

The farmers working in the net houses benefit from the vegetables through its sale or its nutrition value when they pick and cook it at home. Photo credit : LWF Kenya

2024-25 FEDERAL BUDGET ANALYSIS

FACTS & FIGURES

Contents

Overall Direction: ACFID's View	3
New Measures & Headline Announcements	9
Humanitarian Assistance	12
NGO Programs & Civil Society Funding	18
Climate Change	21
Gender Equality, Disability & Social Inclusion	25
Increases & Decreases	30
Things to Watch	35
Further Reading & Events	36



Sephrose, a mother of four, lives in Cankuzo. For over a year, she has been part of a farming group that belongs to the LWF project. With the LWF project, she has received knowledge on what to plant, where to get the seeds, how to irrigate - the whole process helping her to have a good harvest. She said: "Now my children are better nourished thanks to the bigger and better crops that I got". Photo credit : LWF Burundi

OVERALL DIRECTION: ACFID'S VIEW

“

Australia's aid budget is static in real terms while the Asia-Pacific region is way off track to achieve the SDGs. We are going backwards on eradicating extreme poverty. The Government needs to invest more in the basics of development. There must be a plan and pathway to scale up aid to its target of 0.5% of GNI.



MARC PURCELL
Chief Executive Officer

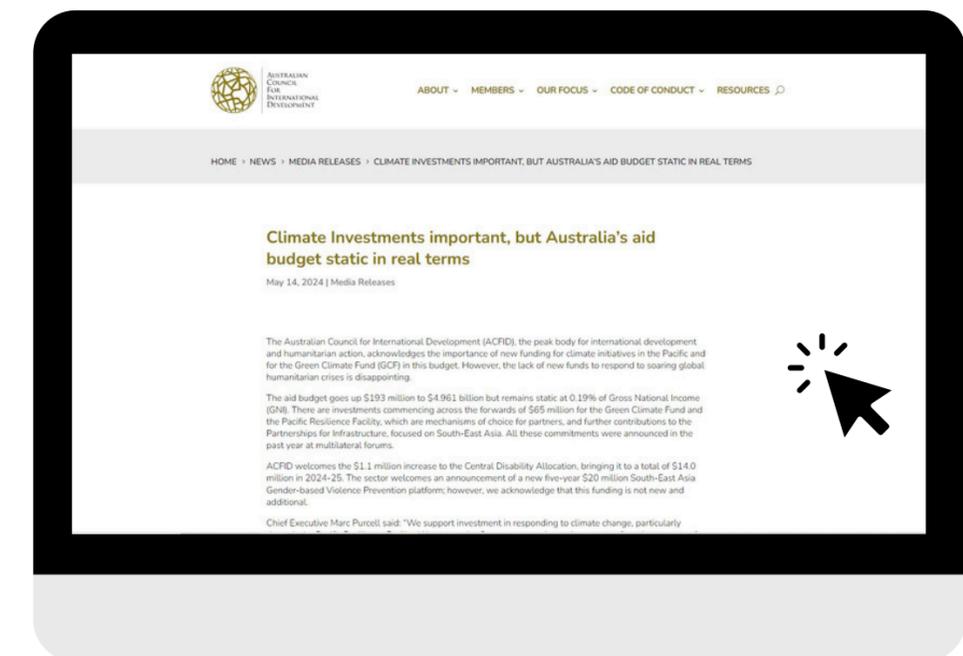
OVERALL DIRECTION: ACFID'S VIEW

Climate investments important, but Australia's aid budget static in real terms

The Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), the peak body for international development and humanitarian action, acknowledges the importance of new funding for climate initiatives in the Pacific and for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in this budget. However, the lack of new funds to respond to soaring global humanitarian crises is disappointing.

The aid budget goes up \$193m to \$4.961bn but remains static at 0.19% of Gross National Income (GNI).

Read the full media release [here](#)



OVERALL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

ODA Total



FY 2023-24

\$4.768bn

FY 2024-2025

\$4.961bn



BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL ODA 2024-25

The total ODA budget estimate in 2024-25 is an increase of \$193m in nominal terms on the previous year. When adjusted for inflation, the ODA budget has marginally increased in real terms in 2024-25 but is set to flatline over the forward estimates. Since the Albanese Government's first Federal Budget in October 2022, the ODA budget has increased in nominal terms by \$310m.

This increase is due to: partial indexation on the ODA 'base' (delivered in the March 2022 Budget); the commitment of \$1.4bn in additional ODA over 4 years (announced in the October 2022 Budget); a continuation of the Temporary, Targeted and Supplementary Measures (announced in the March 2022 Budget); ODA grant-equivalent calculated on concessional lending through the AIFFP*; and new ODA announced in this budget for a telecommunications cable for Tuvalu; funding for the Green Climate Fund and the Pacific Resilience Facility; and South-East Asia engagement.

*\$48.4m has been recorded as the ODA equivalent for concessional loans through the AIFFP, administered by Export Finance Australia.

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

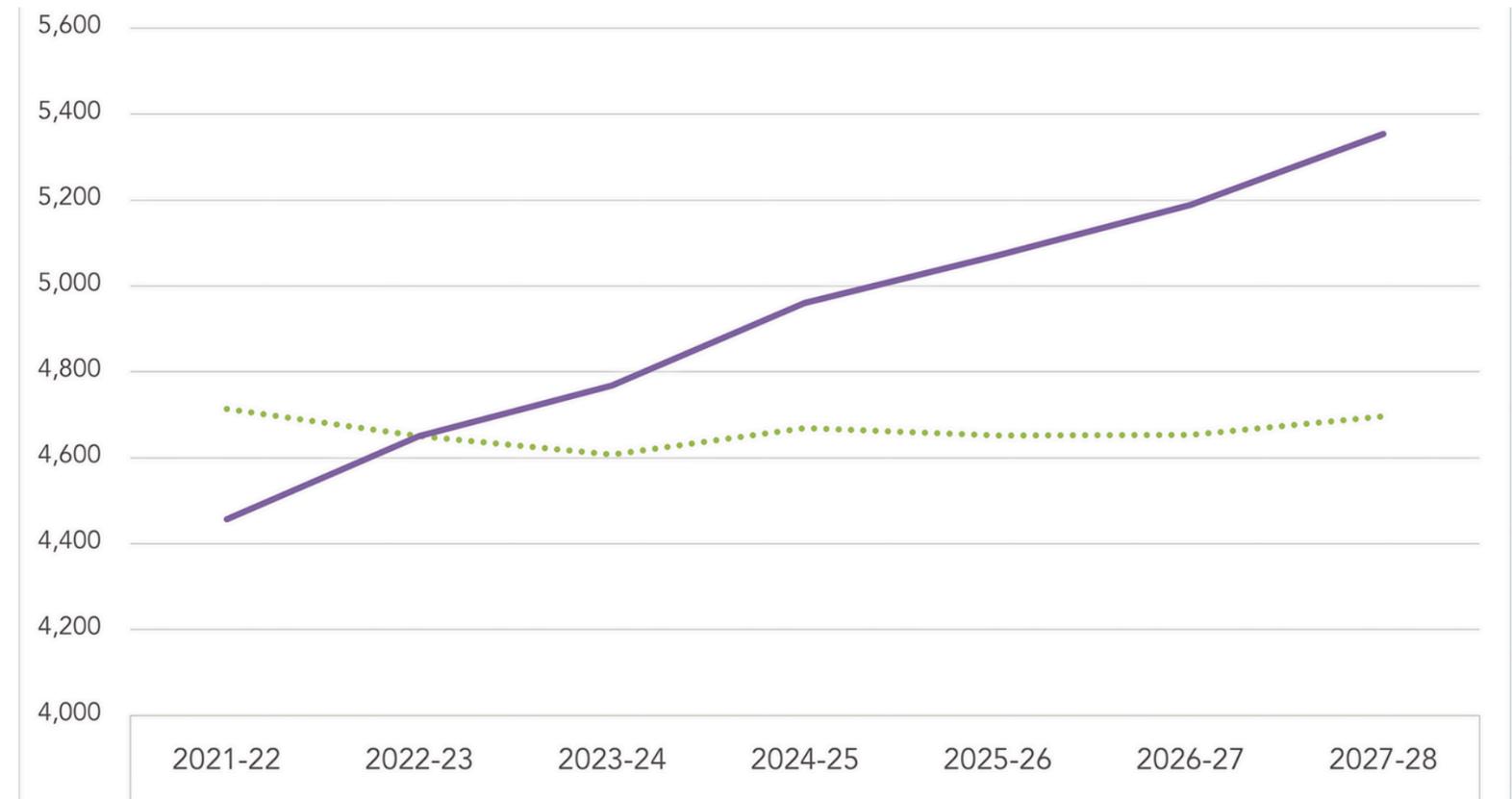
ODA Forecast

In May 2023 the Government announced a welcome commitment to the long-term stabilisation of the ODA budget, including the 2.5 per cent per annum indexation of the budget for 10 years from 2026-27. However, current investment will see ODA flatline in real terms.

In the 2024-25 budget, a nominal increase was made to the ODA budget, which amounted to a marginal increase to the ODA budget in real terms this year - and a flatline over the forward estimates.

This budget represents a continued low in Australian ODA generosity. In 2024-25, Australia's ODA budget estimate constitutes just 0.68% of the total federal budget. This is the lowest level ever.

Estimated total ODA (\$m) in nominal and real terms



Budget Estimates

●●●●● Total real ODA

● Total nominal ODA

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

ODA / GNI Ratio

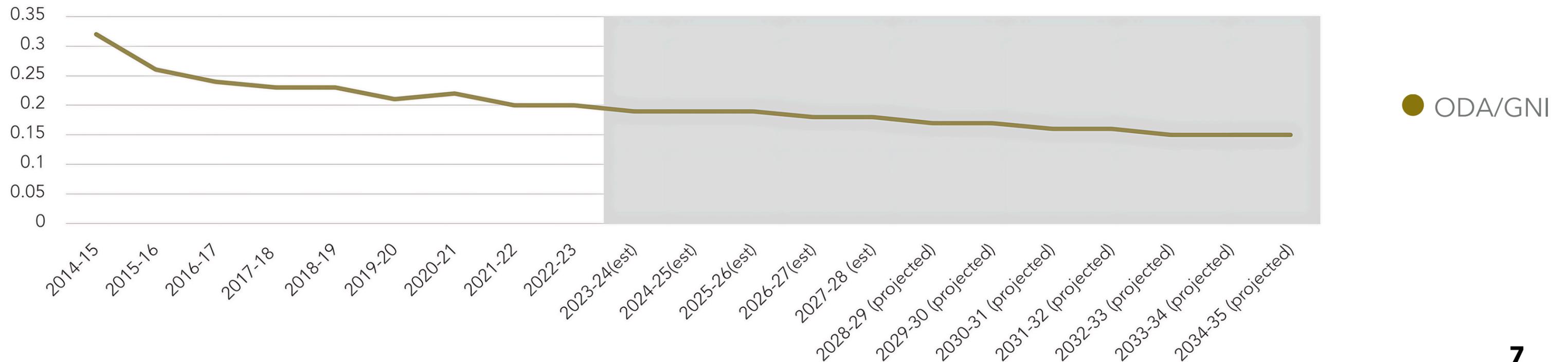


Australia's public spending on ODA as a proportion of our Gross National Income (GNI) in 2024-25 will stagnate at 0.19%, and is projected to decline over the forward estimates. ODA/GNI is projected to fall to 0.15% in 2034-35.

Australia was the 14th most generous DAC member in 2015, contributing 0.29% of GNI as ODA. In 2023, Australia ranked 26th of 31 DAC donors. 2022 data ranks Australia as ninth in GDP per capita of OECD Donor countries (current prices, current PPP).

Globally, the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average for ODA/GNI in 2023 was 0.37%. If in-donor refugee costs are removed from ODA calculations - the DAC average for 2023 was 0.32%.

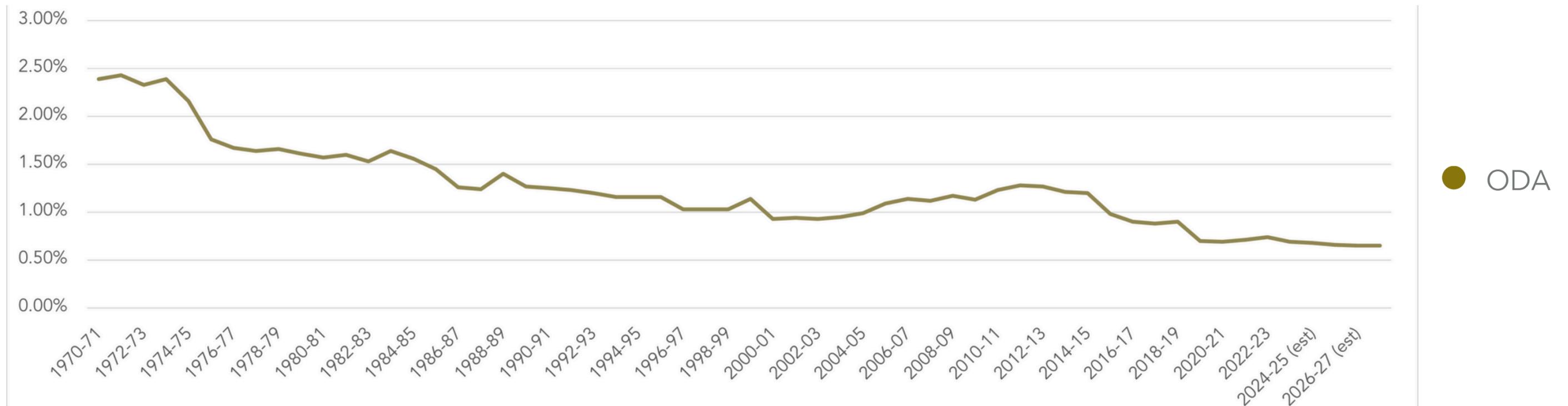
ODA/GNI (%): 2014-15 to 2034-35(est)



OVERALL DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

ODA in Context

ODA as a Percentage of the Federal Budget



This financial year, ODA is estimated to comprise 0.68% of the total Federal Budget, down from 0.69% in the 2023-24 Budget.

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

NEW MEASURES & HEADLINE ANNOUNCEMENTS

“ New measures in this budget include a much-needed injection of climate funding across the forward estimates. This includes \$65m of new ODA for the Green Climate Fund and the Pacific Resilience Facility, reflecting a Pacific Islands Forum call for overdue regional climate investment. We note the Government is also investing \$50m ODA in Tuvalu for an undersea telecommunications cable, which will allow critical access to information for remote communities.

However, beyond these measures and a handful of small bilateral increases, it's hard to see how the ambition set out in the International Development Policy launched in August last year has gained any fiscal traction in shaping core development programming. This is true even of commitments explicitly made in the policy, including the Civil Society Partnerships Fund, which sees no allocation in this budget.”



JOCELYN CONDON
Chief of Policy & Advocacy

New and Extended Programs



SOUTHEAST ASIA ENGAGEMENT

The Government is allocating \$505.9m over five years (from 2023-24) both ODA and non-ODA. These measures include:

- A further investment in Partnerships for Infrastructure: \$152.8m over 4 years
- Continued funding for the Mekong-Australia Partnership: \$229.6m over 4 years
- Enhancing South-East Asia maritime cooperation: \$68.2m over 4 years
- New scholarships under the Aus4ASEAN program: \$12.9m over 3 years
- Establish an ASEAN-Australia Centre in Canberra: \$33.1m over 5 years
- Establish Austrade 'landing pads' to support Australian startups and exports: \$4.8m over 4 years
- Improve visa access for ASEAN member countries and Timor Leste: \$1.1m over two years
- Establish a \$2bn South-East Asia Investment Financing Facility administered by Export Finance Australia



TUVALU

- The Falepili Union treaty, signed in 2023, has led to a substantial increase in ODA for Tuvalu, including \$50m new ODA for a submarine telecommunications cable
 - Further detail of the Tuvalu bilateral ODA budget is outlined later



CLIMATE FINANCE

- New ODA funding to support for the UNFCCC Green Climate Fund of \$50m over 2 years from 2026-27
- An investment in the Pacific Resilience Facility to fund small scale DRR and climate resilience projects: \$100m over 3 years
 - \$15m of this investment is new ODA

Partnerships for Infrastructure



This ODA budget continues funding for Partnerships for Infrastructure (P4I) who provide technical assistance to support infrastructure development in South-East Asia, including:

- Infrastructure development planning;
- Support for procurement;
- Development of sector policy and regulation – such as water and energy regulation;
- Support to manage climate risks and undertake disaster risk reduction.

The model of providing services, advice and connections to South-East Asian governments to help them make and manage infrastructure investments demonstrates how Australia can play a niche, capacity-building role in contexts where that is best aligned with Australia's advantages.

P4I is implemented in partnership by: the Australian Government, EY, Adam Smith International, The Asia Foundation and Ninti One.

In the 2024-2025 Federal Budget, we see \$152.8 m committed over four years from 2024-25 (and \$42.8 m per year ongoing).

HUMANITARIAN: ACFID'S VIEW

“

The compounding effects of conflict, climate change, displacement, food insecurity and more have had devastating impacts on civilians across the world. Australians have seen this unfold on their screens day in, day out. They have generously donated to humanitarian organisations responding to these crises and would have expected their government to do the same. This budget fails to do that, with a decrease in real terms of humanitarian global programs. Not increasing the Humanitarian Emergency Fund for a sixth year is astonishing in the current global setting.”



NAOMI BROOKS
Humanitarian Advisor

Humanitarian Assistance

The Humanitarian Emergency Fund (HEF) remains static at \$150m for 2024-25. This fund has not seen an increase since 2018, and has decreased in real terms.

2024-25 will see the humanitarian budget estimates (global programs) see a nominal increase of \$11.1m from \$479.4m to \$490.5m. This funding includes the \$235m that was announced at the Global Refugee Forum in September.

- This additional \$11.1m is to “protracted crises and strengthening humanitarian action.”
- In real terms, there is a decrease in humanitarian global programs from \$461.8m in 2023-24 to \$460.13m.

There has been no change in funding to disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response or to multilateral agency funding.

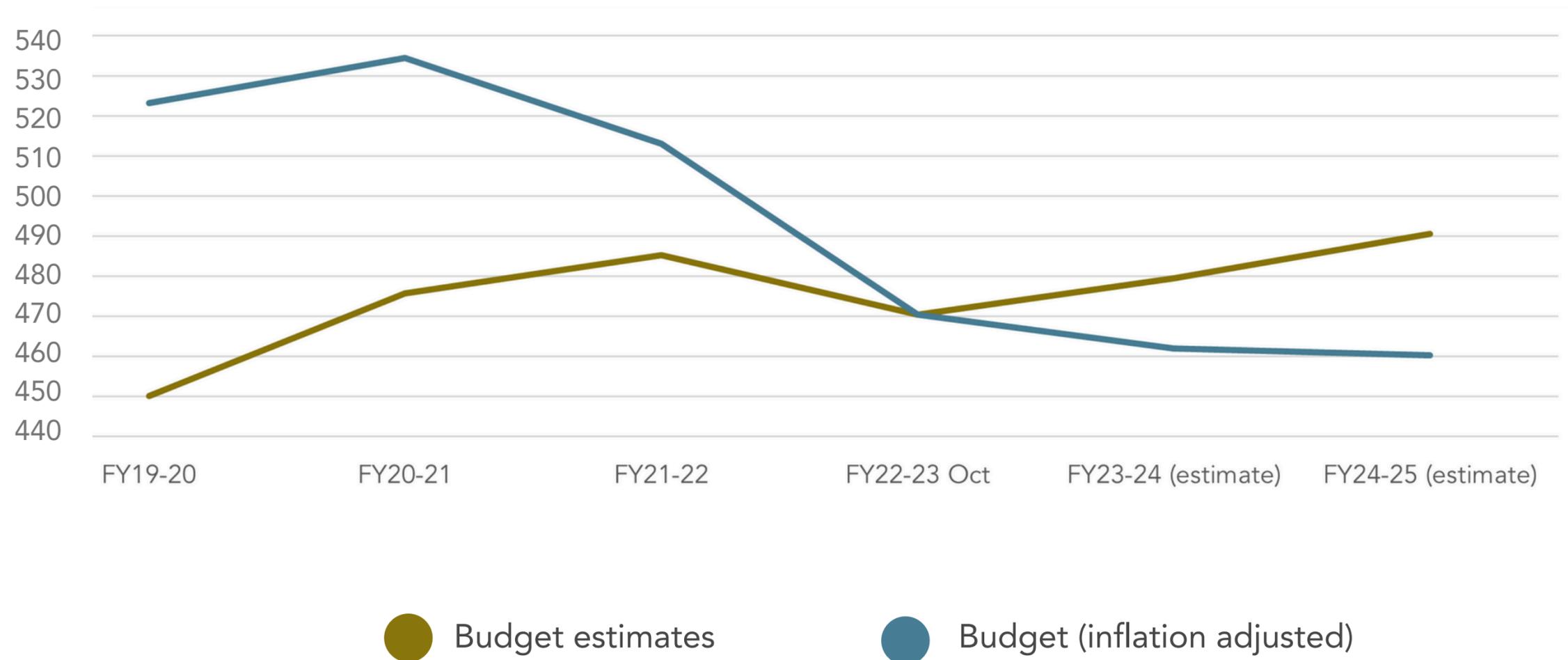
It is estimated that Australia will spend \$675.9m (total sector flow) on humanitarian efforts in 2024-25. This is an increase from \$643.4m in 2023-24 of \$32.5m in nominal terms. This includes humanitarian expenditure by other government departments. Although measured by financial year instead of calendar year, this falls short of Australia’s global fair share contribution to humanitarian for 2024 which is \$1.08bn.

The 2024-25 budget allocates \$20m to UNRWA working in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Any additional funding to responding to the ongoing crisis in Gaza will be drawn from the HEF.

There are no new investments in conflict prevention or peace.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

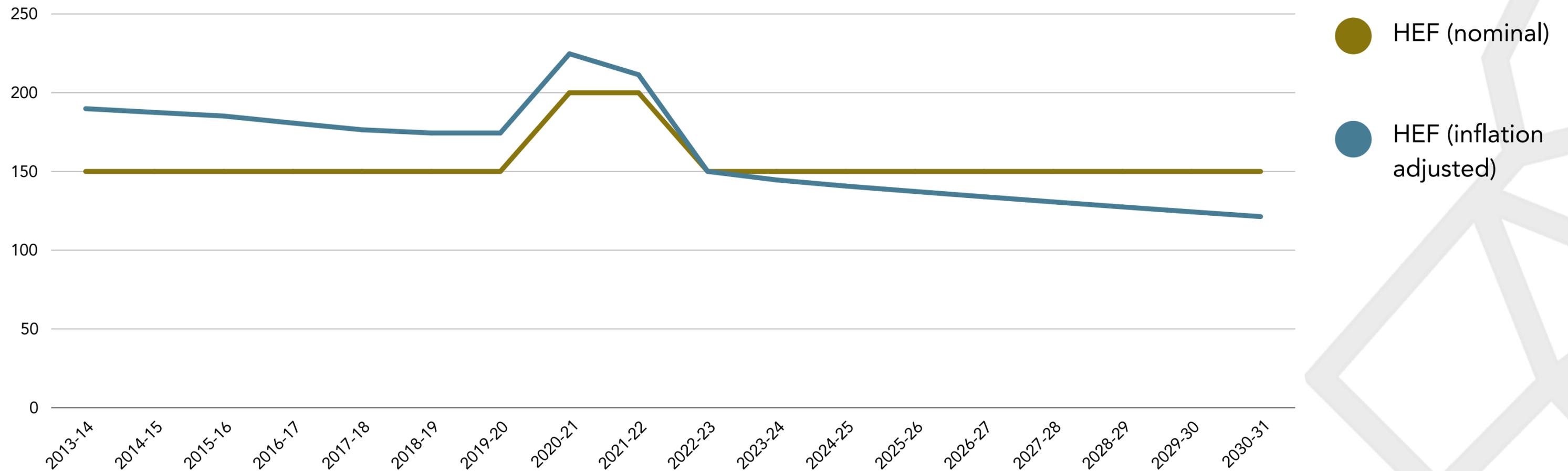
Humanitarian Budget Estimates (global programs) (\$AU millions)



* Note: the above data is taken from Table 1 Global Programs of the ODA budget summary.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Humanitarian Emergency Fund (inflation adjusted, \$AU millions)

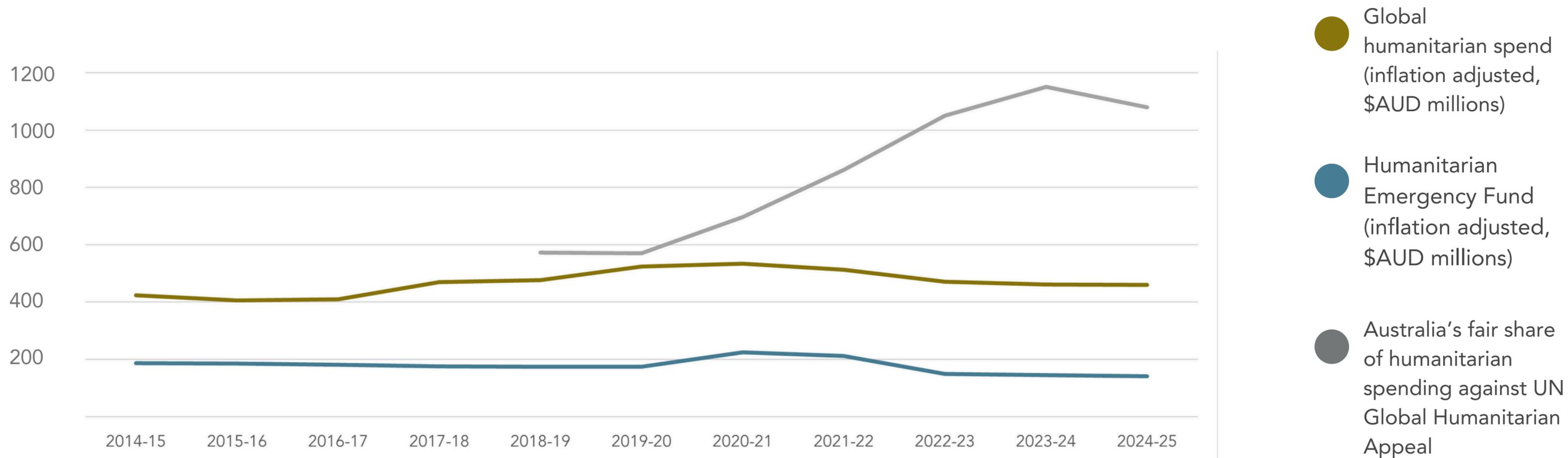


Despite an increase in humanitarian need globally, Australia's Humanitarian Emergency Fund (HEF), which is the Government's fund for responding to crises as they emerge, has decreased in real terms, remaining at \$150m in 2024-25.

* Note: Temporary increases of \$50m per annum to the HEF in 2020-21, 2021-22 throughout the COVID-19 period, before returning to \$150m per annum.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Australia's Humanitarian Spending vs. Humanitarian Fair Share Calculation



* Note on drop in UN appeal: Funding shortfalls in 2023 meant that humanitarian organizations reached less than two thirds of the people they aimed to assist. Aid organizations have addressed this needs-and-resources gap in their 2024 response plans, which will have a more disciplined focus on the most urgent needs and will target fewer people: nearly 181m next year compared to 245m at the end of 2023

Year-on-Year Funding

THEMATIC AREA	B. FY20-21 BUDGET ESTIMATE	C. FY21-22 BUDGET ESTIMATE	FY22-23 MAY BUDGET ESTIMATE	FY22-23 OCTOBER BUDGET ESTIMATE	FY23-24 BUDGET ESTIMATE	FY24-25 BUDGET ESTIMATE
Disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response	\$52 M	\$52 M	\$52 M	\$52 M	\$60.8 M	\$60.8 M
Protracted crises and strengthening humanitarian action	\$117.7 M	\$114.3 M	\$144.9M	\$144.9M	\$145.2 M	\$156.2 M
Humanitarian Emergency Fund	\$200 M	\$200 M	\$150 M	\$150 M	\$150 M	\$150 M
Global Humanitarian Partnerships	\$106 M	\$119 M	\$123.5 M	\$123.5 M	\$123.5 M	\$123.5 M
ICRC	\$20 M	\$25 M	\$27.5 M	\$27.5 M	\$27.5 M	\$27.5 M
CERF	\$11 M	\$11 M	\$11 M	\$11 M	\$11 M	\$11 M
UNHCR	\$25 M	\$25 M	\$25 M	\$25 M	\$25 M	\$25 M
UNOCHA	\$10 M	\$10 M	\$10 M	\$10 M	\$10 M	\$10 M
UNRWA	\$10 M	\$10 M	\$10 M	\$10 M	\$20 M	\$20 M
WFP	\$30 M	\$38 M	\$40 M	\$40 M	\$40 M	\$40 M
HUMANITARIAN, REFUGEES AND COVID-19 RESPONSE TOTAL	\$475.7 M	\$485.3 M	\$470.4 M	\$470.4 M	\$479.40 M	\$490.5 M

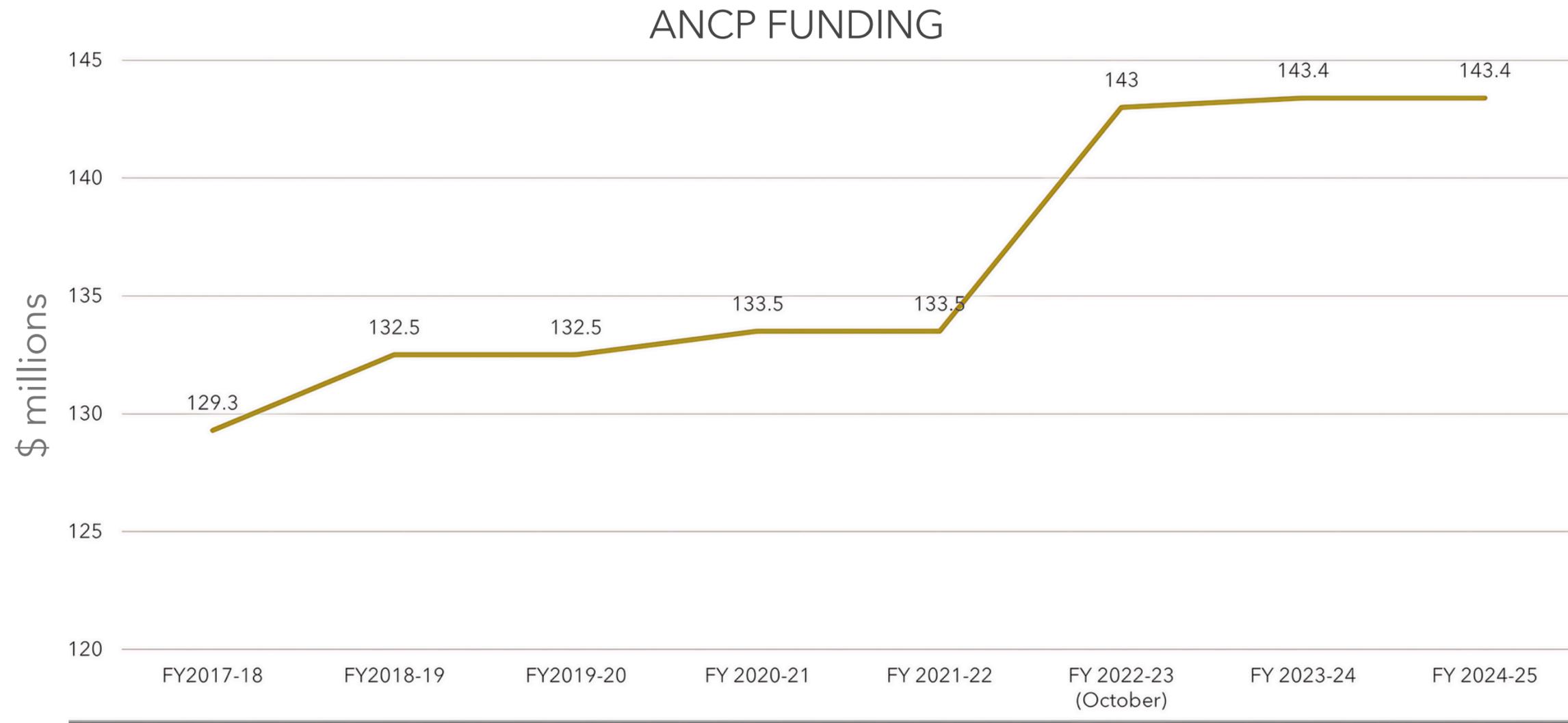
NGO PROGRAMS AND CIVIL SOCIETY FUNDING

The new financial year will see the Government's funding to NGOs, volunteers and community programs remain unchanged in nominal terms, with the exception of a \$2m boost to the Australian Volunteers Program.

We welcome the introduction of locally led development as a core area for action, recognising its centrality in the Government's International Development Policy released in August last year. Yet, this prioritisation awaits increased funding to support its implementation, and the new budget does not reveal any plans to invest in the Civil Society Partnerships Fund announced in last year's policy.

The International Development Policy is yet to meaningfully shape wider programs' investment in civil society or locally led development, and we await a renewed investment in greater partnership via new programs and funding approaches beyond the ANCP.

ANCP Funding



This budget sees funding for the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) maintained at \$143.4m

This amount has remained static since the initial boost to the program in the October 22-23 budget.

Volunteer and Community Programs

THEMATIC AREA	A. FY21-22 BUDGET ESTIMATE	B. FY22-23 MARCH BUDGET ESTIMATE	C. FY22-23 OCTOBER BUDGET ESTIMATE	D. FY23-24 BUDGET ESTIMATE	E. FY24-25 BUDGET ESTIMATE	G. %YOY (COMPARISON OF D AND E)
Global NGO Programs	\$139.1M	\$139.1.1M	\$145.4M	\$145.4M	\$145.4M	0%
Australian Volunteers Program	\$26M	\$21M	\$21M	\$23M	\$25M	8.7%
Community Engagement and International Research	\$10.8M	\$10.8M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NGO, Volunteer and Community Programs	\$175.8M	\$172.8M	\$166.4M	\$168.4M	\$170.4M	1.19%

Investments under Global NGO Programs remains static.

Funding for Australian Volunteer Programs increases by 8.7%.

*Note: This thematic area no longer features in DFAT's Australian Official Development Assistance 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

“ This Budget shows the Government is following through with announcements made by Minister Bowen at last year's UN Climate Conference (COP28), with \$100m to the Pacific Resilience Facility and \$50m to the Green Climate Fund. It is important to recognise that only \$65m of this is new funding, with the rest being drawn from the existing ODA budget.

Climate change is an existential threat which disproportionately impacts our Pacific partners. Developing countries face a funding shortfall to mitigate and adapt to climate change, estimated by UN agencies in the hundreds of billions. The sector is calling for \$4bn per year in international climate finance, which is Australia's fair share of the global \$100bn per year climate finance goal.”



DR. ALEX EDNEY-BROWNE
Policy and Government Relations Lead

New Climate Investments

Budgeted climate change and environmental funding increases slightly from \$142.2m in 2023-24 to \$144.4m in 2024-25.

As per previous years, no breakdown is provided of the \$144.4m in 2024-25. However, investments that may have been included towards this are:

- \$15m to the Pacific Resilience Facility in 2024-25, and;
- \$57m to invest in climate enterprises, deliver short courses and support policy reform under the Australia-Indonesia Climate and Infrastructure Partnership (KINETIK).

Highlighted international climate investments across the forwards include:

- \$50m to the Green Climate Fund (to be delivered over 2 years from 2026-27);
- \$100m to the Pacific Resilience Facility (to be delivered over 3 years from 2024-27);
- \$76.2m bundled over 5 years (2023-28) for international engagement on climate change and energy for DFAT and DCCEE, which includes the "bid to co-host the 31st Conference of the Parties (COP31) in partnership with the Pacific and undertake initial planning in the event of a successful bid;"
 - ACFID notes that it is unclear what proportion of this funding will go towards the COP31 bid and preparations for it, but ACFID is concerned that this is a significant shortfall on funding needed to co-host a major international event successfully.
- \$32.6m to a regional cooperation on carbon sequestration, of which \$3.5m is allocated to DFAT over the forwards.
 - ACFID notes that carbon capture and storage technologies are expensive and unproven at scale.

Climate Change - Trends

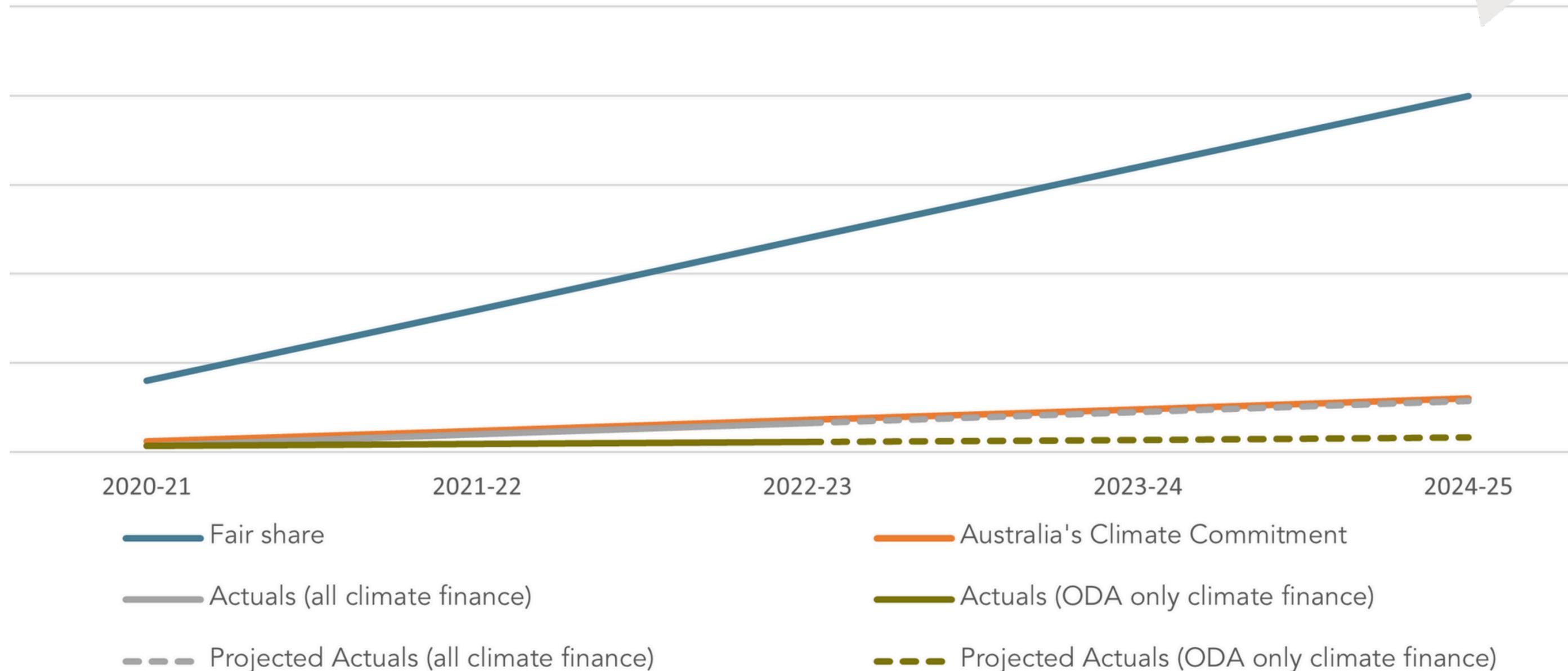
There is a small upward trend in budgeted climate financing in 2024-25, increasing to \$144.4m (up \$2.2m from the last financial year). From 2024-25, there will be a contribution of \$150m over four years to international climate finance, of which \$65m is new ODA - the remaining \$85m will come from the existing ODA budget.

However, the detailed breakdown of the total budget allocation for climate and environment remains unclear. Moving forward, we need to see increased transparency on climate spending in the Budget, including by providing a breakdown on global and regional programs and estimates for climate funding in bilateral programs.

Of the \$3bn in climate finance DFAT has committed for 2020-25, the Department reports having expended \$1.6bn over the past three years (\$348.7m in 2020-21, \$640.2m in 2021-22 and \$619.1m in 2022-23). This rate of expenditure puts Australia at just over halfway of meeting its commitment. We will know DFAT's actual climate spend for 2023-2024 at the end of this year when the Department releases its annual statistical summary.

This Budget shows the Government is following through with announcements made by Minister Bowen at last year's COP. However, it falls far short of the \$4 bn per year the sector expects for international climate finance (Australia's fair share of the USD \$100bn per global climate finance year).

International climate change



GENDER EQUALITY, DISABILITY & SOCIAL INCLUSION

Ahead of the release of the International Gender Equality Strategy, the International Disability Equity and Rights Strategy and LGBTQIA+ Human Rights Strategy, ACFID encourages investments in ensuring the human rights and inclusivity of all.

This budget sees a modest increase to the Disability Inclusive Development Fund from \$12.9m to \$14.0m, but continues to decline in real terms. The Disability Inclusive Development Fund is essential to providing DFAT with the expertise, partnerships and resourcing needed to ensure the effective implementation of disability equity as well as disability specific programs within development program.

This budget also delivers \$65m to the Indo-Pacific Gender Equality Fund (previously the Gender Equality Fund) in 2024-25, plus a maintained Inclusion and Equality Fund at \$3.5m per year over the forwards.

GENDER EQUALITY, DISABILITY & SOCIAL INCLUSION

Gender Equality

» 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 Indo-Pacific Gender Equality Fund (previously the Gender Equality Fund) in 2024-25 (both in line with 2023-24).

The announcement of a new \$20m five-year Southeast Asia Gender-based Violence Prevention Platform funded through the Gender Equality Fund is welcome. Funding for this program flows from 2024-25. This allocation is not new ODA.

The Platform is intended to bring together a range of actors in the sector including Women's Rights Organisations (WROs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) to convene, build evidence and accelerate evidence-based action on preventing Gender-Based Violence. Further information about the Platform can be accessed via this [investment design document](#).

This year's Budget also sets out \$10m over four years for the 'Orange Bond Initiative,' a gender lens debt security aimed at funding financially empowered gender systems, with a stated aim of reaching 110 million women and girls worldwide. This allocation is not new or additional ODA.

The Performance and Development Cooperation report (PADC) released earlier this year reveals 75% of investments effectively address gender equality (target of 80%) and 85% of new eligible investments have a gender equality objective (target of 100%). Increasing the Gender Equality Fund would contribute to the Government's progress towards these targets while providing much needed support for fit for purpose programs and services that meet the unique needs of diverse women, adolescents and girls across the region

Disability Inclusion and Rights

⤴ The Disability Inclusive Development Fund (previously Central Disability Allocation) increases by \$1.1m in the 2024-25 budget. This brings the total to \$14m. This allocation is not new ODA.

The \$1.1m increase includes funding towards pilot programs in three countries in the Pacific and screening for school children to access assistive devices. The Central Disability Allocation increased to \$12.9m in October 2022 budget, and has remained static thereafter. In real terms, the Fund continues to decline.

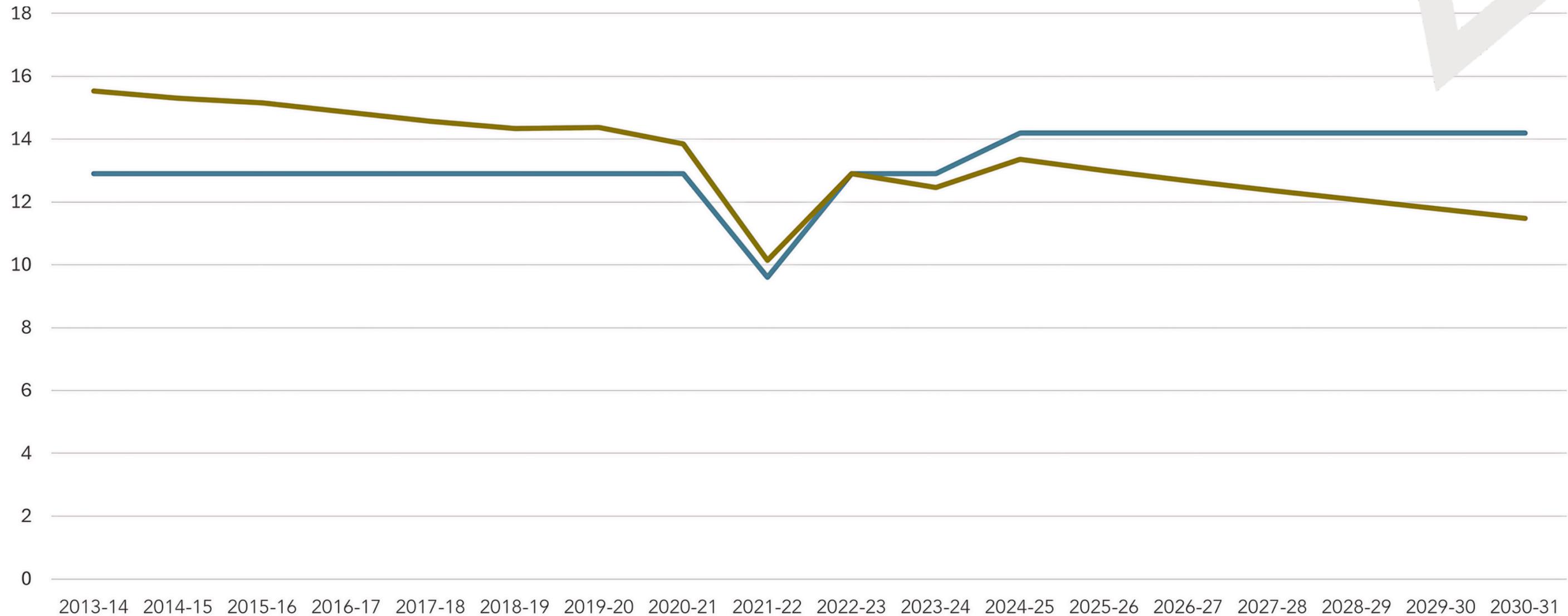
The 2024-25 Budget Summary fails to mention disability equity as a core area for action in Australia's development program. Locally led development appears to have replaced disability equity in this document, though it is a core issue for action in last year's development policy.

In 2022-23 disability spending through country and regional programs was \$115.9m, a nominal increase on the previous year's expenditure of \$109.9m. For 2022-23 this equated to around 2.4% of the total ODA program. However, disability spending still remains lower - both in nominal and real terms - than it was a decade ago (it was \$125.8m in 2013-14).*

In 2022-23, only half of development investments over \$3m performed satisfactorily on addressing disability equity in implementation. The anticipated International Disability, Equity and Rights Strategy will require an ambitious agenda to address current gaps to achieve equity for people with disabilities.

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

Disability Inclusive Development Fund overtime inflation adjusted (\$m)



● Disability Inclusive Development Fund (nominal terms)

● Disability Inclusive Development Fund (inflation adjusted)

LGBTQIA+ Equality and Rights

↑ LGBTQIA+ RIGHTS

The Inclusion and Equality Fund is maintained at \$3.5m per year over the forwards. This follows Minister Wong's announcement at the Sydney World Pride Human Rights Conference in March 2023 and an initial allocation of \$3.5m in 2023-24. This is not new or additional ODA.

The \$3.5m was initially to be delivered through the Global Equality Fund to support LGBTQIA+ civil society organisations and human rights defenders globally. It is unclear whether the Global Equality Fund will remain the primary delivery mechanism for this funding.

In the context of a global pushback on rights and the consistent targeting of LGBTQIA+ individuals and communities, funding the work of support to LGBTQIA+ organisations and human rights defenders is critical to protect and advance the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons in Australia's region and globally.

ACFID will be looking to future announcements and Budgets for increases to the Inclusion and Equality Fund to adequately address this funding gap.

INCREASES & DECREASES

The 2024-2025 budget sees more funding allocated to the Pacific and Southeast Asia, as well as increases to the Middle East and North Africa. This includes a staggering 407% increase in ODA to Tuvalu, attributable to the Government's announcement of \$110m in ODA and the signing of the Falepili Union treaty in late 2023. We also saw solid increases for Fiji, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste.

This budget reduces overall investment in South and Central Asia, driven by declines to regional funding. Afghanistan funding is maintained at \$50m per year, notable as a number of donors have withdrawn from the country.

In terms of sectoral shifts, this budget increases investment across the board excepting health, with the largest increases to Economic, Infrastructure and Services (43.6%) and Multi-Sector and General Support (9.8%). The increase in Economic, Infrastructure and Services may be partly attributed to the Partnerships for Infrastructure Program (\$152.8m over four years) amongst other programmatic increases.

There is a decrease of \$36.1m for regional and global health via a decline in contributions for Global Health Programs from \$348.7m in 2023-24 to \$312.6m in 2024-25.

ODA contributions towards Multilateral Development Banks see a 14.6% increase from \$254.9m in 2023-2024 to \$292.1m in 2024-2025. This does not include Australia's recent pledge of \$492m for the Asian Development Fund's 2025-2028 pledging round, which will appear in future budgets.

Geographic shifts



↑ THE PACIFIC

26.8% increase from \$1.9bn in 2023-24 to \$2.4bn in 2024-25.

- Pacific Regional funding increases slightly from \$723.4m in 2023-24 to \$738.3m in 2024-25 (2% increase).
- Largest increases include Fiji (22.7%) and Tuvalu (407%).
- Papua New Guinea increases from \$616.2m in 2023-2024 to \$637.4m in 2024-2025 (3.4% increase).
- Small increase for Kiribati.

↑ MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

22.6% increase from \$135.7m in 2022-23 to \$166.4m in 2024-25.

- Funding for Sub-Saharan Africa increases by 16.4% from \$87.2m in 2023-24 to \$101.5m in 2024-25.
- Funding for the Middle East and North Africa increases by 7% from \$45.3m in 2022-23 to \$65.0m in 2023-24.

Geographic shifts

⇩ SOUTH & CENTRAL ASIA*

9.1% decrease from \$377.6m in 2023-24 to \$342.1m in 2024-25.

- South and Central Asia regional sees a 18.8% decrease from \$127.0m in 2023-2024 to \$103.1m in 2024-2025.
- 8% decline in funding to Bangladesh from \$116.2m in 2023-2024 to \$106.9m in 2024-2025.
- Funding to Afghanistan maintained at \$50m per year.
- Funding to Maldives increases by \$1.8m to \$4.8m in 2024-2025.

⇧ SOUTHEAST ASIA*

2.3% increase from \$1.2bn in 2023-24 to \$1.3bn in 2024-25.

- Southeast Asia Regional funding decreases from \$346.3m in 2023-2024 to \$330.4m in 2024-2025. (4.6% decrease).
- Official Development Assistance increases to Timor-Leste from \$118m in 2023-24 to \$123.3m in 2024-2025 (4% increase).
- An increase for Indonesia, going from \$326.1m in 2023-2024 to \$353.7m in 2024-2025 (8.5% increase).
- Myanmar funding is maintained at \$120m per year.

* Please note that in Australia's Official Development Assistance Budget Summary 2023-2024, these regions were classified as Southeast and East Asia, and South and West Asia. Mongolia was categorised as Southeast and East Asia previously, but is now South and Central Asia. Funding to Mongolia in 2023-24 was \$10.1m and in 2024-25 is \$10m.

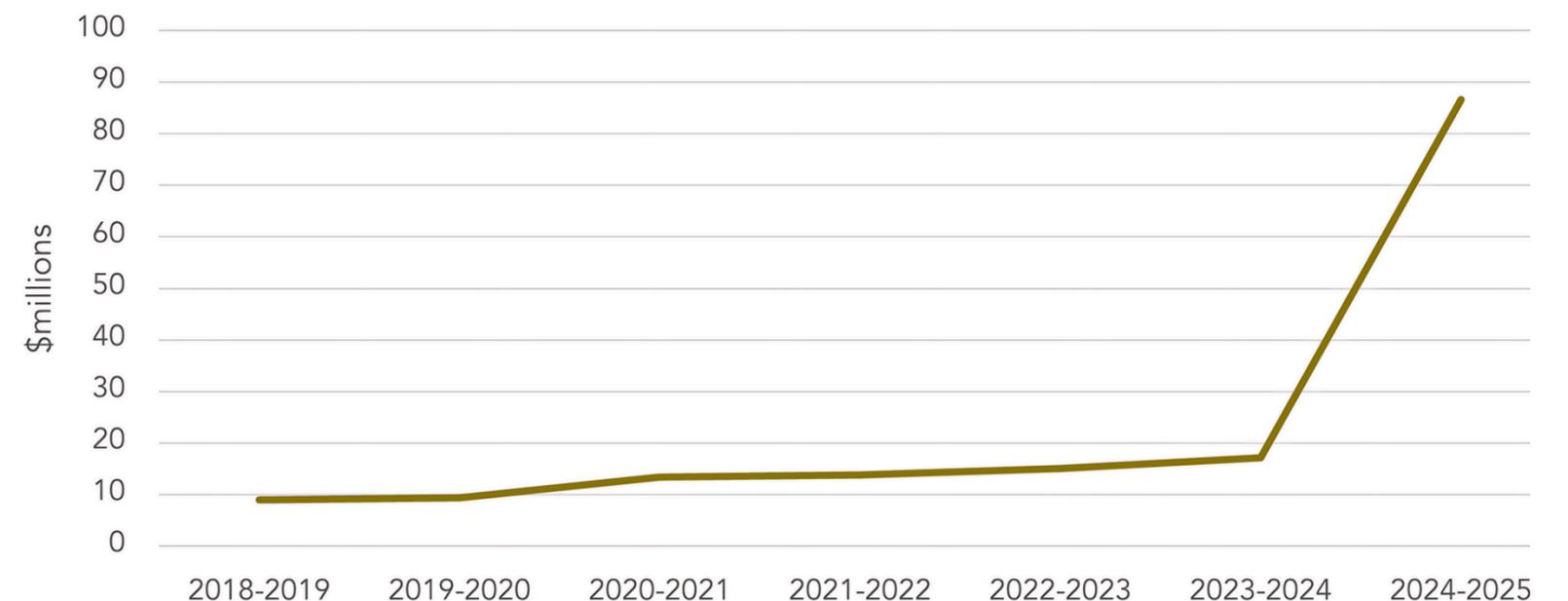
The Pacific and The Middle East and Africa are unchanged.

INCREASES & DECREASES

Tuvalu and the Falepili Union

- \$86.7m in funding earmarked from the ODA budget for Tuvalu in 2024-25.
- \$50m for undersea telecommunications cable, alongside \$25m to be provided by Australia's likeminded partners. Other announcements are listed below.
 - \$19.1m for the third stage of a coastal climate adaptation project (\$38m total).
 - \$10m budget support (over 2023-2024 and 2024-2025) to ensure delivery of critical services.
 - \$15m for a National Security Coordination Centre (non-ODA).
- Substantial increase on ODA budget estimate of \$17.1m for 2023-24 and \$15.5m for October 2022-23.
- The increased Australian ODA funding to Tuvalu follows the signing of the Falepili Union treaty on 9 November 2023.

Australian Official Development Assistance to Tuvalu



Sources: Australia's Official Development Assistance Budget Summaries 2018-2025

Sectoral shifts

  **HEALTH**

Decrease of \$36.1m for regional and global health through a decline in contributions for Global Health Programs from \$348.7m in 2023-24 to \$312.6m in 2024-25.

  **GOVERNANCE**

Increase of \$20m from \$1.098b in 2023-24 to \$1.118bn in 2024-25.

  **EDUCATION**

3.1% increase from \$577.7m in 2022-23 to \$595.7m in 2024-25. The \$30m increase (\$19.6m to \$49.6m) in Education Partnerships can be attributed to the Government's payment schedules.

  **MULTI-SECTOR & GENERAL SUPPORT**

9.8% increase from \$680.0m in 2023-24 to \$746.6m in 2024-25.

  **AGRICULTURE, TRADE & PRODUCTION**

1.5% increase from \$388.9m in 2023-24 to \$394.7m in 2024-25.

  **ECONOMIC, INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES**

43.6% increase from \$539.5m in 2023-24 to \$774.7m in 2024-25. This is likely to have gone towards the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP), the Partnerships for Infrastructure program (\$152.8m over four years) and the announcement of \$50m for an undersea cable for Tuvalu.

Things to Watch



LOSS AND DAMAGE

Australia has yet to pledge finance to the global Loss and Damage Fund, a critical source of financing for developing economies already losing billions in climate damages.

FURTHER POLICIES & STRATEGIES

The Government is currently working on an International Gender Equality Strategy, a Disability Equity and Rights Strategy, a Humanitarian Strategy, and a LGBTQIA+ Human Rights Engagement Strategy. We are yet to see any public commitments, funding or otherwise, to the implementation of the strategies.

COMPLETED DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP PLANS

DPPs to be completed by late 2024 will roadmap funding priorities for bilateral and regional programming.

HUMANITARIAN EXEMPTION TO AUSTRALIA'S SANCTIONS AND COUNTER-TERRORISM FRAMEWORKS

ACFID members made submissions to the Autonomous Sanctions Review, outlining the need for a humanitarian exemption in Australia's sanctions laws and counter-terrorism legislation to enable effective engagement in the humanitarian system as it responds to increasing global need in complex settings. We are anticipating the outcome to the review shortly.

AUSTRALIA'S INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ENGAGEMENT

Budget Paper 2 allocates \$76.2m from 2023-24 to support Australia's continued engagement on a number of international climate and energy issues, including a bid and preparations for COP31 with the Pacific. We will watch closely the final distribution of this allocation.

FURTHER READING & EVENTS

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

ODA BUDGET SUMMARY 2024-245
Available [here](#)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE PORTFOLIO
BUDGET STATEMENTS 2024-25
Available [here](#)

ACFID 2024-25 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 2024 EVENT
9.00-10.00am, 15 May
Register [here](#)

ACFID BUDGET DE-BRIEF
MEMBERS ONLY
2.00-3.30pm, 16 May



AUSTRALIAN
COUNCIL
FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT



 [acfid.asn.au](https://www.acfid.asn.au)

 advocacy@acfid.asn.au

 [/ACFID](https://www.linkedin.com/company/acfid)

 [/ACFID](https://www.facebook.com/acfid)

 [@acfid.au](https://www.instagram.com/acfid)

 [@acfid](https://twitter.com/acfid)

 [14 Napier Close,
Deakin](#)

Photo credit: Transform Aid International 2023.