

Submission on the new International Gender Equality Strategy

The Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) and the ACFID Gender Equity Community of Practice (COP) appreciate the opportunity to provide this submission to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade as part of its consultation process on the International Gender Equality Strategy.

Further information about ACFID, its members and the Gender Equity COP is provided in Appendix A.

Executive Summary

At the current rate of progress, we are 132 years away from closing the global gender gap.¹ Impacts of Covid-19 on gender equality have seen a generational increase in the time expected to reach parity which has only improved marginally in the past 12 months.² This general upward trend has occurred against the backdrop of a global pushback on gender equality and the rights of women and people of diverse SOGIESC.³ The hard-won gains of feminist and women's rights leaders, organisations and movements over the past decades are under threat. This places an even greater imperative on governments to support, invest in and commit to realising gender equality and advancing the rights of women, girls, and people of diverse SOGIESC globally.

Within this context of backsliding on gender rights, the disproportionate effects of climate change on women and girls, and persistently high rates of sexual and gender-based violence in many countries – the Government's continued commitment to and advocacy on gender equality remains a crucial component of Australia's development program and foreign policy engagement more broadly. Equally, the impact of technology and artificial intelligence on gender equality cannot be ignored. While rapid technological innovation is being used to promote women's and girls' rights, it is also being used to perpetuate gender stereotypes, misinformation and negative social norms, creating vicious cycles where inequalities are amplified and perpetuated through digital tools.

Given the challenges outlined above, the government's commitment to a new International Gender Equality Strategy could not be better timed. We urge DFAT to give strong consideration to the eight recommendations outlined in this submission which speak to the current and future challenges facing women and girls and people of diverse SOGIESC within Australia's region and beyond. Achieving gender equality is not an outcome that can be gained from a single approach or specialised policy area but must be an overarching aim that cuts across all areas of Australia's domestic and international policy and engagement.

We welcome the Government's ongoing commitment to the rights of women and girls and people of diverse SOGIESC and trust the Strategy will further assist Australia's realisation of global gender equality and the full and equal participation of all in our societies.

¹ https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf

² https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf

³ <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Women/WG/Gender-equality-and-gender-backlash.pdf>

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

ACFID and the ACFID Gender Community of Practice (COP) provide the following recommendations for DFAT in drafting the new International Gender Equality Strategy. Recommendations have been developed in consultation with COP members and present ACFID's most up-to-date policy position on gender equality.

Recommendation 1: Australia should adopt an intersectional, feminist and transformative approach to promoting gender equality through all aspects of Australia's international engagement.

Recommendation 2: Ensure a dedicated focus on tackling the root causes of gender inequality by committing 15 per cent of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to initiatives with gender equality as the principal objective (measured against the OECD DAC Gender Marker) as part of the Government's commitment that programs over \$3 million will include a gender equality objective.

Recommendation 3: Apply the twin-track approach to intersectional social inclusion by resourcing dedicated initiatives for women and LGBTQIA+ people, people with disabilities, children and youth, older persons, marginalised ethnic groups and First Nations peoples while ensuring mainstreaming across all programming. Organisations that support or represent discrete groups require funding both to sustain their specialised focus and also build networks or coalitions across movements. All gender investments should be resourced to include an integrated disability analysis as well as accessibility and reasonable accommodations.

Recommendation 4: Continue to fund support for gender equality that meets people's needs and strengths at various stages of the lifespan, including: social protection; education; ERAW and EVAC programs; maternal and child health services; online rights and safety; sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) including safe abortion and dedicated support for adolescent girls; gender-responsive water, sanitation and hygiene; and services that meet the needs of elderly people, especially women and people of diverse SOGIESC, who may be excluded from other support services.

Recommendation 5: Support the grass-roots movements for change (including youth-led movements and those led by faith actors) who are leading efforts to promote gender equality based on local strengths and needs by committing 5 per cent of ODA to be delivered through women's equality organisations and institutions, ensuring that funding reaches local organisations and movements.

Recommendation 6: Ensure climate resilience and adaptation programming closely engages and consults with local women's groups and organisations to design approaches that are gender sensitive and well-informed of the unique challenges and impacts of climate change on women, girls and people of diverse SOGIESC.

Recommendation 7: Expand DFAT funding and technical expertise for gender, disability and social inclusion to enable GEDSI analyses in all country and regional response plans, robust disaggregated data collection and implement the findings of this GEDSI analysis throughout all programming.

Recommendation 8: Australia must take a 'do no harm approach' to ensure the progress made in gender equality across many of the countries and communities Australia engages with is not disrupted by other aspects of Australia's international engagements. DFAT should continue to advance gender equality through work carried out under its broader remit such as raising women's political participation through bilateral channels and multilateral engagements.

Importance of transformative feminist framing within the international development context

Transformative feminist approaches, within the policy context, refer to the act of seeking out and challenging masculine, patriarchal biases, whether conscious or not. They move to reshape dominant narratives and paradigms so that the needs, concerns and activities of women can be more accurately reflected within policy. A transformative feminist approach seeks equity – ensuring policies are neither gender-unaware nor gender-biased.

Transformative feminist approaches go beyond the symptoms of gender inequality, and instead aim to address root causes. For example, addressing the biases ingrained in policy that result in patriarchal power relations, rigid gender norms or stereotypes, and discriminatory laws or attitudes. Another example includes supporting local faith actors to re-interpret religious texts that have been used to perpetuate gender norms and even excuse violence against women and girls. To ensure a dedicated focus on tackling the root causes of gender inequality in Australia's development program, DFAT should commit 15 per cent of ODA to initiatives with gender equality as the principal objective as outlined in **Recommendation 2**.

One good practice example of a transformative feminist approach is the We Rise Coalition of seven feminist organisations from across the Pacific, working to address the root-causes of gender inequality by using the Rao & Kelleher Gender at Work framework domains of change.⁴ Another example is the work of the Pacific Conference of Churches in supporting its 33 member churches to engage with a locally developed Pasifika theology of gender equality through the regional Gender Status Card.⁵

Intersectional marginalisation

Understanding the way that gender interacts with other factors in social inclusion, such as age and disability (also known as intersectional analysis) is critical to effective development practice. Globally, women with disabilities are two to three times more likely to experience physical or sexual violence than women without a disability and are less likely to disclose incidents of sexual violence and domestic abuse.⁶ Disability is also a major risk factor for older women experiencing abuse, with one in six older women experiencing abuse globally.⁷ Adopting an intersectional approach acknowledges the compounding discrimination that further embeds inequality while also breaking down the power structures that contribute to this inequality.

Accordingly, Australia's development program should not only undertake a genuine intersectional approach as outlined in **Recommendation 1**, but also prioritise funding for joint initiatives that work to break down siloes between intersectional groups and support organisations to work collaboratively with and learn from each other. This is critical to enabling the 'twin-track approach' outlined in **Recommendation 3**; balancing a specialised focus on meeting the needs of discrete groups, with mainstreaming of intersectional inclusive approaches across the development program.

⁴ <https://fwrn.org.fj/about/partnerships/we-rise-coalition>

⁵ https://www.pacificconferenceofchurches.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/UNW_PCC-Report-WEB-19Aug2022-Amended-and-FINAL.pdf

⁶ UK Department for International Development, 2000. *Disability, Poverty and Development*. DFID, London. p. 3.

⁷ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/abuse-of-older-people>

Supporting gender equality throughout the lifespan

The impacts of gender inequality are experienced across the lifespan and consequently, support is required from childhood through to later life to address the unique challenges women and people of diverse SOGIESC face at each stage of their life as outlined in **Recommendation 4**.

Advancing global gender equality requires nuanced engagement in the early years. Given consistent global evidence that gender stereotypes are formed at a young age (by the ages of 5 to 7 years⁸) and the strong correlation between gender stereotypes and gender-based violence⁹, it is critical to engage boys and girls at young ages to promote gender equality through coherent and coordinated Ending Violence Against Women (EVAW) and Ending Violence Against Children (EVAC) programming. Adolescence is also a critical time in which gender roles and norms intensify¹⁰, and therefore a time in which young men and boys, alongside young women and girls can be engaged to address harmful gender norms, provide individuals with the knowledge and skills to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health through comprehensive sexuality education and promote gender equality. One good practice example of EVAW/EVAC programming is Plan International's Champions of Change initiative which aims to empower girls and engage boys to identify and challenge harmful, negative masculinities that perpetuate discrimination and inequality.¹¹

Efforts to promote women's economic empowerment/justice must adopt a holistic view of the challenges that women face in obtaining and sustaining meaningful employment that improves their lives, and those of their families and communities. Economic empowerment is not simply about jobs, it means: gaining equal access to economic resources like land and financial resources; the ability to engage in safe and dignified work with access to social protection such as paid maternity leave; receiving equal pay; and the valuing of women's unpaid labour.¹² Research shows that unless careful attention is paid to existing power relations and gender norms, women can experience an increase in, or commencement of, domestic violence relating to their increased economic independence.¹³ This underscores the importance of a 'do no harm' approach across all international engagements and programming to ensure women's economic empowerment does not entrench inequality but realises the goal of genuine and lasting justice as outlined in **Recommendation 8**.

Ensuring universal access to SRHR is imperative to the realisation of gender equality for all. The absence of bodily autonomy threatens women, girls, and gender-diverse people's ability to fully participate in political, social, and economic spheres whilst also impacting control of their own health and wellbeing, freedom to make life decisions, and their overall agency. It is essential that all people, including women, youth and adolescents, people with disabilities and people of diverse SOGIESC, can access non-judgmental and high-quality SRH services including menstrual hygiene, family planning methods, and safe abortion. Australia's development program should priorities long-term and flexible funding to support universal access to SRHR as well as supporting comprehensive sexuality education, in particular for adolescents and youth.

⁸ <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2100030118>

⁹ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/B9780128117972000128?via%3Dihub>

¹⁰ [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X\(20\)30354-5/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X(20)30354-5/fulltext)

¹¹ <https://plan-international.org/youth-empowerment/champions-of-change/#:~:text=The%20Champions%20of%20Change%20for%20Gender%20Equality%20and,harmful%2C%20negative%20masculinities%20that%20perpetuate%20discrimination%20and%20inequality>

¹² <https://actionaid.org.au/womens-economic-empowerment-why-it-matters/>

¹³ <https://iwda.org.au/assets/files/Do-No-Harm-Professional-Womens-Finding-Report.pdf>; <https://iwda.org.au/assets/files/Do-No-Harm-Research-to-Practice-Briefing.pdf>

Balancing mainstreaming and a specific focus on gender equality

ACFID along with the Gender Equity COP welcomes the Government's mainstreaming approach and targets. Effective implementation of these targets will require greater resourcing and investment in data, monitoring and evaluation, and technical gender expertise (**Recommendation 7**), specifically:

- continued strong leadership to communicate the importance of these commitments to all areas of DFAT;
- increased investment in technical expertise within DFAT, including intersectional power analysis training for all policy and program staff;
- robust accountability structures to ensure the gender marker is being applied appropriately and that programs are investing sufficient funds to ensure effective implementation of gender objectives, and;
- investment in robust data collection to provide evidence that programming is leading to improved gender equality outcomes across Australia's development program.

As the new Strategy will speak to Australia's broader foreign policy engagements, it is crucial that mainstreaming gender equality extends through all facets of Australia's international work including humanitarian assistance, trade and diplomacy. At minimum, this means a 'do no harm' approach which is grounded in analysis of power dynamics to ensure that Australia's trade, foreign policy and defence engagements do not exacerbate existing inequalities or undermine the efforts of our development program. Beyond this, it means actively using all levers at DFAT's disposal to advance gender equality outcomes as outlined in **Recommendation 8**.

Alongside a mainstreaming approach, it is also important to maintain a specific focus on key issues in gender equality, namely, addressing the root causes of inequality, for example harmful gender norms, stigma, stereotypes and discrimination. Work addressing root causes requires specific gender equality programs and working with a range of actors including local WROs, community groups and faith organisations. This is why we recommend that 15 per cent of ODA go to initiatives with gender equality as a principal objective (**Recommendation 2**). This is also the rationale for our recommendation that 5 per cent of Australia's ODA, or at least Australia's ODA that has a gender equality objective, goes directly to Women's Rights Organisations (measured against the OECD DAC CRS Sector Code 15170, noting that activities against this code contribute to the proportion of ODA with gender equality as the principal objective) (**Recommendation 5**). Australia currently gives just 0.6% of ODA to WROs.¹⁴

Women's rights organisations are best placed to advise on what will help to promote safety and well-being within their own communities. WROs and women-led CSOs not only assist in tackling the root causes of gender inequality but offer a path forward to mitigate against any perception of an "imposition of values" and support locally-led movements for equality and change. We encourage investment in researching and promoting a better understanding of the practices that can concurrently promote shifts in the balance of power to local organisations and transformational approaches that break down existing systems of power that embed inequality.

¹⁴ <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/Aid-to-gender-equality-donor-charts.pdf>

Women's leadership and political participation

Effective support for women's leadership requires an approach that addresses both the practical barriers to women's leadership, as well as the norms and perceptions that hinder women's participation at all levels of decision-making. This is critical to ensuring that we are not trying to integrate women into existing, patriarchal systems of power which are based on masculinised ideals of leadership, but rather that we are transforming the underlying norms which currently prevent women's equal participation.

This is backed by research that shows that discriminatory social norms contribute to gender inequality in leadership and decision-making. Research in Fiji, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands and Cambodia between 2014 and 2019 on public perceptions of women as leaders found that there is widespread support for the idea that women and men have equal rights and in-principle support that there should be more women in political leadership.¹⁵ However, the research showed that many people hold biases that contradict these beliefs, for example, believing that men are better suited to political leadership than women. People also held different expectations of men and women leaders, for example, that women should be "honest, well-behaved and humble" and other gendered characteristics which are difficult to square with leadership roles. Further research by Equal Power Now found that girls and young women feel consistently excluded from politics: only half of those surveyed believe that people in their community view it as acceptable for girls and young women to engage in political activities, with one in five having been personally discouraged from doing so.¹⁶

Tools such as 'temporary special measures' can also be effective to ensure women's representation and shift perceptions about gender roles, as affirmed by the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration which commits Pacific leaders to "adopt measures, including temporary special measures (such as legislation to establish reserved seats for women and political party reforms), to accelerate women's full and equal participation in governance reform at all levels and women's leadership in all decision making."¹⁷

The Government should continue to promote women's leadership and participation at all levels – from communities to parliaments – through the development program as well as through diplomatic channels and multilateral fora as outlined in **Recommendation 8**.

Approaching gender inequality and climate change as intersecting crises

The climate crisis is having a disproportionate impact on women and girls, with inequalities, vulnerabilities and negative gender norms exacerbated by climate extremes.¹⁸ This impact increases where women and people of diverse SOGIESC experience other intersecting factors such as disability. Consistent with well-documented evidence of increases in Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) during disasters, CARE's 2020 Report found that "all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls spike during disaster and conflict."¹⁹ Another further challenge exacerbated by climate change is access to reproductive choice during times of disaster.

¹⁵ Mulder, Stella, Tracy McDiarmid, and Lisa Vettori. 2019. "Public Perceptions of Women as Political Leaders: A Multi-Country Study" Stella Mulder, Dr Tracy McDiarmid and Lisa Vettori in Collaboration with IWDA Perceptions Management Group and WAVE Partner Research Teams A MULTI-COUNTRY STUDY." IWDA. https://iwda.org.au/assets/files/Public-Perceptions-of-Women-as-Political-Leaders_A-Multi-Country-Study-1-1.pdf.

¹⁶ <https://plan-international.org/uploads/2022/10/SOTWGR-2022-EN-Final-SD.pdf>

¹⁷ Pacific Islands Forum. 2012. "PACIFIC LEADERS GENDER EQUALITY DECLARATION 30 August 2012, Rarotonga, Cook Islands." <https://www.forumsec.org/2012/08/30/pacific-leaders-gender-equality-declaration/>.

¹⁸ [CARE Women-and-girls-in-emergencies_2018.pdf](#)

¹⁹ [CARE Women-and-girls-in-emergencies_2018.pdf](#)

This is vital to women's ability to support themselves and their families. Access to contraception and safe abortion services helps communities adapt to the effects of climate change and build community resilience.

Climate change is also contributing to increased conflict by aggravating pre-existing and underlying tensions, increasing forced displacement and as a result placing more women in unstable contexts where entrenched structural gender inequalities are exacerbated. Women and girls are statistically more likely to experience displacement due to climate change with UN Environment estimating 80 per cent of people displaced as a result of climate change are women.²⁰ As the number of extreme weather events and climate-related disasters increases, women and vulnerable groups will be placed at greater risk.²¹ This places even greater importance on investing in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts that ensure consultation with women and people of diverse SOGIESC, including those with disabilities as outlined in **Recommendation 6**.

If current trends continue, by 2025, it is estimated that climate change and climate-related disasters will prevent 12.5 million girls each year from completing secondary school.²² Evidence also shows, that closing the gender gap in education can assist countries in adapting to the effects of climate change while also decreasing the rate of global warming.²³ Investing in gender equality is crucial to not only reducing inequality but also increasing climate resilience in developing countries.

An example of the disproportionate impact of climate change on women is the experience of women and girls in the Sundarbans, a formation of low-lying mangrove islands between India and Bangladesh. Due to the environmental degradation caused by climate change, women in the Sundarbans often walk over a mile to collect fresh drinking water and food, significantly increasing their risk of sexual assault and gender-based violence. This is one example of many that form a body of well-documented research on the link between climate change and increased SGBV.²⁴

All of this underscores the importance of close engagement with local WROs and local women's groups in the development and implementation of climate programming to ensure Australia's development program continues to contribute to positive gender outcomes as outlined in **Recommendation 6**.

²⁰ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/stories/2022/07/climate-change-exacerbates-violence-against-women-and-girls>

²¹ https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/report/role-of-climate-change-in-exacerbating-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-against-women-a-new-challenge-for-international-law/epl_2021_51-3_epl-51-3-epl210055_epl-51-epl210055.pdf

²² https://assets.ctfassets.net/0oan5gk9rgbh/OFgutQPKIFoi5lfY2iwFC/6b2fffd2c893ebdebee60f93be814299/MalalaFund_GirlsEducation_ClimateReport.pdf

²³ Striessnig, E., W. Lutz and A. G. Patt (2013) "Effects of Educational Attainment on Climate Risk Vulnerability" in Ecology and Society. <https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol18/iss1/art16/>

See also: Braga, A. and Kwauk, C. (2017) "3 ways to link girls' education actors to climate actions" in Brookings Institution Blog. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/education-plus-development/2017/09/27/3-ways-to-link-girls-education-actors-to-climate-action/>

²⁴ https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/report/role-of-climate-change-in-exacerbating-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-against-women-a-new-challenge-for-international-law/epl_2021_51-3_epl-51-3-epl210055_epl-51-epl210055.pdf

Gender equality as part of humanitarian practice: in conflict situations, disasters and protracted crises

Women and girls are disproportionately impacted by conflict and crises. Existing social and legal protections as well as community and family connections break down in disaster contexts increasing the vulnerability of women and girls to abuse. Increased rates of SGBV in disaster contexts is well documented.²⁵ During a disaster, women and girls are 14 times more likely to be harmed and instances of human trafficking can increase by 20 to 30 per cent.²⁶ Rates of harm and discrimination during a disaster increase for women and girls with a disability or when other intersectional factors are present.

Women and girls face increased challenges accessing safe and dignified humanitarian support during disasters. Accessing this support is particularly challenging for women and girls who experience intersecting factors such as the urban poor, indigenous communities, older women, women with disabilities, and women and girls who also identify as people of diverse SOGIESC, migrants and those who are displaced. Research shows that, in the context of conflict, women and girls - especially those belonging to communities listed above - will be more likely to face discrimination or barriers to accessing essential support such as health care, are less likely to be represented in decision-making roles, and will have fewer financial resources to cope or recover.²⁷

Australia should continue to promote the importance of addressing protection issues such as SGBV in humanitarian response that impact women, girls and people of diverse gender identities and expressions. Local humanitarian organisations as first responders must be equipped with knowledge and understanding of how to work towards promotion of gender equality, applying an intersectional lens in doing so. This is important to ensure a commitment to the principle of 'do no harm' in humanitarian response, and also to ensure the benefits of the response are experienced by women, girls and people of diverse gender identities and expressions.

The government should also invest in humanitarian partnership models which help to shift towards locally led work that promotes intersectional gender equality practices. For example, Australia should incentivise humanitarian practice which engages with local women's organisations, local organisations for survivors of SGBV, local organisations for persons with disabilities and local organisations for people of diverse SOGIESC as outlined in **Recommendation 4** and **5**. These organisations have the expertise to ensure that intersectional approaches are applied during preparedness and response work and that transformational approaches which break down existing systems of power and embed inequality are addressed.

²⁵ *Intimate Partner Violence and Disasters: A Framework for Empowering Women Experiencing Violence in Disaster Settings* - Jennifer M. First, Nathan L. First, J. Brian Houston, 2017 ([sagepub.com](https://www.sagepub.com))

²⁶ <https://www.preventionweb.net/news/women-suffer-most-climate-displacement>

²⁷ International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) (2022). Gendered impacts of armed conflict and implications for the application of IHL.

Appendix A

ACFID's Gender Equity COP

ACFID Communities of Practice are groups of people who come together to share, learn and work together. The Gender Equity Community of Practice exists to promote best practice in gender and development amongst ACFID Members, facilitate peer support and networking, and support sector-wide collaboration and advocacy on gender equality policy.

About ACFID

The Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) is the peak body for Australian non-government organisations involved in international development and humanitarian action.

OUR VISION

Our vision is Australia acting with compassion and fairness for a just, sustainable and equitable world.

OUR SHARED PURPOSE

Our purpose is to lead, unite and support international development and humanitarian organisations to realise our vision.

ABOUT ACFID

Founded in 1965, ACFID currently has 126 full members and 22 affiliate members operating in more than 79 developing countries. The total revenue raised by ACFID's membership from all sources amounts to \$1.83 billion (2020 - 21), \$721 million of which is raised from over 996,000 thousand Australians. ACFID's members range between large Australian multi-sectoral organisations that are linked to international federations of NGOs, to agencies with specialised thematic expertise, and smaller community-based groups, with a mix of secular and faith-based organisations.

ACFID members must comply with the ACFID Code of Conduct, a voluntary, self-regulatory sector code of good practice that aims to improve international development and humanitarian action outcomes and increase stakeholder trust by enhancing the transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of signatory organisations. Covering 9 Quality Principles, 33 Commitments and 92 compliance indicators, the Code sets good standards for program effectiveness, fundraising, governance and financial reporting. Compliance

includes annual reporting and checks. The Code has an independent complaint handling process.

ACFID'S VALUES

INTEGRITY

We act with honesty and are guided by ethical and moral principles in all that we do.

ACCOUNTABILITY

We take responsibility for our actions and are accountable to our stakeholders, and in particular primary stakeholders, for our performance and integrity.

TRANSPARENCY

We openly share information about our organisations and our work with all our stakeholders and the public.

RESPECT

We recognise the value and diversity of all people and are committed to treating others with due regard for their rights, dignity and integrity.

EFFECTIVENESS

We strive to deliver outcomes that bring about positive change in the lives of people living in poverty.

EQUITY

We are committed to overcoming prejudices and disadvantage and promoting fair and just access to resources and opportunities.

COOPERATION

We work with and alongside others in a spirit of mutuality, respecting diversity and difference in the pursuit of common goals.

ACFID Members

FULL MEMBERS

- A Liquid Future
- ACC International Relief
- Act for Peace - NCCA
- Action on Poverty
- ActionAid Australia
- Adara Development Australia
- ADRA Australia
- Afghan Australian Development Organisation
- Anglican Overseas Aid
- Anglican Relief and Development Fund Australia
- Anglicans in Development
- ASHM Health
- Asian Aid Organisation
- Assisi Aid Projects
- Australia for UNHCR
- Australian Doctors for Africa
- Australian Doctors International
- Australian Himalayan Foundation
- Australian Lutheran World Service
- Australian Marist Solidarity Ltd
- Australian Medical Aid Foundation
- Australian Red Cross
- Australian Respiratory Council
- AVI
- Beyond the Orphanage
- BridgIT Water Foundation
- Brien Holden Vision Institute Foundation
- Burnet Institute
- CARE Australia
- Care for Africa
- Caritas Australia
- CBM Australia
- ChildFund Australia
- CLAN (Caring and Living as Neighbours)
- Cufa
- DAISI (Doctors Assisting in South Pacific Islands)
- Destiny Rescue Australia
- Diplomacy Training Program
- Disaster Relief Australia
- Door of Hope Australia Inc.
- Edmund Rice Foundation (Australia)
- EDO NSW
- Educating the Future
- Engineers without Borders
- Evergreening Global Alliance
- Every Home Global Concern
- Fairtrade Australia New Zealand
- Family Planning New South Wales
- FemiliPNG Australia
- Foresight (Overseas Aid and Prevention of Blindness)
- Global Development Group
- Global Mission Partners
- Good Return
- Graceworks Myanmar
- Habitat for Humanity Australia
- Hagar Australia
- HealthServe Australia
- Health Equity Matters
- Home in Place
- Hope for Children
- HOST International
- Indigo Foundation
- International Justice Mission Australia
- International Needs Australia
- International Nepal Fellowship (Aust) Ltd
- International Women's Development Agency
- Interplast Australia & New Zealand
- Islamic Relief Australia
- John Fawcett Foundation
- KTF (Kokoda Track Foundation)
- Kyeema Foundation
- Live & Learn Environmental Education
- Love Mercy Foundation
- MAA International (Muslim Aid Australia)
- Mahboba's Promise Australia
- Mary MacKillop Today
- Mary Ward International Australia
- Mercy Works Ltd.
- Mission World Aid Inc.
- MIT Group Foundation
- MSI Asia Pacific
- Murdoch Children's Research Institute
- Opportunity International Australia
- Our Rainbow House
- Oxfam Australia
- Pacific Assist
- Palmera Projects
- Partner Housing Australasia

- Partners in Aid
- People with Disability Australia
- Plan International Australia
- Pollinate Group
- Project Rozana
- Quaker Service Australia
- REACH for Nepal
- RedR Australia
- Reledev Australia
- Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
- Salesian Missions
- Salvation Army International Development
- Save the Children Australia
- School for Life Foundation
- SeeBeyondBorders
- Sight For All
- So They Can
- Sport Matters
- St John of God Outreach Services
- Surf Aid International
- SUSTAIN Projects Myanmar
- Symbiosis International
- Tearfund Australia
- The Fred Hollows Foundation
- The Leprosy Mission Australia
- The Nusatenggara Association (NTA), Inc
- The Oaktree Foundation
- This Life
- Transform Aid International (incorporating Baptist World Aid)
- UNICEF Australia
- Union Aid Abroad-APHEDA
- UnitingWorld
- Water for a Village
- WaterAid Australia
- World Vision Australia
- WWF-Australia
- YWAM Medical Ship
- James Cook University – The Cairns Institute
- La Trobe University – Institute of Human Security and Social Change
- Monash University - Monash Sustainable Development Institute
- Murdoch University – School of Management and Governance
- National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance
- Refugee Council of Australia
- RESULTS Australia
- Transparency International Australia
- United Nations Association of Australia
- Unity Housing
- University of New South Wales - Institute for Global Development
- University of Queensland – International Development
- University of Sydney – Office of Global Engagement
- University of Technology, Sydney – Institute for Sustainable Futures
- Vision 2020
- Western Sydney University- School of Social Sciences and Psychology
- Women’s Plans Foundation**

* Denotes Interim Full Member

** Denotes Interim Affiliate Member

AFFILIATE MEMBERS:

- Australian National University – Development Policy Centre
- Deakin University – School of Humanities and Social Sciences
- Global Citizen
- Global Health Alliance Australia
- Institute for Economics and Peace