendation for \$558 million of additional climate change related support which would put us in line with global peers and Australia's fair share of global climate finance. ACFID understands that this \$200 million support will be spread across DFAT's country and regional programs, however, we would like to see a more detailed breakdown on allocations by country and region. We continue to call for strong DFAT investments in community-based climate change adaptation and mitigation, building upon DFAT'S previous *Community-based Climate Change Action Grants*.

ACFID understands DFAT is in the process of developing a climate change strategy. We warmly welcome such a strategy and look forward to working with the Government on its development.

- **This budget has seen a stagnation of funding to support health programs, despite the clear and persistent need to invest in regional health initiatives.** The recent Zika and Ebola outbreaks have highlighted the need to develop robust health systems that can prevent and, if needed, respond effectively to public health crises. The Government's continued cuts to the Australia's aid budget have severely curtailed Australia's ability to support regional health initiatives, thus leaving Australia vulnerable to imported infectious diseases and epidemic and pandemic disease outbreaks.

It is unclear how much funding is being allocated to **WASH specific programs**, but it is evident this budget has fallen well short of ACFID's call for a return to FY2014-15 funding levels (\$67 million).

## SNAPSHOT: Building on Australia's strengths

Australia has long been a respected international donor overseeing a highly effective aid program. For the better part of a decade, Australia has been a world leader on promoting gender equality and disability inclusion through our aid program. ACFID has called on the Australian Government to maintain and increase our investment in these areas where we have particular expertise and are considered a world leader.

In the FY2016-17 Federal Budget, we have been provided with figures for the Gender Equality Fund and disability inclusive development.

### DFAT Administered ODA in current prices (\$m)

Thematic Area	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Gender Equality Fund	30.4	50.0	55.0
Disability Inclusive Development	11.3	12.9	12.9

*FY14-15 Budget Outcome, FY15-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY16-17 Budget Estimate*

- **Gender equality remains an important priority for the Australian Government:** ACFID welcomes the increase in targeted funding through the Gender Equality Fund, which has been increased by \$5 million to a total of \$55 million this budget. This is in line with Foreign Minister Bishop's strong personal commitment and the emphasis on gender equality in the 2030 Agenda, as discussed in ACFID's report, *From Policy to Action: Australian Aid and the SDGs*.

ACFID particularly welcomes the inclusion of funding to address gender based violence in PNG, which is in line with our budget submission. We also welcome the continued support for the Government's flagship gender equality program, *Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development* (\$39 million in FY2015-16). Other targeted gender funding not captured by the Gender Equality Fund includes the \$46 million *Investing in Women Initiative*, which supports partnerships between government and the private sector to expand women's economic participation. In addition to targeted support for gender equality, the Foreign Minister has committed that 80% of all programs will address gender in their implementation. This proportion stood at 78% in FY2014-15, and ACFID hopes that cuts at the program level do not result in delayed progress towards this commitment.<sup>8</sup>

- **Funds for Disability Inclusive Development continue to fall in real terms:** ACFID is pleased to see that disability inclusive development has been quarantined from budget cuts, however we emphasise that this means that the funding available is decreasing in real terms. Last year the Foreign Minister launched *Development for All 2015-2020: Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's aid program*. This strategy champions a high standard of inclusion across the aid program, but it must be adequately funded if Australia is to maintain its position as a world leader on disability inclusion, particularly in light of the planned review of Australia's investments in disability inclusion by the Office of Development Effectiveness.

<sup>8</sup> DFAT, 2016, *Gender equality and women's empowerment strategy*, page 21

## SNAPSHOT: Delivering an effective Australian aid program

### Equipping the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The Sustainable Development Goals, and the rapidly shifting global environment, pose new demands on the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade as the lead agency for the delivery of the Australian aid program. However, two years since the merging of DFAT and the dedicated aid agency AusAid, concerns remain about the ability of the merged Department to effectively deliver the aid program. According to the 2015 Australian Aid Stakeholder Survey, there has been a marked decline in the proportion of stakeholders who rate the effectiveness and performance of the Australian aid program highly. Much of this concern centres around the loss of experienced staff, and with them decades of aid and development expertise.

ACFID has called on the Australian Government to reinvest in the skills and capacity of the Department, by investing in development research and data collection, and by recruiting development experts back into the Department.

While we can't see what has happened in terms of staffing in the FY2016-17 Budget, we can see:

- **International research expenditure has increased:** International research expenditure is grouped together in the budget with Community Engagement, so it is at best a proxy for research expenditure. This line item fell from \$10.2 million in FY2014-15 to \$6 million in FY2015-16. In FY2016-17, it has risen to \$8.4 million. We anticipate that this small increase is due to be invested into a six-year, multi-country research program into education systems currently funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and will be announced later in the year.

### Equipping NGOs and other aid delivery partners

Australian aid and development NGOs are critical partners to DFAT in the delivery of the aid program; they are held to high standards and play an important role in reaching underserved communities. ACFID believes that Australian aid program should invest more in the strengths and expertise of NGOs and has called for an increase in the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) – the key funding window for Australian NGOs. The ANCP was cut by 5% in the FY2015-16 Federal Budget.

In the FY2016-17 Federal Budget:

- **There is no change to the ANCP allocation that remains at \$127.3 million:** While we are pleased to see that there is no cut in nominal terms to the ANCP allocation, the lack of adjustment for CPI means that, like the Aid Budget, overall, the program is falling in real terms. ACFID had called for a reinvestment in this program of \$30 million and it is disappointing that this hasn't been taken up.

The ANCP partners, and the modality, overall, have been assessed as very effective. The Office for Development Effectiveness evaluated the ANCP in FY2015-16 and reaffirmed the value for money of the program. The evaluation found that that while ANCP makes up

around 2.7% of the total aid budget it accounts for around 18% of outputs reported by DFAT in their aggregate results.<sup>9</sup> By any measure, the ANCP is delivering results.

This is also disappointing because DFAT released its new policy framework for engaging with NGOs, including local NGOs. That document *DFAT and NGOs: Effective Development Partners*, sets out a strong case for the value-add for Australia's official development program in partnering with NGOs. There remains an under-investment in the potential of NGOs to deliver development outcomes and economic growth potential.

- **The Australian Volunteers Program also remains static this year at \$39.6 million:** While the Volunteers Program remains at the same level as last year, this follows on from a significant cut in FY2015-16. Australian Volunteers make a significant contribution to building people to people links that help Australia meet its public diplomacy aims and build our soft-power. Volunteers also support the aid program in meeting its thematic priority areas.

Skilled individuals generously give their time as volunteers to undertake a range of activities that are in line with Australia's aims. These include: helping to build financial literacy, supporting English language training, and providing job-readiness support that enables individuals to increase their chances of finding meaningful employment. In light of the contribution that skilled Australians make through volunteering there is scope to increase this allocation considerably.

- **Aid to Multilateral Agencies has largely remained the same:** Unlike FY2015-16 where many of Australia's multilateral partners received significant cuts, in FY2016-17 the budget for these partners remains at the same level. There has been no movement in the funding levels from FY2015-16 to FY2016-17 for: UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO and UN Women. We do not have information on whether these are ear-marked or core contributions. However, the Green Book, released in April 2016, with figures for FY2014-15, usefully includes a breakdown of funding to multilateral partners by investment priority area that is helpful in understanding how multilateral partners are working to the priority areas of the aid program.

## Transparency

The Australian development community has been vocal in its concerns about the continued lack of transparency within the Australian aid program. ACFID applauds, and warmly welcomes, the recent steps taken by the Australian Government to increase the amount of detailed information available as part of the FY2016-17 Federal Budget.

In particular, we welcome the Foreign Minister's launch of the new 'Green Book' or *Australia's Engagement with Development Countries* – a document which details sectoral aid investments by country, remittances and other key information. In addition, as part of the FY2016-17 budget, DFAT

<sup>9</sup> <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/how-we-measure-performance/ode/Documents/ode-brief-evaluation-australian-ngo-cooperation-program.pdf>

has launched the 'Orange Book' or the *Australian Aid Budget Summary 2016-17*, which provides further information on spending priorities for individual country programs.

These two documents combined come very close to providing the same level of information as in the previous aid 'Blue Book', and this is a very pleasing development. However, one key piece of information remains unavailable across all published content, namely the overall ODA projections for FY2017-18, FY2018-19 and FY2019-20. Forward projections for ODA by region are similarly unavailable.

While ACFID obtained forward projections for overall ODA verbally through the Department, we believe it is vital for transparency and predictability that DFAT publish headline projections for overall ODA and at the regional and thematic levels either in the budget papers or online.

### **Research and Effectiveness**

The importance of a rigorous evidence base for the development and implementation of effective aid programs is well understood. ACFID has noted the declining levels of investment in development research for the benefit of the Australian aid program, and the wider aid and development sector. In 2015, the Australian Development Research Award Scheme (ADRAS) was discontinued, despite the contribution research funding by the Scheme made on policy and practice.

ACFID called on the Australian Government to invest \$50 million over three years to launch a new development research funding scheme. It is hard to capture a picture of the total research allocations as they are primarily administered through country programs. This is an area for further reporting clarity.

### **Other Government Departments**

DFAT's 'Orange Book' provided detailed information on the amount of ODA administered by other departments across the Australian Government. Again, ACFID welcomes this increase in transparency. In FY2016-17, ODA delivered by other government departments has decreased by \$29.1 million to \$300.0 million. Most of this decline came from the Australian Federal Police, Treasury and the Education department. Without further information it is impossible to understand the exact programs that have been discontinued as a result. We encourage DFAT to make this available in due course.

### 3. Detailed Aid Allocations

#### 3.1 Geographic analysis: Where is aid being spent?

The following section analyses movements in total ODA by country in FY2016-17, in the context of ongoing turmoil within the aid program. It is worth noting that country allocations of DFAT Administered ODA have not shifted substantially between FY2015-16 and FY2016-17 (see Aid Allocation Tables in Annex 1). Therefore, it appears that the bulk of the \$224 million cuts in the FY2016-17 aid budget have come from total ODA. This could mean that the cuts comprise reductions in regional programs, global programs or replenishments to multilateral funds, or from other government departments. In the absence of further information on exactly how these cuts have been funded, ACFID has analysed the key movements in total ODA by country as a proxy for which countries and regions have been most affected.

#### The Pacific and Papua New Guinea

Total Australian ODA in current prices (\$m)

Country	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	% YOY
Papua New Guinea	519.4	508.9	554.5	558.3	0.7%
Solomon Islands	164.4	189.5	175.9	162	-7.9%
Vanuatu	60.1	114.4	60.5	62.5	3.3%
Samoa	36.4	37.6	36.8	37.8	2.7%
Fiji	59.5	62.8	57.8	76.9	33.0%
Tonga	29.3	30.3	30.2	29.6	-2.0%
Nauru	29.5	25.7	25.2	25.5	1.2%
Kiribati	26.3	30.2	27.9	28.7	2.9%
Tuvalu	10.1	11.2	10.2	9.2	-9.8%
Cook Islands	3.7	5.0	4.0	3.4	-15.0%
Niue and Tokelau	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.1	-24.4%
North Pacific	12.9	14.6	12.0	9.8	-18.3%
Pacific Regional	105.4	125.4	120.0	131.6	9.7%
<b>PACIFIC TOTAL</b>	<b>1062.6</b>	<b>1160.3</b>	<b>1119.1</b>	<b>1138.4</b>	

*FY13-14 & 14-15 Budget Outcome, FY15-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY16-17 Budget Estimate*

ACFID notes that DFAT administered ODA to Pacific Regional programs is greater than the total ODA figure listed in the table above. ACFID understands that in the total ODA figures a portion of Pacific Regional program funds have been distributed to the countries where the benefits of these investments will flow (whereas in the DFAT ODA figures the full amount has been counted under regional programs).

#### Key Highlights:

- **Papua New Guinea:** Aid to PNG remains largely unchanged, with just a small increase of 0.7%. PNG ranks 158 out of 188 countries in terms of human development and will require significant and ongoing support if it is to make progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>10</sup> While ACFID is pleased to see aid to PNG maintained, we note with concern the plan to transition away from service delivery in the health and education sectors outlined in the

<sup>10</sup> UNDP, *Human Development Report 2015: Papua New Guinea*

Government's Aid Investment Plan.<sup>11</sup> It is critical that any transition to service delivery by the Government of PNG be staged to ensure people do not fall through the cracks, particularly given the worrying cuts to health and education in PNG's own budget this year.<sup>12</sup> ACFID is also keen to see further detail of internal allocation of funding to PNG, as Manus Island has in the past received a disproportionate amount of aid in response to hosting the regional processing centre.

- **Fiji:** ACFID is pleased to see a significant increase in aid to Fiji of 33% from \$57.8 million in FY2015-16 to \$76.9 million in FY2016-17. In the wake of the devastation caused by Cyclone Winston, which struck Fiji in February 2016, ACFID has welcomed announcements of additional funding from the Australian Government totalling \$35 million. Ongoing support will be crucial to help Fiji rebuild in the coming months and years.
- **Vanuatu:** Aid to Vanuatu has increased by 3.3% from 60.5 million to \$62.5 million. ACFID welcomes this ongoing support to Vanuatu's rebuilding efforts, following Cyclone Pam in March 2015.
- **Solomon Islands:** The Solomon Islands has sustained a small cut of 8%, which ACFID understands is largely due to the drawdown of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI). Australia has made significant investment in RAMSI over the past decade, and ACFID hopes to see continued support to peacebuilding activities in the Solomon Islands to ensure ongoing peace.

## East Asia

Total Australian ODA in current prices (\$m)

Country	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	% YOY
Indonesia	601.6	613.8	375.1	365.7	-2.7%
Vietnam	138.9	163.6	89.6	83.6	-6.7%
Philippines	175.2	144.6	83.0	81.9	-1.3%
Timor	112.3	113.0	95.3	93.7	-1.7%
Cambodia	77.5	99.2	89.0	90	1.1%
Myanmar	81.4	102.5	62.8	59.8	-4.8%
Laos	56.4	64.2	37.9	40.7	7.4%
Mongolia	16.7	16.8	10.3	10	-2.9%
East Asia Regional	81.4	95.6	66.0	62.3	-5.6%
<b>EAST ASIA TOTAL</b>	<b>1341.4</b>	<b>1413.3</b>	<b>909.5</b>	<b>887.7</b>	

*FY13-14 & 14-15 Budget Outcome, FY15-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY16-17 Budget Estimate*

### Key Highlights:

- **Indonesia:** Following the severe cut in total Australian aid to Indonesia in last year's budget, Indonesia has sustained a small cut of around 3% to \$365.7 million in FY2016-17. While Indonesia is now classified as a middle income country, growing inequality means that aid is still critical to meeting the needs of Indonesia's poorest people, and ensuring they do not fall through the cracks.

<sup>11</sup> DFAT, *Aid Investment Plan Papua New Guinea: 2015-16*

<sup>12</sup> <http://devpolicy.org/pngs-frightening-final-budget-outcome-20160404/>

- **Philippines:** Aid to the Philippines has very slightly decreased to \$81.9 million. The Philippines is still rebuilding following Cyclone Haiyan in November 2013, and is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to natural disasters. In this context, ACFID is disappointed that Australian aid support to disaster risk management has ceased and hopes to see it restored.
- **Cambodia:** In last year's budget which saw cuts of 40% across most countries in East Asia, Cambodia was spared in part due an arrangement regarding refugee resettlement. This year, funding to Cambodia has increased slightly. While Cambodia faces significant development challenges, ACFID maintains that aid funding should not be linked to refugee resettlement deals.
- **Myanmar:** Aid to Myanmar has decreased by about 5%, following a significant cut of over 30% in last year's budget. As discussed in the Snapshot on Investing in Vulnerable Countries and Regions, Myanmar is at a critical juncture as it transitions to a democratic system, and ACFID is disappointed by the Government's failure to reinvest in this fledgling democracy.
- **Regional Programs:** There has been a significant decrease in total ODA to regional programs in East & South-East Asia. The reason for this decrease is unclear, however ACFID is concerned that it will result in Australia losing the flexibility to respond to regional challenges, such as health pandemics.

## South & West Asia

Total Australian ODA in current prices (\$m)

Country	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	%YOY
Afghanistan	149.3	139.9	84.6	82.7	-2.2%
Pakistan	78.3	84.6	55.7	47	-15.6%
Bangladesh	84.4	99.4	59.8	56.1	-6.2%
Sri Lanka	40.8	42.8	28.9	27.5	-4.8%
Nepal	35.3	57.8	31.4	34.0	8.3%
Bhutan	13.9	12.8	11.2	7.3	-34.8%
Maldives	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.3	-11.7%
South and West Asia Regional	27.7	31.8	32.8	23	-29.9%
<b>SOUTH AND WEST ASIA TOTAL</b>	<b>435.9</b>	<b>475.5</b>	<b>310.4</b>	<b>282.8</b>	

*FY13-14 & 14-15 Budget Outcome, FY15-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY16-17 Budget Estimate*

### Key Highlights:

- **Afghanistan:** Australia's aid to Afghanistan falls again in FY2016-17. While the cut is minimal this year, it comes on the back of significant cuts in FY2015-16. We recognise that the Department worked hard to try and preserve bilateral aid allocations to all countries. However, for a country like Afghanistan, where there are key development priorities still unrealised, it is important that we can reinvest and scale our contribution commensurate with the challenges. We are pleased to see an ongoing focus to supporting women and girls and addressing social, political and economic barriers and good governance—key areas we called for in our Budget Submission. Further support to women's participation in

peacebuilding and conflict prevention would be in line with Australia's commitments under the *National Action Plan for Women Peace and Security*.

- **Nepal:** Nepal continues to undertake significant recovery efforts following the earthquake last year which killed over 9,000 people. There remains a large rebuilding challenge and it has recently been reported that around 770,000 households are still awaiting financial assistance that was promised to them to rebuild their homes. In this context it would have been unthinkable to reduce our support to Nepal and we're pleased to see that the FY2016-17 budget will, in fact, provide an increased allocation.

## Africa & the Middle East

Total Australian ODA in current prices (\$m)

Country	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	% YOY
Iraq	4.1	0.0	0.0	0	-
Palestinian Territories	54.8	69.3	42.8	43.6	1.9%
Middle East and North Africa	42.2	49.7	47.1	51.8	10.0%
Sub-Saharan Africa	243.8	268.5	95.9	89.5	-6.7%
<b>AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST TOTAL</b>	<b>344.8</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>184.9</b>	

*FY13-14 & 14-15 Budget Outcome, FY15-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY16-17 Budget Estimate*

### Key Highlights:

- **Sub-Saharan Africa:** As stated above, significant cuts to the aid program have meant an extensive withdrawal of Australian aid programs from the Sub-Saharan region. This is despite the region's significant development challenges, Australia's national and business interest in region, and a large, resident Australian population from Sub-Saharan Africa. We are disappointed to see Australia's aid commitments to this region flat line in this budget.
- **Palestinian Territories:** we welcome the Australian Government's continued commitment to working with NGOs through the AMENCA3 program.

### 3.2 Thematic analysis: What is aid being spent on?

#### Thematic Allocations within Cross Regional Programs

##### DFAT Administered ODA in current prices (\$m)

Thematic Area	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17
Regional Scholarships and Education	129.4	101.8	101.8
Health, Water and Sanitation	114.8	62.3	62.3
Fisheries and Agriculture	12.2	8.6	9.3
Infrastructure and Rural Development	54.4	38.4	40.1
Governance	20.2	10.8	10.5
Disability	11.3	12.9	12.9
Innovation Fund	19.0	20.0	50.0
Direct Aid Program	21.8	22.0	22.0
Other Cross Regional Programs	48.5	27.7	22.7
<b>CROSS REGIONAL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>431.7</b>	<b>304.5</b>	<b>331.6</b>

*FY14-15 Budget Outcome, FY15-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY16-17 Budget Estimate*

##### Key Highlights:

- Innovation Fund:** The biggest shift in Cross Regional Programs is the increase of the Innovation Fund from \$20 million in FY2015-16 to \$50 million in FY2016-17, which forms the next tranche of the total commitment of \$140 million over four years. While the *innovationXchange* is a key element of the Government's aid policy, ACFID has emphasised the need to maintain complementary investment in research to ensure a strong evidence base for the aid program. Given that funding for the *innovationXchange* represents an increasing proportion of the aid budget, ACFID would like to see greater transparency about how this money is being spent and the results being achieved through the fund.
- Direct Aid Program:** There is no change to the Direct Aid Program, which is administered by posts. In the future, ACFID would like to see more detail on how this money is spent as little information is currently available.
- Other thematic allocations have remained largely the same as last financial year, with small increases to Fisheries and Agriculture, and Infrastructure and Rural Development.



## Annex A: Aid Allocation Tables

**Table 1: Total Australian ODA by partner country and region**

This table shows total Australian ODA from all agencies and programmes attributable to partner countries and regions. This includes DFAT country programme allocations, flows from DFAT regional and global programmes, and Other Government Departments expenditure.

Total Australian ODA by partner country and region	2015-16 Budget Estimate (\$m)	2016-17 Budget Estimate (\$m)
Total Australian ODA by partner country and region	2015-16 Budget Estimate (\$m)	2016-17 Budget Estimate (\$m)
Papua New Guinea	554.5	558.3
Solomon Islands	175.9	162.0
Vanuatu	60.5	62.5
Samoa	36.8	37.8
Fiji	57.8	76.9
Tonga	30.2	29.6
Nauru	25.2	25.5
Kiribati	27.9	28.7
Tuvalu	10.2	9.2
Cook Islands	4.0	3.4
Niue and Tokelau	4.1	3.1
North Pacific	12.0	9.8
Pacific Regional	120.0	131.6
<b>Pacific Total</b>	<b>1119.1</b>	<b>1138.4</b>
Indonesia	375.7	365.7
Vietnam	89.6	83.6
Philippines	83.0	81.9
Timor-Leste	95.3	93.7
Cambodia	89.0	90.0
Myanmar	62.8	59.8
Laos	37.9	40.7
Mongolia	10.3	10.0
East Asia Regional	66.0	62.3
<b>East Asia Total</b>	<b>909.5</b>	<b>887.7</b>



Afghanistan	84.6	82.7
Pakistan	55.7	47.0
Bangladesh	59.8	56.1
Sri Lanka	28.9	27.5
Nepal	31.4	34.0
Bhutan	11.2	7.3
Maldives	6.0	5.3
South and West Asia Regional	32.8	23
<b>South &amp; West Asia Total</b>	<b>310.4</b>	<b>282.8</b>
Iraq	0.0	0.0
Palestinian Territories	42.8	43.6
Middle East and North Africa	47.1	51.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	95.9	89.5
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa &amp; the Middle East Total</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>184.9</b>
Latin America	-	-
Caribbean	-	-
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Core contributions to multilateral organisations and other ODA not attributed to particular countries or regions	1513.5	1322.9
Adjustments	0	0
<b>Total Estimated ODA</b>	<b>4051.7</b>	<b>3827.8</b>


**Table 2: DFAT country, regional and global programmes**

This table shows allocations to DFAT country, regional and global programmes.

DFAT country, regional and global programmes	2015-16 Budget Estimate (\$m)	2016-17 Budget Estimate (\$m)
Papua New Guinea	477.3	477.3
Solomon Islands	92.7	92.7
Vanuatu	41.9	41.9
Samoa	23.6	23.6
Fiji	35.0	51
Tonga	17.6	17.6
Nauru	21.2	21.2
Kiribati	20.2	20.2
Tuvalu	6.6	6.6
Cook Islands	1.9	1.9
Niue and Tokelau	1.8	1.8
North Pacific	5.0	5
Pacific Regional	166.4	149.8
<b>Pacific Total</b>	<b>911.3</b>	<b>910.6</b>
Indonesia	311.6	296
Vietnam	58.4	58.4
Philippines	67.0	67
Timor-Leste	68.0	68
Cambodia	62.4	62.4
Myanmar	42.1	42.1
Laos	20.6	20.6
Mongolia	5.9	5.9
East Asia Regional	41.3	37.2
<b>East Asia Total</b>	<b>677.2</b>	<b>657.5</b>
Afghanistan	78.5	78.5
Pakistan	39.4	39.4
Bangladesh	42.1	42.1
Sri Lanka	19.9	19.9
Nepal	15.6	15.6
Bhutan	2.1	2.1



Maldives	1.8	1.8
South and West Asia Regional	19.8	17.8
<b>South &amp; West Asia Total</b>	<b>219.2</b>	<b>217.2</b>
Iraq	0.0	0
Palestinian Territories	20.5	20.5
Middle East and North Africa	0.5	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.8	31.8
<b>Africa &amp; the Middle East Total</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>52.3</b>
Latin America	0	0
Caribbean	0	0
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Gender / Gender Equality Fund</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>
Regional Scholarships and Education	101.8	101.8
Health, Water and Sanitation	62.3	62.3
Fisheries and Agriculture	8.6	9.3
Infrastructure and Rural Development	38.4	40.1
Governance	10.8	10.5
Disability	12.9	12.9
Innovation Fund	20.0	50
Direct Aid Program	22.0	22
Other Cross Regional Programmes	27.7	22.7
<b>Total Cross Regional Programmes</b>	<b>304.5</b>	<b>331.6</b>
<b>TOTAL DFAT ODA - Country &amp; Regional Programmes</b>	<b>2215.1</b>	<b>2224.3</b>
Humanitarian and Emergency Response		
Disaster Risk Reduction and Protracted Conflicts	52.7	52.7
Australian Preparedness and Response	24.7	24.7
Emergency Fund	120.0	130
International Committee of the Red Cross	25.3	27.5
UN-Humanitarian		
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	8.8	8.8
World Food Programme (WFP)	47.5	40



	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UNCERF)	10.7	11
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	20.0	25
	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	19.3	20
	<b>Humanitarian, Emergencies and Refugees Total</b>	<b>328.9</b>	<b>339.7</b>
	Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (MPMF)	-	-
	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	-	-
	Asian Development Bank (ADF)	-	-
	International Development Association (IDA)	-	-
	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC)	-	-
	G8 Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI)	-	-
	<b>Multilateral Replenishments Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	UN-Development		
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	12.7	12.7
	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	21.0	21
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	9.2	9.2
	United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS)	4.5	4.5
	World Health Organization (WHO)	12.4	12.4
	UN Women	7.8	7.8
	Other UN including ODA eligible assessed contributions	37.0	37.8
	Commonwealth Organisations	7.2	7.2
	Contribution to Global Health Programmes <sup>3</sup>	136.6	56.1
	Contribution to Global Education Programmes	26.0	10
	Contribution to Green Climate Fund	60.0	20
	<b>UN, Commonwealth &amp; Other International Organisations Total</b>	<b>334.4</b>	<b>198.7</b>
	Global NGO Programmes	130.4	130.4
	Australian Volunteers Programme	39.6	39.6
	Community Engagement and International Research	6.0	8.4



NGO, Volunteer and Community Programmes Total	176.0	178.4
Less Multilateral Replenishments	0	0
Add Cash payments to Multilaterals	456.8	401.4
DFAT ODA - Global Programmes	1296.1	1118.2
DFAT ODA - Departmental	251.3	242.9
Other Government Departments	329.1	300
Adjustments	-40.0	-57.5
Total Australian ODA	4051.6	3827.8



## Annex B: ACFID List of Members


 AUSTRALIAN  
COUNCIL  
FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

### Full Members:

- ACC International Relief
- Act for Peace - NCCA
- ActionAid Australia
- Adara Development Australia\*
- ADRA Australia
- Afghan Australian Development Organisation
- Anglican Aid
- Anglican Board of Mission - Australia Limited
- Anglican Overseas Aid
- Anglican Relief and Development Fund Australia
- Asia Pacific Journalism Centre
- Asian Aid Organisation
- Assisi Aid Projects
- Australasian Society for HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexual Health Medicine
- Australia for UNHCR
- Australia Hope International Inc.
- Australian Business Volunteers
- Australian Doctors for Africa
- Australian Doctors International
- Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations
- Australian Foundation for the Peoples of Asia and the Pacific
- Australian Himalayan Foundation
- Australian Lutheran World Service
- Australian Marist Solidarity Ltd
- Australian Medical Aid Foundation
- Australian Mercy
- Australian Red Cross
- Australian Respiratory Council
- Australian Volunteers International
- Beyond the Orphanage
- Birthing Kit Foundation (Australia)
- Brien Holden Vision Institute Foundation
- Bright Futures Child Aid and Development Fund (Australia)
- Burnet Institute
- Business for Millennium Development
- CARE Australia
- Caritas Australia
- CBM Australia
- ChildFund Australia
- CLAN (Caring and Living as Neighbours)
- Credit Union Foundation Australia
- Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Overseas Aid Fund
- Diaspora Action Australia
- Diplomacy Training Program
- Door of Hope Australia Inc.
- Edmund Rice Foundation (Australia)
- EDO NSW
- Engineers without Borders

- Every Home Global Concern
- Fairtrade Australia New Zealand
- Family Planning New South Wales
- Food Water Shelter
- Foresight (Overseas Aid and Prevention of Blindness)
- Fred Hollows Foundation, The
- Global Development Group
- Global Mission Partners
- Good Shepherd Services
- Grameen Foundation Australia
- Habitat for Humanity Australia
- Hagar Australia
- HealthServe Australia
- Hope Global
- Hunger Project Australia, The
- International Children's Care (Australia)
- International Christian Aid and Relief Enterprises
- International Needs Australia
- International Nepal Fellowship (Aust) Ltd
- International RiverFoundation
- International Women's Development Agency
- Interplast Australia & New Zealand
- Islamic Relief Australia
- KTF (Kokoda Track Foundation)
- Kyeema Foundation
- Lasallian Foundation
- Leprosy Mission Australia, The
- Live & Learn Environmental Education
- Love Mercy Foundation
- Mahboba's Promise Australia
- Marie Stopes International Australia
- Marist Mission Centre
- Mary MacKillop International
- Mary Ward International Australia
- Mercy Works Ltd.
- Mission World Aid Inc.
- Motivation Australia
- MSC Mission Office
- Nusa Tenggara Association Inc.
- Oaktree Foundation
- One Thousand Villages
- Opportunity International Australia
- Oro Community Development Project Inc.
- Oxfam Australia
- Palmera Projects
- Partners in Aid
- Partners Relief and Development Australia
- People with Disability Australia
- PLAN International Australia
- Quaker Service Australia
- RedR Australia
- Reledev Australia
- RESULTS International (Australia)
- Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists
- Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
- Salesian Missions
- Salvation Army (NSW Property Trust)

- Save the Children Australia
- Service Fellowship International Inc.
- School for Life Foundation
- SeeBeyondBorders
- Sight For All
- So They Can
- Sport Matters
- Surf Aid International
- Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation Australia
- TEAR Australia
- Transform Aid International (incorporating Baptist World Aid)
- Transparency International Australia
- UNICEF Australia
- Union Aid Abroad-APHEDA
- UnitingWorld
- University of Cape Town Australian Trust
- Volunteers in Community Engagement (VOICE)
- WaterAid Australia
- Women for Women in Africa
- World Education Australia
- World Vision Australia
- WWF-Australia

### Affiliate Members:

- Australian National University – School of Archaeology and Anthropology, College of Arts and Social Sciences
- Deakin University – Alfred Deakin Research Institute
- La Trobe University – Institute of Human Security and Social Change
- Murdoch University – School of Management and Governance
- Refugee Council of Australia
- RMIT – Global Cities Research Institute
- Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children
- University of Melbourne – School of Social and Political Sciences
- University of Queensland – Institute for Social Science Research
- University of Sydney – Office of Global Engagement
- University of the Sunshine Coast – International Projects Group
- University of Technology, Sydney – Institute for Sustainable Futures Vision 2020
- University of Western Australia – School of Social Sciences
- Western Sydney University – School of Social Sciences and Psychology\*\*

\* Denotes Interim Full Member

\*\* Denotes Interim Affiliate Member