



AUSTRALIAN
COUNCIL
FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ACFID Analysis of the 2018-19 Federal Budget

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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 123 members and 22 affiliates operating in more than 95 developing countries. The total revenue raised by ACFID's membership from all sources amounts to \$1.65 billion (2015-16), \$930 million of which is raised from 1.9 million Australians (2015-16). ACFID's members range between 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 complaint handling process. Our 123 full members belong to the ACFID Code and 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.

A morally wrong and strategically short-sighted aid budget

With a national budget surplus in sight, the 2018-19 Federal Budget was the perfect opportunity to live up to the expectations of our development partner countries, heed the stern recommendations our OECD peers, and finally start repairing the savage cuts that the aid program has been inflicted with over the last five years.

Instead of showing vision and leadership, we are instead looking at **further cuts of \$141 million** over the forward estimates – dropping to historic new lows in generosity. This is both morally wrong and strategically short-sighted.

Total aid spending will be \$4.16 billion in FY2018-19 – just 0.22% of national income and dropping down to 0.19% by FY2021-22. This entrenches Australia as one of the world's lowest aid contributors in terms of Gross National Income – ranking 19th out of the 29 nations that give aid. With the aid budget effectively capped, new projects in the FY2018-19 aid budget amount to a raid on existing programs, displacing funding for critical work aimed at alleviating poverty.

The savagery of our recent aid cuts puts us in a similar category to Greece and Hungary. In contrast Britain's conservative government – despite its greater economic challenges – has stuck resolutely to keeping its aid funding at its promised level of 0.7% of GNI. To further rub salt into our wounds, on the same day we announced our budget, New Zealand announced a \$700m increase in overseas development funding over their four-year budget cycle – a 30% increase in their aid program.

Some of the key budget measures that ACFID is highlighting in this year's Budget Analysis include:

Aid for the Pacific is up, rising to \$1.3 billion or 30% of the overall aid budget. This is a welcome increase which backs the Government's White Paper commitment for a "step up" in the Pacific. The new Pacific Labour Scheme offers the real prospect of greater economic integration. By contrast, almost every other **country and regional program** remains static, with no variation from last year. This is a missed opportunity to rebuild Australia's aid program.

The **undersea communications cable** linking the Solomon Islands and PNG to Australia (two thirds of which Australia will pay) will likely come from cuts to poverty-alleviation programs for Indonesia and Cambodia, and delays in multilateral funding commitments. Because this information is 'commercial in confidence' the government is not specifying how much the cable will cost and we call for greater transparency on this initiative.

A notable absence in the budget is any funding for new initiatives in response to the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, beyond a pictorial representation of the SDG logos against thematic priorities. The OECD DAC has called on DFAT to better align its policy and performance frameworks with the SDGs. It is disappointing that the budget fails to go beyond business as usual on this critical new agenda.

Recent performance data on the aid program indicate that while DFAT have met 9 of the 10 performance targets set by the Foreign Minister in 2014, **the target that 80% of aid investments effectively address gender has not yet been met**. This is a disappointing outcome in a key priority area for DFAT.

The Government's Foreign Policy White Paper committed to increasing humanitarian funding to \$500m a year. However, a paltry \$10m increase from last year's budget estimate **leaves our humanitarian response capacity underdone** – particularly in light of the increased rate of climate-induced disasters, protracted crises and regional displacement of refugees. ACFID members calculated our 'fair share' contribution to humanitarian response should be \$573m next year – not the allocated \$409.7m.

We welcome the \$10 million **friendship grant scheme** that was unveiled by the government in this Budget. But it is important that appropriate standards of child protection, anti-terror financing and non-evangelisation are applied to the grant recipient organisations.

We are pleased that **ANCP** is keeping pace with inflation but note the absence of any dedicated NGO funding windows to leverage thematic and country capabilities.

After 30% cuts to the aid budget, Australia is increasingly seen as an unreliable development partner and a fair-weather friend in Asia and Africa. Successive cuts to our overseas aid budget have come at a cost to Australia's international standing and capacity to promote peace, stability and security in our region and beyond.

Now is the time for the Government to acknowledge that, as the ninth largest economy in the world, Australia has the economic capacity to increase its investment in sustainable and inclusive development overseas.

ACFID reiterates our call to the Government and Opposition to restore the bipartisan commitment to our internationally agreed development finance target – and spell their commitment out in concrete funding commitments in the next federal election.

Marc Purcell, CEO, ACFID

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1. The context for this budget

In an increasingly competitive Indo-Pacific region, Australia's search for continued prosperity depends more than ever on the wellbeing of communities across our region. China's rise and growing assertiveness; Australia's changing demography; and the fraying of our post-war international and domestic social contracts form the context in which we must establish our budget priorities.

Australia's aid program is an essential vehicle through which Australia can take its efforts to meet these commitments up to a new scale. It is also a crucial outlet for representing and projecting Australian values and facilitating Australian diplomacy. As a key means of enhancing development and prosperity, and a vital contribution to shaping the new global order, aid should be assigned the same level of priority as defence, trade and diplomacy within Australia's foreign policy architecture.

Despite this, the aid budget has suffered sustained cuts over recent years – and the long-awaited reprieve and rebuilding seems even further away now. The 2015-16 Federal Budget cut Australia's aid budget by \$1 billion or 20 per cent. Over four years to 2017-18, Australia's aid budget was cut by \$3.7 billion, equivalent to axing a quarter of Australia's Official Development Assistance (ODA). Many successful, high-impact poverty alleviation programs in many developing nations were arbitrarily curtailed as a result. This decision cast millions of people aside from the Australian aid program in a rushed and uncaring fashion. Geopolitically, Australia's international reputation was affected, as we became known not for our generosity and effectiveness but for our capriciousness and as a fair-weather friend.

Unfortunately, this year's narrow-minded budget represented more of the same - completely ignoring the strong recommendation from our OECD peers that we "reintroduce an ambitious target for increasing ODA against gross national income and set out a path to meet the target."¹

The aid program's contribution to our national prosperity has been well established, compounding the short-sightedness of the cuts. Recent analysis of Australian export and aid data from 1980 to 2013 by Australian National University researchers has demonstrated that every dollar spent on Australian aid resulted in an average of \$7.10 in Australian exports to aid recipient nations over the period in question. In addition, the aid program is ranked highly against international measures of aid quality, even despite a decline in aid transparency at the project level.²

The need for the kind of collaborative global problem-solving that international development initiatives enable is greater than ever and is a key counter-force to rising tides of nationalism and isolationism in Western liberal democracies.

¹ 2018. OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews, Australia 2018. Accessed 8 May 2018. Available at: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/oecd-development-co-operation-peer-reviews-australia-2018_9789264293366-en

² Refer to Otor, Sabit Amum and Matthew Dornan, 'How does foreign aid impact Australian exports in the long run?' ANU Development Policy Centre Discussion Paper 62, September 2017. Available at http://devpolicy.org/publications/discussion_papers/DP62_How-does-foreign-aid-impact-Australian-exports.pdf

Those who least benefit from globalisation are increasingly making their dissatisfaction known, while the far right of politics is garnering political traction by channelling such grievances towards isolationist ends. In contrast, delivering the priorities of Australia's 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper will require the Australian Government to actively support Australia's interest in collaborative multilateralism, shared prosperity, climate action and justice, and inclusive development.

Australia cannot expect other nations to address the common problems facing us and our neighbours, without making a fair share contribution ourselves. As a wealthy nation, we have a responsibility. As a developed nation in a region of mostly developing countries, we have an interest.

2. Budget Snapshots

ACFID has developed a series of budget snapshots that consider the impact of the FY2018-19 Federal Budget against the key recommendations set out in ACFID's FY2018-19 Pre-Budget Submission, [Prosperity in the Indo-Pacific: The Role of Australian Aid](#).

SNAPSHOT 1: Aid Volume and effectiveness

SNAPSHOT 2: Acting on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SNAPSHOT 3: Investing in climate action to enhance human security

SNAPSHOT 4: Delivering Humanitarian Effectiveness

SNAPSHOT 5: Transforming gender relations

Country allocations are analysed under section 3.1.

Other thematic priorities of the Government are analysed under section 3.2

A note on the budget figures used in ACFID's analysis of country and thematic allocations:

In our budget analysis we have chosen to compare the total Australian ODA figures from the **estimated outcome tables*** for the current (FY2017-18) and previous financial years, with the **budget estimate tables**** for the coming financial year (FY2018-19).

This means that we compare and assess changes between next year's **proposed** budget with the **actual** expenditure of previous years.

* Data from Tables 5 and 6 (pp 122-126) of the [Australian Aid Budget Summary 2018-19](#) (*The Orange Book*)

** Data from Tables 1 and 2 (pp 7-11) of *The Orange Book*

SNAPSHOT 1: Aid Volume and effectiveness

Aid Volume

In FY2018-19 and over the forward estimates we see a capping of the total aid budget at 4 billion per annum, **resulting in a total cut of \$141.1 million in real terms over four years, and not quite delivering the CPI increase that was promised in FY2018-19.** A full CPI increase would have taken the total budget up to \$4.01 billion this year, where it would have stayed without additional CPI increases until it was scheduled to rise by \$110.5 million to \$4.12 billion in FY2021-22. Instead, the increase takes the aid budget up to \$4 billion in FY2018-19.

This new cut of \$141.1 million is delivered in addition to the cut of \$303.3 million already announced to the aid budget over the forward estimates in FY2017-18, which cancelled CPI indexation beyond FY2018-19, before it was due to be restored in FY2021-22.

For the coming two years, the underlying cut of \$10 million per annum is **masked and counteracted by contribution payments that Australia is making to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)**, 85 per cent of which is eligible for inclusion within the category “Official Development Assistance.” This payment is managed by Treasury.

The temporary effect of these AIIB contribution payments is to take the FY2018-19 and FY2019-20 totals to \$4.2 billion per annum, despite cuts of \$10 million in both these years.³ In FY2020-21, **after these contributions are finalised, total ODA will fall to a total that reflects the underlying cut, namely a flat \$4 billion**, where it will remain in FY2021-22.

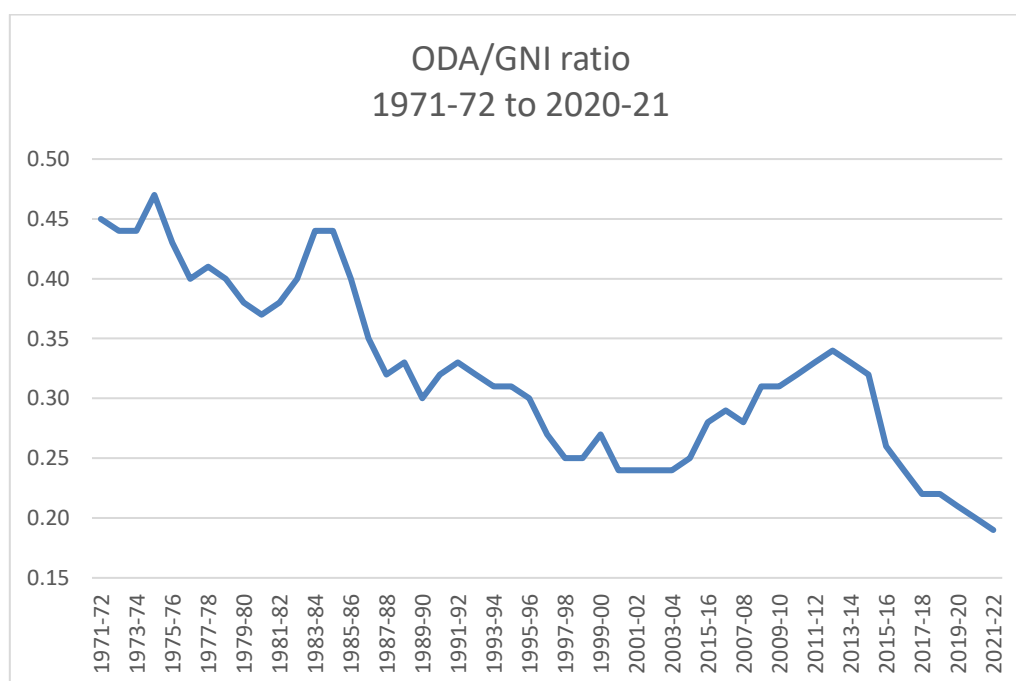


Figure 1: Australia's aid budget as a percentage of Gross National Income has fallen to an all-time low and continues to fall.

³ 2018-19 Budget Paper 2, “Maintaining the Level of Official Development Assistance,” p. 103

There is an undertaking in the budget papers that indexation will recommence in FY2022-23, when the budget is projected to return to surplus, although this defers indexation until beyond the forward estimates. There is no reason to believe that this pledge will hold.

Removing the temporary, masking effect of the AIIB contribution, Australia's total ODA investment as a percentage of Gross National Income will continue to fall this year and over the forward estimates.

In FY2018-19, ODA will represent only 0.22% of GNI,⁴ continuing the historic decline of Australia's investment in ODA to a new, all-time low. This decline will continue over the forward estimates, taking Australia's total ODA investment to 0.19% of GNI in FY2021-22.

ACFID continues to be dismayed that Australia's aid program is viewed as an easy stash of cash to raid. Since deep cuts began to be made in the FY2013-14 budget, Australia's aid program has dwindled by more than a third of its FY2012-13 total.

Financial Year	ODA \$m (2018)	Annual Change (YOY)	ODA/GNI Ratio	ODA as a % of federal budget expenditure
2015-16	4,210	-818	0.26%	0.98%
2016-17	4,034	-173	0.24%	0.89%
2017-18	3,912	-122	0.22%	0.83%
2018-19	4,161	249	0.23%	0.85%
2019-20	4,170	160	0.22%	0.83%
2020-21	4,000	0	0.20%	0.77%
2021-22	4,000	0	0.19%	0.74

This disappointing trajectory for Australia's aid budget is a far cry from the Australian Government's Foreign Policy White Paper, released only in November last year. The White Paper, which made "security and prosperity" its catchcry for Asia and the Pacific, referred to ODA as a critical tool of Australian soft power, and its aid program as an essential instrument for engagement with the region. For the White Paper's aspirations to be stifled so quickly after its release belies Australia's claim to be a partner of choice for the developing nations around us, whose economic growth and human security improvements we rely on for our security and prosperity, not the other way around.

Australia's declining aid budget takes our commitment to aid even further away from the commitment we made to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, a global agreement to eliminate extreme poverty and inequality by 2030. As part of this agreement, Australia committed to investing 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries, as Britain has continued to do despite the harsher economic conditions it faces, and the isolationist politics unleashed by Brexit. Indeed, Australia has recently asked Britain to spend a greater proportion of its aid budget in the Pacific, and Britain has complied. Meanwhile, on the very same day as our federal budget, New Zealand has announced a 30% increase to its aid budget, increasing its share of GNI to 0.28%. Not only are our larger allies doing more than we are – and in our own region – but our smaller allies are too.

⁴ If the AIIB contribution is included, and the FY2018-19 aid investment is treated as \$4.2 billion and not \$4 billion to reflect the underlying cut, the total ODA spend increases for this one year to 0.23% of GNI. Regardless of how the AIIB contribution is treated, however, the total ODA spend falls to 0.22% of GNI in FY2019-20, from which point it continues to fall.

With the capping of ODA at \$4 billion over the forward estimates – a measure that DFAT has dressed up as a “maintenance” measure, **Australia will not meet its SDG target**. Even to return to our FY2012-13 share of GNI at 0.34%, ACFID estimates that the budget would need to return to \$6,253 billion in FY2018-19.

Aid Effectiveness

As Australia’s aid budget continues to decrease, so too does the effectiveness of our overall aid program, as projects and programs are cut or changed to accommodate the reversal of CPI indexation pledges along with previous wholesale cuts. The predictability of the aid program is suffering, and studies by the OECD have shown that aid effectiveness is reduced by 15 to 20% when it is delivered in an unpredictable or volatile manner.⁵ Only this year, the OECD subjected Australia’s aid program to withering critique, pointing out that **Australia has downgraded development cooperation as a diplomatic priority**, declining to communicate its value to the public, and reducing its investment ambition in line with falling expectations.

The OECD – and ACFID – also decry Australia’s lack of commitment to development transparency, noting for example the secrecy around the total sum invested in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands undersea communications cables. Whatever its value, this sum will be sourced from within the declining, and now capped, ODA total of \$4 billion per annum from FY2017-18 to FY2019-20, and it seems that programs for Indonesia and Cambodia will be forced to underwrite this hidden spending, while other country programs will also experience declines of greater or lesser value.

The decision not to release the total cost of the undersea cable detracts from important examples of progress in Australian aid and development transparency, including the continued publication of the Orange Book, and the pre-budget release of the Official Sector Statistical Summary for FY2016-17. ACFID looks forward to the publication of Part One of the Green Book in the coming week. These publications, however, continue to demonstrate inconsistency in their approach to categorisation and terminology, increasing the level of difficulty involved in assessing multi-year trends.

ACFID also calls on DFAT to publish forward estimates for overall ODA, rather than continuing to relay them entirely verbally at the DFAT budget lockup. Publishing the forward estimates would increase DFAT’s capacity to communicate the value of the aid program, along with its longer-term priorities, rather than allowing it to fall victim to short-term budget decisions.

ACFID notes that successive publications of the *Performance of Australian Aid* report (2015-16 and 2016-17) have recognised that “more can be done to improve public access to information and communicate more effectively aid development results.”⁶ As mentioned earlier, **ACFID appreciates the timely release of the Green and Orange Books** and encourages DFAT to continue to strengthen its capacity to produce these valuable publications.

⁵ OECD, 2013, *Aid Predictability*, Available: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aid-architecture/>

⁶ DFAT “*Performance of Australian Aid 2015-16*” p.7 and DFAT “*Performance of Australian Aid 2016-17*”, p. 5. Accessed at <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/performance-of-australian-aid-2015-16.pdf> and <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/performance-of-australian-aid-2016-17.pdf>.

Funding for the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP)

	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	FY2017-18	FY2018-19	%YOY
ANCP Total (mill)	127.3	127.3	129.3	132.5	2.47%

Source: FY2015-16 budget outcomes; FY2016-17 budget outcomes; FY2017-18 revised budget estimates; FY2018-19 budget estimates

The Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) increases by 2.47% from \$129.3 million to \$132.5 million, **representing an increase of a little over CPI (2.25%)**. ACFID welcomes this indexation, in line with the White Paper's recognition that NGOs have been vital partners in the Australian aid program for more than 40 years, with strong connections to local communities and deep development expertise.⁷ ACFID also notes the outsized value of the ANCP to DFAT – in a recent Office for Development Effectiveness (ODE) evaluation, the ANCP was found to generate 18% of DFAT's outputs while consuming only around 2.7% of the total aid budget.⁸ ACFID also notes that this year's CPI increase does not restore the ANCP's FY2014-15 levels.

Funding for the Australian Volunteers Program will not increase in line with CPI, resulting in a further cut in real terms, compounding the 30% cut it received 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.

We welcome the **\$10 million friendship grant scheme** that was unveiled by the government in this budget, designed to engage with Australian community organisations to support their overseas development activities. ACFID's Code of Conduct is a central asset in ensuring development effectiveness for ACFID members. In the absence of any External Conduct Standards regulating other Australian Charities working overseas, the Australian Government must ensure that important standards of child protection, anti-terror financing and non-evangelisation are applied to this grant scheme.

Aid to multilateral organisations has decreased from \$390.6 million in FY2017-18 to \$358.6 million in FY2018-19, a reduction of around 8%, reflecting DFAT's decision to reprofile its contributions to these organisations. ACFID notes there is no information provided on DFAT's contribution timelines and encourages more transparency around how these decisions are made.

⁷ DFAT, *Australian Aid Budget Summary 2018-19*, p. 110.

⁸ <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/how-we-measure-performance/ode/Documents/ode-brief-evaluation-australian-ngo-cooperation-program.pdf>

SNAPSHOT 2: Acting on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) sit at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which Australia signed up to along with 192 other nations in September 2015. The SDGs represent a complex, interdependent agenda for development where gains in one goal will reinforce gains in another. They require development actors to go beyond business as usual and adopt a holistic, collaborative, and transformational approach to development that leaves no one behind.

ACFID's pre-budget submission called for the Government to:

- Make eliminating poverty and achieving the SDGs the primary purpose of Australia's aid program
- Develop a Whole-of-Government, national strategy to implement the SDGs and strengthen government oversight of implementation efforts
- Invest \$2m over 5 years in a "leave no one behind" fund

DFAT efforts on SDGs are still "business as usual". In 2018, Australia will deliver its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on progress towards the 2030 Agenda to the United Nations High Level Political Forum. To fulfil Australia's commitment to the SDGs, it is vital that our aid program is aligned with their objectives, considers the interconnections across goals, and meets the commitment to "leave no one behind". While we welcome the few links made between the Goals and the thematic priorities of the aid program in the Orange Book, there is limited discussion of new initiatives established in response to the Agenda, or efforts to use the framework of the SDGs to inform planning.

ACFID continues to call for the SDGs to be affirmed in the purpose of Australia's aid program, and integrated across its thematic and geographic policies, programs, reporting and performance benchmarks. Further, given the SDGs' application across all of Australia's domestic and foreign policy, **ACFID reiterates its call for a whole Whole-of-Government, national strategy** to implement the SDGs and strengthen government oversight of implementation efforts.

SNAPSHOT 3: Investing in climate action to enhance human security

The proportion of ODA in FY2018-19 which is dedicated to funding international climate action is not immediately apparent. In December 2015, when Australia committed to the Paris Agreement, our Prime Minister committed to investing \$1 billion over five years to helping poor countries deal with climate impacts. Disappointingly, no new funds were set aside for meeting this target, and the total was to be allocated from within the dwindling aid budget, including \$200 million over 4 years pledged to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

DFAT is mainstreaming Australia's international climate spend across the aid program, a decision that appears not to have been accompanied by using climate markers to allow observers to disaggregate this spend again from total ODA. There is therefore no straightforward way to track Australia's progress against its \$1 billion pledge. This lack of transparency is disappointing, given the urgency of the problems created by climate change.

Funding to the Green Climate Fund is not transparent. From its \$1 billion international climate spend, Australia has pledged \$200 million over four years to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Yet beyond our first instalment of \$70 million to the GCF in FY2014-15, Australia's progress towards this total remains ambiguous. Our contribution for FY2015-16 is not reported in that year's Green Book, while the FY2016-17 contribution is also unclear, with the Green Book reporting only that \$125 million was invested as part of Australia's "core contributions to multilateral organisations", including their climate finance portion.⁹ This description does not specify which organisations are included, and it is therefore impossible to infer what portion of this investment was dedicated to the GCF, if any.

In FY2017-18, Australia's contribution to the GCF is reported in revised estimates as totalling \$20 million, while our estimated contribution to the fund for FY2018-2019 is \$19.2 million. These sums represent less than half the \$50 million per annum that \$200 million over four years represents, and without knowing how much we contributed in FY2015-16 and FY2016-17, **it is impossible to assess Australia's progress towards meeting its total pledge.**

ACFID's submission to the 2018-19 Federal Budget called for:

- Australia to scale up its climate finance commitments to represent our fair share of the USD \$100 billion per annum by 2020 pledged by wealthy nations to assist developing nations meet their Paris Agreement commitments.

In line with our cited fair share contribution – calculated by academics and Oxfam – **ACFID called for \$600 million per annum in public funding, increasing to \$1.6 billion over five years by 2020.** ACFID also called for this quantum of public funding to be nested within dedicated, multisector initiatives aimed at leveraging equivalent sum in private financial contributions, to take the total up to \$3.2 billion per annum over five years. Australia's contribution to that \$100 billion has fallen woefully short of this fair share contribution, while 2020 is only 2 years away.

⁹ DFAT, *Official Sector Statistical Summary*, p. 15. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/aus-international-dev-assistance-official-sector-stats-summary.pdf>

Within this disappointing overall result, the Orange Book nevertheless presents a range of initiatives in FY2018-19 that ACFID welcomes, including:

- the **Australia Pacific Regional Climate Change Action Program** (\$75 million) which will deliver activities including continued investment in climate science and investments in climate governance, gender and social inclusion;
- \$0.6 million over three years for increased participation of Pacific women in **climate-related decision-making processes**;
- \$5 million over four years (from FY2016-17) pledged to the **Climate Risk Early Warning System** global initiative;
- the **Pacific Blue Carbon Initiative** (\$6 million) which is planned to support management of coastal blue carbon ecosystems in the Pacific;
- the commencement of Phase 2 of the **Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio** (\$42 million, 2016-2020); and
- the continuation of the **Indonesia-Australia Partnership for Environmental Governance** (\$10 million).

ACFID notes with disappointment that again, DFAT has **declined to resume funding a community-based climate change grants scheme**, first introduced as part of Australia's \$599 million "fast start" commitment over four years from FY2010-11. ACFID encourages DFAT to incorporate a grants scheme of this nature within its Australia Pacific Climate Change Action Program, for which a tender process is now in progress for the Program's Support Unit.

ACFID has also **repeatedly called for an overarching climate strategy across and beyond Australia's aid program**. ACFID maintains that an articulated strategy to guide Australia's climate finance investments is key to being able to monitor and evaluate the impact of Australia's climate finance over time.

SNAPSHOT 4: Delivering Humanitarian Effectiveness

Estimated breakdown of Australian Humanitarian Program funding (\$m)

Thematic Area	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	% YOY
Disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response	44.5	42.0	39.0	-7%
Protracted crises and strengthening humanitarian action	73.5	38.9	87.2	124%
Emergency Fund	130.0*	150.0*	150.0	0
Global Humanitarian Partnerships	132.3	142.2	133.5	-6%
HUMANITARIAN PROGRAM FUNDING TOTAL	339.7	373.10	409.7	10%

Source: FY2016-17 & FY2017-18 Estimated Outcome and FY2018-19 Budget Estimates

***NOTE:** Emergency fund budget estimates have been included in this table for consistency but are not included in the FY2016-17 and FY2017-18 Estimated Outcome Supplementary Tables.

Australia's total humanitarian program funding commitment has increased by only \$36.6 million to \$409.7 million between FY2017-18 and FY2018-19. The estimated budget outcomes for FY2017-18, suggest that Australia's humanitarian spending will fall short of its estimated budget allocation of \$399.7 million, coming in at \$373.1 million. This shortfall means that the increase in FY2018-19 is more meagre than it appears, representing only \$10 million more than last year's budget estimate of \$399.7 million (for FY2017-18). This result is disappointing and a missed opportunity for Australia to rebuild its reputation as a leading humanitarian donor.

This figure falls well short of the \$500 million per annum commitment in the Foreign Policy White Paper, and even further from Australia's fair share of global humanitarian financing (see below). The budget remains silent on when the Government will meet its White Paper commitment. **ACFID calls for clarity on how the Australian Government has forecast humanitarian spending to increase to \$500 million per year in the context of a diminishing aid budget in forward estimates.**

ACFID's pre-budget submission called for the Government to:

- Contribute Australia's fair share by increasing humanitarian program funding to at least \$572.9 million in 2018-19.
- Allocate \$200 million per annum for multi-year funding commitments to protracted crises.
- Increase the Humanitarian Emergency Fund to \$250 million per annum.
- Increase investment in disaster risk reduction programming to at least 5% of ODA, in addition to Australia's humanitarian program funding.

Through its budget commitment of \$409.7 million **Australia is not pulling its weight nor contributing its fair share of \$572.9 million¹⁰ towards global humanitarian need.** This confirms the OECD DAC's assessment that overall budget cuts have hurt Australia's humanitarian program¹¹. This year's humanitarian allocation is over \$80 million less than the 2012-2013 allocation of \$493 million. While humanitarian funding requirements continue to reach unprecedented levels, having increased more than five-fold in the last decade (from US\$4.4 billion in 2012 to US\$23.5 billion in 2017), Australia's contribution has clearly not kept pace. The gap in humanitarian financing has also risen to unparalleled levels, from US\$0.7 billion in 2007 to over US\$11.6 billion last year¹². ACFID reiterates its call that the Australian Government should take an ambitious step towards reducing this gap in humanitarian financing, through committing its fair share of humanitarian funding.

This year's budget includes a \$48.3 million increase for **protracted crises** to \$87.2 million. However, this budget item is only a substantial increase on FY2017-18's budget due to underspends in this line item compared to the budget estimate for FY2017-18. When compared to the FY2017-18 budget forecast of 78.4 million, **this year's budget provides only an \$8.8 million increase for protracted crises, despite clear evidence that protracted crises remain the key contributor to growing humanitarian need¹³.**

While we welcome the Government's continued commitment to the multi-year funding packages for the protracted crises in Syria and Iraq, we urge the Australian Government to meet its Grand Bargain commitment to support multi-year response plans in at least five countries. We welcome the Australian Government's commitment to continue to provide humanitarian assistance in South Sudan, Somalia and for the Myanmar/Bangladesh crises in 2018-2019 and suggest that these crises warrant multi-year planning and funding commitments.

Further, we encourage the Australian Government to commit humanitarian funding for the protracted crises in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in which over 13 million people require humanitarian assistance, and Yemen, which the UN has suggested is 'the world's worst humanitarian crisis'¹⁴ in which 22 million people, approximately 80% of the country's population, are in need. **We encourage the Government to work with humanitarian partners, including Australian NGOs, to develop at least three additional multi-year packages by the end of 2018-2019.**

¹⁰ This figure was determined by Oxfam Australia's fair share calculator, which assumes that all 'high income' and 'upper-middle income' countries should provide humanitarian assistance in proportion to their GNI. Based on Australia's GNI it was calculated that Australia's fair share of meeting humanitarian need was 1.9% of US\$22.5 billion, which equates to approximately AU\$572.9 million. For more information, refer to <https://www.oxfam.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Oxfam-Federal-Budget-submission-15-12-2017-Final.pdf>

¹¹ OECD Development Cooperation Peer Reviews Australia 2018 https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/oecd-development-co-operation-peer-reviews-australia-2018_9789264293366-en#page1 Page 101

¹² See UNOCHA GHO 2018 interactive <http://interactive.unocha.org/publication/globalhumanitarianoverview/>

¹³ See UNOCHA GHO 2018 <https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/GHO2018.PDF>

¹⁴ As above

It is further disappointing that this year's budget contains **no increase for the Humanitarian Emergency Fund which remains at \$150 million**. The Humanitarian Emergency Fund enables Australia to respond quickly, flexibly and generously to emerging crises and spikes in humanitarian need. With the number and scale of disasters increasing, including in the Indo-Pacific where Australia is best placed to respond, this flatlining of the emergency fund may compromise Australia's ability to provide timely and generous assistance.

This year's budget sees a \$3 million reduction for Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response.

The allocation of \$39 million for 2018-2019 is the same as the budget estimate for the 2017-2018 financial year. Unfortunately, this amounts to an investment in DRR of under 1% of ODA. We continue to call on the Australian Government to save lives, livelihoods and safeguard development gains through **investing at least 5% of ODA in programs that reduce disaster risk**. We reiterate that the Australian Government should increase the transparency of DRR funding by separating the budget allocation from 'preparedness and response' and provide an annual budget estimation and report on Australia's overall investment in DRR from both humanitarian and development programs.

SNAPSHOT 5: Transforming gender relations

Gender inequality remains a persistent challenge for the global community. Addressing its symptoms – such as physical violence, political exclusion, and economic insecurity – requires addressing power structures that disadvantage women and girls in every part of the world.

The Australian Government recognises the operation of these unequal gender relations, and the Government’s aid policy framework considers empowering women and girls both a standalone and cross-cutting priority for the aid program. Commitments under DFAT’s 2016 gender equality and women’s empowerment strategy apply across all foreign policy, economic diplomacy and development efforts.

Thematic Area	FY15-16	FY16-17 ¹⁵	FY17-18 ¹⁶	FY18-19
Gender Equality Fund	50.0	20.0	37.1	55

Source: FY2015-16: Revised Budget Estimate; FY16-17 & FY17-18 Estimated Outcome; FY18-19 Budget Estimate

ACFID’s pre-budget submission called for the Government to:

- Increase expenditure on aid investments which list gender equality as a principal objective
- Re-invest in sexual and reproductive health rights programming
- Resource the Modern Slavery Commissioner
- Resource Australia’s efforts on Women, Peace and Security

The FY2018-19 budget commits ongoing funding to flagship gender equality initiatives, but performance data indicates a lack of progress against strategic gender equality targets.

ACFID welcomes the ongoing commitment to the Gender Equality Fund at \$55m per year but notes with concern that the fund is not expected to be fully disbursed in FY2017-18. We call for further information as to whether the fund will be fully disbursed by the end of the current financial year.

However, **ACFID is disappointed to note that according to recent performance data, the gender equality target – that 80% of aid investments effectively address gender equality issues – has not yet been met.** DFAT data for FY2016-17 (the most recent year that performance data is available) notes that 77% of aid investments were assessed as effectively addressing gender equality – a decrease on the previous year. This is the only one of the 10 performance targets set in 2014 which has not yet been met.¹⁷

In addition to the 80% *performance* target on gender, ACFID’s budget submission called for an *expenditure* target to increase the proportion of investments listing gender equality as their principle objective. We are pleased to note the increase in the proportion of investments in this category

¹⁵ To ensure consistency with tables across other sections of analysis, this table shows *Estimate Outcomes* for FY16-17 & FY17-18, which count down from the budgeted total of \$55m in both years. Final Budget Outcomes for either year have not yet been provided, so it is not possible to tell whether the full amount was disbursed by the end of the financial year.

¹⁶ See footnote above

¹⁷ DFAT. 2018. *Performance of Australian Aid 2016-17*. Accessed 8 May 2018. Available online: <http://dfat.gov.au/news/news/Pages/performance-of-australian-aid-2016-17.aspx>

(although we note this may be due in part to the decline in aid levels overall) and would expect that this will contribute to improved performance against the 80% target in future years.

ACFID's budget submission called for an increase in funding to sexual and reproductive health and rights to \$50m per annum to help the 214 million women and girls who have an unmet need for modern contraception, and more than 800 women and girls who die every day from preventable pregnancy and childbirth-related causes. No headline funding amount is listed for sexual and reproductive health, however **the Orange Book highlights programming on sexual and reproductive health across humanitarian response, health sector and country programs** (including 10 programs with UNFPA across multiple countries, focussing on meeting the unmet need for family planning services across the region).

In line with the recommendation of the 2017 Parliamentary Inquiry into Establishing a Modern Slavery Act for Australia, ACFID's budget submission called for resourcing of the Modern Slavery Commissioner to ensure a gendered focus in their work (which would fall outside Australia's ODA allocation). Modern slavery is a human rights violation that particularly effects women and girls. The Indo-Pacific region has the largest number of victims of forced labour in the world, amounting to around 11.7 million people in 2012, 55 per cent of whom are women and girls. **The Department of Home Affairs budget commits \$3.6m over four years to establish a new unit for this purpose.**¹⁸ ACFID continues to call for a clear focus on the gendered elements of modern slavery.

ACFID welcomes the inclusion of information on **Australian commitments to advancing the Women Peace and Security agenda** in line with the National Action Plan on Women peace and Security (2012-2018).

We note the investments being made in **Myanmar, Afghanistan, Pakistan, The Philippines and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville in PNG** as part of peacebuilding and effective governance programmes. We will continue to monitor the full disbursement of \$5.5 million (over 5 years) to the UN Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund. ACFID calls for greater clarity in the DFAT publication [Official Sector Statistical Summary, 2016-17](#) regarding the extent to which conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security, security system management and reform, civilian peace-building, and post-conflict peace-building address gender issues as a primary or secondary objective.

¹⁸ SBS News. 8 May 2018. Perverts, traffickers targeted in budget. <https://www.sbs.com.au/news/perverts-traffickers-targeted-in-budget> Accessed 8 May 2018

3. Detailed Aid Allocations

3.1 Geographic analysis: Where is aid being spent?

The following section analyses movements in total ODA by country in FY2018-19.

The Pacific and Papua New Guinea

Total Australian ODA in current prices (\$m)

Country	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	% YOY
Papua New Guinea	554.5	547.1	541.0	572.2	6%
Solomon Islands	175.9	164.1	136.9	187.0	37%
Vanuatu	60.5	69.8	64.3	62.3	-3%
Samoa	36.8	35.8	35.0	35.5	1%
Fiji	57.8	74.6	61.7	58.1	-6%
Tonga	30.2	28.9	34.6	27.9	-19%
Nauru	25.2	24.5	26.1	25.9	-1%
Kiribati	27.9	30.2	27.7	29.4	6%
Tuvalu	10.2	8.7	8.5	9.7	14%
Cook Islands	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	0%
Niue and Tokelau	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.9	7%
North Pacific	12.0	7.3	7.9	8.0	1%
Pacific Regional	120.0	129.3	180.1	261.3	45%
PACIFIC TOTAL	1119.1	1138.4	1130.1	1283.6	14%

Source: FY2015-16 Budget Outcome, FY2016-17 & FY2017-18 Estimated Outcomes, FY2018-19 Budget Estimates

Aid for the Pacific is up, rising to \$1.3 billion or 30% of the overall aid budget. ACFID welcomes this commitment to the Pacific region to back the government's White Paper commitment for a "Pacific Step Up".

Key Highlights:

- Solomon Islands and PNG - Undersea Telecommunications Cable Project:** In 2018–19, Australian development support for PNG will focus on the delivery of a new undersea high-speed telecommunications cable linking the Solomon Islands and PNG to Australia (two thirds of which Australia will pay). ACFID welcomes the increased focus on the Pacific region but regrets that this additional funding will likely come out of poverty programs for Indonesia, Cambodia and multilateral funding. The government is unwilling to specify how much the cable will cost - ACFID calls for greater transparency on this initiative.
- Tonga:** Funding to Tonga for FY2018-19 has sustained a nearly 20% cut. While assistance was provided in emergency relief following Cyclone Gita in February 2018, it does appear programming funds have not reflected ongoing needs in other areas of development challenge, despite assurances in the Australian Aid Budget Summary that Australia and Tonga are committed to Tonga's development and to the security and prosperity of the region.
- Pacific Regional:** Funding to Pacific Regional has increased by 45% to support a new Pacific Labour Scheme, and new Pacific Labour Facility. ACFID welcomes increased support services for Pacific workers in Australia, and assistance through the facility to assist workers

re-integrate on their return home. The new scheme offers the real prospect of greater economic integration; however, the OECD DAC recent peer review made a call for Australia to reduce the costs of sending remittances from Australia to the Pacific region, which remain high by global standards.¹⁹

South-East and East Asia

Total Australian ODA in current prices (\$m)

Country	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	% YOY
Indonesia	375.1	357.0	359	316.2	-12%
Vietnam	89.6	86.6	82.2	84.2	2%
The Philippines	83.0	82.9	83.2	85.4	3%
Timor-Leste	95.3	93.4	95	91.8	-3%
Cambodia	89.0	89.1	89.1	83.6	-6%
Myanmar	62.8	78.0	84.2	76.9	-9%
Laos	37.9	44.2	43.1	41.3	-4%
Mongolia	10.3	10.5	11.6	9.6	-17%
<i>South-East and East Asia Regional</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>250.6</i>	<i>238.3</i>	<i>-5%</i>
SOUTH-EAST and EAST ASIA TOTAL	909.5	892.9	1098	1027.2	-6%

Source: FY2015-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY2016-17 & FY2017-18 Estimated Outcomes, FY2018-19 Budget Estimates

Funding for South-East and East Asia declines by \$70.8 million to \$1027.2 million despite the three-year boost to South-East and East Asia Regional funding from FY2017-18 onwards because of contributions to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Except for Vietnam and The Philippines, all other countries will see a cut in total Australian ODA.

Key Highlights:

- Indonesia:** This key geopolitical player in the region will see a cut of \$42.8 million in total Australian ODA, but it remains the largest recipient of regional funding accounting for approximately 31% of the entire regional funding. The focus remains on education, followed by infrastructure and trade and effective governance.
- After Indonesia and Mongolia, **Myanmar** faces the largest cuts in East Asia in this year's budget, falling by almost 9%. Aid investments in governance, health and education remain critical in Myanmar as it transitions to democracy. The significant human rights abuses in Rakhine State in 2017, and conflict and displacement in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states reiterate the need for Australia to remain engaged in promoting peace and stability,

¹⁹ 2018. OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews, Australia 2018. Accessed 8 May 2018. Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/Australia-2018-DAC-peer-review.pdf>

championing human rights and strengthening democratic governance – including the protection of civil society space - in Myanmar.

- We commend Australia’s response to the crisis in **Rakhine State** and the significant support it has provided both within **Myanmar** and in **Bangladesh**. In light of the current displacement of Rohingya from, and within, Rakhine State, Australia must continue to work with the Government of Myanmar to address the root causes of the crisis and support the implementation of the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, including those regarding citizenship.

South and West Asia

Total Australian ODA in current prices (\$m)

Country	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	%YOY
Afghanistan	84.6	84.5	80.7	80.2	-1%
Pakistan	55.7	50.7	49.6	49.2	-1%
Bangladesh	59.8	57.6	89.9	59.8	-33%
Sri Lanka	28.9	29	27.6	28.6	4%
Nepal	11.2	31.6	33.9	30.6	-10%
Bhutan	6.0	7.6	8.4	7.0	-17%
Maldives	31.4	4.4	3.8	2.6	-32%
South and West Asia Regional	32.8	26.6	26.7	26.9	1%
SOUTH AND WEST ASIA TOTAL	310.4	292	320.5	284.8	-11%

Source: FY2015-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY2016-17 & FY2017-18 Estimated Outcomes; FY2018-19 Budget Estimates

Funding for South and West Asia declines by \$35.7 million to \$284.8 million. Bangladesh will see the biggest cut in the region with total Australian ODA million returning to FY2015-16 levels (a cut of \$30.1 million from FY2017-18 levels).

Considering the protracted humanitarian crisis in this region, cuts to Myanmar’s total Australian ODA in this budget and the meagre increase to allocations for humanitarian assistance, emergencies and refugees, the \$30.1 million cut to **Bangladesh’s** funding calls into question Australia’s commitment to addressing key issues in the region, particularly the plight of the Rohingya people.

Africa and the Middle East

Total Australian ODA in current prices (\$m)

Country	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	% YOY
Palestinian Territories	42.8	43.0	-	-	
Middle East and North Africa*	47.1	83.9	153.6*	137.4*	-11%
Sub-Saharan Africa	95.9	136.6	137.3	121.1	-12%
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST TOTAL	185.8	263.5	290.9	258.5	-11%

Source: FY2015-16 Revised Budget Estimate, FY2016-17 & FY2017-18 Estimated Outcome, FY2018-19 Budget Estimate

***NOTE:** From FY2017-18 onwards, this total includes the Palestinian Territories, Iraq, Syria, and other flows to the region

This Budget sees a **significant reduction in total Australian ODA to Africa and the Middle East** despite significant humanitarian and development challenges in these regions.

The amalgamation of allocations to the **Middle East and North Africa with the Palestinian Territories** reduces transparency around aid flows to the region, and clarity around where the reductions in funding will be from. While we are unable to determine the total level of funding for the Palestinian Territories, we welcome Australia's continued commitment to UNRWA to support Palestinian refugees, and continued commitment to working with NGOs through the AMENCA3 program.

As outlined in 'Snapshot 4', we continue to welcome Australia's commitment to the multi-year funding packages in **Iraq and Syria** in recognition of the significant humanitarian and longer-term development and stabilisation needs in the region, including for supporting internally-displaced people and refugees in neighbouring countries.

The continued reduction in funding for **Sub-Saharan Africa** is disappointing and does not reflect the strong business and person-to-person links between Australia and the region, nor the significant development challenges present. ACFID acknowledges the Government's continued support for humanitarian crises in this region, including in Somalia and South Sudan. However, there seems to be little commitment to addressing the root causes of these protracted crises through investment in disaster risk reduction and measures to reduce or prevent conflict including through peace-building initiatives, support for good governance, protection of human rights and strengthening civil society.

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	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19	%YOY
Regional Scholarships and Education	101.8	99.6	102.2	101.8	0%
Health, Water and Sanitation	62.3	62.8	132.3	108.1	-18%
Infrastructure and Rural Development	38.4	39	43.3	46.0	6%
Innovation Fund	20.0	41.2	48.7	35.0	-28%
Other Sectoral Programs	27.7	28.2	87.7*	143.6*	64%
Indo-Pacific Sectoral Programs Total	304.5	329.4	414.2	434.5	5%

Source: FY2015-16 Budget Outcome, FY2016-17 & FY2017-18 Revised Budget Estimates, FY2018-19 Budget Estimate

**NOTE: From FY2017-18 onwards, the total for Other Sectoral Programs includes allocations for Fisheries and Agriculture (\$9.3 million), Governance (\$13.8 million), Disability (\$12.9 million) and Direct Aid Program (\$22 million) – which previously were separate line items.*

Innovation Fund: The Innovation Fund has undergone a 28% drop in funding allocation for FY2018-19. DFAT have claimed this is not indicative of declining support but rather the result of averaging the estimated \$140 million funding over four years. The OECD DAC in its 2018 Peer Review of Australia's noted the transformative potential of innovation, however, "many of the Innovation Xchange initiatives are still at proof of concept stage and will need time to demonstrate scalability and relevance".²⁰ ACFID knows that the some of the most innovative development work is being done through NGO partners and organisations and would like to ensure that some of the FY2018-19 funding is available to not-for-profit organisations.

Additionally, ACFID has emphasised the need to maintain complementary investment in **research** to ensure a strong evidence base for the aid program. As in previous years, ACFID continues to call for greater transparency about how this money is being spent and the results being achieved through the fund.

Health and WASH: Funding for health, water and sanitation has decreased 20%. We assume most of this change is to account for the reprofiling of the new Indo-Pacific Health Security Initiative – a \$300m investment over 5 years – classified under Indo-Pacific Sectoral Programs²¹. While ACFID welcomes the investment in regional health security, these need to be complemented by bilateral efforts to improve the health outcomes of people in partner countries.

²⁰ 2018. OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews, Australia 2018. Accessed 8 May 2018. Available at: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/oecd-development-co-operation-peer-reviews-australia-2018_9789264293366-en

²¹ DFAT. 2017. Media Release: Indo-Pacific Health Security Initiative. Accessed 8 May 2018. Available at: https://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2017/jb_mr_171008.aspx; DFAT. 2017.

Education: ACFID welcomes the continuation of funding to education programs in recognition of their transformative potential. We note the amalgamation of funding for regional scholarships and education does not make it possible to disaggregate the amount of funding going to education in-country, compared to scholarships to study in Australia, and continue to call for greater transparency on this front.

Disability inclusive development: While disability inclusive development has not been included as a budget line in FY2018-19, DFAT has confirmed that the allocation remains steady at \$12.9m per year. The recent ODE evaluation of Australia's global advocacy efforts on disability inclusion found that prioritising funding for disability inclusive development was key to establishing Australia's credibility as a global leader in this area; if Australia hopes to enjoy this reputation into the future, it must increase its investment in disability inclusion in real terms.²²

Direct Aid Program: ACFID laments the lack of detail on the Direct Aid Program investment and continues to call for more transparency on how this money is spent and the results achieved.

²² ODE. 2017. Unfinished business: Evaluation of Australian advocacy for disability-inclusive development. Accessed 8 May 2018. Available at: <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/how-we-measure-performance/ode/strategic-evaluations/Pages/unfinished-business.aspx>

Annex A: Aid Allocation Tables

Table 1: Total Australian ODA by partner country and region alongside DFAT Administered ODA by country, region and global programs

This table shows total Australian ODA which is 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. Alongside the total Australian ODA we have presented the DFAT Administered ODA which accounts only for the ODA-eligible expenditure implemented by DFAT.

Country, Region and Global Program Area	Total AUSTRALIAN ODA by Partner Country and Region		DFAT ADMINISTERED ODA by country, region and global program	
	2017-18 Estimated Outcomes (\$m) ²³	2018-19 Budget Estimate (\$m) ²⁴	2017-18 Estimated Outcomes (\$m) ²⁵	2018-19 Budget Estimate (\$m) ²⁶
Papua New Guinea	541	572.2	471.8	519.5
Solomon Islands	136.9	187	92.7	146.1
Vanuatu	64.3	62.3	45.7	41.9
Fiji	61.7	58.1	40.2	35
Samoa	35.0	35.5	23.6	23.6
Nauru	26.1	25.9	21.2	21.2
Kiribati	27.7	29.4	20.2	20.2
Tonga	34.6	27.9	23.8	17.6
Tuvalu	8.5	9.7	6.6	6.6
Cook Islands	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.9
Niue and Tokelau	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.8
North Pacific	7.9	8	5	5
Pacific Regional	180.1	261.3	181	206.6
Pacific Total	1,130.10	1,283.60	935.6	1,047.00
Indonesia	359	316.2	296.2	266.4
Timor-Leste	95.0	91.8	68.9	73.0
Philippines	83.2	85.4	65	67

²³ Table 6 of DFAT, *Australian Aid Budget Summary 2018–19*, Table 6, p125, accessed <http://dfat.gov.au/news/news/Pages/2017-18-australian-aid-budget-summary.aspx>

²⁴ As above, Table 2, p10

²⁵ As Above, Table 5, p122

²⁶ As above, Table 1, p7

Cambodia	89.1	83.6	62.4	58.4
Vietnam	82.2	84.2	56.5	56.1
Myanmar	84.2	76.9	56.3	42.1
Laos	43.1	41.3	22.4	20.6
Mongolia	11.6	9.6	6	5.9
ASEAN and Mekong	n/a	n/a	33	32.6
East Asia Regional	250.6	238.3	8.6	14.6
East Asia Total	1,098.00	1,027.20	675.3	636.7
Afghanistan	80.7	80.2	80	80
Bangladesh	89.9	59.8	72.8	42.1
Pakistan	49.6	49.2	39.8	39.4
Sri Lanka	27.6	28.6	19.5	19.9
Nepal	33.9	30.6	17.7	15.6
Bhutan	8.4	7	2.3	2.1
Maldives	3.8	2.6	1.8	1.8
South and West Asia Regional	26.7	26.9	20.1	19.8
South & West Asia Total	320.5	284.8	254	220.7
Palestinian Territories	0	0	0	0
Middle East and North Africa (includes Palestinian Territories)	153.6	137.4	131.5	20.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	137.3	121.1	40	31.8
Sub-Saharan Africa & the Middle East Total	290.9	285.5	171.5	52.3
Latin America and the Caribbean Total	9.1	5.9		
Core contributions to multilateral organisations and other ODA not attributed to particular countries or regions	1,228.1	1,301.2		
Adjustments			-67.5	-80.9
Total Estimated ODA	4,076.6	4,161.1	4,076.6	4,161.1

Table continued over page

			DFAT ADMINISTERED ODA by country, region and global program	
			2017-18 Estimated Outcomes (\$m) ²⁷	2018-19 Budget Estimate (\$m) ²⁸
Gender / Gender Equality Fund			37.1	55
Regional Scholarships and Education			102.2	101.8
Health, Water and Sanitation			132.3	108.1
Infrastructure and Rural Development			43.3	46
Innovation Fund			48.7	35
Other Sectoral Programmes			87.7	143.6
Total Cross Regional Programmes			414.2	434.5
TOTAL DFAT ODA - Country & Regional Programmes			2,487.7	2,446.2
Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response			42	39
Protracted Crises and Strengthening Humanitarian Action			38.9	87.2
Global Humanitarian Partnerships			142.2	133.5
Emergency Fund			150	150
Humanitarian, Emergencies and Refugees Total			223.1	409.7
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)			12.7	12.7
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)			21	21

²⁷ Table 5 of *Australian Aid Budget Summary 2018–19*

²⁸ Table 1 of *Australian Aid Budget Summary 2018–19*

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			44.6	44.9
Total UN Development Funding			112.2	112.5
Commonwealth Organisations			7.2	7.2
Contribution to Global Health Programmes ³			64.5	65
Contribution to Global Education Programmes			15	16
Contribution to Green Climate Fund			20	19.2
UN, Commonwealth & Other International Organisations Total			218.9	219
Global NGO Programmes			132.7	135.6
Australian Volunteers Programme			42.6	42.6
Community Engagement and International Research			7	8.4
TOTAL NGO, Volunteer and Community Programmes			182.3	186.6
Less Multilateral Replenishments			0	0
Add Cash payments to Multilaterals			376.1	358.6

DFAT ODA - Global Programmes			1,000.4	1,174.7
DFAT ODA - Departmental			248.9	255.2
Other Government Departments			242.9	204
Other Government Departments - Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)			164.2	161.1
Adjustments			-67.5	-80.1
Total Australian ODA			4,076.60	4,161.10

Annex B: ACFID List of Members

Full Members:

- ACC International Relief
- Act for Peace - NCCA
- ActionAid Australia
- Action on Poverty
- 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
- 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 Himalayan Foundation
- Australian Lutheran World Service
- Australian Marist Solidarity Ltd
- Australian Medical Aid Foundation
- Australian Mercy
- Australian Red Cross
- Australian Respiratory Council
- AVI
- Beyond the Orphanage
- Birthing Kit Foundation (Australia)
- Brien Holden Vision Institute Foundation
- Bright Futures Child Aid and Development Fund (Australia)
- Burnet Institute
- Business for Development
- CARE Australia
- Caritas Australia
- CBM Australia
- ChildFund Australia
- CLAN (Caring and Living as Neighbours)
- Credit Union Foundation Australia
- Diaspora Action Australia
- Diplomacy Training Program
- Door of Hope Australia Inc.
- Edmund Rice Foundation (Australia)
- EDO NSW
- Engineers without Borders
- Every Home Global Concern
- Family Planning New South Wales
- Fairtrade Australia New Zealand
- Food Water Shelter
- Foresight (Overseas Aid and Prevention of Blindness)
- Fred Hollows Foundation, The
- Global Development Group
- Global Mission Partners
- Good Shepherd Services
- Good Return
- Grameen Foundation Australia
- Habitat for Humanity Australia
- Hagar Australia
- HealthServe Australia
- Heilala
- 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 River Foundation
- 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.
- MIT Group Foundation
- Motivation Australia
- Murdoch Children's Research Institute
- MAA (Muslim Aid Australia)
- Nusa Tenggara Association Inc.
- Oaktree Foundation
- Opportunity International Australia
- Our Rainbow House
- Oxfam Australia
- Palmera Projects
- Partner Housing Australasia
- 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
- 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)
- UNICEF Australia
- Union Aid Abroad-APHEDA
- UnitingWorld
- WaterAid Australia
- World Vision Australia
- WWF-Australia

- YWAM Medical Ships

Affiliate Members:

- Asia Pacific Journalism Centre
- Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations
- Australian National University – School of Archaeology and Anthropology, College of Arts and Social Sciences
- Charles Darwin University – Menzies School of Health Research
- Deakin University – Alfred Deakin Research Institute
- James Cook University – The Cairns Institute
- La Trobe University – Institute of Human Security and Social Change
- Murdoch University – School of Management and Governance
- Queensland University of Technology – School of Public Health and Social Work
- Refugee Council of Australia
- RMIT – Centre for Global Research
- Swinburne University of Technology Centre for Design Innovation
- Transparency International Australia
- University of Melbourne – School of Social and Political Sciences
- University of New South Wales-International
- 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
- University of Western Australia – School of Social Sciences
- Vision 2020
- Western Sydney University- School of Social Sciences and Psychology

* Denotes Interim Full Member