



AUSTRALIAN
COUNCIL
FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

Young men painting mural at Edmund Rice Life Training Centre, Vuvu, PNG
Photo: Mark Chew/Edmund Rice Foundation Australia



2023-24 FEDERAL BUDGET

FACTS & FIGURES



2023-24 FEDERAL BUDGET

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World Vision and Health Pooled Fund join forces to strengthen health systems and boost the fight against COVID19 in South Sudan. Photo: Cecil Laguardia, Christopher Lete, Eugene Combo/World Vision



OVERALL DIRECTION: ACFID'S VIEW



The Government's stabilisation of the aid program has come not a moment too soon. Australia has descended to nearly the bottom of the OECD donor ladder over the last few years. And will continue to do so unless there are substantial investments in future Budgets.

This has a greater imperative for Australia: as we have stated our intention to bid to host COP31 in 2026 and to gain a rotating United Nations Security Council seat in 2028-29, Australia must be seen to be walking the talk on being a good global citizen.



MARC PURCELL
Chief Executive Officer

OVERALL DIRECTION: ACFID'S VIEW

Aid Budget: Slow, but Steady

ACFID welcomes the 2023-24 Federal Budget's measures towards improving Official Development Assistance (ODA), describing them as "responsible and sustainable."

While the Budget contains only modest immediate measures aimed at boosting ODA, ACFID recognises the Government is devoted to sequenced increases of 2.5 percent per year over the longer term from 2026-27 onwards.

"One year in, these measures place Australia's aid program on stable footing for the future," said ACFID CEO Marc Purcell.

ACFID also recognises and appreciates funding to increase DFAT's development capability. This, in combination with the forthcoming new development policy, will form a framework for how overall development can be rebuilt in an appropriate way for the future.

ACFID notes that the funds available for ODA are now \$4.768bn per year. This figure represents an increase of \$117.3m since the October Budget.

A stated commitment to working with civil society across the region is also laudable, and follows sustained advocacy for this by ACFID.

While ACFID notes the Government's efforts in rebuilding the development program, there is no denying that Australia's overall performance as a donor is lagging. In figures released in recent months, Australia is ranked 27th of 30 OECD countries that are foreign aid donors, based on ODA amounts as a percentage of Gross National Income (ODA/GNI).

[Read the full media release here.](#)

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

ODA Total



FY 2022-2023 (October)

\$4.651bn



FY 2023-24

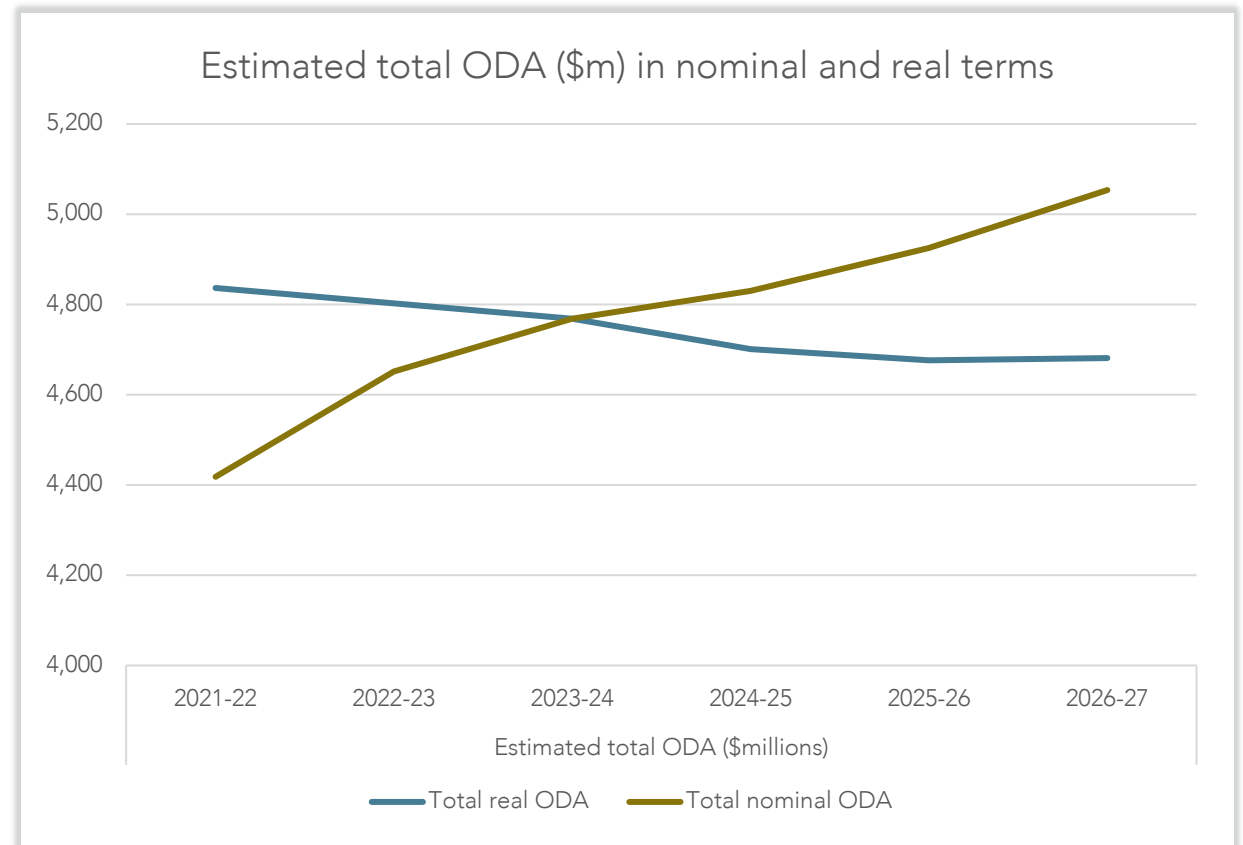
\$4.768bn

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL ODA 2023-24

- The total ODA budget has increased by \$117m in 2023-24 since the Albanese Government's first Federal Budget in October 2022.
- This increase is partly due to the partial indexation on the 'base' (delivered in the March 2022 Budget), the commitment of \$1.4bn in additional ODA over 4 years (announced in the October 2022 Budget) and the new ODA announced in this budget (\$191.8m over 4 years).

ODA Forecast: Long-term growth

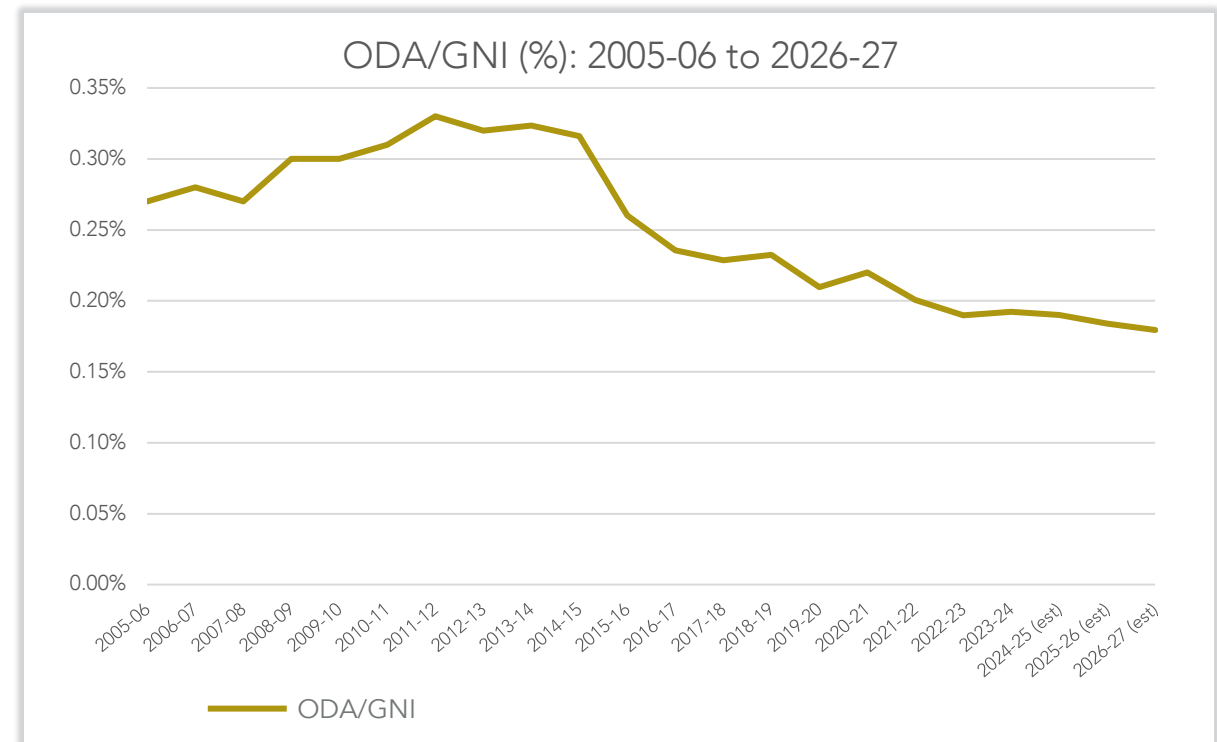
- We welcome the Government’s published commitment to **\$8.6bn in new and additional ODA over 10 years from 2026-27**. This unusually long-term commitment (beyond the forwards), published by the Treasury, gives predictability and stability to Australia’s development program.
- The Government committed to “continued sustainable growth” of the ODA budget, by applying “year-on-year ODA growth of 2.5 per cent per annum” from 2026-27 onwards (when the \$1.4bn commitment will end).
- Over the forwards, total ODA is estimated to increase in nominal terms.



OVERALL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

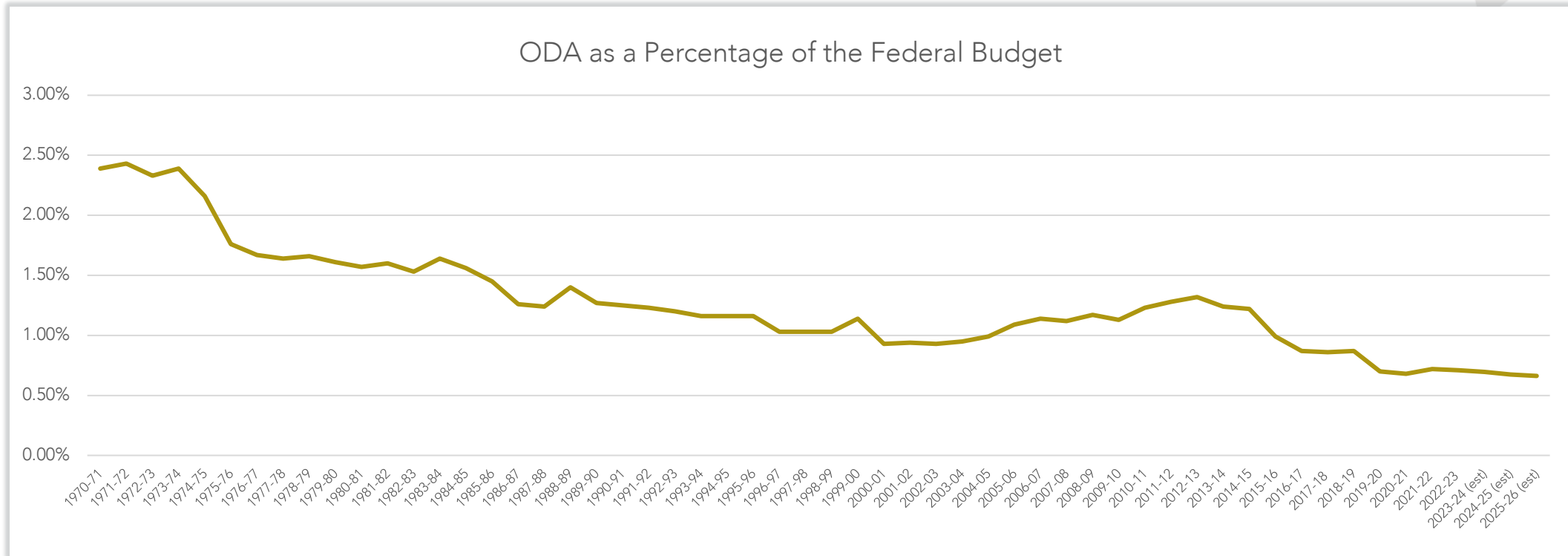
ODA / GNI Ratio

- Australia's public spending on ODA as a proportion of our GNI in 2023-24 will drop to 0.19%, falling below the 2022-23 estimated ratio of 0.20%. This is due to an increase in domestic economic growth above estimated figures.
- ODA/GNI is projected to fall to 0.18% in 2025-26.
- The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average for ODA/GNI in 2021 was 0.36%.
- According to the Development Policy Centre, Australia was the 14th most generous DAC member in 2015, contributing 0.29% of GNI as development assistance. In 2021, its ranking fell to 27th of 30 countries. Australia was the tenth richest country in the OECD in 2021.



OVERALL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

ODA in Context



→ This financial year, ODA is estimated to comprise 0.70% of the total Federal Budget, down from 0.71% in the October Budget.

→ This rate has steadily declined over time and is currently at an **all time low**.

NEW MEASURES & HEADLINE ANNOUNCEMENTS

“

The headline new measure of this budget is increased investment in development capability within DFAT. This is a welcome boost to the Department’s resourcing, which should help deliver a more effective development assistance where it is most needed, ahead of the new Development Policy.

This budget also includes a significant package of non-ODA support to the Pacific. We hope to see these measures brought into line with the core development program, especially on transparency and safeguards. This will ensure coherence and maximise the impact of Australia’s support to the region.



JESSICA MACKENZIE
Chief Policy & Advocacy Officer

NEW MEASURES

Development Capability

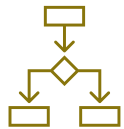
- This budget delivers **\$36.8m over 4 years** in new additional funds for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) to deliver Australia's international development and humanitarian assistance program. This takes total departmental resourcing for ODA to \$288.4m for 2023-24 (this is up from \$274.4m in October 2022-23).
- This money is additional to the \$26.6m announced in the October 2022 Budget which was tied to the \$1.4bn announcement.
- DFAT has indicated that the new capability funding will be "focused on implementation, evaluation, transparency and accountability" of the development program. We believe investments should focus especially on rebuilding capability that has been lost in recent years (e.g. independent evaluation capability, governance and fragility expertise) and preparing for future needs (e.g. climate change and blended finance/impact investing).
- We expect to see more detail on how this new funding will be allocated to improve the delivery and performance of Australia's development program with the release of the Department's Capability Plan and the new Development Policy.

New & Extended Programs



LEVERAGING PRIVATE INVESTMENT

- This Budget lifts the cap of the Emerging Markets Impact Investment Fund (EMIIF) from \$40m to **\$250m**.
- Whilst part of the development program, this program mostly provides equity and loan financing (not grants) so has a “positive impact on the underlying cash balance.”
- Each dollar in the EMIIF portfolio is expected to mobilise an additional 3 dollars in private sector investment towards the priorities of Australia’s development partners.
- You can read more about the program's impact and performance [here](#).



INDO-PACIFIC ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

- **\$25m** will be delivered over 4 years to support ODA-eligible countries’ participation in the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) through technical assistance and capacity building. IPEF aims to build cooperation and economic integration. This is new and additional funding from outside the ODA budget.



SOUTHEAST ASIA GOVERNANCE

- A new Southeast Asia Government-to-Government Partnerships program, totaling **\$50m** over 5 years commencing in 2023-24.
Design is currently underway and implementation will commence in early 2024.
- The program aims to enable Australian government agencies to work with their counterparts in partner governments on “sharing knowledge, tools and building policy and technical capabilities.”

Non-ODA Pacific Package



WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT PACKAGE TO SUPPORT PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

- This Budget includes a new whole of government package to support Pacific Island countries. The package totals **\$1.9bn over 5 years** from 2022-23 through to 2026-27. It is to be delivered by **13 government agencies** – from Defence, to Infrastructure, Employment & Workplace Relations, and the ABC.
- Just **\$114m of this is being delivered as ODA** (6% of the total package). This ODA funding goes towards: expansion of the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) Scheme, strengthening the Pacific Islands Forum, support for humanitarian relief, disaster preparedness and crisis response, and cyber capability development.

The non-ODA elements include:

- Additional elements of this package (not classified as ODA) include:
- \$370.8m over 4 years to expand and improve the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility scheme (separate to the above)
- \$1.4bn over 4 years to building Pacific peace and security, including:
 - Expanding Defence engagement (including security infrastructure and maritime capability)
 - Strengthening AFP and Attorney-General's Department's cooperation on law enforcement and criminal justice
- \$89.5m over 4 years on "strengthening cultural and people-to-people ties with the region and promote shared values."

Effective coordination with all government partners involved in delivering this package will be crucial.

The costs of this new measure will be partially met from within the existing resourcing of particular departments, and redirecting funding from the 2022-23 March Budget measure on support for the Pacific and Timor Leste.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

It is positive to see Australia invest a further \$8.8m in Disaster Risk Reduction and preparedness in the Pacific and reallocate \$14m to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund in 2023-24. Preparing for disasters before they eventuate is key to navigating growing humanitarian needs.

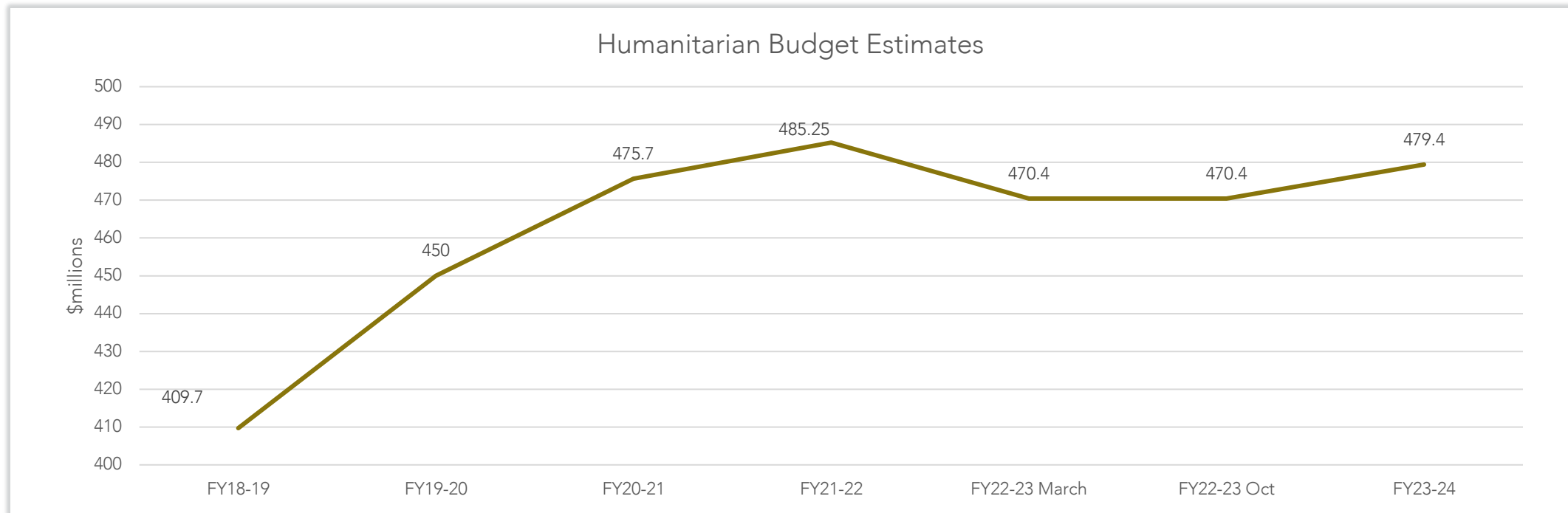
However, there are no substantial changes to the overall budget to prepare for the global and existential humanitarian challenges ahead, such as food insecurity and displacement. In fact, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka will all see decreases in their allocations. Each of these regions and countries is facing rapidly worsening food insecurity and poverty crises, and sustained funding to address the root causes of crises is critical.

The Humanitarian Emergency Fund, the key source of funding for the Australian Government to respond to humanitarian needs as they emerge, has not increased in the last 5 years despite a significant rise in global humanitarian need.

We welcome the investment in DFAT capability and hope to see some of the funding used to increase capability to operate in insecure environments where need is often greatest.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Humanitarian Budget Estimates (global programs)



*Note: the above data is taken from Table 1 global programs of the ODA budget summary, total sector flows are analysed on the following slide.

Humanitarian Trends



- 2023-24 will see the humanitarian budget estimate see an increase of \$9m.
 - This is comprised of an \$8.8m increase to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Preparedness and Response; and an \$0.3m increase to Protracted Crises and Strengthening Humanitarian Action.
 - A significant proportion of the \$8.8m will specifically go towards the regional approach to humanitarian relief, DRR and crisis response, which falls under the enhanced Pacific engagement measure.
- It is estimated that Australia will spend \$643.3m (total sector flow) on humanitarian efforts in 2023-24. Although measured by financial year instead of calendar year, this still falls short of Australia's global fair share contribution to humanitarian for 2023 which is \$1.15bn.
 - DFAT statistical summaries show that in 2020-21 Australia reached \$541m total humanitarian funding and in 2021-22 Australia spent \$656m, a significant increase of \$115m.
 - More of these increases should be proactively programmed in conflict prevention, anticipatory action, food security and reserved for emergencies in the Humanitarian Emergency Fund.
- The COVID-19 Response Fund was moved from humanitarian expenditure to global and regional health programs which explains the humanitarian budget estimate decrease from \$485.3m in 2021-22 to \$470.4m in 2022-23. This funding has now expired.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Year-on-Year Funding



THEMATIC AREA	A. FY19-20 Budget Estimate	B. FY20-21 Budget Estimate	C. FY21-22 Budget Estimate	D. FY22-23 May Budget Estimate	D. FY22-23 October Budget Estimate	E. FY23-24 Budget Estimate	F. \$YOY (Comparison of D and E)
Disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response	\$51m	\$52m	\$52m	\$52m	\$52m	\$60.8m	+8.8m
Protracted crises and strengthening humanitarian action	\$115.5m	\$117.7m	\$114.3m	\$144.9m	\$144.9m	\$145.2m	+0.3
Humanitarian Emergency Fund	\$150.0m	\$200m	\$200m	\$150m	\$150m	\$150m	0
Global Humanitarian Partnerships	\$133.5m	\$106m	\$119m	\$123.5m	\$123.5m	\$123.5m	0
- ICRC	\$27.5m	\$20m	\$25m	\$27.5m	\$27.5m	\$27.5m	0
- CERF	\$11m	\$11m	\$11m	\$11m	\$11m	\$25m	+14
- UNHCR	\$25m	\$25m	\$25m	\$25m	\$25m	\$11	-14
- UNOCHA	\$10m	\$10m	\$10m	\$10m	\$10m	\$10	0
- UNRWA	\$20m	\$10m	\$10m	\$10m	\$10m	\$10	0
- WFP	\$40m	\$30m	\$38m	\$40m	\$40m	\$40m	0
HUMANITARIAN, REFUGEES AND COVID-19 RESPONSE TOTAL	\$450.0m	\$475.7m	\$485.3m	\$470.4m	\$470.4m	\$479.4	+9m

NGO PROGRAMS & CIVIL SOCIETY FUNDING

We warmly welcome the Government's commitment to "work with civil society across the region, recognising the key role local actors play in achieving sustainable development."

This commitment now needs to be reflected in increased funding to support the vital role of civil society organisations, especially local organisations who are best placed to drive change in their communities. OECD [reporting shows](#) that currently only a very small proportion of ODA is delivered to developing-country based CSOs.

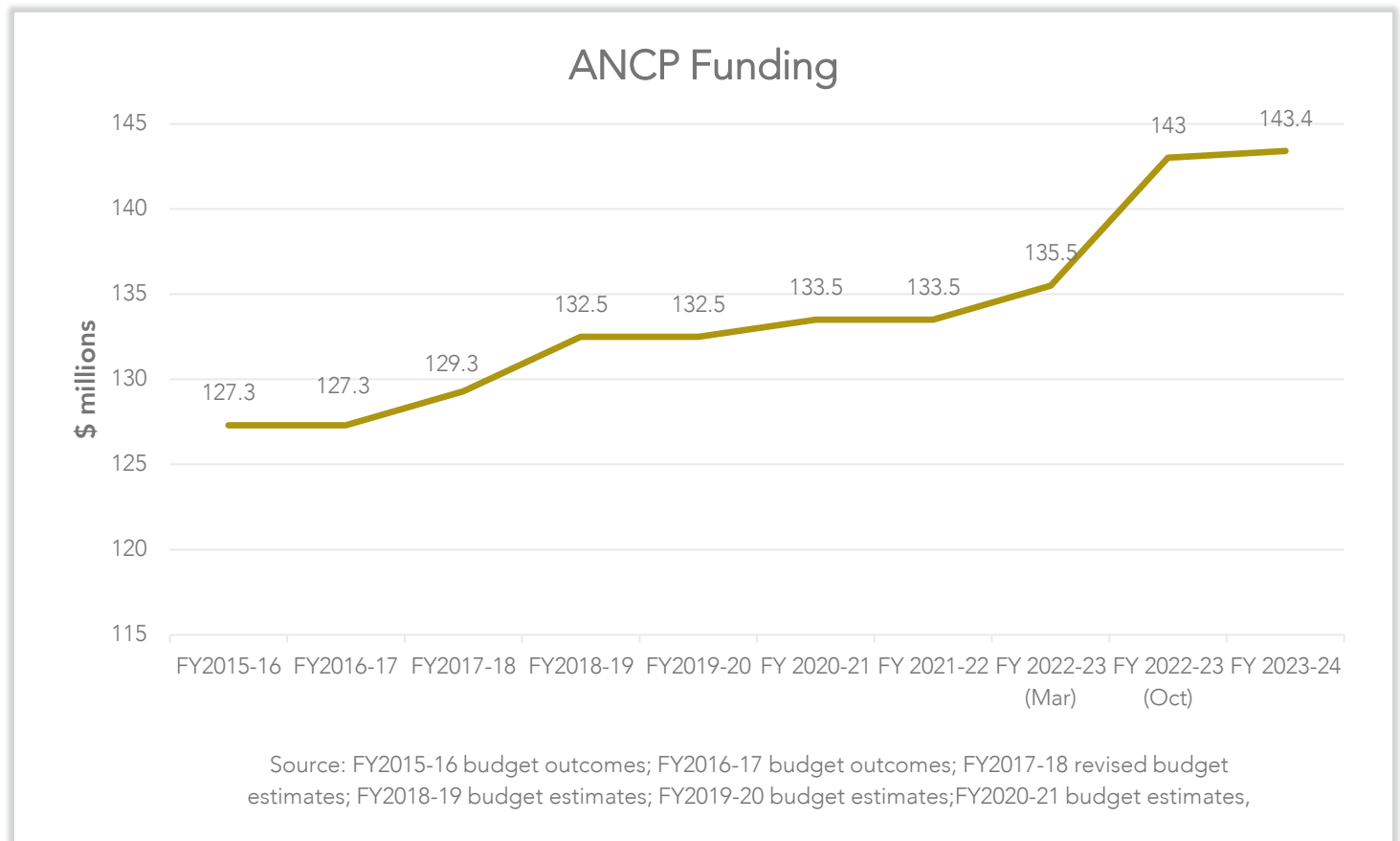
A reinvigorated approach to civil society strengthening should start with a strong policy commitment, and then take shape in new programs and funding windows to support locally led development and respond to disasters in our region and beyond.

ANCP Funding



ANCP FUNDING

- Funding for the Australian NGO Cooperation Program sees a slight increase in this budget.
- This funding level is expected to maintain over the forward estimates, subject to future budget decisions.
- This builds on the additional ODA allocated to ANCP in the October 2022-23 Budget.



Volunteer & Community Programs



THEMATIC AREA	A. FY20-21 Budget Estimate	B. FY21-22 Budget Estimate	C. FY22-23 March Budget Estimate	D. FY22-23 October Budget Estimate	E. FY23- 24 Budget Estimate	F. %YOY (Comparison of D and E)
Global NGO Programs	\$138.6m	\$139.1m	\$139.1m	\$145.4m	\$145.4m	0
Australian Volunteer Programs	\$26m	\$26m	\$21m	\$21m*	\$23m	9.5%
Community Engagement & International Research*	\$10.5m	\$10.8m	\$10.8m	N/A	N/A	N/A
NGO VOLUNTEER & COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TOTAL	\$175.1m	\$175.8m	\$172.8m	\$166.4m	\$168.4	1.20%

- Investments under Global NGO Programs remain steady in nominal terms.
- Funding for Australian Volunteer Programs increases by 9.5%.

*Note: This thematic area no longer features in DFAT's Australian ODA Budget Summary for 2022-23 (October) and 2023-24 (May), so is reflected as N/A. Most funding has been reclassified under Development Effectiveness & Research.

CLIMATE CHANGE

“ The urgency of climate action
for our Pacific family is raised
with me everywhere I go

- Penny Wong
Minister for Foreign Affairs

There is a welcome upward trend in budgeted climate financing (assumed to be for multilaterals) in 2023-24, increasing to \$142.2m (up \$5m from last year).

However, the total budget allocation for climate change and environment and its detailed breakdown remains unclear.* We hope to see increased transparency on the full picture of climate financing and how it is mainstreamed across bilateral and regional programs.

Of the \$2bn in climate finance committed (for 2020-25) at the 2021 COP26, DFAT reports having expended \$988.9m over the past two years (\$348.7m in 2020-21 and \$640.2m in 2021-22). This increasing rate of expenditure puts Australia on track to meet its commitment, but not nearly enough to match the ambition on climate.

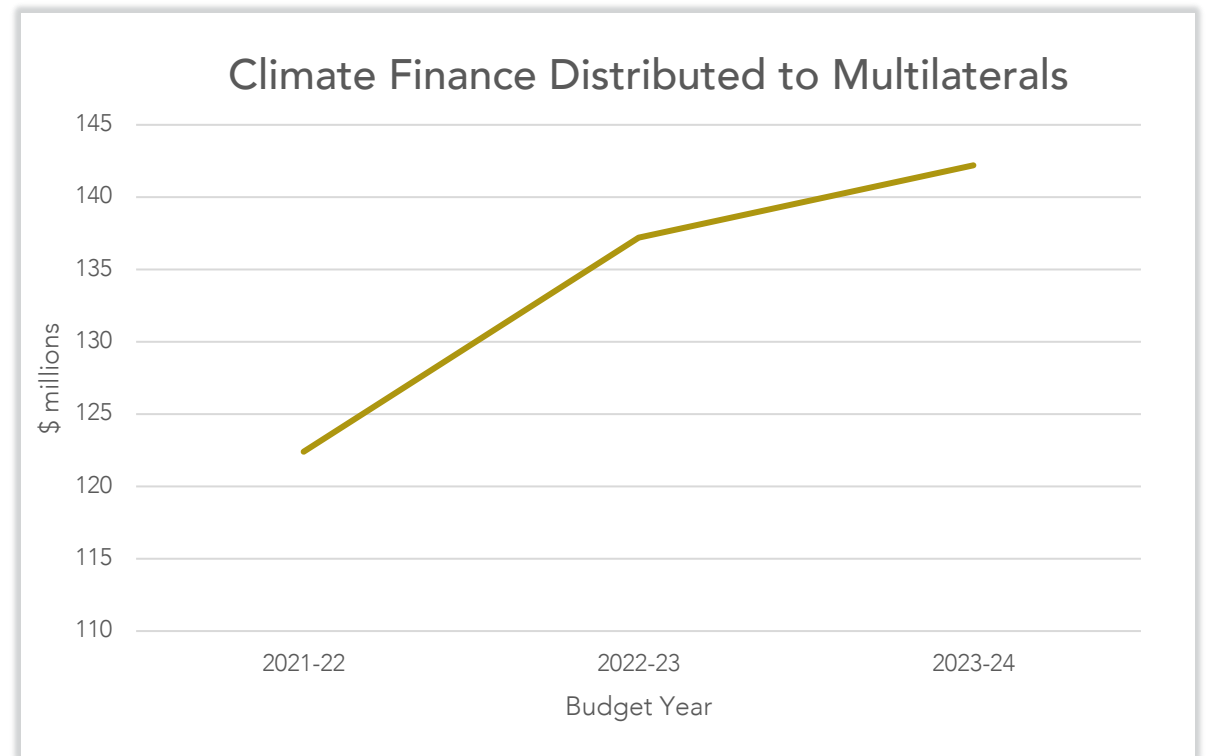
As a policy issue that is at the heart of our Pacific partners' priorities, our climate spending needs to reflect this. More still needs to be done on climate change mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage in the Pacific and beyond. This Budget shows a step-up in commitment to address climate change in our region. However, it falls short of the \$4bn per year by 2025 which is Australia's fair share of the global goal and is required to meet the significant need.

**DFAT briefing indicates that this total figure is only available once the year is concluded*

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Funding

- Budgeted climate change and environmental funds (assumed for multilaterals) continue to increase, from \$137.2m in 2022-23 to \$142.2m in 2023-24.
- Program allocations flagged by DFAT include:
 - An additional \$36m (2022-23 to 2024-25) committed to the Water for Women program, partnering with civil society organisations to enable communities to access sustainable and climate resilient WASH services across the Asia-Pacific region.
 - Climate and clean energy focus of Partnerships for Infrastructure and the Australia Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific. (A budget figure was not given).
 - In the Pacific there are four examples of climate and resilience programs (Fiji, Kiribati, PNG and a regional program). It is presumed this is an allocation of the \$1.4bn but this is yet to be clarified.



GENDER EQUALITY, DISABILITY & SOCIAL INCLUSION

It's great to see the Government recognise "unequal power systems and structures" and make a strong commitment to "place gender equality, disability and social inclusion at the centre of Australia's development program." This is the task of the forthcoming new Development Policy, and subsequent strategies on gender equality, disability equity and rights and LGBTQIA+ human rights.

In future Budgets, we expect increased funding allocations to support this reinvigorated focus on the drivers of inequality and injustice.

This Budget maintains the Central Disability Fund at \$12.9m (which was increased in October). We hope to see the Fund raised to \$14.4m in the future to account for recent cuts and lost indexation. This would preserve the economic and social gains Australian aid has achieved for disability inclusion in our region.

Gender Equality



GENDER

- There are no new and additional allocations of funding for gender equality, beyond existing announcements and program extensions. This budget delivers \$7.8m to UN Women, and \$65m to the Global Equality Fund in 2023-24.
- We welcome the announcement of \$80m over four years for a new phase of the Investing in Women program. This program seeks to advance women's economic empowerment and workplace gender equality in Southeast Asia. A recent evaluation of the program is available [online](#). This allocation is not new or additional ODA.
- We look forward to updates on progress towards previously announced gender equality targets in future reporting. This includes that 80% of investments effectively address gender equality and that investments over \$3m have a gender equality objective (as OECD DAC markers).



LGBTQIA+ RIGHTS

- DFAT's ODA Budget Summary reiterates the creation of a new Inclusion and Equality Fund with an initial \$3.5m, as announced by Minister Wong at the Sydney World Pride Human Rights Conference in March this year.
- As a first step, this will be delivered through the Global Equality Fund to support LGBTQIA+ civil society organisations and human rights defenders. This is not new or additional ODA.

Disability Inclusion



DISABILITY

- The Central Disability Fund is being maintained at \$12.9m this year, after an increase in the October 2022-23 Budget.
- In 2021-22 disability spending through country and regional programs was \$109.9m. This was the first increase since 2013-14. For 2021-22 this equated to around 2.5% of the total ODA program. However, disability spending still remains lower – both in nominal and real terms – than it was almost 10 years ago (it was \$125.8m in 2013-14).*
- We welcome the upcoming Disability, Equity and Rights Strategy as an opportunity for Government to consult widely and develop a strategy that will mainstream a focus on people with disabilities across development programming and humanitarian response.

*Note: This is based on data reported in DFAT's statistical summaries, not the Federal Budget.

INCREASES & DECREASES

We are seeing more funding flowing to the Pacific and Southeast Asia with a modest increase in 2023-4. Within this, Nauru and the North Pacific saw more significant increases (in Nauru's case due to an anticipated AIFFP grant). There are reductions to South and West Asia and to the Middle East and Africa, most notably to Sri Lanka (likely due to cessation of emergency food assistance). The cementing of Australia's Indo-Pacific focus is clear.

With the exception of health, we have seen increases across all sectors – with the most significant increases being in the economic, infrastructure & services sector and the education sector. However, it is not clear what the increased spend represents in these sectors. The decrease in the health sector is largely due to the end of the COVID Vaccine Access and Health Security Initiative. This shows a relatively even set of sectoral increases to hold the space ahead of the new Development Policy, and its subsequent strategies.

INCREASES & DECREASES

Geographic shifts



THE PACIFIC

0.26% increase from \$1901.1m in 2022-23 to \$1906.1m in 2023-24.

- Funding for all countries in the region increased with the largest increases for Nauru (a 40.1% increase from \$32.9 in 2022-23 to \$46.1m in 2023-24), and the North Pacific (a 70.9% increase from \$7.9m in 2022-23 to \$13.5m in 2023-24).
- Pacific Regional funding decreased slightly from \$760.4 in 2022-23 to \$723.4m in 2023-24 (4.9% decrease).



SOUTHEAST & EAST ASIA

0.7% increase from \$1,229.1m in 2022-23 to \$1237.8m in 2023-24.

- Funding for all countries in the region increased with the largest for Mongolia (a 14.8% increase from \$8.8m in 2022-23 to \$10.1m in 2023-24) and Indonesia (a 6.1% increase from \$307.3m in 2022-23 to \$326.1m in 2023-24).
- Southeast & East Asia Regional funding decreased from \$372.5m in 2022-23 to \$346.3m in 2023-24.
- Penny Wong has indicated \$55.7m for SEA over the forwards through programs including specialised scholarships.



SOUTH & WEST ASIA

4.1% decrease from \$383.2m in 2022-23 to \$367.5m in 2023-24.

- Sri Lanka received the largest decrease of 55.6% from \$54.3m in 2022-23 to \$24.1m in 2023-24). This is likely due to the injection of humanitarian funding for emergency food assistance in June 2022.
- Bhutan received a 14.0% decrease from \$5.7m in 2022-23 to \$4.9m in 2023-24. Pakistan also decreased by 13.7% from \$17.5m in 2022-23 to \$15.1m in 2023-24.
- South & West Asia Region funding increased by 19.7% from \$106.1m in 2022-23 to \$127.0m in 2023-24.



MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

8.7% decrease from \$148.6m in 2022-23 to \$135.7m in 2023-24.

- Funding for Sub-Saharan Africa decreased by 15.6% from \$103.3m in 2022-23 to \$87.2m in 2023-24.
- Funding for the Middle East & North Africa increased by 7% from \$45.3m in 2022-23 to \$48.5m in 2023-24.

INCREASES & DECREASES

Sectoral shifts



HEALTH

8.3% decrease from \$917.1m in 2022-23 to \$840.8m in 2023-24

→ Largely due to end of Government's (COVID-19) Vaccine Access and Health Security Initiative.



GOVERNANCE

1.7% increase from \$1079.4bn in 2022-23 to \$1098.0bn in 2023-24



EDUCATION

15.9% increase from \$498.9m in 2022-23 to \$577.7m in 2023-24

→ It is unclear what program this funding increase has gone towards. This investment may include the specialized scholarships cited in Foreign Minister Wong's [Media Release](#).
→ This is the largest sectoral increase.



MULTI-SECTOR & GENERAL SUPPORT

2.6% increase from \$662.5m in 2022-23 to \$680.0m in 2023-24



AGRICULTURE, TRADE & PRODUCTION

3.6% increase from \$375.3m in 2022-23 to \$388.9m in 2023-24



ECONOMIC, INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

12.7% increase from \$478.7m in 2022-23 to \$539.5m in 2023-24

→ This is likely to have gone towards the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) and AIFFP but remains unclear.

TRANSPARENCY & PERFORMANCE

ACFID applauds the publication of the forward estimates for total ODA.

We commend the inclusion of projected growth in Budget Paper 2 which commits to \$8.6bn over 10 years. This offers welcome foresight for the development program.

We also warmly welcome continued reporting of total ODA sector flows and would support similar transparency on climate finance and progress against gender equality targets.

There is expected to be more detail on how improvements to transparency and performance will be implemented with the release of the new Development Policy and the Development Finance Review.

Yet to be Announced



NEW DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Government's new Development Policy is anticipated to be released in coming weeks. This policy will outline key priorities and guide future spending and programming. ACFID will issue a media release in response and provide a comprehensive overview for members. Read ACFID's submissions to the [new Development Policy](#).



DEVELOPMENT FINANCE REVIEW

Outcomes of the Government's Development Finance Review are expected imminently. Read ACFID's submission to the Review [here](#).



FURTHER POLICIES & STRATEGIES

The Government is currently working on an International Gender Equality Strategy, a Disability Equity and Rights Strategy and a LGBTQIA+ Rights Strategy.

We also hope to see a standalone public strategy to coordinate and improve Australia's international humanitarian assistance across all whole of government.

Things to Watch



ALIGNMENT OF ODA AND NON-ODA PACIFIC ENGAGEMENT

- The \$1.9bn whole of government package for Pacific engagement will be delivered by 13 government agencies.
- It is currently unclear how this investment will be coordinated, and whether non-ODA elements will face similar transparency, value-for-money and performance standards as the ODA components.



AIFFP- SASAPE SHIPYARD SOLOMON ISLANDS

- This AIFFP project will be financed through a combination of loans (via EFIC) and grants (from Australia's ODA Budget).
- The precise amount of ODA utilised is not shown in the Budget papers.



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- \$8.8m increase in Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response.
- Further details to be confirmed regarding allocations and modalities.



REDUCING FISCAL DISTRESS

- Increased funding to the Pacific will be used to “reduce fiscal distress in partner countries by building on existing budget support.”
- Australia must ensure that any lending to Pacific Island countries does not add to this fiscal distress.
- Provision of any direct budget support must also come with appropriate oversight and transparency including through local CSOs.

FURTHER READING & EVENTS

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

ODA BUDGET SUMMARY 2023-24

Available [here](#)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE
PORTFOLIO BUDGET STATEMENTS 2023-24

Available [here](#)

ACFID 2023-24 PRE-BUDGET SUBMISSION

Available [here](#)

AID TRACKERS

LOWY INSTITUTE PACIFIC AID MAP

Available [here](#)

AUSTRALIAN AID TRACKER

Available [here](#)

BRIEFINGS

DEVELOPMENT POLICY CENTRE BUDGET
BREAKFAST 2023 EVENT

9am, 10 May

Register [here](#)

ACFID BUDGET DE-BRIEF

12.30pm, 10 May

MEMBERS ONLY



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DEVELOPMENT



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14 Napier Close, Deakin

Glension Junior and his mother with a scabies cream she received during the scabies mass drug administration at Komuni Samu in Solomon Islands. Photo: Zahiya Namu/ Murdoch Children's Research Institute 2022