



AUSTRALIAN  
COUNCIL  
FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

**Inquiry into the delivery and effectiveness of  
Australia's bilateral aid program in Papua New  
Guinea (PNG)**

**ACFID Submission to the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign  
Affairs, Defence and Trade**

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## 1. 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 135 members and 13 affiliates operating in more than 100 developing countries. The total revenue raised by ACFID's membership from all sources amounts to \$1.3 billion (2012/13), \$719 million of which is raised from over 1.9 million Australians (2012/13). 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.

The ACFID Code of Conduct is 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. Over 130 organisations 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 Annex A.

### 1.1 ACFID members working in PNG

According to ACFID's 2014 Statistical Survey Report, a total of 41 ACFID member organisations disbursed \$37.6 million in aid and development funding to Papua New Guinea (PNG). Of this, \$18.3 million was sourced from the Australian Government, with an additional \$5.6 million leveraged from public and private donations.

ACFID members' main focus areas in PNG, in order of prevalence, are:

- Education
- Government & Civil Society
- Health
- Humanitarian Aid
- Population
- Water & Sanitation

## 2. Executive Summary

ACFID's submission to this Inquiry outlines that Australia's bilateral aid program to PNG should primarily focus on health, education, better government, and women's empowerment and gender equality, to lay the foundations for sustained and inclusive economic growth and social stability. We make recommendations for targeted investments in these key areas, and in climate change mitigation and adaptation given the threat it poses to development gains.

ACFID emphasises that the Government's proposed focus for bilateral aid to PNG, as outlined in *A new direction for Australian aid in PNG: refocusing Australian aid to help unlock PNG's economic potential*, is overly focused on infrastructure, aid for trade, and private sector development, at the expense of other critical areas. Without appropriate levels of sustained investment in the critical areas of health, education, governance and women's empowerment, the development of PNG will continue to be restrained by an uneducated workforce, poor health and endemic diseases, gender discrimination and violence against women, and weak governance, institutions, and public service deliver capacity.

In the PNG context, we outlined that investments in private sector development and aid for trade must be pro-poor, focused on supporting and growing the local private sector, particularly micro and small enterprises where the bulk of the population derive their livelihoods. We also outline that investments in infrastructure should focus on community infrastructure (such as school buildings or local health clinics) in regional areas to strengthen health and education outcomes for those living in poverty.

ACFID's submission discusses the role of different partners in the delivery of Australia's aid to PNG, the need to maximise the comparative advantage of such partners, and to encourage cross-sectoral collaboration in responding to PNG's development challenges. In doing so, we note the deep and long presence that Australian NGOs and churches have in working with local counterparts to reach the poorest and most marginalised and areas underserved by government.

Overall, ACFID emphasises that deep and repeated cuts to Australia's aid program undermine Australia's ability to address the root causes of poverty and instability in PNG, and to adequately tackle regional challenges, and are not in PNG or Australia's interests.

### 2.1 Summary of Recommendations

That the Australian Government should:

#### *Social, economic and political objectives of Australia's aid*

**Recommendation 1:** Ensure Australia's Aid Investment Plan to PNG is primarily focused on supporting health, education, good governance and women's empowerment and gender equality, to lay the foundations for sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

**Recommendation 2:** Ensure Australia can adequately address the development challenges facing PNG and the Indo Pacific region now, and into the medium term, by:

- 2.1. Restoring \$1 billion of funding to Australia's aid program in the FY2015-16 Federal Budget;

- 2.2. Restoring \$2.7 billion to Australia's aid program over the forward estimates, and ensuring that the aid budget grows in line with CPI annually;
- 2.3. Announcing a credible timetable to allocate 0.5 per cent of GNI to Australia's aid program.

**Recommendation 3:** Ensure all Australian aid to PNG is targeted at the poorest and marginalised to support improved quality of life and access to the benefits of development for all.

**Recommendation 4:** Ensure any transition away from service delivery is appropriately staged, occurs in a way that does not pose risks to the most vulnerable, and is supported with strong and sustained Australian investment in local capacity building and systems strengthening.

**Recommendation 5:** Focus Australia's aid program in PNG on geographically remote and isolated communities, based on consideration of needs.

**Recommendation 6:** Ensure Australia's aid program is not used to secure the offshore processing of asylum seekers.

#### *PNG's progress towards internationally-recognised development goals*

**Recommendation 7:** Articulate how Australia's bilateral aid program will contribute to PNG's development beyond the Millennium Development Goals and in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

#### *Supporting inclusive development*

**Recommendation 8:** Invest in strengthening PNG's primary education and local health care facilities and systems, particularly in remote and hard to reach areas.

**Recommendation 9:** Prioritise investments in water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition, particularly in rural areas and including support for PNG's National Nutrition Strategy.

**Recommendation 10:** Focus investments in governance on building capacity within PNG's government and institutions in order to:

- 10.1. improve the provision of essential public services; and
- 10.2. improve the enforcement of environmental regulations.

**Recommendation 11:** Invest in social accountability programs to increase public demand for good governance.

**Recommendation 12:** Improve women's participation in the formal economy by investing in:

- 15.1. Vocational education for women;
- 15.2. Access to finance and markets for women;
- 15.3. Programs that aim to close gender gaps in economic opportunity and pay by increasing women's time for paid jobs and men's time for caring.

**Recommendation 13:** Invest in programs targeting cultural attitudes towards family and gender based violence, to engage all sections of the community in behaviour and attitude change.

**Recommendation 14:** Invest in programs that strengthen PNG's police force, with a focus on support for female police officers.

**Recommendation 15:** Provide access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services as a component of support for women's empowerment.

**Recommendation 16:** Target climate change as a key cross-cutting investment by mainstreaming climate change mitigation into development planning, supporting the PNG Government and communities to develop adaptation strategies, and climate-proofing infrastructure investments.

*The role of civil society, the private sector, multilateral institutions and government*

**Recommendation 17:** Enhance support for civil society and non-government organisations, leveraging their strengths in reaching the poorest and marginalised and working in areas under served by government.

**Recommendation 18:** Promote the growth of the local private sector in PNG giving particular attention to the role of micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) activities, with the longer term goal of assisting the transition from informal to formal economic activities.

**Recommendation 19:** Create opportunities for actors from the private sector, civil society, multilateral institutions, government and academia to work together on PNG development challenges.

*Measuring success*

**Recommendation 20:** Ensure a stronger focus on capability building in monitoring, evaluation and learning across the PNG program.

### 3. Introduction

ACFID is pleased to make this submission to the Inquiry into the delivery and effectiveness of Australia's bilateral aid program in Papua New Guinea (PNG).

ACFID's submission will address the terms of reference of the inquiry as follows:

- The introductory section will address areas (a) and (e) of the terms of reference, by outlining the social, economic and political objectives of Australia's aid, taking into account the challenges facing PNG, and recommending principles to improve PNG's progress towards internationally-recognised development goals;
- The submission will then go on to detail cross-cutting investments Australia can make to support inclusive development with reference to the sectors outlined at area (f) of the terms of reference (good governance, health and education, law and justice and women's empowerment);
- Areas (b), (c) and (d) will be covered in section 6 – covering the role of various development partners, scope for increasing private sector involvement in sustainable growth and poverty reduction, and scope for increasing cross sectoral collaboration on PNG's development challenges; and
- Area (g) of the terms of reference will be covered in the final section, with reference to the monitoring and evaluation of Australia's bilateral aid to PNG.

#### 3.1 The social, economic and political objectives of Australia's aid to PNG

**Recommendation 1: Ensure Australia's Aid Investment Plan to PNG is primarily focused on supporting health, education, good governance and women's empowerment and gender equality, to lay the foundations for sustainable and inclusive economic growth.**

Australia is among the top 20 wealthiest countries in the world but is surrounded by some of the world's poorest countries. 22 out of our 28 nearest neighbours are developing countries. As well as the moral imperative, it is in Australia's interest to help our regional neighbours build strong and stable institutions, ensure their people are healthy and educated and have access to economic opportunities. A stable and prosperous PNG is fundamental to the prosperity, stability and development of our region – particularly given its size and the challenges it faces.

PNG has seen considerable economic success in the last decade. During 2007-2010, PNG's gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an average annual rate of 6.8 per cent. On some estimates, this will soar as high as 21 per cent in 2015 driven largely by the country's exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG). However, PNG is a powerful example of a country where headline economic growth has not translated into poverty reduction and improved wellbeing for the majority of its citizens.

The World Bank classifies PNG as a Lower Middle Income Country.<sup>1</sup> Many international donors see countries in this group as being able to fund an increased proportion of development needs from domestic sources and private funding, and therefore seek to provide reduced or less concessional assistance to these countries. However, when it comes to the UN's Human Development Index – which was created to emphasise that people and their capabilities should

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<sup>1</sup> See: [http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups#Lower\\_middle\\_income](http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups#Lower_middle_income)

be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, rather than economic growth alone – PNG ranks poorly, at 157 out of 187 countries.<sup>2</sup>

Despite the clear and ongoing need to support governance and human development in PNG, the 2014 DFAT assessment of Australia's aid to PNG – *A new direction for Australian aid in PNG: refocusing Australian aid to help unlock PNG's economic potential* – suggested reprioritising Australia's bilateral program by allocating 50 per cent to infrastructure and 30 per cent to aid for trade and private sector-led growth.

ACFID emphasises that infrastructure spending can only be effective, and trade and private sector-led growth can only flourish, where there are strong institutions, property rights, natural resource management and observance of the rule of law. Additionally, poor health and education services are critical impediments that must be addressed for investments in productive sectors like trade and infrastructure to reap development and economic returns. Healthy, educated workforces are required to ensure infrastructure is properly maintained and goods for trade are produced, and the equitable provision of health and education services ensures that those living in poverty can participate in, and benefit from, economic growth.

Australia's aid program must continue to play a vital role in addressing the root causes of poverty and instability in PNG by building the foundations for inclusive economic growth through investments in good governance, health and education, law and justice and women's empowerment and gender equality.

Official Development Assistance (ODA), above any other forms of capital, is particularly suited to investments in these areas. Improvements to governance and institutions (including law and justice) involve investing in public goods, and as the private sector has typically seen contributing to public goods as unprofitable in the short term, they tend not to attract private financing. Similarly, promoting women's empowerment and gender equality involves changing social and cultural norms requiring long-term, multipronged approaches that are difficult to monetise. While there is some scope for private participation in the provision of health and education services, it is hard to incentivise the private sector to provide these services to the poorest and most vulnerable, or to make long term investments in strengthening health systems.

For these reasons, Australia's Aid Investment Plan to PNG should primarily focus on supporting health, education, good governance and women's empowerment and gender equality, to lay the foundations for sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

**Recommendation 2: Ensure Australia can adequately address the development challenges facing PNG and the Indo Pacific region now, and into the medium term, by:**

- 2.1. Restoring \$1 billion of funding to Australia's aid program in the FY2015-16 Federal Budget;**
- 2.2. Restoring \$2.7 billion to Australia's aid program over the forward estimates, and ensuring that the aid budget grows in line with CPI annually;**
- 2.3. Announcing a credible timetable to allocate 0.5 per cent of GNI to Australia's aid program.**

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<sup>2</sup> See: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>



As ACFID argued in its submission to the Federal Budget for 2015-16, the dramatic cuts to Australia's aid program announced by the Australian Government on December 15, 2014 have damaged Australia's poverty alleviation efforts and our national interests. This damage will only worsen in the coming years if funding is not restored in the 2015-16 financial year and over the forward estimates.

The latest cuts to Australia's aid budget have come just six months after the Government released *Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability*, its new policy for the Australian aid program, and promised stability in Australia's aid programming to the Australian public and partner governments. The repeated and deep cuts to Australia's aid budget demonstrate poor public policy-making: they were made with little concern for Australia's relationships with neighbouring governments and international partners, they ignore evidence of successful poverty alleviation programs, and they undermine the Government's new aid policy.

Such substantial cuts to Australia's aid program will have far reaching negative consequences, and calls into question how the Government can effectively achieve the outcomes outlined in its own aid policy. In the case of PNG, ACFID emphasises the great and ongoing need for development assistance, and the importance of a stable and predictable aid budget to support PNG's development, both now and in future years.

**Recommendation 3: Ensure all Australian aid to PNG is targeted at the poorest and marginalised to support improved quality of life and access to the benefits of development for all.**

Australia's investments across all sectors (including infrastructure, aid for trade, and private sector development) should first and foremost seek to benefit the poor. For example, investments in appropriate community infrastructure (such as school buildings or local health clinics) in regional areas can strengthen health and education outcomes for those living in poverty. Aid for trade initiatives linking small-hold farmers and local producers to international markets can enable them to grow their businesses and revenue. Investments that build technical capacity and skills within partner governments can enable governments to improve the delivery of essential services such as health and education.

Additionally, investments across all sectors should be gender and disability inclusive. Globally, about 80 per cent of those with disabilities live in developing countries, where they make-up more than 20 per cent of the poorest of the poor.<sup>3</sup> Australia is regarded as a world leader in disability inclusive development and the importance of embedding disability inclusion across aid investments is recognised in the Government's aid framework, *Australian Aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability*. Embedding disability inclusion across investments in all sectors is essential to ensure that people with disability have access to, and are included in, development outcomes in PNG.

Similarly, it is critical to embed consideration of gender across all aid investments, building on the Australian aid program target to have 80 per cent of investments effectively address gender. This is critical to PNG, in particular, given widespread discrimination and some of the highest rates of

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<sup>3</sup> World Bank and World Health Organisation (WHO), *World Report on Disability*, 2011, Available online: [http://www.who.int/disabilities/world\\_report/2011/report.pdf](http://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/report.pdf)

violence against women in the world. Gender equality is a human right, with every woman and girl entitled to live in dignity and in freedom from fear. It is also a development goal in itself, and a means of achieving other development goals.

ACFID recommends that investments across all sectors are pro-poor and take into account gender and disability perspectives in all stages from design to implementation in order to ensure that everyone is able to enjoy an improved quality of life and the benefits of economic development.

**Recommendation 4: Ensure any transition away from service delivery is appropriately staged, occurs in a way that does not pose risks to the most vulnerable, and is supported with strong and sustained Australian investment in local capacity building and systems strengthening.**

The reprioritisation of Australia's aid to PNG proposed by the recent DFAT assessment would represent a significant shift of the current aid program away from direct service delivery. The assessment justifies this shift on the grounds that the PNG government will take up responsibility for provision of basic services such as health and education.<sup>4</sup>

While the assessment states that that this shift should “occur in a way that does not pose excessive risks to the lives of vulnerable people,”<sup>5</sup> it is ACFID's view that such a large and rapid shift in itself presents serious risks to the wellbeing of vulnerable groups in PNG. This is particularly the case given current issues with governance and institutions in PNG and the low levels of government service provision.

ACFID emphasises that any transition that does occur must be appropriately staged in a manner that accounts for the current lack of government capacity, and be supported with strong and sustained investment in local capacity building and systems strengthening. Appropriate safeguards must also be put in place to ensure this transition does not pose a risk to the most vulnerable in the short or longer term.

**Recommendation 5: Focus Australia's aid program in PNG on geographically remote and isolated communities, based on consideration of needs.**

Inequality across geographic lines exacerbates poverty and instability in PNG. There are vast disparities in wellbeing, access to services and to markets between rural and urban residents. Geographically remote and isolated communities in PNG are particularly disadvantaged, due in part to PNG's extreme landscape with more than 600 islands and altitude ranges from coastal regions to areas in the highlands reaching 4,500 metres above sea level.<sup>6</sup> People living in remote areas have poor access to essential services, limited educational and employment opportunities and consistently rank lower in terms of human development than other parts of the country.

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<sup>4</sup> DFAT, 2014, *A new direction for Australian aid in PNG: refocusing Australian aid to help unlock PNG's economic potential*, pg 4

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Asian Development Bank (ADB), 2012, *Country Diagnosis Studies: Papua New Guinea – Critical Development Constraints*, pg 14-15. Available online: <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/29776/png-critical-development-constraints.pdf>

The geographical variation in poverty is a key contributor to inequality in PNG, which is higher than most of its regional neighbours.<sup>7</sup> Growing inequality between communities is a constraint to inclusive and sustained economic development in PNG. There is substantial literature showing that high levels of inequality are correlated with low economic growth over the longer term, and that inequality impedes effective poverty reduction efforts.<sup>8</sup>

To maximise the impact of Australian aid to PNG, aid investments must reach remote areas and isolated communities. ACFID recommends that the Australian aid program target these areas in order to address the particular challenges facing remote communities.

**Recommendation 6: Ensure Australia’s aid program is not used to secure the offshore processing of asylum seekers.**

ACFID has publicly argued against the use of Australia’s aid program to secure the offshore processing of asylum seekers.<sup>9</sup> It is ACFID’s position that the offshore processing of asylum seekers is contrary to Australia’s international obligations, has resulted in high human and financial costs, and that the aid program should not be skewed as a result of such arrangements. This is particularly pertinent for PNG, as Australian aid directed to Manus Island has more than doubled as a result of the offshore processing arrangements,<sup>10</sup> irrevocably changing the culture of the island.<sup>11</sup>

Given the scale of poverty across PNG, directing funding to one region on the basis of Australia’s domestic political considerations rather than considerations of need, is a poor use of a limited aid budget. ACFID strongly recommends that no part of Australia’s aid program be directed to secure offshore processing of asylum seekers.

### 3.2 PNG’s progress towards internationally-recognised development goals

**Recommendation 7: Articulate how Australia’s bilateral aid program will contribute to PNG’s development beyond the Millennium Development Goals and in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.**

On current estimates, PNG is unlikely to meet any of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the end of 2015. Two million people, or 40 per cent of the population, live in poverty. The rate

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid, pg 16

<sup>8</sup> See for example: Berg, A. G. and Ostry, J. D., 2011, *Inequality and Unsustainable Growth: Two Sides of the Same Coin?*, International Monetary Fund. Available online: AND Overseas Development Institute, 2010, *Briefing Paper: Economic Growth and MDGs*. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/sdn/2011/sdn1108.pdf>;

<sup>9</sup> See: <http://www.acfid.asn.au/media/media-releases/statement-on-asylum-deal-with-png> and <http://www.acfid.asn.au/media/media-releases/cambodia-deal-is-cruel-and-bad-public-policy>

<sup>10</sup> *Economic and Development Benefits to PNG of the Regional Resettlement Arrangements as at 7 November 2014*, Available online:

[http://www.png.embassy.gov.au/files/pmsb/Manus%20Fact%20Sheets\\_7%20November%2014.pdf](http://www.png.embassy.gov.au/files/pmsb/Manus%20Fact%20Sheets_7%20November%2014.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> Chandler, J. 2014, “Welcome to Manus, the island that has been changed forever by Australian asylum-seeker policy” *The Guardian Australia*, Available online: <http://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2014/dec/16/sp-welcome-to-manus-island-changed-forever-australian-asylum-seeker-policy>

of mortality for children under five is the highest of any country in the Pacific, and PNG's maternal mortality rate is one of the highest in the world. In some regions, up to 50 per cent of children aged five or younger are stunted and underweight, and communicable diseases such as malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS, are widespread and interventions to control the spread of these diseases have been unsuccessful.

Access to basic services in PNG is persistently low. Only 40 percent of the population are able to access potable water, and just 45 percent have access to sanitation infrastructure. Poor governance and weak rule of law remain core barriers to reducing poverty in PNG, and capacity building is needed to ensure environmental regulations are upheld.

Women in PNG face additional significant and urgent barriers in the form of gender discrimination and gender based violence. Rates of violence against women in the Pacific are amongst the highest in the world, and sexual health and reproductive rights for women are largely unrealised. Women and girls in PNG are disproportionately represented among the poor and face significant barriers to economic, social and political participation.<sup>12, 13</sup>

Moreover, climate change is, and will increasingly become, a significant issue for PNG. PNG is already threatened by the impacts of climate change including coastal flooding, landslides, coral reef damage, reduced agricultural crop yields, the spread of malaria and urban migration. Looking to the longer term, the effects of climate change will impact more severely on the economy of PNG than any other in the Pacific. The Asian Development Bank estimates that climate change could trigger losses of up to 15 per cent in PNG's economy by the end of the century, primarily due to economic loss in agricultural crops.<sup>14</sup>

With the MDGs set to expire at the end of the year and the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) currently in final stages of negotiations between member states at the UN, 2015 represents a critical opportunity to align Australia's aid program in PNG with internationally recognised development goals, to ensure a comprehensive approach to reducing poverty and ensuring that development is sustainable.

ACFID recommends that the PNG aid program articulate how its priorities will contribute to PNG's development beyond the MDGs and in line with the SDGs.

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<sup>12</sup> World Vision, 2013, *Papua New Guinea: Health and Human Wellbeing*. Pg 9. Available online: [https://www.worldvision.com.au/Libraries/School\\_Resources/Global-Education-PNG-Nutrition.pdf](https://www.worldvision.com.au/Libraries/School_Resources/Global-Education-PNG-Nutrition.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2014, *Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report 2014*, pgs 21, 94. Available online: [http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/2013\\_Pac\\_Regional\\_MDGs\\_Tracking\\_Report\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.forumsec.org/resources/uploads/attachments/documents/2013_Pac_Regional_MDGs_Tracking_Report_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> Asian Development Bank, 2013, *The Economics of Climate Change in the Pacific*, pg xii. Available online: <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/31136/economics-climate-change-pacific.pdf>

## 4. Supporting inclusive development

The following section will discuss examples of cross-cutting investments to support inclusive development in PNG. Area (f) of the terms of reference names health and education, good governance, women's empowerment, and law and justice as sectors of particular interest. This section will address all the sectors listed, with law and justice addressed in the context of women's empowerment. This section will also emphasise that climate change adaptation and mitigation should be an additional priority sector for Australia's aid to PNG.

### 4.1 Health and education

#### **Recommendation 8: Invest in strengthening PNG's primary education and local health care facilities and systems, particularly in remote and hard to reach areas**

PNG is not on track to meet the MDG targets associated with either health or education. While progress has been made in terms of access to education, retention of students and youth literacy outcomes are poor. Maternal and child mortality are high, and communicable diseases (particularly malaria and TB) are widespread.<sup>15</sup>

Recent research conducted jointly between the ANU's Development Policy Centre and the National Research Institute of PNG has highlighted significant challenges facing both the education and health sectors in PNG. In the education sector, the report identified progress towards universal primary education over the decade from 2002-2012, but noted that the increase in student enrolments has led to larger class sizes and a need for upgrading of facilities, with a third of classrooms in need of rebuilding.<sup>16</sup>

The state of the primary health care system is described by the report as dire, with investment desperately needed to enable local health clinics to perform basic functions. Despite significant population growth over the period from 2002-2012, the number of patients visiting local health clinics has declined, and many clinics currently lack even basic infrastructure. The report found that only 40 per cent of clinics have electricity and refrigeration, less than half have enough toilets and less than a quarter have beds with mattresses for patients.<sup>17</sup>

To address the problems identified by this joint research, ACFID recommends that Australia's aid investments focus on strengthening primary education and local health care systems, particularly in remote and hard to reach areas.

#### **Recommendation 9: Prioritise investments in water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition, particularly in rural areas and including support for PNG's National Nutrition Strategy.**

Limited access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and poor nutrition are contributing to poor health outcomes in PNG. Access to WASH is critically low – particularly in

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<sup>15</sup> Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2014, *Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report 2014*, pg 21

<sup>16</sup> Howes, S. et al, 2014, *A lost decade? Service delivery and reforms in Papua New Guinea 2002-2012*, pg 32. Available online: [http://devpolicy.org/PEPE/PEPE\\_A\\_lost\\_decade\\_FULL\\_REPORT.pdf](http://devpolicy.org/PEPE/PEPE_A_lost_decade_FULL_REPORT.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, pg 84

regional areas – with 60 per cent of the population lacking access to safe water, and 55 per cent without improved sanitation facilities.<sup>18</sup> Poor nutrition is also a concern, with the prevalence of stunting in children at 35.5 per cent in urban areas and 50 per cent in rural areas – both well above the global average.<sup>19</sup>

Investments supporting health and education are critical from a human rights perspective, and also to lay the foundations for inclusive economic development. In particular, poor access to WASH leads to increased vulnerability to communicable disease, preventing children from completing school and adults from contributing to the workforce, and placing additional stress on health care systems. A lack of menstrual hygiene facilities at school can prevent girls from completing their education, and collecting water further impacts on education opportunities, particularly for girls.<sup>20</sup> Investments in nutrition improve health outcomes by reducing pressure on health care systems and by contributing to economic growth by enabling children to reach their cognitive potential and allowing more people to fully participate in education and the workforce.

Investments in cross-cutting areas such as WASH and nutrition are needed to relieve pressure on health care systems, and ensure healthy, productive workforces. ACFID recommends priority investments in these cross-cutting sectors, particularly in rural areas and including though funding of PNG's National Nutrition Strategy, currently under development.<sup>21</sup>

## 4.2 Good governance

**Recommendation 10: Focus investments in governance on building capacity within PNG's government and institutions in order to:**

- 10.3. improve the provision of essential public services; and**
- 10.4. improve the enforcement of environmental regulations.**

**Recommendation 11: Invest in social accountability programs to increase public demand for good governance.**

Weak governance and institutions hamper economic activity and impede states' ability to ensure the well-being of their citizens. A 2012 report by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) investigating constraints to growth in PNG found that while PNG has comprehensive laws and institutions, their performance is seen as far weaker than other major economies in the Asia

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<sup>18</sup> Water and Sanitation Programme, World Bank. 2013. *Papua New Guinea – Water Supply and Sanitation Service Delivery Assessment*. Pg iv. Avail online:

[http://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP\\_EAP\\_SDA\\_PNG\\_Report.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP_EAP_SDA_PNG_Report.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> World Vision, 2013, *Papua New Guinea: Health and Human Wellbeing*. Pg 9. Available online:

[https://www.worldvision.com.au/Libraries/School\\_Resources/Global-Education-PNG-Nutrition.pdf](https://www.worldvision.com.au/Libraries/School_Resources/Global-Education-PNG-Nutrition.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> Jansz, S., Wilbur, J., 2013, *Women and WASH: Water, sanitation and hygiene for women's rights and gender equality*, WaterAid. Available online: <http://www.wateraid.org/au/Right-navigation/Publications?filter4B9D806BA5D241F7811BB7AB549E7065=73B5679AC03D497EA0AFC76B376A0839F5982A7153FF40C990898F0C5B18F157>

<sup>21</sup> UNICEF, 20 June 2014, Media Release: *Malnutrition - a silent emergency in Papua New Guinea*. Available online: [http://www.unicef.org/png/media\\_22749.html](http://www.unicef.org/png/media_22749.html)



Pacific region.<sup>22</sup> Corruption remains a critical constraint to development, with PNG ranking well below its regional counterparts in terms of its control of corruption.<sup>23</sup>

The ADB also cites substantial evidence that PNG's weak institutions have adversely affected government provision of essential public services. One study found that the quality of health and education services provided by PNG to its citizens were substandard as a result of institutional weakness and financial constraints, while other studies point to weak government capacity and a lack of technical skills.<sup>24</sup>

Improving the capacity of PNG's government to deliver basic services is key to addressing the constraints to growth presented by PNG's poor health and education outcomes. However there is low demand from the community for good governance and service provision in PNG. Social accountability programs (such as community scorecards and local level advocacy programs) that work with the intended recipients of services and local level government to improve service delivery are an effective approach for ensuring that government funds invested in public services result in these services being delivered and improved.<sup>25</sup>

PNG has a poor track record of protecting the environment. While the mining industry has been a driver of economic growth in PNG, it has also contributed to substantial environmental degradation, and poor enforcement of environmental regulations in the industry is cited as a key reason for PNG's failure to meet the target of environmental sustainability under the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>26</sup> Environmentally sustainable development is set to become a stronger development policy focus with the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over the 15 years to 2030. The SDGs will aim to integrate environmental sustainability across all areas of development, and governance capacity will need to be built up in order for PNG to improve enforcement of environmental regulations to meet the challenges in this area.

Australia's bilateral aid has an important role to play in improving governance and institutions in PNG. ACFID recommends the use of Australia's bilateral aid to provide technical support to the PNG Government to strengthen institutions and improve management systems. ACFID further recommends investing in social accountability programs to empower citizens to make legitimate demands of their government, and to hold them to account when necessary.

### 4.3 Women's empowerment and law and justice

Despite the clear need to address gender inequalities in PNG, the *Performance of Australian Aid 2013-14* report found that investments across the Pacific performed below average on addressing gender, with 67 per cent of programs effectively addressing gender compared to a global average of 74 per cent – well below the target of 80 per cent target across Australia's aid

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<sup>22</sup> ADB, 2012, *Papua New Guinea: Critical Development Constraints*, pg x-xi.

<sup>23</sup> World Bank Governance Indicators, *Country Data Report for Papua New Guinea, 1996-2013*. Available online: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports>

<sup>24</sup> ADB, 2012, *Papua New Guinea: Critical Development Constraints*, pg 41.

<sup>25</sup> Hasnain, Z., Keefer, P., & Menzies, N., 2011, *How Capital Projects are Allocated in Papua New Guinean Villages: The Influence of Local Collective Action, Local-level Institutions, and Electoral Politics*, World Bank, pg iii. Available online:

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/12825/700800ESW0P1160e0Allocated0TF094303.pdf?sequence=1>

<sup>26</sup> Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2014, *Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report 2014*, pg 21

program.<sup>27</sup> Given these statistics, an increased focus will be required in order for Australia's aid investments to meet both the Australian Government's targets and international goals. Detailed below are ways in which Australia can make investments to support the empowerment of women.

**Recommendation 12: Improve women's participation in the formal economy by investing in:**

**15.4. Vocational education for women;**

**15.5. Access to finance and markets for women;**

**15.6. Programs that aim to close gender gaps in economic opportunity and pay by increasing women's time for paid jobs and men's time for caring.**

Participation by women in PNG's workforce is largely concentrated in the agriculture sector, with most women involved in subsistence or small-hold farming.<sup>28</sup> There are significant barriers to women participating in the formal workforce; PNG scores extremely poorly in the Women's Opportunity Index, ranking 125 out of 128 countries. This index "assesses a range of underlying factors affecting women's economic opportunities in the formal sector" including access to finance, as well as education and training, women's legal and social status, labour policy and practice, and the general business environment.<sup>29</sup> Additionally, family and caring responsibilities impact on women's ability to take on remunerative work in the formal sector.<sup>30</sup>

Globally, women are overrepresented in the informal economy.<sup>31</sup> Research by the World Bank has found that "[a]lmost by definition, informal workers lack legal job protections, and social insurance coverage, making them more vulnerable to workplace abuses, health risks and the vagaries of the business cycle...[informality] becomes another source of gender inequality."<sup>32</sup>

To increase women's participation in the formal economy, Australia should invest in services providing access to credit, savings support, and access to insurance for women working in the informal sector. Additionally, Australia should invest in programs aiming to increase women's time for paid jobs and men's time for caring, as a key strategy recommended by the World Bank for addressing gender gaps between women and men during their productive years.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> DFAT, 2014, Performance of Australian Aid 2013-14, pg 26

<sup>28</sup> Ibid. pg 21

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, pg 33

<sup>30</sup> United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 2010, "Why Care Matters for Social Development", *Research and Policy Brief 9* Available online: <http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/%28httpPublications%29/25697FE238192066C12576D4004CFE50?OpenDocument>

<sup>31</sup> International Labour Office, Geneva, 2014, "Transitioning from the informal to the formal economy: fifth item on the agenda." *International Labor Conference, 103<sup>rd</sup> Session*, pg 7. [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_218128.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_218128.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> World Bank, 2013, *Development Report 2013: Jobs*, pg 210. Available online

[http://wdronline.worldbank.org/worldbank/a/c.html/world\\_development\\_report\\_2013/abstract/WB.978-0-8213-9575-2.abstract](http://wdronline.worldbank.org/worldbank/a/c.html/world_development_report_2013/abstract/WB.978-0-8213-9575-2.abstract)

<sup>33</sup> World Bank, 2013, *Gender at Work: A Companion to the World Development Report on Jobs*, pg 60-61 available at [http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Event/Gender/GenderAtWork\\_web2.pdf](http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Event/Gender/GenderAtWork_web2.pdf)



**Recommendation 13: Invest in programs targeting cultural attitudes towards family and gender based violence, to engage all sections of the community in behaviour and attitude change.**

**Recommendation 14: Invest in programs that strengthen PNG's police force, with a focus on support for female police officers.**

The Pacific has the highest rate of violence against women in the world, and while cultural attitudes often prevent women from reporting violence, it is generally accepted that between two thirds and 90 per cent of women in PNG have experienced domestic violence. Levels of violence against women in PNG vary between provinces, and women with disabilities experience higher rates of violence.<sup>34, 35</sup>

Gender based violence is a significant constraint to women's social, economic and civic participation and to development in PNG.<sup>36</sup> While recent legislative reforms have increased women's access to justice, continued investment is needed to consolidate these gains and more needs to be done to change the underlying cultural attitudes that accept violence against women as a normal part of life.<sup>37</sup> Violence against women is not only a matter of human rights, it is also an economic imperative; ensuring that women can participate in the workforce allows women to contribute to and benefit from economic growth.<sup>38</sup> Access to formal justice systems is particularly difficult for women living in rural areas where patriarchal customary law (which rarely offers protection to victims of domestic and gender based violence), is commonly practiced.<sup>39</sup> Increasing the number of (and support for) female police officers is crucial to empower women to report violence and seek access to formal justice systems.

ACFID recommends Australian aid in PNG should address violence against women by investing in programs targeting cultural attitudes towards family and gender based violence, which engage all sections of the community in behaviour and attitude change. Additionally, Australia should continue to strengthen women's access to law and justice services, including through programs to strengthen PNG's police force with a focus on support for female offices.

**Recommendation 15: Provide access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services as a component of support for women's empowerment.**

Access to sexual and reproductive health rights for women in PNG is limited, with a 30 per cent unmet need for family planning adversely affecting women's choices and circumstances.<sup>40</sup> Increasing access to family planning is also crucial to enabling women's empowerment in PNG. It is estimated that every one dollar spent on family planning services generates a saving of four

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<sup>34</sup> Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, *Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report 2014* Pg 48.

<sup>35</sup> Baines L, 2012, "Gender-Based Violence in Papua New Guinea: trends and challenges," *Burgmann Journal* 1. Pg 22. Avail online: <http://eview.anu.edu.au/burgmann/issue1/pdf/Gender-Based%20Violence%20in%20Papua%20New%20Guinea.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> Ibid, pg 22

<sup>37</sup> Klugman, J., et al, 2014, *Voice and Agency: Empowering Women and Girls for Shared Prosperity*, World Bank, pg 77, Available online: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/19036>

<sup>38</sup> Ibid, pg 65-7

<sup>39</sup> Baines L, 2012, "Gender-Based Violence in Papua New Guinea: trends and challenges," Pg 23-4.

<sup>40</sup> Klugman, J., et al, 2014, *Voice and Agency: Empowering Women and Girls for Shared Prosperity*, World Bank, pg 94.

dollars in other health spending.<sup>41</sup> In addition, women with access to family planning services tend to be better educated, have better health, and earn more over their lifetime. Sexual and reproductive health rights are crucial to ensuring women can participate in the workforce and help drive economic growth in PNG.

To address the unmet need for family planning services, ACFID recommends that Australia's aid provide access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services as a component of support for women's empowerment.

#### 4.4 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

**Recommendation 16: Target climate change as a key cross-cutting investment by mainstreaming climate change mitigation into development planning, supporting the PNG Government and communities to develop adaptation strategies, and climate-proofing infrastructure investments.**

As already outlined, the impacts of climate change are significantly threatening the development gains made in PNG in recent decades. This includes hampering agricultural production and crop yields, the increasing risk of tropical disease such as malaria, and the increasing prevalence of natural disasters such as floods and landslides. ACFID believes that Australia's bilateral aid program to PNG should target climate change as a key cross-cutting investment by mainstreaming climate change mitigation into development planning, supporting the PNG Government and communities to develop adaptation strategies, and climate-proofing infrastructure investments.

### 5. The role of civil society, the private sector, multilateral institutions and government

Choosing delivery partners is critical to ensuring the effectiveness of Australia's bilateral aid to PNG. Different delivery partners bring unique strengths and expertise to the provision of aid programs. The aid program must achieve a balance between supporting government, the private sector, multilateral institutions and civil society, so as to maximise the strengths of each sector and reflect its ability to achieve results and deliver sustainable development outcomes.

#### 5.1 NGOs and civil society

**Recommendation 17: Support civil society and non-government organisations, leveraging their strengths in reaching the poorest and marginalised and working in areas under served by government.**

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<sup>41</sup> World Health Organisation Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, 'Global Strategy for Women's and Children's health' 2010

[http://www.who.int/pmnch/activities/advocacy/fulldocument\\_globalstrategy/en/index2.html](http://www.who.int/pmnch/activities/advocacy/fulldocument_globalstrategy/en/index2.html)

ACFID believes that civil society and NGOs – both in Australia and PNG – have important strengths that the Government should leverage in the delivery of its PNG bilateral aid program. This includes: on-the-ground presence and expertise; strong networks with communities, local governments, civil society, churches and private sector organisations; an ability to work in areas underserved or unreached by government; and a focus on working with the poorest and most marginalised and building the capacity of communities and local organisations. NGOs are also in a unique position to mediate between the private sector and local communities, for example, by working with local civil society groups and extractives companies to engage local people in community management of natural resources.<sup>42</sup>

Over 40 ACFID members are currently working in PNG, in partnership with local organisations, to reduce poverty and promote development and stability, with the assistance of the Australian Government, the Australian public and private sector, and other donors.

Key initiatives through which the Australian Government currently leverages the strengths of civil society and NGOs in delivering development assistance to PNG include the Australian PNG Churches Partnership Program and the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP). Such programs are designed to leverage the strengths of civil society and NGOs. For example, the Churches Partnership Program works with church health systems, supported by Australian NGO partners, to provide essential health services. The ANCP, among other things, supports small-scale farmers, fishers and entrepreneurs in PNG to meet their livelihood and food security needs and improve agricultural productivity.<sup>43</sup>

Through investment in, and support for, civil society and NGOs, the Australian Government has the opportunity to make cost-effective investments in supporting local communities to achieve change.

## 5.2 The role of the private sector

**Recommendation 18: Promote the growth of the local private sector in PNG giving particular attention to the role of micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) activities, with the longer-term goal of assisting the transition from informal to formal economic activities.**

In focusing on opportunities for increasing private sector involvement in sustainable economic growth and reducing poverty in PNG, ACFID believes the Government should pay particular attention to promoting the growth of the local private sector, particularly the role of micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) and to assist the transition from informal to formal economic activities.

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<sup>42</sup> For further information, see ACFID's Research Paper "Can money grow on trees? Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation in developing countries", 2010, Available online: <http://www.acfid.asn.au/resources-publications/publications/acfid-research-in-development-series/can-money-grow-on-trees-reducing-emissions-from-deforestation-and-degradation-redd-in-developing-countries>

<sup>43</sup> DFAT (2014), *ANCP Aid Program Performance Report 2013/14*, <http://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/australian-non-government-organisation-cooperation-program-ancp-aid-program-performance-report-2013-14.aspx> pg. 8

MSMEs employ around one third of the world's labour force, driving economic growth and job creation.<sup>44</sup> In East Asia and the Pacific, 80 per cent of the total employment is accounted for by MSMEs, many of which are in the informal sector. This sector is a major component of job creation, especially for women and other marginalised and vulnerable populations. As detailed earlier in this submission, this is particularly the case in PNG, where the vast majority of the population is based in rural areas and engaged in small-scale production such as agriculture, fisheries and crafts. Given this, the Government's focus on private sector development in PNG must have a strong focus on supporting local level value chain analysis, savings groups, producer groups and market facilitation in regional and remote communities.

While the transition from informal to formal is important, it will likely take considerable time. In the shorter term, removing obstacles to the operation of informal businesses (such as police harassment and the lack of suitable places to carry out business) is worth exploring. Supporting a transition from informal to formal economic activities should be a longer-term goal for both increasing women's economic empowerment and growing the local private sector.

### 5.3 Leveraging private sector investment and domestic finance

There is an urgent need for private sector investment and domestic finance in PNG. In 2010, PNG's investment rate was around 18% of GDP, much lower than its regional peers including Indonesia (32%) and Vietnam (38%). Attracting private sector investment will be a critical factor for sustained economic growth and development in PNG. However, poor governance, health, education, law and order in PNG represent clear impediments to private sector investment and increase the cost of doing business. Australia's bilateral aid to PNG should focus on creating an enabling environment for private sector investment in PNG through investments in these sectors as already outlined in this submission.

### 5.4 Cross-sectoral partnerships

**Recommendation 19: Create opportunities for actors from the private sector, civil society, multilateral institutions, government and academia to work together on PNG development challenges.**

Considering their unique strengths and expertise, and the fact that complex development issues require joint action, ACFID believes there is significant scope for civil society, the private sector, multilateral institutions, government and academia to work more closely on tackling PNG's development challenges. A report by the Melbourne Business School and Business for Millennium Development highlighted the benefits of NGOs, the private sector and government working in partnership for development outcomes.<sup>45</sup> For businesses, it can contribute to fulfilling

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<sup>44</sup> Kushnir, K; Mirmulstein, M. L; Ramalho, R. 2010, "Micro, small and medium enterprises around the world: how many are there, and what affects the count?" *MSME Country Indicators, a Joint Work of Access to Finance, Global Indicators and Analysis, and Sustainable Business Advisory*. Available online: <http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/9ae1dd80495860d6a482b519583b6d16/MSME-CI-AnalysisNote.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

<sup>45</sup> Melbourne Business School and Business for Millennium Development, 2011, *Three Sectors, One Vision: Cross Sector Collaboration for Economic Development*. Available online: [http://b4md.com.au/wp-content/uploads/MBSandB4MD\\_Final\\_Edit.pdf](http://b4md.com.au/wp-content/uploads/MBSandB4MD_Final_Edit.pdf)

their social license to operate, assist with staff attraction and retention, and open up new business models and markets. For NGOs, partnerships are a means to engage business and obtain resources, such as funding and technological know-how. For government, partnerships are a way of leveraging funding and on-the-ground links and resources to maximise its poverty alleviation and development impact.

ACFID recommends the Australian Government create opportunities within the PNG bilateral aid program for development actors to work together on particular challenges, for example, on devising practical and innovative solutions to tackle violence against women from a human rights based perspective while also improving the productivity of the local workforce.

## 6. Measuring success

### **Recommendation 20: Ensure a stronger focus on capability building in monitoring, evaluation and learning across the PNG program**

The Australian Government's aid framework, released in June 2014, includes a commitment to develop performance benchmarks for each program in order to "assess the performance of each program in meeting its strategic priorities set out in its *Aid Investment Plan*."<sup>46</sup> However, the recent report into the performance of Australian aid in 2013-14 found that while monitoring and evaluation across programs in the Pacific was below the global average, the situation in PNG was far worse where less than 50 per cent of investments had satisfactory monitoring and evaluation arrangements.<sup>47</sup>

While the report goes on to note a capacity building program in PNG aiming to "improve data collection, enhance program performance assessment and apply and share lessons learned internally and with partners more effectively,"<sup>48</sup> a strengthened focus will be necessary to gain a complete understanding of the factors driving the poor monitoring and evaluation outcomes that can in turn inform effective interventions to improve monitoring, evaluation and learning across the PNG program.

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<sup>46</sup> DFAT, 2014, *Making Performance Count: enhancing the accountability and effectiveness of Australian aid*, pg 13

<sup>47</sup> DFAT, 2014, *Performance of Australian Aid 2013-14*, pg 26

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* pg 29

## Annex A: ACFID Members

### Full Members:

- 40K Foundation Australia
- ACC International Relief
- Act for Peace - NCCA
- ActionAid 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 Medicine
- Australia for UNHCR
- Australia Hope International Inc.
- Australian Business Volunteers
- Australian Cranio-Maxillo Facial Foundation
- 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 Injecting and Illicit Drug Users League
- 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 Australia New Zealand
- GraceWorks Myanmar
- 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 Detention Coalition
- International Needs Australia
- International Nepal Fellowship (Aust) Ltd
- International RiverFoundation
- International Women's Development Agency
- Interplast Australia & New Zealand
- Islamic Relief Australia
- Kokoda Track Foundation
- Kyeema Foundation
- Lasallian Foundation
- Leprosy Mission Australia, The
- Live & Learn Environmental Education
- Mahboba's Promise Australia
- Marie Stopes International Australia
- Marist Mission Centre\*
- Marsh Foundation
- 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
- Openaid 1000 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
- Project Vietnam
- Quaker Service Australia
- RedR Australia
- Reledev Australia
- RESULTS International (Australia)
- Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists
- Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
- Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children
- Salesian Missions
- Salvation Army (NSW Property Trust)
- Save the Children Australia
- Service Fellowship International Inc.
- Scarlet Alliance: Australian Sex Workers Association
- School for Life Foundation\*
- SeeBeyondBorders
- Sight For All
- SIMaid
- So They Can
- Sport Matters
- Surf Aid International
- Tamils Rehabilitation Organisation Australia\*
- TEAR Australia
- Transform Aid International
- 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
- 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\*\*

\* Denotes Interim Full Member

\*\* Denotes Interim Affiliate Member