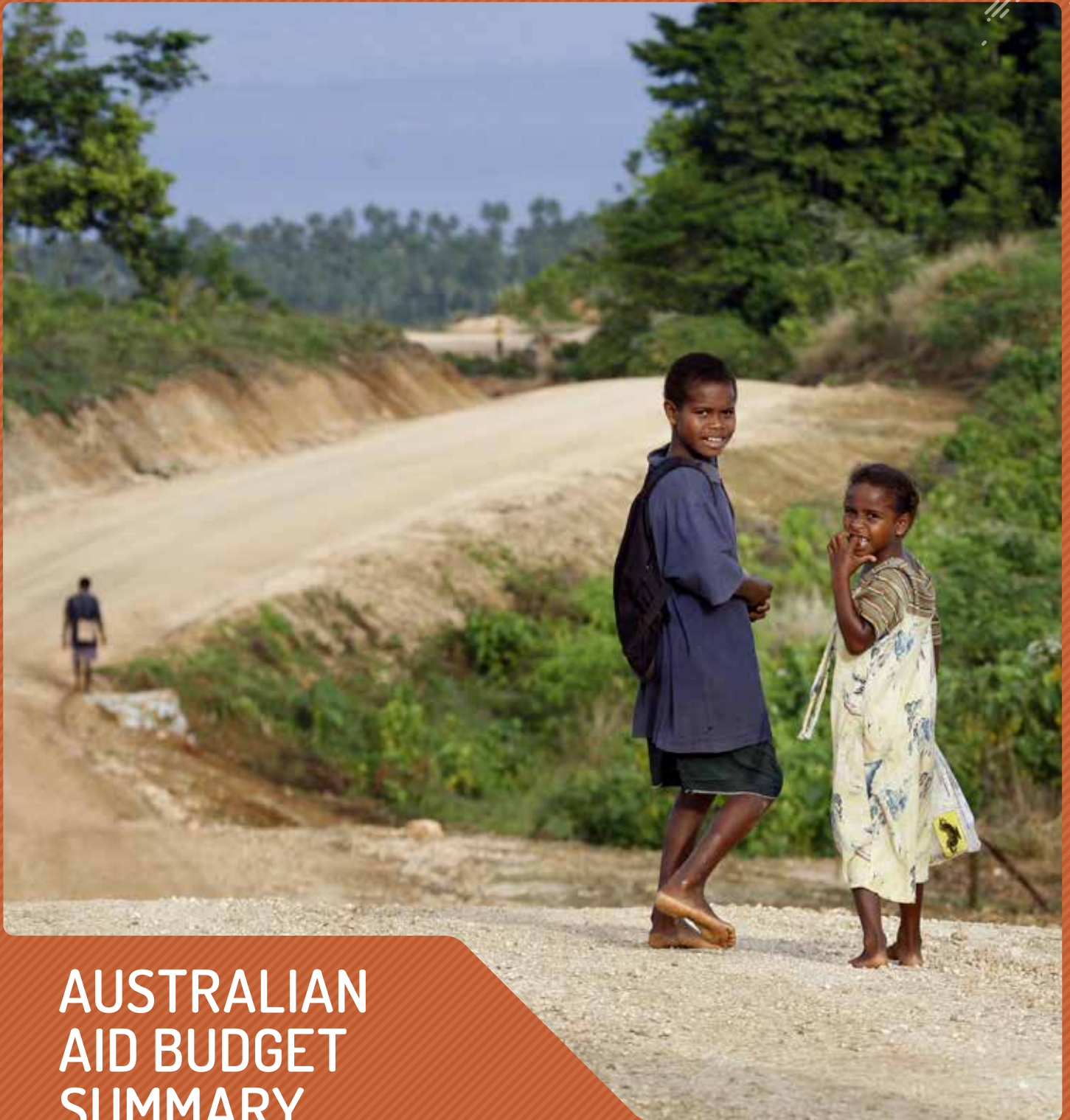




Australian Government  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



# AUSTRALIAN AID BUDGET SUMMARY 2019-20





Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

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Cover: Roads connect people to market and essential services. They enable increased business opportunities. Photo: DFAT

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# CONTENTS

<b>MINISTER'S FOREWORD</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>1</b>
What is Australian development assistance?	1
Investing in our region	1
Allocating Australian development assistance	2
How do we provide development assistance?	3
Who do we work with?	4
Tracking the impact of Australia's investment	5
More information	5
<b>KEY TABLES</b>	<b>7</b>
Australian ODA by country, regional and global programs	7
Australian ODA by country and region of benefit	9
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>11</b>
Papua New Guinea	14
Solomon Islands	16
Vanuatu	18
Fiji	20
Samoa	22
Nauru	23
Kiribati	24
Other Pacific	26
Tonga	26
Tuvalu	27
Cook Islands	28
Niue and Tokelau	28
North Pacific	29
Pacific Regional	30
<b>SOUTHEAST AND EAST ASIA</b>	<b>35</b>
Indonesia	36
Timor-Leste	38
The Philippines	40
Vietnam	41
Cambodia	43
Myanmar	45
Other Southeast and East Asia	47
Laos	47
Mongolia	47
Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Mekong	48
Southeast and East Asia Regional	49
<b>SOUTH AND WEST ASIA</b>	<b>51</b>
Afghanistan	52
Bangladesh	54
Other South and West Asia	56
Sri Lanka	56
Pakistan	57
Nepal	57
Bhutan	58
Maldives	58
South and West Asia Regional	59

<b>THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA</b>	<b>61</b>
Sub-Saharan Africa	62
The Middle East and North Africa	64
Iraq and Syria	64
The Palestinian Territories	65
<b>INVESTMENT PRIORITIES AND CROSS-REGIONAL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>67</b>
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and competitiveness	67
Infrastructure	67
Trade facilitation and competitiveness	69
Agriculture, fisheries and water	70
Effective governance	72
Health	74
Education	76
Australia Awards Scholarships	78
Building resilience	79
Humanitarian and disaster risk reduction	79
Conflict and displacement	82
Social protection	83
Gender Equality Fund and empowering women and girls	85
Disability-inclusive development	87
Sport for development	89
<b>GLOBAL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>91</b>
Global funds and multilateral organisations	91
World Bank Group	91
Asian Development Bank	92
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	92
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	92
Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance	92
Global Partnership for Education	93
Global Environment Facility	93
The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	93
United Nations	93
United Nations Volunteers	94
The Commonwealth	94
Climate change	95
Cyber Cooperation Program	96
Non-government organisations and volunteers	97
<b>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS DELIVERING AID</b>	<b>99</b>
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	100
Australian Federal Police	100
Department of the Treasury	100
Other contributions	101
<b>APPENDIX 1: 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>GLOSSARY OF TERMS</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS AND SHORTENED FORMS</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>LIST OF CASE STUDIES, TABLES AND FIGURES</b>	<b>112</b>

# MINISTER'S FOREWORD



A carefully targeted development assistance program focussed on our region is in Australia's interest, as it is in the interests of our friends and neighbours. Healthy, educated and well-governed communities with affordable infrastructure are better placed for sustainable growth and more resilient to external shocks,

including natural disasters. A more prosperous and secure region increases mutual opportunities for trade and investment, fosters increased capability to respond to threats emerging from transnational crime and strengthens self-management of borders. This is why the Australian Government is investing \$4 billion in development assistance in 2019–20 to help tackle poverty and build a stronger and more resilient Indo-Pacific.

Development assistance with a strong regional focus builds on our deep links through our geography, history, trade, education, employment, sport and migration and brings Australia and our neighbours closer together. The Australian Government has a bold vision for further stepping-up its engagement with the Indo-Pacific.

In 2019–20, we will provide a record level of assistance of \$1.4 billion to the Pacific. The Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific will transform Australia's development assistance and be a cornerstone of our sustainable, principles-based infrastructure investments in the Pacific and Timor-Leste. The Facility will assist Australia to work with partner governments and the private sector to address critical infrastructure gaps while avoiding unsustainable debt. The \$2 billion facility, of which \$500 million will be in grants, will focus on telecommunications, energy, transport and water and incorporate cross cutting issues that include climate change and gender.

Labour mobility has been highly beneficial for Australia and our Pacific partners. To help more Australian employers and Pacific workers connect, we are implementing a \$70 million Pacific Labour Facility. We are deepening our educational links by providing \$66 million over four years for secondary school scholarships along with more scholarships for vocational education and training. Our Australia Sports Linkages Program will strengthen sporting ties and build safe, fair and accessible sporting organisations in our region, and increase the participation of women and girls in sport. To drive forward the new initiatives we have established an Office of the Pacific in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Australia is strongly committed to being the partner of choice in the Pacific for capability building in law enforcement, justice and the protection of maritime and other rights under international law. We will work closely with Pacific partners to strengthen regional security, including through initiatives like our Australia Pacific Security College, building the Pacific's capacity to respond to key security issues. We will also establish a Pacific faculty at the Australian Institute of Police Management to support the next generation of Pacific police leaders. These initiatives will complement our broader work through activities like our Pacific Fusion Centre, which will improve sharing of information to fight transnational crime and address other security threats to the region.

Australia is supporting the Boe Declaration on Regional Security, through which Pacific leaders reaffirmed that climate change remains the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific. Through our development assistance we are spending \$300 million over four years for climate change and disaster resilience support to the region.

Our development partnerships in Southeast Asia are evolving into economic partnerships, shifting our focus from funding services to supporting institutional reform and accountable governance. We retain a strong focus on inclusive growth throughout Southeast Asia, including a strong focus on gender equality. We are investing \$121 million to provide technical advice to ASEAN governments on how to best manage infrastructure development, including avoiding debt traps.

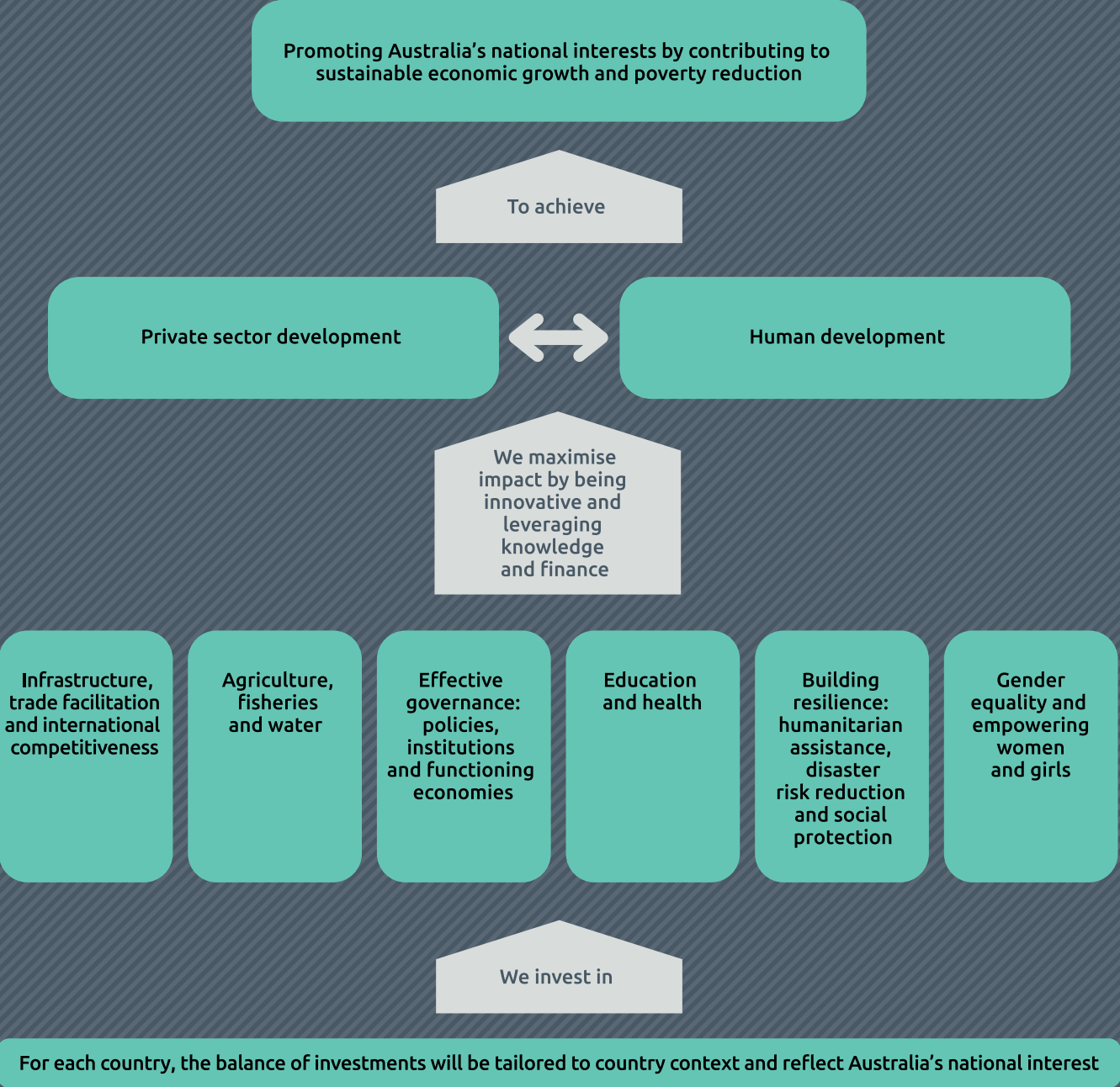
Our work with partners on global issues such as health, gender equality and the environment helps build resilient and strong communities. In 2019–20, we will continue to strengthen the public health systems and capacities of our partners. We continue to be at the forefront of efforts to empower women and girls, including through our \$55 million investment in the Gender Equality Fund.

In 2019–20, Australia will provide a record \$450 million in humanitarian assistance both bilaterally and with global partners. This recognises the role that humanitarian crises have in undermining growth, reversing hard-won development gains, increasing poverty and contributing to instability. Australia is deepening our partnerships with our neighbours so that together we can ensure our region is strong and stable and develops in a way that benefits all of our citizens.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Marise Payne".

**Senator the Hon Marise Payne**  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Figure 1: Strategic framework for the aid program



# OVERVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

## What is Australian development assistance?

Australian development assistance is an investment in the prosperity, stability and growth of our region, the Indo-Pacific. Our development assistance reflects our values and our interests.

*The 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper* (White Paper) commits Australia to an active agenda, integrated across our diplomatic, security, economic and development priorities, in support of an open, inclusive and prosperous Indo-Pacific. Australia's development assistance is essential to this vision. It enables partnerships for sustainable and inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, addresses transnational security threats and strengthens people-to-people relationships.

Australia's development assistance is guided by a strategic policy framework, *Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability*. The program is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, agreed in 2015 as global blueprints for action to end poverty.

## Investing in our region

Australia is located in one of the most economically dynamic regions in the world. This presents Australia with opportunities and challenges—opportunities to support the rapid growth seen in many parts of the Indo-Pacific, and challenges to help ensure that the benefits of prosperity and security are shared by all. Australian development assistance invests in a better future for our world, our neighbours and our country.

The Pacific and Southeast Asia hosts almost half of the world's poorest people, with nearly 330 million living in extreme poverty, on less than USD1.90 a day. These people are significantly more likely to be malnourished, die in their first year of life, and lack access to schooling, water and/or sanitation.

The region is also home to 40 per cent of natural disasters and 84 per cent of people affected by natural disasters worldwide.<sup>1</sup> Natural disasters undermine growth, reverse hard-won development gains and can increase poverty.

Australia is well placed to assist those most in need by helping remove barriers that prevent people from living a life of dignity. Our focus on gender equality and women's empowerment is essential for developing nations to reach their full potential.

Investing in disaster risk reduction in our region is essential, with evidence suggesting that for every \$1 invested in risk reduction we can save up to \$15 in the aftermath of a disaster. When disaster strikes, however, our humanitarian assistance alleviates suffering and helps to rebuild critical infrastructure.

Investing in the Pacific and Southeast Asia is an investment in Australia's security and prosperity. Australia benefits when neighbouring countries are stable and well-governed and their citizens are healthy, well-educated and able to make an economic contribution.

Our work to strengthen communities and economies of the region reflects our interests. In 2017, Australia exported more than \$21 billion to countries where we have a development assistance partnership. Our aid-for-trade investments aim to deepen and expand trade links in the region, supporting growth and job creation. Our health projects help prevent the spread of infectious diseases from reaching our shores. Our work to enable private sector growth and improve farming creates jobs, reducing migration pressures and contributing to reduced risk of conflict.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2016 Year in Review, 2016.

Through the Pacific Labour Scheme, Tuvaluan workers are supporting Australia's fishing industry. Photo: Pacific Labour Facility/Karen Young



Through Australian development assistance, enduring partnerships and people-to-people links are built. Our Seasonal Worker Programme provides much needed remittances to Pacific economies while serving to deepen their close ties and integration with Australia. This is supported by our work with the Australia Pacific Training Coalition that ensures people have the skills they need to fully participate in the scheme and to support Pacific islands own labour market needs. Australia Award Scholarships provide high-quality Australian education and create deep ties with the region's current and emerging leaders. They also promote our tertiary education overseas. Our sports for development program deepens our special relationships with our Pacific neighbours while promoting actions to address the spread of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and to stop domestic violence.

More broadly, through our development assistance Australia contributes as a responsible global citizen in meeting our global commitments. For example, our commitment to international agreements in relation to climate change, is reinforced by our efforts to respond to, and address, climate change through specific programs. In this way our development assistance magnifies the influence that Australia brings to bear on pressing regional and global challenges.

## Allocating Australian development assistance

In line with the White Paper, four questions guide Australia's investment choices across the development program, translating the strategic framework into implementation practice:

- » Is this in our national interest?
- » Will this promote inclusive growth and reduce poverty?
- » Does Australia's contribution add value and leverage?
- » Will this deliver results and value for money?



## How do we provide development assistance?

Australia supports reforms that foster inclusive growth and build resilience to economic and environmental shocks. Australia's approach is framed by mutual economic and strategic interests that differ depending on individual country contexts.

Australia's development partners are diverse in size, population and income level. Partners range from large, fast-growing Asian nations to remote micro-states in the Pacific. In the Pacific, Australia is stepping-up engagement to respond to the long-term and unique challenges faced by our partners, while promoting greater economic integration with Australia. We are investing more in infrastructure, recognising the size of the infrastructure deficit in the region and the important role that infrastructure plays in underpinning service delivery for households and facilitating business.

We are working to identify innovative solutions to challenges facing governments and communities in the region, including through using technology to improve access to essential goods such as medical supplies and services, and applying science to help reduce the transmission of mosquito-borne diseases.

Our focus on expanding labour mobility in the region will open opportunities for Pacific islanders to fill gaps in Australia's labour market. The resulting increase in remittances will deepen capital markets in the region and generate new business growth. This is important for increasing resilience and prosperity over the long term.

We will remain deeply engaged in Southeast Asia, to contribute to development, resilience and stability in our neighbourhood. We are increasing our focus on providing policy support and strengthening national systems. We are working with governments in the region to encourage greater private sector investment, recognising the key role that the private sector plays in job creation. Even with strong economic growth, many of our partner countries will continue to face challenges in meeting the demands of their populations for quality services and infrastructure. We will work with our partners to strengthen institutions and maximise their own resources for inclusive growth and poverty reduction. Our longstanding partnerships in areas like infrastructure, economic reform and education provide a strong platform for enhanced cooperation.

In implementing Australia's development assistance we consider how we can support key determinants of growth, including building human capital and critical infrastructure, strengthening accountable governance and institutions and addressing poverty. In particular, we seek opportunities to champion gender equality and inclusiveness as drivers of growth. We also recognise that managing the climate and disaster risks in the region will become increasingly important to maintaining gains in prosperity and stability.

Australia assists partner countries achieve their own reform priorities, increasingly moving towards development partnerships that bring to bear all our efforts—official development assistance, trade and investment, people-to-people endeavours and security cooperation—for mutual prosperity.

## Who do we work with?

In addition to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), other Australian Government departments, such as the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, the Australian Federal Police and the Treasury, play an important role in the delivery of the Australian development assistance program, as do state and territory governments. Together, we provide expertise to support the development, economic, security and political objectives of partner countries. For example, DFAT collaborates with around 20 agencies to advance the whole-of-government, stepped-up engagement with the Pacific, including expanding access for Pacific workers to Australia's labour markets and strengthening security cooperation.

Australia partners with foreign governments, the private sector, international organisations and civil society, including non-government organisations (NGOs), to deliver our development assistance program. Working with others gives us increased access to expertise and financial resources, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Australia's assistance.

Most of Australia's development assistance is delivered bilaterally. We work with partner governments to align our assistance with their development priorities. We collaborate on program design and implementation and share lessons when evaluating our endeavours. Bilateral aid can also be delivered by the partner government itself or a third party such as an NGO or private sector contractor.

Australia also provides funding to multilateral organisations and funds, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations (UN), Gavi—The Vaccine Alliance (GAVI) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund). This funding is often pooled with funds from other governments and then used to reduce poverty in developing countries. Multilateral organisations form an important part of the international rules-based order. They set norms and standards and promote global cooperation on development issues. Australia funds multilateral organisations and global programs where doing so extends our reach, our leverage and the impact of our assistance. This support also promotes collective responses to challenges that cannot be solved by countries acting by themselves.

In addition, Australia has regional programs of development assistance. In some areas, such as in health, education, infrastructure and water, it makes more sense to deliver programs across many countries or for the whole region. Communicable and vector-borne diseases, for instance, cross borders, so a sectoral approach, sometimes paired with a bilateral program, is necessary. In the Pacific, regional approaches more efficiently help address challenges associated with geographic isolation and small, dispersed populations. For example, the Australia-Pacific Technical Coalition enrolls students from 14 countries at campuses across five countries, providing Australian-standard qualifications in line with domestic and international labour markets.

## Tracking the impact of Australia's investment

Australians want assurance that their taxpayer funds are used correctly and in ways that are in their interests. Australia has a strong focus on performance reporting, evaluation, innovation and research. The Australian Government's performance framework for its development assistance program, *Making Performance Count: enhancing the accountability and effectiveness of Australian aid*, outlines how we measure performance and ensures a strong focus on results and value for money.

Each year, DFAT's Performance of Australian Aid report summarises progress on performance of Australia's development assistance program. It includes a summary of progress against the program's: 10 strategic targets; country, regional and global program performance; as well as sector and thematic performance. DFAT's Annual Report also discusses the department's performance and financial management, in line with the *Public Governance Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (Cwlth).

Several independent mechanisms help monitor and improve the effectiveness of our aid. These include:

- » independent evaluations of aid investments commissioned by DFAT and its Office of Development Effectiveness
- » audits by the Australian National Audit Office
- » periodic reviews by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC).

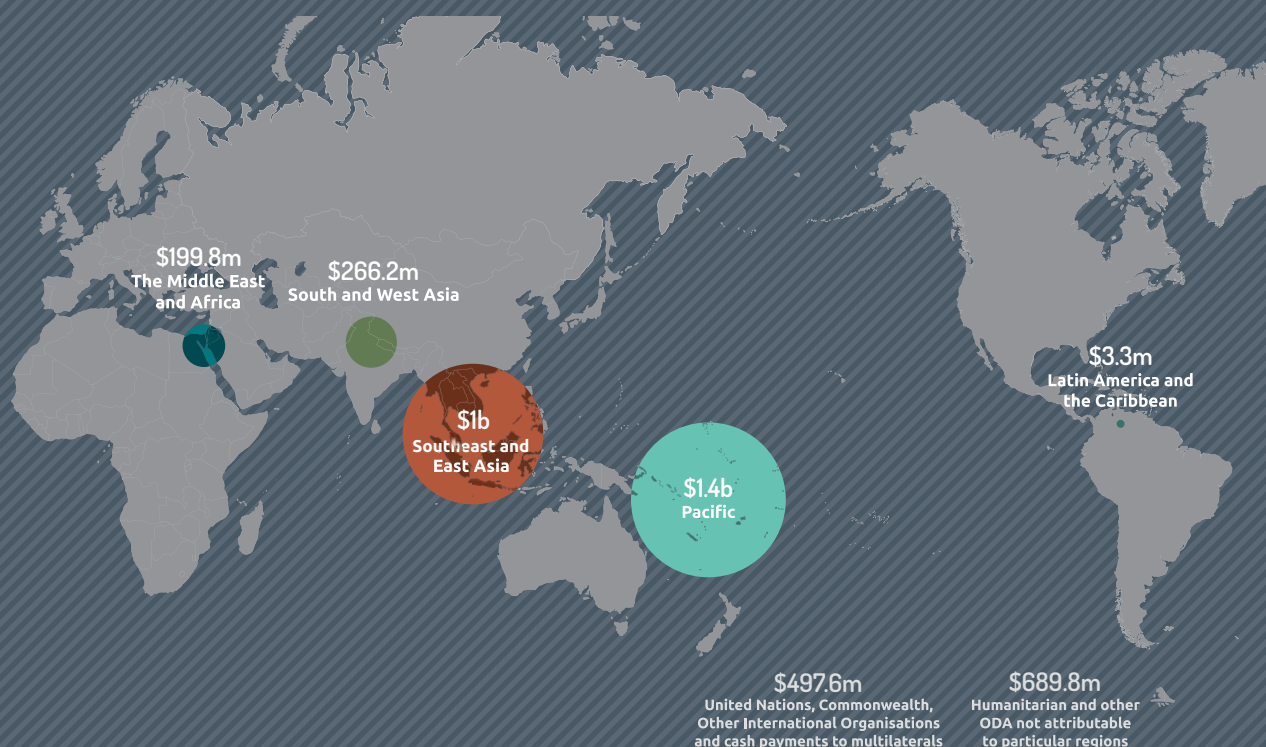
## More information

The following publications and data products are available on DFAT's website:

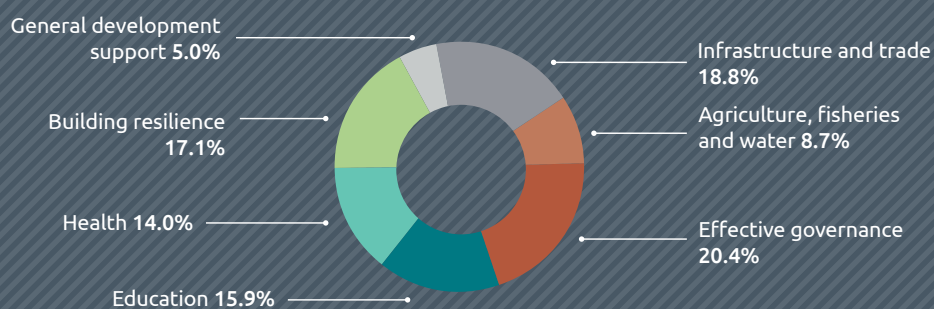
- » Foreign policy: *2017 Foreign Policy White Paper*.
- » Aid policy: *Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability*.
- » Budget Papers and Portfolio Budget Statements.
- » Statistical summary of development assistance expenditure in: *Australia's Official Development Assistance, Statistical Summary*.
- » Assessment of the performance and results of Australia's development assistance program in annual Performance of Australian Aid Reports.

## 2019-20 TOTAL AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE\*

# \$4 BILLION



### Australian ODA by investment priority



### Program highlights



#### PACIFIC AND TIMOR-LESTE AUSTRALIAN INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING FACILITY FOR THE PACIFIC

Supporting infrastructure development in the Pacific and Timor-Leste

## \$500m

2019-20 TO 2022-23



#### PACIFIC CORAL SEA CABLE SYSTEM

Improving internet access and connectivity in PNG and Solomon Islands

UP TO

## \$200m

2017-18 TO 2019-20



#### GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN AND PROTRACTED CRISES

Saving lives, alleviating suffering and enhancing human dignity

## \$450m

2019-20

\* Total Australian ODA, from all agencies and programs, attributable to partner countries and regions.

# KEY TABLES

## Australian ODA by country, regional and global programs

**Table 1: Allocations by country, regional and global programs**  
2018–19 and 2019–20 Budget Estimate

Program	2018–19 Budget Estimate \$m	2019–20 Budget Estimate \$m
Papua New Guinea	519.5	512.3
Bilateral program	427.9	427.9
Joint Understanding <sup>1</sup>	62.0	67.0
Coral Sea Cable System	29.6	17.4
Solomon Islands	146.1	122.3
Bilateral program	92.7	92.7
Coral Sea Cable System	53.4	29.6
Vanuatu	41.9	41.9
Fiji	35.0	35.0
Samoa	23.6	23.6
Nauru	21.2	21.2
Kiribati	20.2	20.2
Tonga	17.6	17.6
Tuvalu	6.6	6.6
Cook Islands	1.9	1.9
Niue and Tokelau	1.8	1.8
North Pacific	5.0	5.0
Pacific Regional	206.6	231.5
<b>Pacific total</b>	<b>1,047.0</b>	<b>1,041.0</b>
Indonesia	266.4	255.7
Timor-Leste	73.0	73.0
The Philippines	67.0	63.7
Vietnam	58.4	58.4
Cambodia	56.1	43.4
Myanmar	42.1	42.1
Laos	20.6	20.6
Mongolia	5.9	5.9
ASEAN and Mekong	32.6	33.7
Southeast and East Asia Regional	14.6	14.6
<b>Southeast and East Asia total</b>	<b>636.7</b>	<b>611.1</b>
Afghanistan	80.0	80.0
Bangladesh	42.1	38.5
Sri Lanka	19.9	19.9
Pakistan	39.4	19.0
Nepal	15.6	9.1
Bhutan	2.1	2.1
Maldives	1.8	1.8
South and West Asia Regional	19.8	14.8
<b>South and West Asia total</b>	<b>220.7</b>	<b>185.2</b>

Program	2018–19 Budget Estimate \$m	2019–20 Budget Estimate \$m
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.8	31.8
The Middle East and North Africa (includes the Palestinian Territories)	20.5	20.5
<b>The Middle East and Africa total</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>52.3</b>
<b>Gender Equality Fund</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>
Health, Water and Sanitation	108.1	102.4
Regional Scholarships and Education	101.8	84.8
Infrastructure and Rural Development	46.0	46.0
Innovation Fund	35.0	11.1
Other sectoral programs	143.6	87.7
<b>Indo-Pacific sectoral programs total</b>	<b>434.5</b>	<b>332.0</b>
<b>Country and Regional programs total</b>	<b>2,446.2</b>	<b>2,276.5</b>
Emergency Fund	150.0	150.0
Global Humanitarian Partnerships	133.5	133.5
Protracted Crises and Strengthening Humanitarian Action	87.2	115.5
Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response	39.0	51.0
<b>Humanitarian, emergencies and refugees total</b>	<b>409.7</b>	<b>450.0</b>
United Nations Children's Fund	21.0	21.0
United Nations Development Fund	12.7	12.7
World Health Organisation	12.4	12.4
United Nations Population Fund	9.2	9.2
UN Women	7.8	7.8
United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS	4.5	4.5
Commonwealth Organisations	7.2	7.2
Contributions to Global Health Programs <sup>2</sup>	65.0	128.4
Contributions to Global Education Partnerships <sup>2</sup>	16.0	30.0
Contribution to Green Climate Fund <sup>2</sup>	19.2	–
Other ODA eligible contributions <sup>3</sup>	44.9	54.9
<b>UN, Commonwealth and Other International Organisations total</b>	<b>219.9</b>	<b>288.1</b>
Global NGO Programs	135.6	138.6
Australian Volunteers Program	42.6	40.0
Community Engagement and International Research	8.4	13.4
<b>NGO, volunteer and community programs total</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>191.9</b>
<b>Cash payments to multilateral organisations</b>	<b>358.6</b>	<b>234.6</b>
<b>Global programs total</b>	<b>1,174.7</b>	<b>1,164.7</b>
<b>Departmental</b>	<b>255.2</b>	<b>259.0</b>
<b>Other Government Departments<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>365.1</b>	<b>444.1</b>
Adjustments	-80.1	-100.3
<b>Total Australian ODA</b>	<b>4,161.1</b>	<b>4,044.0</b>

– denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

1 Joint Understanding between Australia and Papua New Guinea on Further Bilateral Cooperation on Health, Education and Law and Order.

2 Payments align with multi-year replenishment schedule. Australia made the final payment to the Green Climate Fund in December 2018.

3 Includes ODA eligible portions to the UN and other international organisations.

4 Includes Australia's contribution to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and Australia's contribution for the World Bank's General Capital Increase.



## Australian ODA by country and region of benefit

**Table 2: Total Australian ODA by country and region of benefit**  
2018–19 and 2019–20 Budget Estimate

Country and region*	2018–19 Budget Estimate \$m	2019–20 Budget Estimate \$m
Papua New Guinea	572.2	607.5
Solomon Islands	187.0	174.4
Vanuatu	62.3	66.2
Fiji	58.1	58.8
Samoa	35.5	32.0
Tonga	27.9	26.6
Kiribati	29.4	27.3
Nauru	25.9	25.8
Tuvalu	9.7	9.3
Niue and Tokelau	2.9	4.8
Cook Islands	3.4	3.7
North Pacific	8.0	8.4
Pacific Regional	261.3	336.4
<b>Pacific total</b>	<b>1,283.6</b>	<b>1,381.4</b>
Indonesia	316.2	298.5
Timor-Leste	91.8	100.7
The Philippines	85.4	79.7
Vietnam	84.2	78.2
Cambodia	83.6	66.0
Myanmar	76.9	84.0
Laos	41.3	37.9
Mongolia	9.6	9.8
Southeast and East Asia Regional	238.3	251.0
<b>Southeast and East Asia total</b>	<b>1,027.2</b>	<b>1,005.8</b>
Afghanistan	80.2	82.1
Bangladesh	59.8	70.1
Sri Lanka	28.6	27.1
Pakistan	49.2	32.2
Nepal	30.6	22.5
Bhutan	7.0	6.4
Maldives	2.6	2.6
South and West Asia Regional	26.9	23.4
<b>South and West Asia total</b>	<b>284.8</b>	<b>266.2</b>
Sub-Saharan Africa	121.1	119.0
The Middle East and North Africa (includes the Palestinian Territories)**	137.4	80.9
<b>The Middle East and Africa total</b>	<b>258.5</b>	<b>199.8</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean total</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Core contributions to multilateral organisations and other ODA not attributable to countries or regions</b>	<b>1,301.2</b>	<b>1,187.4</b>
<b>Total Australian ODA</b>	<b>4,161.1</b>	<b>4,044.0</b>

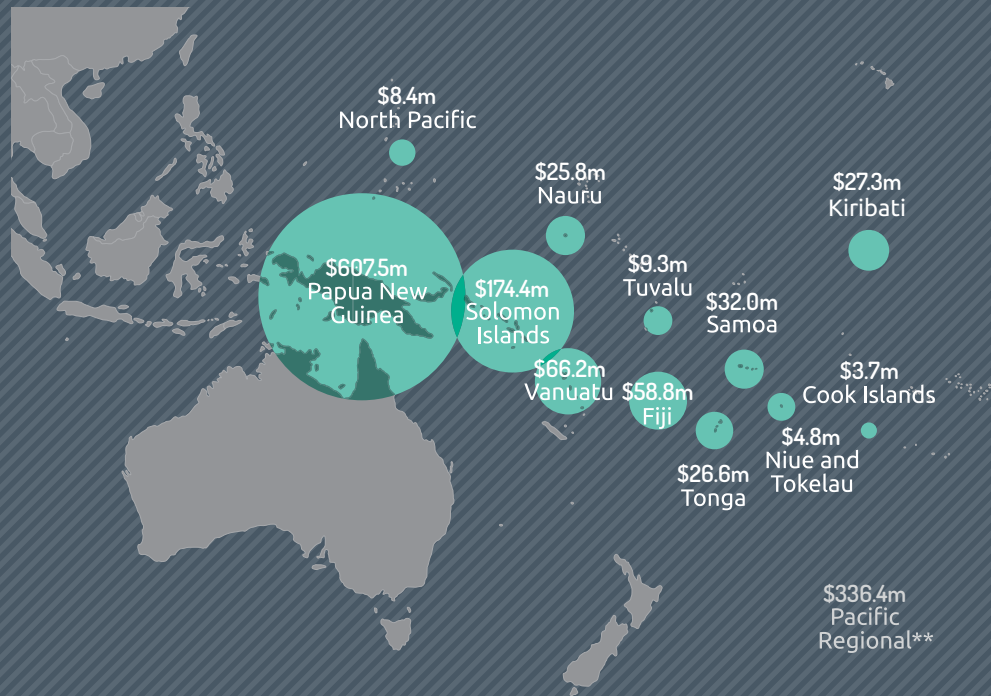
Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

\* Total Australian ODA attributable to partner countries and regions. Funding allocated to non-country specific programs at Budget is attributed to country and regional programs to reflect actual and planned expenditure.

\*\* Includes Iraq, Syria and other flows to the region.

## 2019-20 TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA TO THE PACIFIC\*

# \$1.4 BILLION



### Australian ODA by investment priority



### Program highlights



#### PNG STRENGTHENING HEALTH SYSTEMS

To prevent, detect and respond to health security threats

## \$370m

2019-20 TO 2021-22



#### PACIFIC EXPANSION OF THE PACIFIC LABOUR SCHEME

Creating more labour mobility opportunities for Pacific islanders

## \$70m

2018-19 TO 2022-23



#### PACIFIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCHOLARSHIPS

Opportunities to attend at Australian secondary schools

## \$66m

2019-20 TO 2022-23

\* Total Australian ODA, from all agencies and programs, attributable to partner countries and regions in the Pacific.

\*\* Pacific Regional includes: humanitarian, secondary schools scholarships, Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development and other Australian government departments operating in the Pacific.

## Stepping-up: Delivering a new chapter in Australia's relationship with the Pacific

Australia is committed to taking our partnership with the Pacific to a new level with the Prime Minister indicating that the Pacific is more than just our neighbourhood or our region, it is our family.

Australia aspires to a Pacific that is secure strategically, stable economically and sovereign politically. We are investing more than ever in sustainable development in our region, and as the largest bilateral development partner in the Pacific, Australian development assistance will focus on promoting sustainable, inclusive and private-sector led economic development, enhancing security cooperation and deepening people-to-people links.

In 2019–20, Australia will make new investments to promote sustainable development in the Pacific, including the newly-announced Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (the Facility). The Facility will use grant funding, and non-concessional loans, to support high-priority transformative infrastructure in sectors such as telecommunications, energy, transport and water. This is an important step for our regional engagement, to provide resources to Pacific governments to construct and maintain infrastructure crucial for their economies.

Australia's Pacific Labour Scheme will be expanded, allowing more workers from the Pacific to take up lesser skilled opportunities in rural and regional Australia for up to three years. We are working with Pacific Islands Governments to maximise the economic returns to their respective countries. The expansion will provide new opportunities for Pacific workers to remit income to their families and return with new skills to support their country's development. We will continue to work with the Australia Pacific Training Coalition to ensure that it and other Pacific training institutions provide the skills and qualifications needed by workers to take full advantage of the Scheme.

Through new partnerships within the education, sport and church sectors, we will deepen the personal and institutional links between Australian and Pacific communities. Australia will expand the successful Australia-Pacific BRIDGE School Partnerships Program and provide scholarships for Pacific students to attend Australian secondary schools. We will continue to support Pacific partners to build science and innovation capability and use new technology as drivers of future economic growth and social impact. These initiatives complement our existing support through the Australia Awards Scholarships and the Australia Pacific Training Coalition that help to build national capacity and form an integral part of our people-to-people links with the Pacific. Sport too, is a major connection between Australia and the Pacific. A new Australia-Pacific Sports Linkages Program will strengthen sporting links with the Pacific.

As the largest grant donor to the Pacific, Australia will continue to work across sectors critical to driving inclusive economic development and reducing poverty. We will support Pacific countries to improve governance, boost economic opportunities for the private sector and build critical infrastructure to connect populations. We will contribute to the strengthening of law and justice institutions, with a focus on equal access to justice and community services. We will work with our partners to improve human development indicators by strengthening the quality of education and the range of skills-training options available and by supporting access to critical health services. We will support our Pacific partners to assist the most vulnerable people in their communities, promoting gender equality and access for people with disability.

Australia recognises that Pacific countries are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and disasters. Australia is committed to working more closely than ever with our Pacific neighbours to address these shared challenges. We will spend \$300 million over four years to 2020 to deliver climate and disaster resilient low carbon growth in the region. We are also mainstreaming climate and disaster resilience into Australian aid investments across the Pacific, which will fund high priority and resilient infrastructure in the Pacific and Timor-Leste.



**1171**  
**awardees**

ACROSS 13 COUNTRIES  
IN THE PACIFIC



**59%**  
**females**

**AUSTRALIA AWARDS  
SCHOLARS ON AWARD  
IN 2019\***

\* data as at 31 January 2019

## Stepping-up for a more secure and prosperous Pacific



### ECONOMIC GROWTH

In partnership, better integrate our economies through transformative infrastructure, open access to Australian markets and trade facilitation



### CORAL SEA CABLE SYSTEM

Improving internet access and connectivity in PNG and Solomon Islands

**UP TO \$200m**  
2017–18 TO 2019–20



### PNG ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Helping to provide electricity to 70 per cent of PNG's population by 2030

**\$100m**  
2018–19 TO 2021–22



### NAURU PORT REDEVELOPMENT

Ensuring the safe delivery of essential supplies

**\$18.25m**  
2017–18 TO 2020–21



### SECURITY

Promote rules-based order, by committing to good governance and stability in our region



### STRENGTHENING PACIFIC REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Through additional financial support

**\$43.2m**  
2019–20



### STABILITY IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

Providing communities with access to credible justice systems

**\$32.7m**  
2017–18 TO 2020–21



### PACIFIC RESILIENCE

Delivering climate and disaster resilient low carbon growth in the region

**\$300m**  
2016–17 TO 2019–20



### RELATIONSHIPS

Build and strengthen relationships



### PACIFIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCHOLARSHIPS

Attendance at Australian secondary schools

**\$66m**  
2019–20 TO 2022–23



### PACIFIC LABOUR SCHEME

Expanding labour mobility opportunities for Pacific Islanders

**\$70m**  
2018–19 TO 2022–23



### PACIFIC WOMEN SHAPING PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT

Improving political, social and economic opportunities for women

**\$320m**  
2012 TO 2022

Australia has long been the lead contributor of humanitarian assistance and reconstruction efforts in the Pacific, and we remain ready to work with our Pacific partners to respond to future challenges.

Australia will continue to work closely with its Pacific partners to strengthen regional security, which is essential for sustainable development. We will expand our Cyber Cooperation Program in the Pacific to strengthen cybercrime prevention, prosecution efforts and cooperation. We will establish the Australia Pacific Security College to build the Pacific's capacity to respond to its security issues. These efforts will be supported by our non-development initiatives like our Pacific Fusion Centre.

#### Case study: Coral Sea Cable System



The Coral Sea Cable on the cable armouring line at Alcatel Submarine Networks.  
Photo: Vocus Communications

Australia is working in partnership with the governments of Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Solomon Islands to deliver the Coral Sea Cable System. Jointly funded by Australia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, it includes a 730km submarine cable system connecting Honiara to Auki (Malaita Island), Noro (New Georgia Island) and Taro Island.

Construction of the international and domestic networks is progressing well, and installation of the cable will take place from July 2019. The cable is scheduled to be ready for service in December 2019.

The marine survey, which used seabed mapping to determine the cable route, was completed in November 2018. Alcatel Submarine Networks manufactured the cable in France in accordance with the specifications from the survey.

Once complete, PNG and Solomon Islands will majority own the international cable and receive all revenue generated. Solomon Islands will also own its domestic cable and all revenue generated.

The Coral Sea Cable System is a tangible symbol of Australia's enduring commitment to growth and prosperity in the region. It will deliver faster, cheaper and more reliable communications infrastructure, affording both countries significant economic and development benefits.



**\$200  
MILLION**  
**4,700KM LONG**

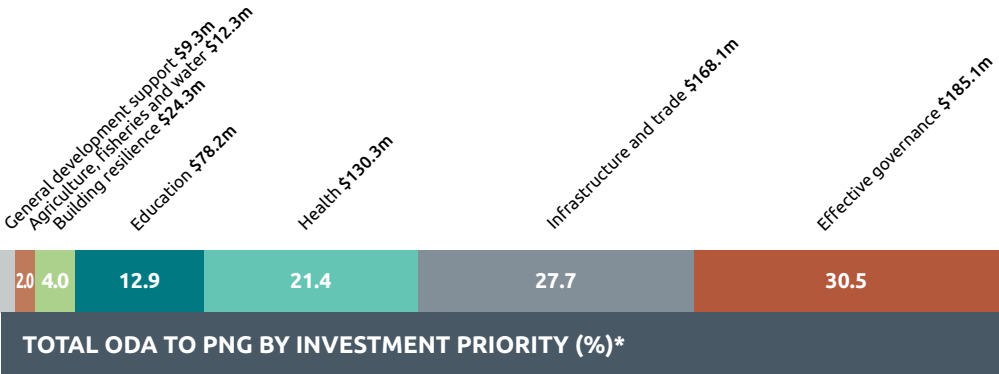
A FIBER OPTIC  
SUBMARINE CABLE WILL  
LINK SYDNEY TO PORT  
MORESBY AND HONIARA



**FRIENDSHIP GRANTS**  
 DEVELOPMENT OF AN  
 AGRICULTURE HUB  
 AND DELIVERY OF  
 AGRICULTURE TRAINING  
 IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
**NSW community partner**  
 Partners in International  
 Collaborative Community  
 Aid Ltd

# Papua New Guinea

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	512.3
Regional	49.7
Global	12.8
Other Government Departments	32.7
<b>Total ODA to PNG</b>	<b>607.5</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

Australia has a strong and enduring partnership with PNG, our nearest neighbour. Close cooperation on economic, security and development matters, as well as a broad range of people-to-people links, highlight the depth and breadth of our relationship. PNG is our largest development partner, and we provide the bulk of PNG’s development assistance.

Australia continues to broaden and deepen this enduring partnership. Our cooperation was highlighted during PNG’s successful hosting of the 2018 Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation Economic (APEC) Leaders’ Meeting. New investments and collaboration in infrastructure and people-to-people links continue to enhance our relationship.

While PNG’s long-term prospects are good, the country faces immediate economic and social challenges. Economic growth has slowed due to lower commodity prices, foreign exchange shortages and budget deficits, and is expected to remain at moderate levels over the short-to-medium term. Many remain poor; one in five children are not enrolled in school; and infrastructure constraints hamper service delivery and economic growth.

Australian development assistance supports the work of the PNG Government, private sector and civil society as they respond to challenges in the fields of governance, service delivery and economic growth.





In 2019–20, Australia’s development investments in PNG will include:

- » supporting high-quality infrastructure, including completing the new undersea high-speed telecommunications cable connecting Australia and PNG, expanding access to electrification, and improving health facilities
- » strengthening law and justice by promoting effective law and justice services, addressing community safety and family and sexual violence, and supporting PNG agencies in their anti-corruption efforts
- » supporting economic growth by helping to attract finance for development, improving the business-enabling environment and financial markets, and strengthening agriculture and rural development
- » improving conditions for girls and women by boosting women’s economic empowerment and participation in decision making, promoting female leadership, working to end violence against girls and women, and extending access to support services
- » implementing education-sector activities that improve the quality of schooling, help students gain qualifications and skills for employment, and support the emergence of a new generation of leaders
- » enhancing health, with a focus on: improving maternal and child health; preventing, detecting and treating communicable diseases; improving water and sanitation; and helping to build a more effective health system
- » providing expert advice and assistance on climate issues, including attracting funding for mitigation and adaptation projects
- » supporting more effective governance, particularly for improved economic growth and service delivery at provincial and district levels, improved transparency and accountability, and the operation and responsiveness of law and justice agencies.

Sealing the Boluminski Highway in New Ireland Province, PNG—a major Australian-funded infrastructure project that will bring benefits to businesses and communities and support the tourism industry. Photo: Michael Foster, Transport Sector Support Program



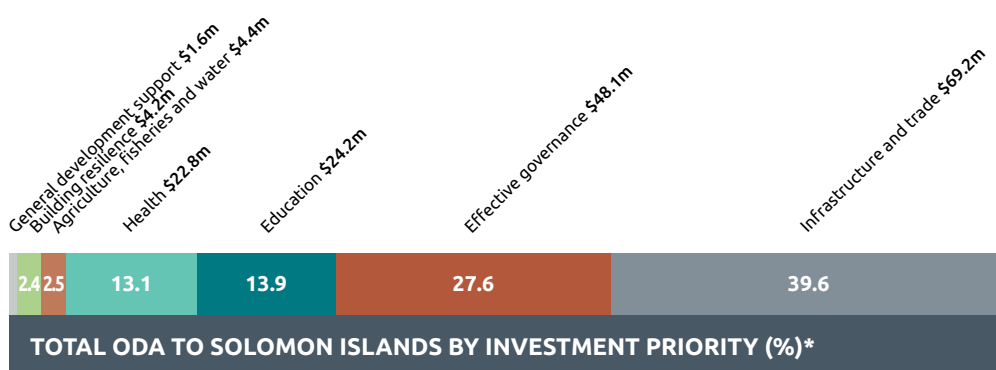
#### FRIENDSHIP GRANTS

IMPROVING WATER SUPPLY  
IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

**NSW community partner**  
Partner Housing Australasia  
(Building) Incorporated

## Solomon Islands

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	122.3
Regional	25.3
Global	11.6
Other Government Departments	15.3
<b>Total ODA to Solomon Islands*</b>	<b>174.4</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not published.

Australia and Solomon Islands have a deep and longstanding relationship. Australia is Solomon Islands' largest development partner, providing around two-thirds of their total development assistance. Solomon Islands is Australia's third largest development partner, reflecting the significance of the relationship. The relationship between the two countries was cemented during the 14-year Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands and continues to be strong, based on shared interest in a prosperous and stable region and people-to-people links.

Solomon Islands is one of the Pacific's poorest countries, with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of USD2,270. Most of the population is involved in subsistence agriculture. Solomon Islands has a narrow economic base, leaving the country vulnerable to external shocks. Developing additional sources of private sector growth in Solomon Islands is key to maintaining economic stability and providing job opportunities to a young and fast-growing population.

Australia's development assistance in Solomon Islands focuses on three strategic objectives—supporting stability, enabling economic growth and enhancing human development.

In 2019–20, Australian development assistance to Solomon Islands will focus on:

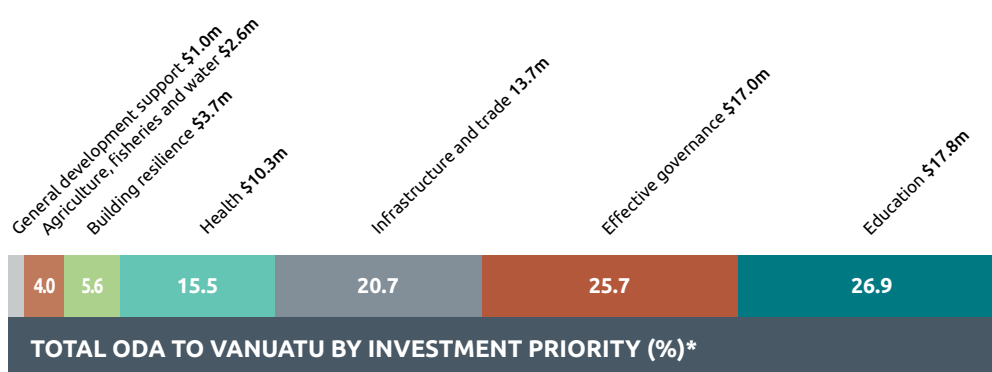
- » delivering the Coral Sea Cable System, linking Honiara and other provincial capitals in Solomon Islands with Sydney and Port Moresby, enabling faster, more reliable Internet to drive economic growth and inclusive development
- » advancing Australia's standing as Solomon Islands' development and security partner of choice, building on a long history of Australian defence, police and border management cooperation
- » continuing to support long-term stability through our Justice, governance and policing development programs to ensure that communities in Solomon Islands are safe and have better access to services, and that progress made under the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands is maintained
- » stepping-up labour mobility through participation in our Seasonal Worker Programme and entry into the Pacific Labour Scheme
- » improving the business environment for private sector investors through the Solomon Islands Growth Program, including: providing assistance with major infrastructure projects (such as the Tina River Hydropower project, a public-private partnership that will lower energy costs for households and businesses in Honiara); creating opportunities for inclusive growth by targeting high-potential industries such as tourism and agriculture; promoting women's participation; and reducing costs to business
- » improving literacy and numeracy skills, improving access to primary and secondary education, and delivering primary health services
- » building on a shared love of sport; the Australia Pacific Sports Linkages Program will strengthen sporting ties between Australia and Solomon Islands.



Solomon Island seasonal workers at work in Mareeba, Queensland. Photo: Pacific Labour Facility, Karen Young

## Vanuatu

2019–20	
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	41.9
Regional	11.2
Global	11.9
Other Government Departments	1.2
<b>Total ODA to Vanuatu</b>	<b>66.2</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

Australia is Vanuatu's largest development partner and its primary foreign investment, trade and security partner. More than 200,000 Australians visit Vanuatu each year and more than 7,500 ni-Vanuatu have worked in Australia as part of the Seasonal Worker Programme, embedding strong people-to-people ties.

Vanuatu's recovery from Tropical Cyclone Pam in 2015 has continued, with strong economic growth averaging around four per cent in recent years, driven by tourism, agriculture and construction. Constraints to growth include Vanuatu's narrow market base, infrastructure quality and coverage, limited access to financial services and vulnerability to natural disasters. Most people live in rural areas and depend on subsistence farming, fishing and cash crops for their livelihoods. One-third of the population of around 281,000 lack access to basic services.

Australia will continue to work together with Vanuatu in 2019–20 to support growth, stability and development opportunities for all ni-Vanuatu people, in line with the goals of Vanuatu's *National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 to 2030*. Australia will also continue to deepen its security partnership with Vanuatu, including by working together to build police capability, improve infrastructure and support training and leadership.





In 2019–20, Australian development support for Vanuatu will focus on:

- » delivering high quality, climate-resilient infrastructure, including road networks that link communities to basic services and provide access to markets to support rural livelihoods
- » improving opportunities for private sector investment and business development through governance reforms to promote economic growth and strengthen public financial management
- » strengthening policing, justice and community services, including training new police recruits and supporting access to services and justice for women and children experiencing violence
- » improving literacy and numeracy skills of ni-Vanuatu children to increase retention and success rates at all levels of education
- » partnering with the Vanuatu Government and private sector to strengthen the national skills system and equip women and men for better livelihood opportunities in Vanuatu's key productive sectors of tourism, agriculture and handicraft
- » supporting essential health services, combatting infectious diseases such as malaria, and building the capacity of Vanuatu's medical workforce to keep people healthy
- » strengthening Vanuatu's efforts to build resilience and capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural disasters.

Improving literacy and numeracy skills helps ni-Vanuatu girls and boys reach their full potential and contribute to a prosperous future for their country. Photo: Vanuatu Education Support Program

## Fiji

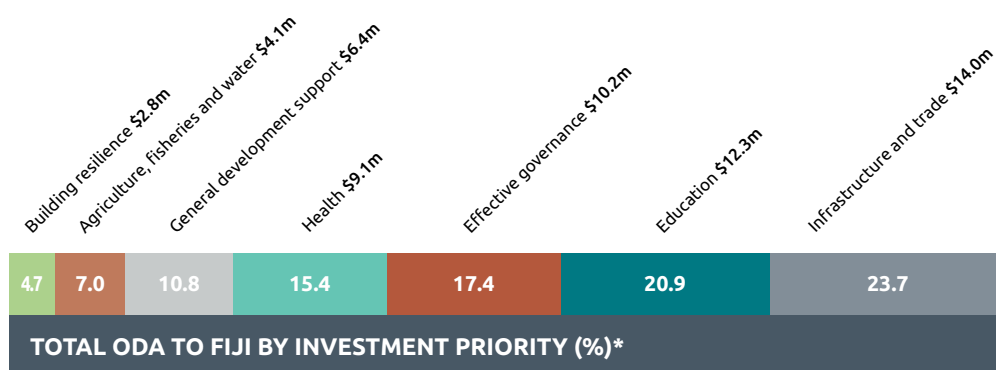


### FRIENDSHIP GRANTS

INCREASING THE SKILLS OF  
HEALTH CARE WORKERS WHO  
PROVIDE SERVICES TO PEOPLE  
WITH DISABILITY IN FIJI

**NSW community partner**  
Cerebral Palsy Alliance

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	35.0
Regional	14.3
Global	6.4
Other Government Departments	3.2
<b>Total ODA to Fiji*</b>	<b>58.8</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

Australia is committed to a strong partnership with the Fijian Government, underpinned by significant trade and investment and people-to-people links. We are one of Fiji's largest trade and investment partners, with two-way trade totalling \$2.05 billion in 2017 and Australian investment in Fiji totalling \$1.34 billion. Over 750 Fijians have worked in Australia through the Seasonal Worker Programme, while Australian tourists account for over 50 per cent of arrivals in Fiji.

One of nine 5,000 litre water tanks distributed to Tobunioqo village in Naitasiri Province, which officials say is more than enough to satisfy the drinking needs of the village. Photo: International Finance Corporation





Australia supports Fiji's implementation of its *5-Year & 20-Year National Development Plan*. Our investment in health and education is assisting to create a healthy, skilled and adaptable workforce to boost Fiji's productivity and economic growth. Our investments in private sector development and governance are enhancing work opportunities for all Fijians.

In 2019–20, Australian development support for Fiji will focus on:

- » increasing private sector development, including establishing Fiji's first private-sector managed small business entrepreneur academy and promoting the uptake of new insurance and lending products by small-to-medium enterprises and farmers
- » improving human development by strengthening the quality and accessibility of education and health services in Fiji to:
  - boost obstetric care, disease surveillance and responses to vaccine-preventable diseases
  - further support Fijian Government reforms to the school curriculum
  - provide Australia Awards Scholarships that address Fiji's labour market needs, and
  - advance women's economic empowerment and leadership.

#### **Case study: Building Fiji's resilience to climate change and disasters**

Australia has played a key role in funding innovative financial instruments to help Fiji build resilience to climate change and disasters. In Fiji, around 94 per cent of houses are uninsured against tropical cyclones.<sup>2</sup> As cyclone risks in Fiji remain high, there is a need for measures to help Fijians build resilience to disasters and increase their capacity to recover quickly.

Through the Australia–International Finance Corporation (IFC) Fiji Partnership, a new disaster risk insurance scheme has been developed to help Fiji's poor households gain access to an insurance settlement in the event of a severe cyclone. The scheme is a first in the Pacific and is set to benefit at least 37,000 poor and vulnerable Fijian families whose homes would normally be considered uninsurable. The Fijian Government pays the total insurance premium on behalf of these households. Depending on the severity of the cyclonic winds striking a province, registered households may automatically receive a payout (ranging from FJD500 for a Category 3 cyclone up to a maximum of FJD2,500 for a Category 5 cyclone) to help them rebuild and recover quickly.

This joint collaboration with the Fiji Government and the World Bank's Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative will stimulate Fiji's insurance market and build a culture of insurance in Fiji.

Australia has further supported Fiji to build resilience, in partnership with the IFC. At the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2017, through the DFAT–IFC Fiji Partnership, the Fiji Government successfully launched a FJD100 million (\$66 million) sovereign green bond (earmarked to be used for climate and environment projects). The issuance of the bond made Fiji the first emerging market in the world to use such a bond. Fiji's green bond was also the first of its kind to be listed on the London Stock Exchange in April 2018. Australia provided \$12 million to the DFAT–IFC Fiji Partnership which funded work on the green bond.

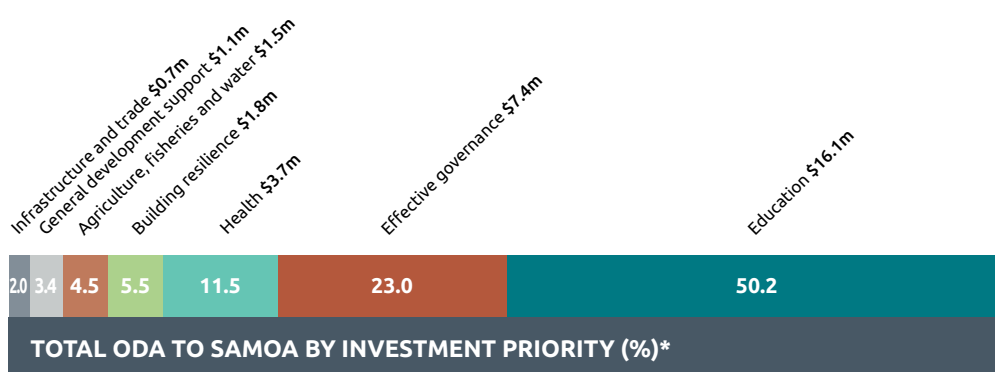
Proceeds of the green bond have been used to build Fiji's resilience and adaptation to climate change, with more than 1,280 school structures rebuilt following the damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Winston, benefiting more than 33,000 students. More than 170 bridges have been rehabilitated, and more than 42,600 people in rural communities throughout Fiji have benefited with access to water from a clean and managed water source.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> World Bank, *Fiji: Investigating Demand for Household Insurance against Tropical Cyclones*, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Government of Fiji: Ministry of Economy, *Fiji Sovereign Green Bond Impact Report*, 2018.

## Samoa

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	23.6
Regional	5.1
Global	1.6
Other Government Departments	1.7
<b>Total ODA to Samoa</b>	<b>32.0</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

As Samoa's largest bilateral donor, we work in close partnership to address security, economic and development priorities. In the 2016 Australian Census, more than 75,000 people living in Australia identified as having Samoan ancestry, one of the largest Pacific groups in Australia. More than 33,000 Australians visited Samoa in 2017 and more than 1,500 Samoans have worked in Australia as part of the Seasonal Worker Programme.

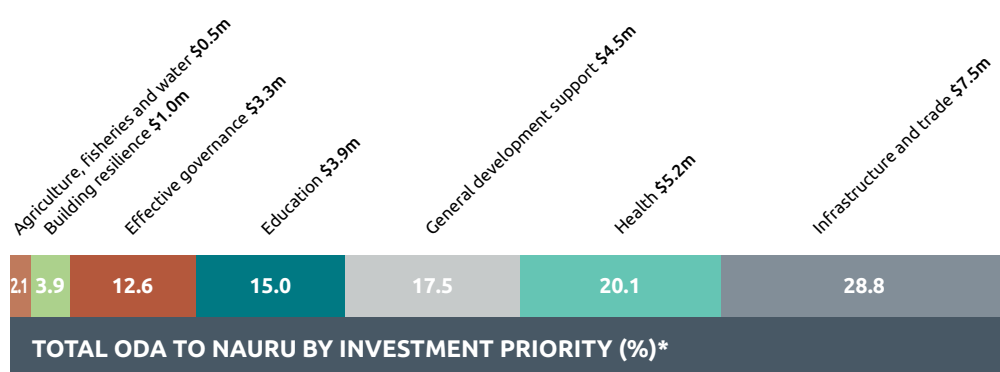
Leveraging many years of stable and productive engagement, Australia and Samoa are working together to improve economic growth and security outcomes by focusing on the development of human capital, improved climate resilience, strengthened governance systems and support to the health sector.

In 2019–20, Australian development support for Samoa will focus on:

- » investing in resilient infrastructure and strengthened democratic governance including the legislative assembly office in support of Samoa's new Parliament Building
- » supporting Samoa's emerging vocational training programs to develop local capability and provide access to labour mobility opportunities
- » procuring critical technical support and resources for the health sector to improve the quality of care for all Samoans, including people living with disability
- » continuing to champion the role of women in Samoa through the Women in Leadership Samoa Project
- » providing technical assistance for economic reform and governance strengthening.

## Nauru

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	21.2
Regional	3.5
Global	0.1
Other Government Departments	0.9
<b>Total ODA to Nauru*</b>	<b>25.8</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

Australia is Nauru's largest trade, investment and development assistance partner, and will continue to support Nauru to achieve its development priorities in health, education, essential infrastructure and public sector reform. Nauru's economy faces significant constraints common to other small island states, including its small size, remoteness, and limited resources.



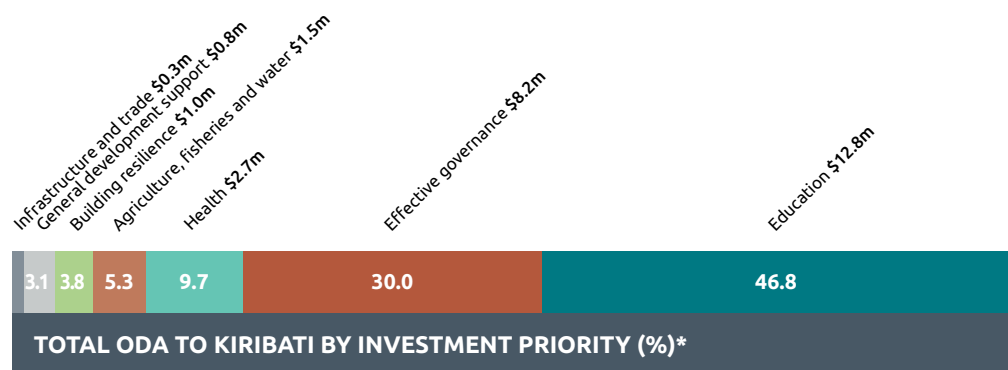
The Australian National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre visited the Republic of Nauru Hospital to help improve the quality of primary care. Photo: DFAT

In 2019–20, Australian development assistance to Nauru will focus on:

- » constructing a climate resilient all-weather port to facilitate the timely delivery of essential supplies and encourage increased trade and economic activity
- » enhancing human development by working with the Department of Health and Medical Services to strengthen Nauru's health system and scale-up primary health care relating to non-communicable diseases
- » continuing support to education, including training and development for educators, and providing Australia Award Scholarships to support study at Australian universities and other tertiary education providers in the region
- » encouraging Nauruans to participate in Australia's labour mobility programs
- » providing skilled personnel to fill key management roles in Nauru's public service to strengthen public financial management, develop coordination and economic governance, and deliver essential utilities
- » continuing our regular contributions to the Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of Nauru.

## Kiribati

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	20.2
Regional	5.4
Global	1.5
Other Government Departments	0.3
<b>Total ODA to Kiribati*</b>	<b>27.3</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

Australia and Kiribati have a strong and growing relationship underpinned by Australia's commitment to supporting Kiribati's development aspirations as set out in *Kiribati 20-Year Vision 2016–2036*. Australia is Kiribati's largest development partner and a growing destination for I-Kiribati workers under the Pacific Labour Scheme.

Kiribati is one of the least economically developed countries in the Pacific. This reflects its geographic isolation, narrow resource base and limited private sector activity. A rapidly expanding population in South Tarawa is putting pressure on fresh water supplies, health, coastal infrastructure, and agricultural land, reefs and fisheries. The impact of climate change will compound these pressures. Depopulation of other islands, as people move to South Tarawa, creates other pressures for the Government of Kiribati to manage.

Kiribati was one of the first countries to participate in Australia's Pacific Labour Scheme and we will continue to promote employment opportunities for I-Kiribati workers in 2019–20. These opportunities enable I-Kiribati workers to gain important workforce skills and experiences and provide remittances to their families.

In 2019–20, Australian development assistance for Kiribati will focus on:

- » assisting the Government of Kiribati to implement economic reforms to build greater resilience against external shocks and maximise the benefits flowing from its natural resources
- » improving basic education to enable young I-Kiribati to pursue further education and employment opportunities
- » enhancing the employability of young I-Kiribati by developing workforce skills
- » implementing a new health program that will increase Kiribati's capacity to administer the national health system and manage national health threats such as: endemic communicable diseases; mental health disabilities; and non-communicable disease-related amputations.

#### **Case study: Community-based fisheries in the Pacific**

Catching, trading and eating fish is central to the way of life in the Pacific islands. Although the tuna industry dominates regional and national narratives, most of the fish eaten by Pacific communities are caught close to shore by people living in rural communities. These fisheries face many threats, including overfishing and climate change. Effective management of these fisheries present national agencies with many challenges. Communities themselves are central to better stewardship of coastal resources, but this requires long-term investment in local institutions.

The Australian Government is working in partnership with the University of Wollongong and international, regional and national partners to address challenges in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (\$8 million, including \$2 million from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, 2017–21). The project is part of the 'A New Song' regional strategy lead by the Pacific Community, which promotes community-based approaches to the management of coastal fisheries.

The project works with more than 3,000 households in 40 communities. It aims to improve regulations and policies that improve coastal fisheries management, build a diversity of livelihoods, and improve post-harvest technologies. Greater participation and benefit sharing by women is a central theme of the project.

## Other Pacific

### Tonga

#### 2019–20 Total ODA to Tonga: \$26.6 million

Australia's relationship with Tonga is underpinned by extensive people-to-people links between our countries. Tonga values Australia as a longstanding and reliable development partner and it looks to Australia as its primary security partner. Australia is Tonga's largest source of development assistance and the second largest source of remittance income. Approximately 32,000 Australians identify themselves as having Tongan ancestry, more than 8,500 Tongans have worked in Australia as part of the Seasonal Worker Programme and more than 400 Tongan students have benefited from Australia Awards Scholarships since 2007.

Tonga is geographically isolated and highly vulnerable to natural disasters (rated second on the World Risk Index). Its economy is characterised by a narrow resource, production and export base, and the country relies heavily on foreign assistance and remittances from Tongans working overseas. Other significant constraints include the prevalence and impact of non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease, along with high levels of government debt.

In 2019–20, Australian development assistance for Tonga will support these strategic priorities:

- » providing support for Tonga's recovery from Tropical Cyclone Gita, including the reconstruction of schools, restoration of community water supplies and capacity building to help the Tongan Government coordinate the recovery effort (working with the World Bank)
- » strengthening the health system by focusing on preventative and primary care to address non-communicable diseases, and supporting mental health and disability services
- » partnering with Tonga and other like-minded partners (New Zealand, ADB, European Union and World Bank) to support economic reform, including to strengthen revenue, manage expenditure and debt, and promote private sector growth
- » providing Australia Awards Scholarships, quality tertiary education and skills development aligned with labour market needs to provide opportunities for Tongan workers, including for women and people with disability.

Principal Pharmacist from Tonga Health holds medication, that has been tested under Australia's Pacific Medicines Testing Program. Photo: DFAT







Sharing information about Australia Awards with the Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute. Photo: DFAT/Coffey

## Tuvalu

### 2019–20 Total ODA to Tuvalu: \$9.3 million

Australia and Tuvalu's partnership is based on shared values, links between our communities, and a commitment to supporting Tuvalu address its development challenges. Reflecting this, Australia has established a new High Commission in Funafuti which became operational in November 2018. Our development assistance is supporting Tuvalu to strengthen its governance systems, economic and environmental resilience, human resource capacity and improve its gender equality and disability inclusiveness.

While Tuvalu's economic prospects are constrained as a result of its small size, geographic isolation and limited natural resources, the country continues to make progress. Important policy reforms have been made in the areas of infrastructure management, primary and preventative health care, mainstreaming social inclusion issues, and public financial management. Australia's investments have opened opportunities for Tuvaluan workers to secure short to medium-term employment in Australia under the Pacific Labour Scheme.

In 2019–20, Australian development assistance to Tuvalu will focus on:

- » strengthening Tuvalu's capacity for economic and social reform, including by providing technical assistance in key areas of government
- » enhancing access to quality education through improving school management, training teachers and increasing student literacy and building classrooms, in addition to providing scholarships and other training opportunities in the region
- » supporting opportunities for Tuvaluans to participate in Australia's labour mobility programs
- » supporting the Government of Tuvalu to strengthen its response to the impacts of climate change and improve disaster risk preparedness, including through technical assistance to the Office of the Prime Minister to support Tuvalu meet its Paris commitments and enable Tuvalu to access global climate finance.



## Cook Islands

### 2019–20 Total ODA to the Cook Islands: \$3.7 million

The Government of Cook Islands has accorded high priority to the country's further development, as articulated in its *National Sustainable Development Plan 2016–2020*. Priority sectors include developing marine resources within Cook Islands' large exclusive economic zone, and further developing its tourism, education, seabed mining and renewable energy sectors.

Cook Islands has a relatively high GDP per capita in comparison to many Pacific island countries, reflecting the impact of expatriate residents and the tourist-based economy of the capital, Rarotonga. The level of economic prosperity and opportunity differs markedly between Rarotonga and the Pa Enua (outer islands), where many Cook Islanders live a more subsistence lifestyle with less access to basic services.

Cook Islands is highly vulnerable to natural disasters which can have a devastating effect on the economy, as demonstrated by the significant damage to key infrastructure in 2010 caused by Tropical Cyclone Pat, and the severe drought in 2011.

In 2019–20, Australian development assistance to the Cook Islands will focus on:

- » supporting the education sector
- » providing advisory support and training to empower and promote the rights of women and girls
- » up-grading waste management and sanitation facilities.

## Niue and Tokelau

### 2019–20 Total ODA to Niue and Tokelau: \$4.8 million

#### Niue

Australia's development assistance to Niue focuses on education and the management of waste. Australia provides this assistance through a delegated cooperation arrangement with New Zealand. Australian support to Niue is aligned with the development priorities identified in the Joint Commitment for Development between New Zealand and Niue.

Niue faces significant economic challenges and persistent vulnerability to natural disasters. Geographic isolation, limited natural resources and a small population restrain economic development. The island's infrastructure, particularly tourism facilities and housing, is vulnerable to economic devastation from natural disasters, such as cyclones.

Successive Niuean governments have grappled with the declining population. At the time of the 2006 Census, the population was 1,625 and fell to approximately 1,600 in 2011. Almost 24,000 Niueans live in New Zealand (2013 New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings) and about 750 live in Australia (2016 Australian Census of Population and Housing).

In 2019–20, Australian development support to Niue will focus on:

- » designing a waste management program to meet the increasing challenges facing the country
- » implementing a pilot vocational education scholarship program to train new nurses, teachers and tradespeople.

## Tokelau

Australian development assistance to Tokelau is delivered through a delegated cooperation arrangement with New Zealand. Australian support to Tokelau is aligned with the Joint Commitment for Development between New Zealand and Tokelau.

Tokelau is one of the smallest economies in the world. The principal sources of revenue are remittances from relatives in New Zealand, sales of postage stamps, souvenir coins, Internet domain registrations and fishing licenses for use within its exclusive economic zone.

Tokelau's population of 1,499 people (2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings) is the fourth smallest of any country or territory and is spread across three low-lying coral atolls (Atafu, Fakaofo and Nukunonu) with a land area of only 12 square kilometres. Tokelau is poorly serviced by transport routes. It has no airport and the only way to travel in or out is by a 26-hour, 500-kilometre boat ride from Samoa. This makes it difficult for people to access work opportunities abroad and means importing goods is expensive.

In 2019–20, Australia development support to Tokelau will focus on continuing our support for improving early childhood education.

## North Pacific

### **2019–20 Total ODA to the North Pacific: \$8.4 million**

Australia's development assistance in the North Pacific countries of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau is delivered in collaboration with government, multilateral development partners and NGOs.

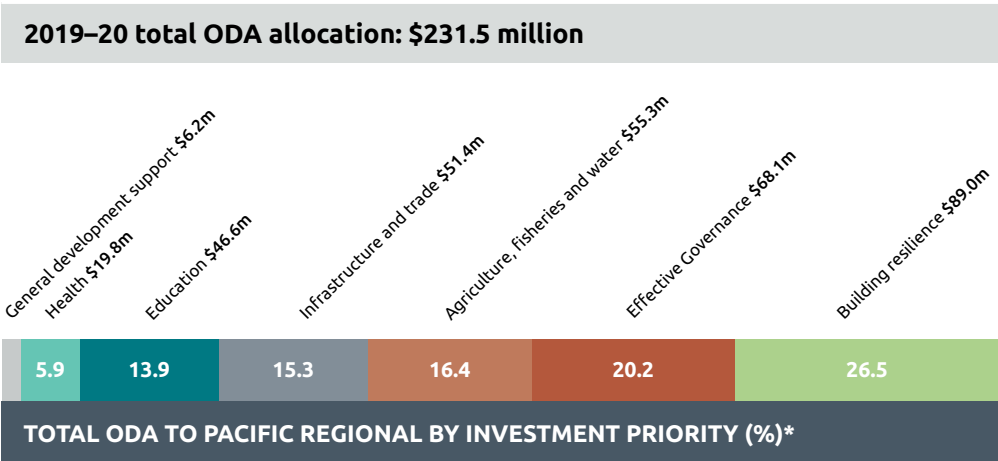
In 2019–20, Australian development support to the North Pacific will focus on:

- » strengthening the effectiveness of education systems in the Federated States of Micronesia, in partnership with the ADB
- » reforming Palau's digital communications sector and increasing access to high-quality, low-cost Internet services by taking advantage of a submarine cable connecting Palau to an international cable hub in Guam
- » establishing an integrated water supply and sanitation system in partnership with the ADB on Ebeye Island in the Republic of the Marshall Islands to improve health outcomes for residents.

Australian development assistance will also help improve social and economic opportunities for women and girls in the North Pacific through the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development program. Our assistance will also build national capacity through provision of Australia Awards Scholarships.



# Pacific Regional



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below two per cent are not labelled.

Australia’s Pacific Regional Program is committed to strengthening stability, security and prosperity in the Pacific, by tackling issues at regional partnership level. In 2019–20, Australian development support through the regional program will focus on:

- » establishing the new Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific
- » expanding labour mobility opportunities for Pacific island countries through the Pacific Labour Scheme

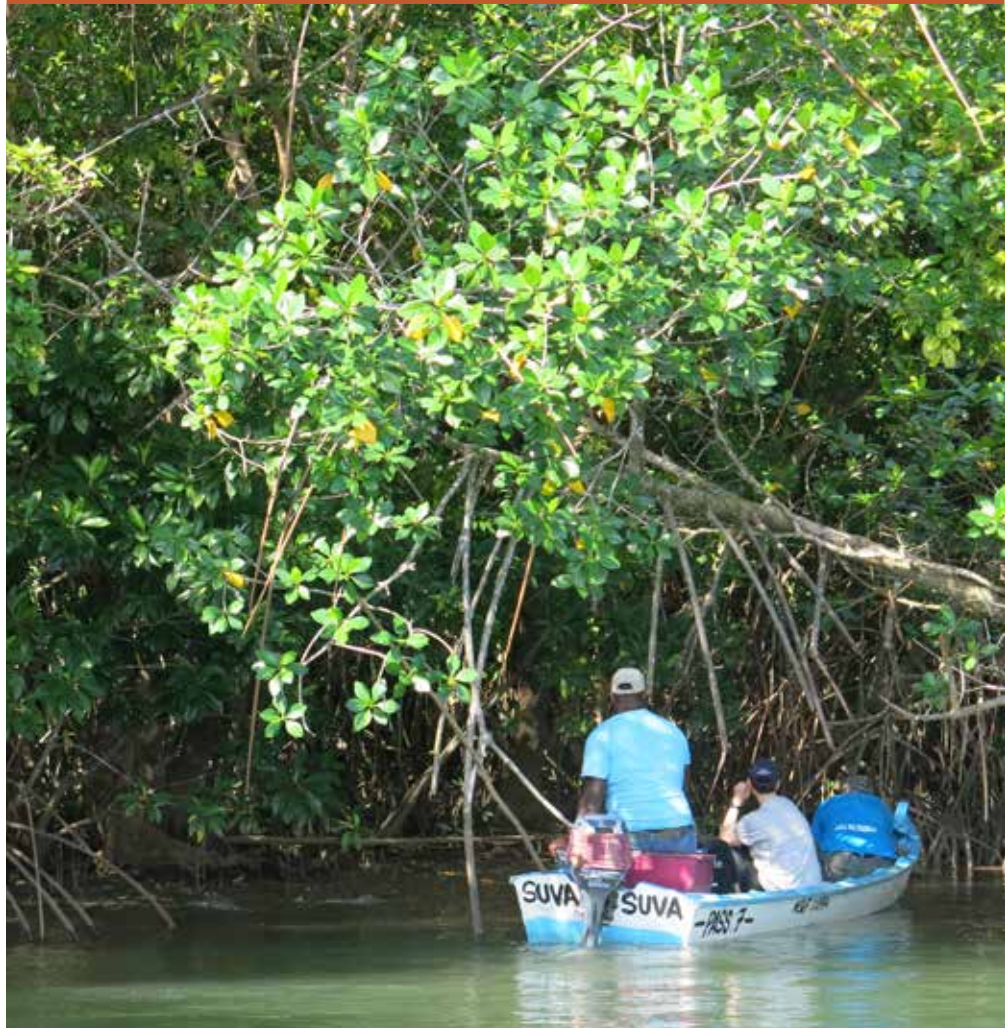


- » delivering better health outcomes, by enabling:
  - the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons to provide visiting medical teams to eleven countries in ten specialty areas
  - the International Planned Parenthood Federation to deliver 170,500 sexual and reproductive health services targeting underserved populations
  - access to Australia’s pharmaceutical quality assurance systems provided by the Therapeutic Goods Administration, and
  - the Pacific Community’s Public Health Division to intensify efforts to tackle the non-communicable disease crisis
- » supporting gender equality and women’s empowerment through *Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development*, including further programming addressing women’s economic empowerment, women’s leadership and the needs of adolescent girls
- » establishing a new church partnerships program that will support people-to-people links between Pacific and Australian church leaders and their communities
- » enhancing Pacific island countries’ access to Australia’s secondary education by rolling out a new program of secondary school scholarships for Pacific students to study at Australian schools. The Australia–Pacific BRIDGE Schools Partnership Program has been expanded to establish additional secondary school partnerships and teacher collaboration
- » building Pacific island capacity to respond to security issues, including by establishing the Australia Pacific Security College, and strengthening Pacific border, identity and health security through partnerships with Australian institutions

The team at CARE Vanuatu, supported by Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development. Photo: DFAT



#### Case study: Accelerating practical action on blue carbon ecosystems



Surveying mangroves in Fiji. Photo: Department of the Environment and Energy, Lucy Wallington

Australia is supporting the Pacific Blue Carbon Initiative, an investment of \$6 million over three years to 2021, to boost efforts to protect and manage coastal blue carbon ecosystems in the Pacific. We are doing so in partnership with Fiji and other Pacific countries, regional institutions and private sector organisations. Australia's leadership of the International Partnership for Blue Carbon also aims to build awareness, share knowledge and accelerate practical action to protect and restore mangroves, tidal marshes and seagrass systems for climate action. Since 2015, the Partnership has grown to include almost 40 formal members. Beyond sequestering carbon, coastal blue carbon systems can enhance biodiversity, food security, secure livelihoods, increase resilience and contribute to climate adaptation. Australia is working with Germany and Pacific island countries for stronger management of blue carbon systems.

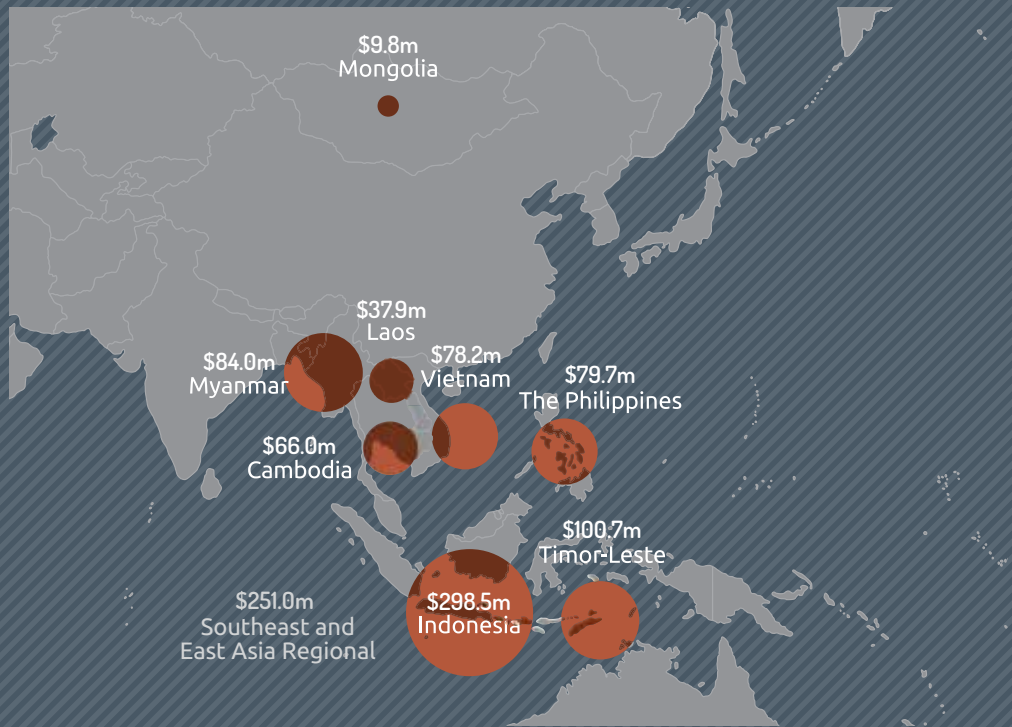
- » assisting Pacific island countries with advocacy and coordination on oceans issues, including marine litter, maritime boundaries and biodiversity in the high seas
- » increasing the income from Pacific tuna fisheries and helping detect and prevent illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- » increasing the resilience of Pacific inshore fisheries, including through the increased use of community-based fisheries management
- » increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change and disasters in all relevant Australian investments, improving access to and use of reliable climate information, supporting national administrations to improve climate and disaster governance, and supporting initiatives such as the Pacific Resilience Partnership
- » supporting effective regional institutions—led by the Pacific Islands Forum—to contribute to regional growth, security and resilience. In addition to the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, our key partnerships will include the Pacific Community, Forum Fisheries Agency, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, and University of the South Pacific.



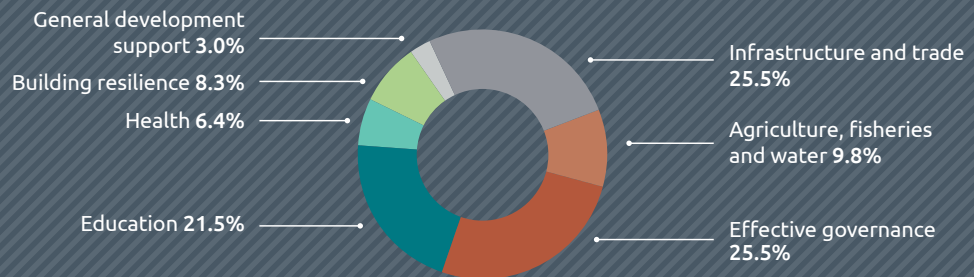
Tuvaluan tuna fishermen supporting Australia's fishing industry. Photo: Pacific Labour Facility, Karen Young

## 2019–20 TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA TO SOUTHEAST AND EAST ASIA\*

**\$1 BILLION**



### Australian ODA by investment priority



### Program highlights



#### MYANMAR DECENTRALISING FUNDING FOR SCHOOLS PROJECT

Improving access to  
quality education

**\$84m**

2013–14 TO 2020–21



#### SOUTHEAST ASIA NABILAN—ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN TIMOR-LESTE—PHASE 2

Helping to prevent violence and  
provide services and access to  
justice for survivors of violence

**\$14.2m**

2018–19 TO 2021–22



#### PHILIPPINES CHILD PROTECTION

Creating a safer  
environment for children

**\$8m**

2018–19 TO 2023–24

\* Total Australian ODA, from all agencies and programs, attributable to partner countries and regions in Southeast and East Asia.



# SOUTHEAST AND EAST ASIA

## Australia has a fundamental and enduring interest in the prosperity of Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia frames Australia's northern approaches and is of profound significance to our future. Many of Australia's closest trading partners are in this region, and its prosperity and security are closely intertwined with our own. Through Australia's development assistance, we seek to support a Southeast Asia that is peaceful, resilient and growing, and where its people benefit from equitable, inclusive and transparent rules and systems.

The economies of Southeast Asia are diverse. Despite strong progress, economic growth is not fast or inclusive enough for countries to meet their own development goals. Our neighbours face continuing development challenges, including the complex economic, social and structural reforms required to sustain high levels of economic growth. It is in Australia's interests to support countries in our region to meet these challenges.

About 80 per cent of the people of Southeast Asia live on less than USD10 per day and many remain vulnerable to falling back into poverty. Serious conflicts endure and regional challenges include violent extremism, maritime and cyber security and transnational crime.

Australia is a trusted partner recognised for our technical expertise and pragmatic approach to solving complex development challenges. We will work to deliver effective programs to promote economic reform and inclusive growth, reduce poverty and address inequality. By doing this, we empower millions of people to lead healthy, productive lives, and promote self-reliance.

Our development partnerships in Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam are evolving into economic partnerships and we maintain strong programs in the least developed countries: Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Timor-Leste. We are continuing to shift our focus from funding services to addressing institutional weaknesses and fostering accountable governance. We work with our neighbours to catalyse investment and use their resources more effectively. We strive to be a source of innovation, ideas and expertise, not a substitute provider of services.

Investment in human development is correlated with inclusive economic growth. Australia will help our partners in Southeast Asia to build human capital by supporting education and training, and the systems that enable effective delivery of health and other critical services. Our focus on gender equality is critical to our efforts to strengthen human capital. We will continue to build strong links with future leaders through Australia Awards Scholarships.

Australia will continue to provide humanitarian assistance, to help our neighbours during significant humanitarian crises. This includes delivering humanitarian assistance to at least 250,000 people in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states in Myanmar, and to those affected by conflict in the Southern Philippines.

Australia has committed to a Southeast Asia Economic Governance and Infrastructure Initiative that will help unlock our region's next phase of economic growth. Through this initiative, Australia will provide countries with technical advice to support economic growth, on issues such as taxation and competition policy and debt management. It will also support infrastructure project selection and preparation and help governments to mobilise finance. This investment will provide countries within the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) access to public and private-sector specialists and support regional dialogue on economic and infrastructure issues.

Australia is also committed to working more closely with our partners in Southeast Asia to address transnational crime, people smuggling, cybercrime and illicit drugs. A primary focus will be building technical capacity and strengthening regional cooperation and information sharing to support regional responses.



**1341**  
**awardees**

ACROSS 12 COUNTRIES  
IN SOUTHEAST  
AND EAST ASIA



**51%**  
**females**

**AUSTRALIA AWARDS  
SCHOLARS ON AWARD  
IN 2019\***

\* data as at 31 January 2019



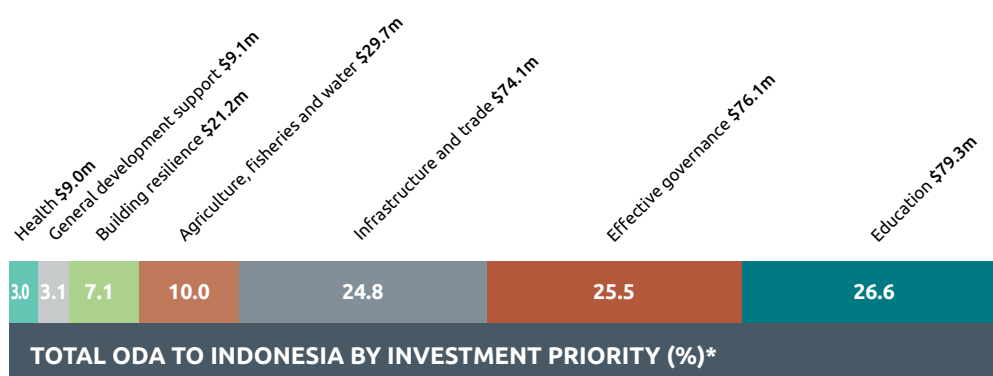
#### FRIENDSHIP GRANTS

BUSINESS AND FARMING  
TRAINING FOR WOMEN  
IN INDONESIA

**ACT community partner**  
Australian Business  
Volunteers Limited

## Indonesia

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	255.7
Regional	25.3
Global	12.8
Other Government Departments	4.7
<b>Total ODA to Indonesia</b>	<b>298.5</b>



Indonesia's success is of fundamental importance to Australia and the broader region. While Indonesia has been growing strongly, it faces challenges in infrastructure, skills and institutions that could threaten the rate and sustainability of growth. Large scale and recurring disasters and gaps in essential services make it difficult for Indonesia to reach its potential.

In 2018, Australia and Indonesia elevated their relationship to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. This provides a framework to build even closer ties, including through our development cooperation. Because of the importance of the relationship, the size of the country and scale of ongoing development challenges, Indonesia is Australia's second-largest bilateral development partner.

Australia works with Indonesia, sharing experiences, ideas and expertise to help develop policies and new approaches to inclusive economic growth. The Aid Investment Plan for Indonesia is under review, and we will work with stakeholders in Australia and Indonesia to design the next phase of the partnership.

In 2019–20, Australia's development partnership with Indonesia will focus on:

- » Improving economic institutions and infrastructure as key enablers for economic growth. This includes promoting the benefits of international trade and investment and private sector growth, and lowering the costs of conducting business in Indonesia, especially for infrastructure projects. Because nearly two-thirds of Indonesia's poor live in rural areas, we will continue to focus on making agricultural markets work better.

More than  
72 million people  
in Indonesia live  
below the  
USD3.20 per day  
poverty line.

World Bank, 2018.

- » Supporting Indonesia's work to improve human development. An investment in people—their health, skills and knowledge—is an investment in economic growth. We will focus on improving education outcomes by improving teacher quality and children's learning. Through Australia Awards Scholarships, we are building a network of Indonesian leaders with specialist skills from Australian education institutions. We are also assisting Indonesia prepare for disasters and emerging health threats.
- » Promoting an inclusive and fair society. Australia's support for effective and inclusive governance and informed public policy helps Indonesia to tackle complex development challenges. This includes better targeting of Indonesia's poverty reduction programs and increasing women's empowerment and access to jobs. Our work also focuses on increasing access to justice for the poor, people with disability and vulnerable children, and helping to counter violent extremism.

### Case Study: A partnership for prosperity

Over the past decade, Indonesia has achieved steady economic growth and substantial development progress. However, development across the country is uneven and inequality remains a pressing challenge for the government. To lift its population out of poverty, provide jobs for its 'youth bulge' and improve living standards across the archipelago, Indonesia needs faster and more inclusive economic growth.

Australia is working with Indonesia to expand its economy and markets, opening mutually beneficial opportunities for two-way trade and investment between our countries. The centrepiece of Australia's economic partnership with Indonesia is Prospera, a five-year \$145m program that commenced in 2018. Prospera builds on two decades of Australian support for strong, sustainable and inclusive economic growth. It aims to expand markets and create jobs, safeguard economic and financial stability, and improve public financial management and government performance. It combines the use of international advisers with twinning arrangements and the fostering of institutional linkages between 12 Australian government agencies and their Indonesian government counterparts.

In recent years we have supported Indonesia to open sectors to foreign investment, improve the ease of doing business, secure revenue from state-owned enterprises to fund infrastructure investment, meet international standards for combatting financial crime, and improve air safety leading to the European Union lifting a decade-long ban on Indonesian airlines.

Prospera's priorities for 2019–20 include supporting Indonesia to: modernise its tax system; ratify and implement trade agreements; simplify licensing requirements and increase e-government service provision for businesses; improve government budgeting and spending; and establish regulatory settings to enable businesses to take advantage of the digital economy.

Our economic and trade partnership will deepen over the coming years. This is recognised in the *Joint Declaration on a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership* announced by the Australian Prime Minister and Indonesian President on 31 August 2018, and the *Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement* signed on 4 March 2019.



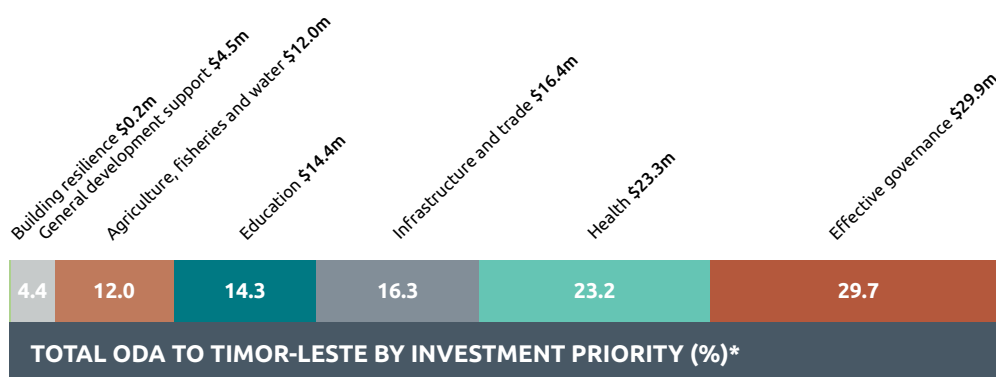
#### FRIENDSHIP GRANTS

ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
HOUSEHOLD WATER FILTER  
DISTRIBUTION NETWORK IN  
TIMOR-LESTE

**ACT community partner**  
Abundant Water Incorporated

## Timor-Leste

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	73.0
Regional	11.1
Global	14.3
Other Government Departments	2.3
<b>Total ODA to Timor-Leste</b>	<b>100.7</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

Australia and Timor-Leste are close neighbours with shared history and democratic values. Strong links exist between our nations, including through defence, economic and development cooperation. The signing of the historic *Maritime Boundary Treaty* in March 2018 has opened the way for a new chapter in our relationship and provides an opportunity to deepen our collaboration.

Timor-Leste has made significant development progress since independence in 2002, but there is still a long way to go before it meets the development goals in its *Strategic Development Plan 2011–2030*. Timor-Leste's human development challenges include high stunting rates, inadequate sanitation and significant maternal and child mortality rates. Literacy rates are low, with 70 per cent of children in early schooling unable to read. Government services are not accessible for everyone, particularly disadvantaged groups and those living in rural areas. Timor-Leste is heavily dependent on oil and gas revenue, and economic diversification is a major priority for its government.

Australia is committed to working with Timor-Leste to address these challenges as a long-term partner.

In 2019–20, Australian development support to Timor-Leste will focus on:

- » economic diversification by building a stronger private sector, helping more people become workforce-ready and boosting rural incomes
- » improving people's lives through higher quality and more accessible frontline services, and ensuring that more women and girls are safe and empowered
- » strengthening government decision making and its use of evidence to develop policy.

Australian programs will continue to deliver results in 2019–20. Our work on important policy reforms will continue, including on public financial management and public sector reform through the Governance for Development Program. We continue to work on nutrition, education, health and social inclusion through the Partnership for Human Development.

Consistent with development needs in Timor-Leste, we will also work with its government to deliver services in health care, road maintenance and rural water supply. We will continue to prioritise social inclusion and gender equality, including through the flagship Nabilan Program: Ending Violence Against Women. This program uses best-practice approaches to influence gender norms while directly assisting women and girls experiencing violence. We will work with communities to increase farm incomes and enable villages to plan and build village infrastructure through our ongoing support for the Timor-Leste National Program for Village Development.

Australia will continue to strengthen ties by increasing opportunities for people from Timor-Leste to live and work in Australia. The skills and jobs these programs create are essential to help Timor-Leste maximise its human potential, diversify its economy and build its private sector. Remittances from Timorese workers overseas, including in Australia, are now the country's biggest economic contributor behind oil and gas. Participant numbers have expanded steadily year-on-year, with further growth expected following Timor-Leste's 2018 entry into the Pacific Labour Scheme.

Timorese participating in the Seasonal Workers Program.  
Photo: DFAT



## The Philippines

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	63.7
Regional	6.8
Global	6.4
Other Government Departments	2.8
<b>Total ODA to the Philippines</b>	<b>79.7</b>



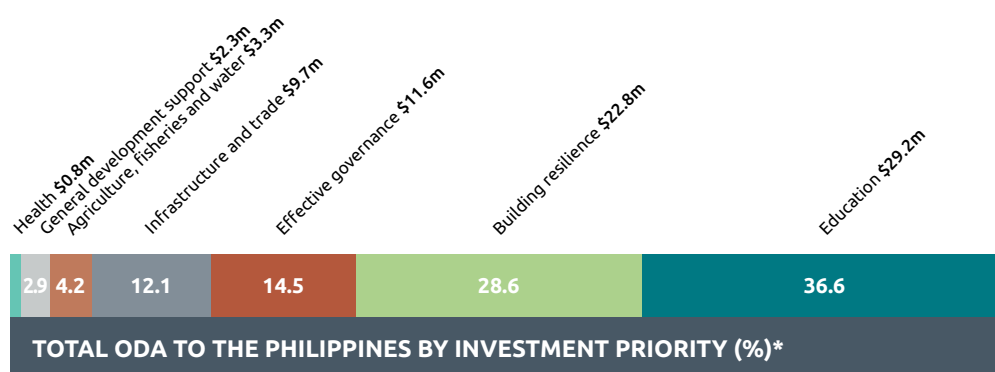
### SAFERKIDSPH

ENHANCING CHILD  
PROTECTION SYSTEM  
TO KEEP FILIPINO  
CHILDREN SAFE ONLINE

**\$8m**

(2018–19 to 2023–24)

The SaferKidsPH initiative will enhance the protection of the rights of Filipino children by helping to keep them safe from online sexual exploitation. It will also increase public awareness of the risks of online sexual exploitation of children, strengthen the capacity of national law enforcement agencies and family courts to respond to the issue, and improve prevention, particularly in areas where children are commonly targeted.



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

The Philippines' economy has grown strongly in recent years. The Philippine Government's economic reform agenda yielded important progress on tax reform in 2018. Complex economic and institutional reforms are required for Philippine institutions to become more effective and accountable and to sustain growth in the medium term.

In 2019–20, Australian development support to the Philippines will focus on:

- » Security and stability, through investing in:
  - improving governance and public service delivery in the southern Philippines, including support for improved access to, and attainment of, conflict-sensitive basic education
  - reducing the drivers and incidence of conflict and violent extremism
  - increasing humanitarian assistance to the post-conflict recovery and reconstruction of Marawi City and neighbouring areas.
- » Effective and accountable institutions, through investing in:
  - improving public financial management, particularly in relation to infrastructure
  - building institutional capacity to address poverty and inequality and respond to shocks
  - enhancing the protection of human rights, including the rights of children.
- » A strong, open and inclusive economy, through investing in:
  - improving the environment for business and trade, including by better aligning secondary and vocational education to industry needs
  - strengthening the environment for private infrastructure development
  - harnessing the private sector for women's economic empowerment.

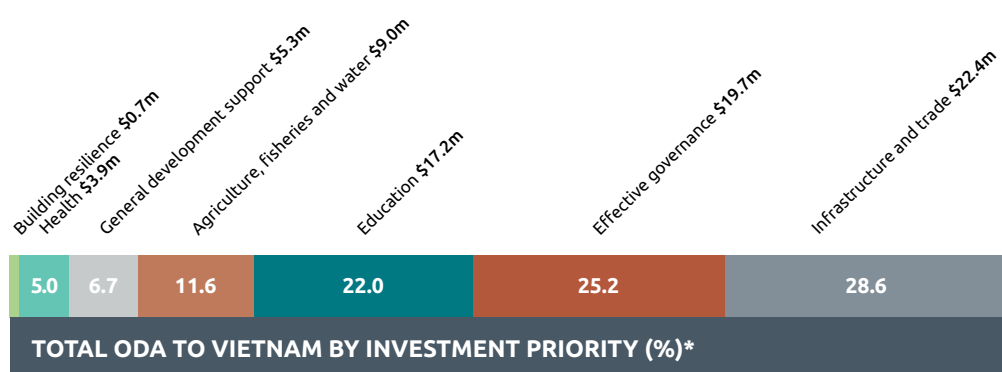


## Vietnam

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	58.4
Regional	7.5
Global	8.2
Other Government Departments	4.1
<b>Total ODA to Vietnam</b>	<b>78.2</b>



**FRIENDSHIP GRANTS**  
DECREASING GENDER-BASED  
VIOLENCE THROUGH  
AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS  
IN VIETNAM  
**VIC community partner**  
Hagar Australia Ltd



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

Vietnam, one of our fastest-growing trade partners, is central to regional security in Southeast Asia. Our partnership extends across political, security, economic and people-to-people activities.

Vietnam has experienced rapid economic growth during the past two decades, although challenges remain. Inequality, particularly for women and ethnic minorities, remains significant, and more than nine million people continue to live below the national poverty line.

Reflecting our maturing economic partnership, Australia's development assistance will continue to support Vietnam to take advantage of its significant domestic resources and foreign investment to support their efforts to enter a new phase of economic development.

In 2019–20, we continue to build on our long history of engagement in economic and governance reform in Vietnam. Our most recent Aid Program Performance Report outlines how Australia has helped the Vietnamese Government to make significant reforms to improve Vietnam's competitiveness.

Our development assistance program is transitioning from directly funding major infrastructure to working with the Vietnamese Government to procure infrastructure, including crowding-in alternative financing. This change recognises Vietnam's significant development achievements, and the leadership of the Vietnamese Government in spurring infrastructure investment and promoting regional connectivity, including its participation in regional trade liberalisation.

In 2019–20, Australian development support to Vietnam will focus on:

- » encouraging the private sector to drive sustainable growth and promoting better resource allocation through more efficient and competitive markets
- » making Vietnam’s education system more responsive to industry needs and addressing policy skills gaps in government through Australia’s skills development program, including promoting a more inclusive leadership agenda
- » advancing the economic and social benefits of gender equality through our work to promote women’s economic empowerment in Vietnam’s strategically-important agriculture and tourism industries
- » supporting Vietnam to realise the opportunities offered by the fourth industrial revolution through building long-term partnerships, and strengthening Vietnamese capability in digital foresighting, scenario planning, science commercialisation and innovation policy
- » providing Vietnam’s next generation of leaders with long-term study opportunities in Australia, with a focus on women, people with disability and ethnic minorities.

Female bank clients check the bank’s SMS account-related notifications while working in the rice fields. Photo: The Asia Foundation Vietnam



## Cambodia

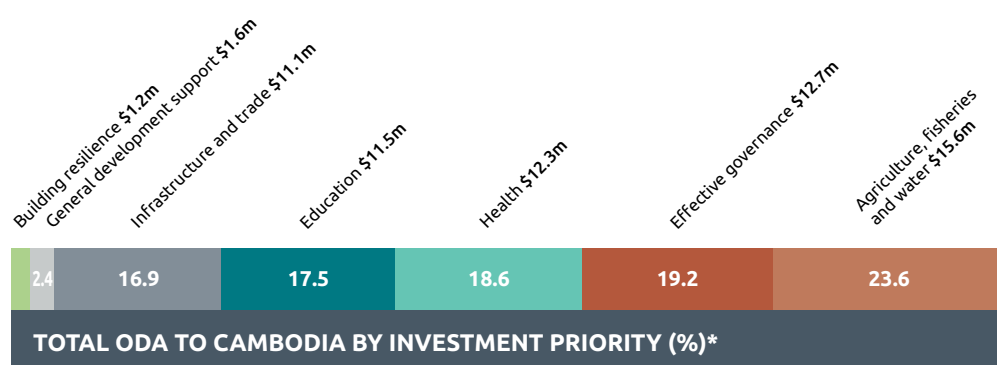
	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	43.4
Regional	6.3
Global	14.2
Other Government Departments	2.2
<b>Total ODA to Cambodia*</b>	<b>66.0</b>



### FRIENDSHIP GRANTS

IMPROVING RURAL LIVELIHOODS THROUGH MUSHROOM FARMING IN CAMBODIA

**QLD community partner**  
World Hope International Ltd



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

Cambodia is the second-poorest nation in Southeast Asia by most measures. Its strong economic growth over two decades comes off a very low base. Despite progress alleviating absolute poverty, approximately 70 per cent of Cambodia's population remain in poverty, or close to it, and vulnerable to shocks.

Australia is delivering development cooperation programs to improve the everyday lives of Cambodian people. In 2019–20, our work will seek to reduce poverty in Cambodia through improving infrastructure and health systems, increasing incomes in rural communities and supporting private sector-led economic growth.

In 2019–20, Australian development support to Cambodia will focus on:

- » assisting poor Cambodians to access quality public health care, such as maternal and neo-natal medical services, through improvements to health sector financing and means testing mechanisms
- » expanding access to basic utilities for Cambodian households and businesses, through incentivising private investment in electricity and piped water connections in rural and semi-rural areas
- » working to ensure rural communities are not left behind amid Cambodia's economic growth, through improved irrigation and farming practices for smallholder farmers
- » empowering people with disability and women affected by gender-based violence, through building capacity to deliver services to these groups
- » reducing the risk of death and serious injury for Cambodians living in areas affected by landmines and other explosive remnants of war, through supporting cost-effective demining methods

- » equipping Cambodia's future leaders with critical knowledge, skills and networks, by offering long and short-term opportunities to study in Australia, with measures to assist women, people with disability and people from rural areas
- » building Cambodia's resilience within a rapidly changing region, by promoting effective strategies for managing issues such as water security and trade policy.

#### Case Study: Australia and Cambodia's demining partnership



Saving lives and Supporting Development: A deminer from the Cambodia Mine Action Centre (CMAC). Photo: DFAT

Cambodia has some of the highest concentrations of anti-personnel mines in the world in its north western provinces. It aims to be free of all landmines and explosive remnants of war by 2025. Demining saves lives and reduces injuries, and supports economic development and poverty reduction by freeing up land for agricultural activity.

Continuing Australia and Cambodia's long-standing and practical partnership to remove landmines, Australia is providing \$9 million funding for Clearing for Results Phase III, over five years to 2019, a multi-donor project managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)\*. This helps the *Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority* to: build capacity to better manage, monitor, regulate, and lead mine action; conduct detailed mapping and clearance operations; and provide support to individuals and communities affected by mines. Australia's support also helped Cambodia develop its *National Mine Action Strategy 2018–2025*, creating a framework for the Cambodian Government to achieve its goal of a mine-free Cambodia.

In 2018, Clearing for Results Phase III cleared or released 17.21 square kilometres of land in the most affected provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin. Mine action operations found and destroyed 1,803 anti-personnel mines, 17 anti-tank mines and 2,994 explosive remnants of war—providing 11,689 households with access with safe land to rebuild livelihoods.

Australia's assistance and investment in the *Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority* also helps Cambodia to implement its *Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention* obligations, reinforcing the value of international rules and norms, vital for the future stability and security of our region.

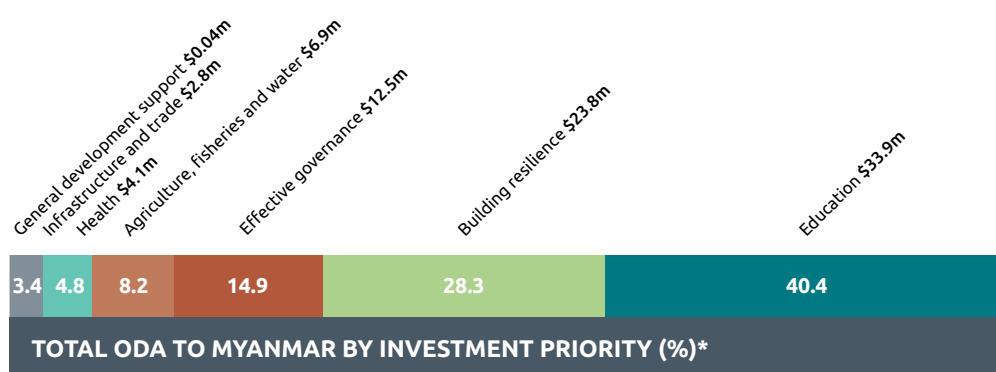
\* Other donors include the Swiss Agency for Development and cooperation (USD3.5 million) and Canada (USD 132,000)

# Myanmar

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	42.1
Regional	8.8
Global	29.5
Other Government Departments	3.5
<b>Total ODA to Myanmar*</b>	<b>84.0</b>



**FRIENDSHIP GRANTS**  
BUSINESS TRAINING FOR  
WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS  
WITH DISABILITY IN MYANMAR  
**VIC community partner**  
Australian Volunteers  
International



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

As one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia, Myanmar's humanitarian and development needs are enormous. The UN reports that more than 940,000 people need humanitarian assistance, while more than one-third of Myanmar's population live in extreme poverty.<sup>4</sup> Having emerged from five decades of military rule, Myanmar faces formidable challenges in building more democratic institutions with continuing conflicts in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states.

A stable and prosperous Myanmar is a long-term endeavour, but one that is firmly in Australia's national interest to support. Australian development assistance is helping to create an environment conducive to inclusive economic growth and increased trade by strengthening government capacity, promoting peace and stability and supporting the development of an educated and competitive workforce. We are continuing to work to strengthen democratic institutions such as Parliament, embed the rule of law, and promote peace and reconciliation. These activities complement and reinforce other elements of the bilateral relationship, including our support for human rights, and people-to-people links.

Australia will continue to provide humanitarian assistance and promote respect for human rights and full accountability for the human rights violations that have occurred in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states.

In 2019–20, Australian development support to Myanmar will focus on:

- » improving the school learning environment for more than 10 million Myanmarese students by providing grants to more than 47,000 government and monastic schools
- » increasing access to adequate and affordable finance for 129,800 smallholders and landless people, of whom 90 per cent are rural women

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF, Myanmar Humanitarian Situation Report #1, 2019.



- » delivering humanitarian assistance to at least 250,000 people in Kachin, northern Shan, Rakhine and on the Thai border
- » promoting social cohesion and efforts to support peace dialogue
- » supporting Myanmar to prepare for inclusive and credible national elections in 2020.

Australia's efforts to promote peace and stability in Myanmar encompass development assistance for peace and democratic governance, humanitarian assistance and diplomatic engagement on human rights, humanitarian access, peacebuilding and democratic reform.

#### Case Study: Preventing gender-based violence in Myanmar



Coffee and Tea Sessions are fostering supportive relationships within households with participants preparing rice for dinner, which is traditionally a woman's role. Photo: DFAT

By helping to prevent gender-based violence through our humanitarian assistance, Australia is promoting human rights and gender equality in support of a safe, prosperous and inclusive Myanmar.

The UN estimates that more than 940,000 people in Myanmar are in need of humanitarian assistance, including around 600,000 Rohingya in Rakhine State and more than 200,000 people affected by increased fighting in Kachin and northern Shan.<sup>5</sup> Sexual and gender-based violence is widespread, as are trafficking, early and forced marriage, and other human rights violations.

In Myanmar, Australian development assistance supports the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Rescue Committee to work with women and men to improve women's health, safety and dignity. Australia recognises that men have an important role to play in changing community attitudes about women's rights.

In central Rakhine and northern Shan, 'Coffee and Tea Sessions' provide an environment for men to reflect on: how power differences between men and women drive gender-based violence; how such violence affects their community; and how they can commit to standing up against discrimination and violence against women.

UNFPA trains security personnel and justice officials in how to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. This includes sessions on masculinity and the exercise of power, particularly raising awareness of how male officers are perceived by survivors of gender-based violence.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.



## Other Southeast and East Asia

### Laos

#### 2019–20 Total ODA to Laos: \$37.9 million

Laos is one of the poorest countries in ASEAN. Twenty-three per cent of its 7 million population live under the national poverty line. The share of women in wage employment is low in all sectors. Approximately 36 per cent of children are malnourished. Literacy and numeracy rates lag behind the region.

Australia's development assistance supports Laos to participate in the region's growing prosperity and brings valuable support to the challenges of primary education and human capital development in the country.

In 2019–20, Australia's development assistance to Laos will focus on:

- » improving learning outcomes for primary school children (especially those experiencing disadvantage), particularly by supporting the implementation of a new primary curriculum, and by supporting training for teachers and principals in the country
- » improving human resources through scholarships and organisational capacity building
- » strengthening trade and the private sector, including by commencing a new aid-for-trade program in support of Laos' integration into regional and global economies
- » a comprehensive Gender, Disability and Social Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan.



**ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL IS LOW IN LAOS BUT IMPROVING**

**78%** ATTEND PRIMARY SCHOOL

**45%** ATTEND SECONDARY SCHOOL

### Mongolia

#### 2019–20 Total ODA to Mongolia: \$9.8 million

Australia and Mongolia have a strong partnership based on people-to-people links, a shared commitment to democracy and an interest in an open, rules-based regional order. Our development assistance invests in promoting inclusive, well-governed, and efficient public and private sectors that enable Mongolia to benefit from resource-driven growth.

The mining industry drives Mongolia's economic growth, with copper, gold and coal providing about 20 per cent of GDP and around 90 per cent of exports. A well-managed mining and resources sector is therefore key to realising sustainable economic growth and reducing the poverty rate. In this context, Australian expertise and experience in resources governance and tertiary education is helping the Mongolian Government achieve its development objectives.

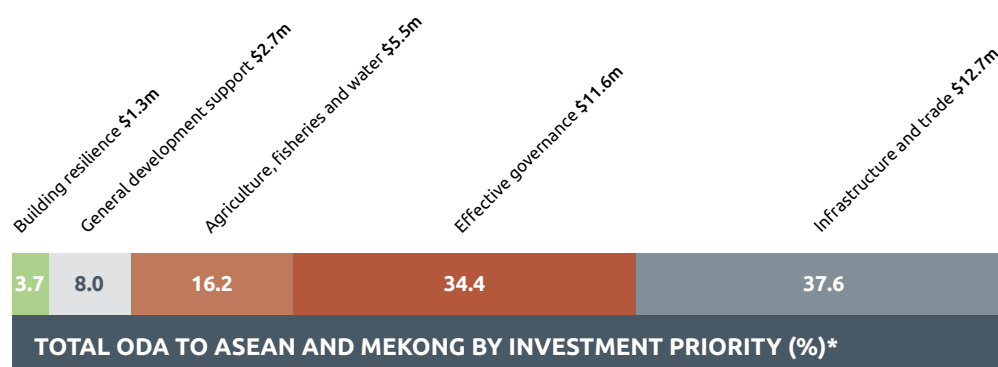
Phase two of the Australia–Mongolia Extractives Program will begin in 2019 with an increased focus on improving the environment for domestic and foreign investment in the mining industry and strengthening the technical skills of young Mongolians through tertiary and vocational training. It will build upon previous projects to support Mongolia to better manage its resources, such as Geoscience Australia's development of an online geospatial application, Mongeocat. This application assists the Government to manage mining licences and provides open-access metadata for companies interested in exploring for minerals.

Mongolia's economy depends on increasing the supply of skilled workers. Our highly successful Australia Awards Scholarships provide opportunities for eligible Mongolian citizens to study in Australia through long-term Masters-level scholarships and short courses. In 2019–20, the program will focus on enhancing the in-Australia study experience and expanding skills, experience and linkages for Australian Awards scholars. This will emphasise the impact alumni have on development in Mongolia following their return.

An Australia Awards Scholarship alumni recently established the Mongolian Cancer Council which is now working with the Mongolian Ministry of Health to roll out the Human Papilloma Virus vaccine to reduce cancer rates.

## Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Mekong

**2019–20 total ODA allocation: \$33.7 million**



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

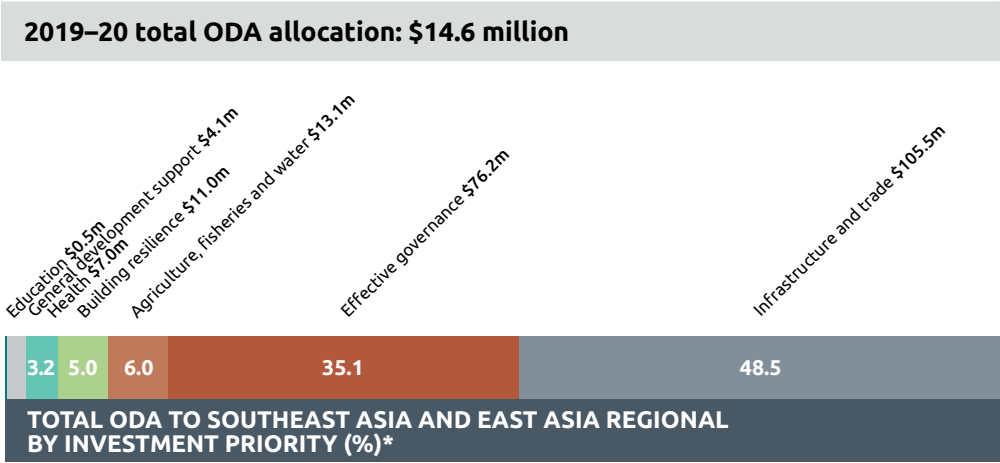
The ASEAN and Mekong Program supports ASEAN in its development efforts to build an open, prosperous and inclusive Southeast Asia. It tackles cross-border challenges that cannot be addressed through country-specific investments alone. Such challenges include trade, connectivity, transboundary water management, human trafficking and safe migration.

In March 2018, fifteen new initiatives were announced at the historic ASEAN-Australia Special Summit in support of *The Sydney Declaration*. The initiatives address issues across the full range of ASEAN's priority areas—human security, regional economic integration and building links through education.

In 2019–20, Australia's ASEAN and Mekong Program will:

- » Build on Australia's 15-year history of supporting improved criminal justice sector responses to stamp out human trafficking in the region. The 2018 ASEAN-Australia Counter-Trafficking Investment aims to ensure ASEAN countries have effective justice systems that provide just punishment of traffickers and protect the human rights of victims.
- » Support a new phase of the Greater Mekong Water Resources Program with Australia's strong expertise in water resource management. This program facilitates regional cooperation and contributes to regional economic development through improved water, food and energy security.
- » Intensify Australia's engagement to remain a leading partner for Southeast Asia's sustainable connectivity agenda. The ASEAN-Australia Infrastructure Cooperation program, announced at the ASEAN-Australia Special Summit, is supporting the establishment of a rolling priority pipeline of potential ASEAN regional infrastructure projects and identifying sources of funding.
- » Promote digital trade and support inclusive economic growth in the region. The ASEAN- Australia Digital Trade Standards Initiative will provide a framework for Australia and ASEAN countries to cooperate in developing, adopting and using international standards.

# Southeast and East Asia Regional



Australia’s Southeast and East Asia Regional Program works with the 21 member economies of the APEC Forum. APEC’s agenda of trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation underpins economic growth and prosperity in APEC economies, including Australia, and aligns with Australia’s trade and economic priorities.

Through our APEC engagement, Australia contributes development support to a broad-based program of capacity building across developing APEC economies. These practical activities seek to empower developing APEC economies to pursue trade and investment liberalisation and facilitation, and work towards open economies and regional economic integration.

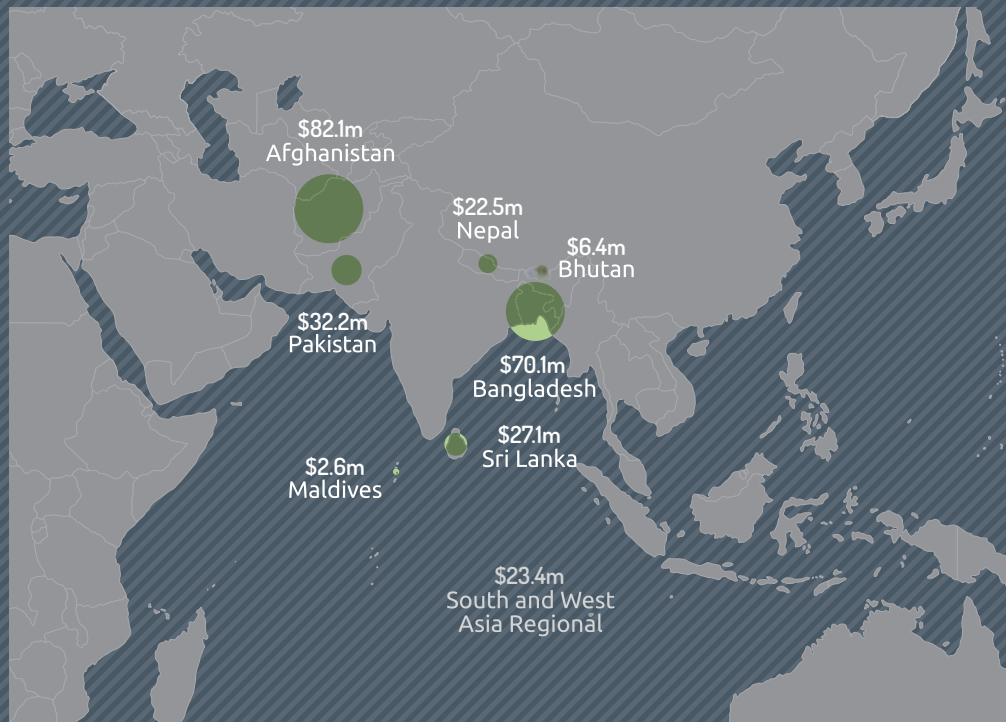
Australia-funded APEC activities align with the development priorities articulated in the White Paper, and support inclusive, sustainable and innovative investments.

In 2019–20, Australian support for APEC’s capacity building program will build on existing activities, including:

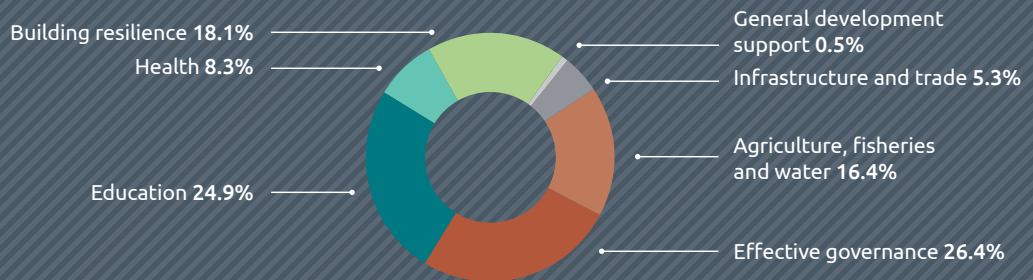
- » advancing digital trade, including through shaping digital rules and frameworks
- » increasing women’s participation in the economy, including through improving access to international trade and export markets
- » economic reforms to boost productivity and strengthen inclusive economic development and growth
- » addressing barriers to services trade, including through the participation of professionals in professional services trade
- » encouraging and supporting the active involvement of business in developing human resource potential, creating jobs and supporting broader APEC objectives.

## 2019-20 TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA TO SOUTH AND WEST ASIA\*

# \$266.2 MILLION



### Australian ODA by investment priority



### Program highlights



#### SRI LANKA ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE POOR

Aiming to reduce poverty through inclusive, private sector-led economic growth

## \$34m

2013-14 TO 2021-22



#### SOUTH ASIA SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE CONNECTIVITY

Improving cross-border trade and connectivity

## \$25m

2019-20 TO 2023-24



#### AFGHANISTAN ELIMINATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Preventing and responding to violence against women in Afghanistan

## \$22.5m

2017-18 TO 2021-22

\* Total Australian ODA, from all agencies and programs, attributable to partner countries and regions in South and West Asia.

## SOUTH AND WEST ASIA

Australia promotes an open and inclusive Indo-Pacific through its work in South and West Asia. We are strengthening our economic, humanitarian and security links with the region to build prosperity, stability, closer regional cooperation and gender equality.

Australia is supporting South and West Asia's economic growth by facilitating trade and promoting investment in connectivity infrastructure. The South Asia Regional Trade Facilitation Program and the new South Asia Regional Infrastructure Connectivity initiative are raising the quality of investment in regional energy and transport infrastructure. Through the Australian Government's Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio, we are promoting better resource management practices to increase water, food and energy security in the three major Himalayan river basins. In Sri Lanka, Australia is supporting private sector-led economic growth by advancing economic reform and trade liberalisation. In Bangladesh, we are stimulating growth by creating economic opportunities for the poorest communities.

Australia is advocating for the rights of women and girls across South and West Asia through targeted investments to shift entrenched barriers to equality and reduce violence against women. We are: working with Sri Lanka's largest companies to promote women's leadership, recruitment and retention; helping women to graduate from ultra-poverty in Bangladesh; and countering violence against women and supporting their active participation in public life in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Conflict and instability in the region have resulted in protracted humanitarian crises. Our humanitarian contributions in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan are playing a strong role in delivering regional stability by working to meet the basic needs of vulnerable and mobile populations.

Australia is bolstering Bangladesh's response to the largest humanitarian crisis in the Indo-Pacific region—the flight of more than 700,000 Rohingya from Myanmar. We are assisting Bangladesh and other partners to address the regional implications of this crisis and respond to the needs of displaced Rohingya and the host communities being affected.

Through the Afghanistan–Pakistan Regional Humanitarian Strategy, we are providing predictable, medium-term funding for our humanitarian partners to deliver critical assistance on our behalf. Australia is working at government and community levels to help Afghanistan and Pakistan to strengthen communities, address inequality and increase economic opportunities.

Australia continues to make a major contribution to maintaining security, combating terrorism and tackling extremism across the region. We are assisting the Government of Bangladesh to combat domestic terrorist financing and helping partners to counter the pervasive use of social media for radicalisation.

Australia is working to strengthen regional architecture to better address common challenges and opportunities. Through the Indian Ocean Rim Association, we are improving maritime safety and security, leveraging the blue economy and supporting women's economic empowerment.



**350**  
**awardees**

ACROSS 7 COUNTRIES  
IN SOUTH AND  
WEST ASIA



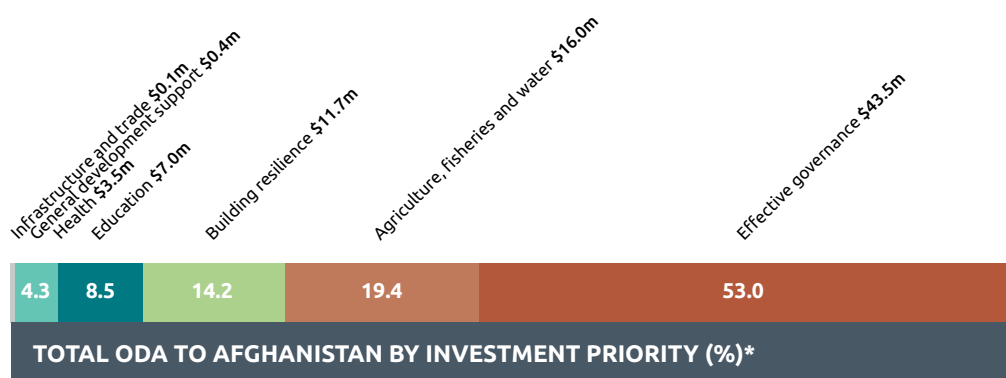
**48%**  
**females**

**AUSTRALIA AWARDS  
SCHOLARS ON AWARD  
IN 2019\***

\* data as at 31 January 2019

## Afghanistan

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	80.0
Regional	0.1
Global	2.0
<b>Total ODA to Afghanistan</b>	<b>82.1</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

We are committed to an inclusive Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process, preserving the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

A secure and stable Afghanistan is vital to containing the threat of international terrorism. Australia's development assistance to Afghanistan advances our national interests by promoting stability and providing alternatives to extremism and violence.

Afghanistan remains one of the world's poorest countries. Four decades of war have devastated the country's human, physical, social and institutional infrastructure. Violence against women and gender inequality are endemic. Only every sixth woman and one in two men can read. More than one-third of the population lives on less than USD1.25 a day.

At the 2016 Brussels Conference on Afghanistan, Australia pledged to extend our \$80 million annual development program to Afghanistan from 2017 to 2020. In partnership with other donors and in accordance with accepted best practice in fragile and conflict-affected states, Australia has aligned more than 80 per cent of our assistance to the Afghan Government's National Priority Programs.

The 2018 Geneva Conference on Afghanistan reinvigorated efforts to start a viable peace process in Afghanistan and, though nascent and fragile, talks aimed at achieving a lasting peace are underway.

Humanitarian support continues to be a core part of Australia's contribution to Afghanistan. From 2018 to 2020, this support will be guided by a multi-year regional strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan. Australia's humanitarian assistance will deliver lifesaving support to displaced people and their host communities in both countries, with a focus on gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health.



In 2019–20, Australia’s development cooperation will support Afghanistan by:

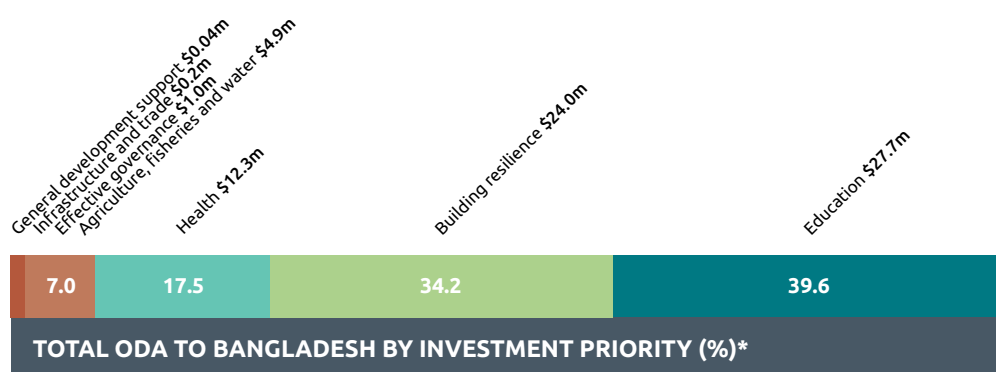
- » accelerating economic growth and improving governance through investments in the World Bank-administered Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund and through strategic policy advice to the Afghan Government
- » implementing Australian commitments made during the 2018 NATO Leaders’ Summit in Brussels to support sustainment of the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces
- » empowering women and girls through higher literacy rates, better support services, advocacy and access to justice through the Empowerment through Education program, and helping to end violence against women programs
- » strengthening communities through the Australia Afghanistan Community Resilience Scheme, providing niche support to policy development on dryland farming and water resource management.

An Afghan boy in Bamyan Province, home of the Hazaras, plays with a tyre across a dry field. In 2018, Afghanistan experienced its worst drought in decades. Photo: DFAT



## Bangladesh

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	38.5
Regional	5.9
Global	23.3
Other Government Departments	2.5
<b>Total ODA to Bangladesh*</b>	<b>70.1</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

Bangladesh is a partner of increasing importance to Australia in the Indian Ocean region. Having maintained impressive economic growth over the past decade, Bangladesh has reduced the number of people living in extreme poverty from 44 per cent of the population to less than 14 per cent since 1991. While life expectancy, literacy rates and per capita food production have also increased substantially, approximately 22 million people continue to live in extreme poverty. Significant challenges to inclusive growth remain—a slowing poverty reduction rate, widening income inequality, the lack of a skilled workforce, a challenging business enabling environment and regulatory framework, and the Rohingya humanitarian crisis in southern Bangladesh.

Australia has a longstanding development partnership with Bangladesh, particularly focusing on education, skills development and economic resilience among the poorest and most marginalised communities. Australian assistance in these areas will support Bangladesh in its efforts towards graduating from least developed country status by 2024. With more than 900,000 displaced Rohingya in Bangladesh, a key priority for Australian development assistance remains responding to the basic humanitarian needs of the Rohingya and host communities in Cox's Bazar District. Australia will continue to work through strategic partnerships to leverage the capability of established local development actors, like BRAC, the largest NGO in Bangladesh, that have proven capability to deliver results.

Our partnership with BRAC enabled Australia to respond rapidly when violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State drove hundreds of thousands of Rohingya to flee their homes to Bangladesh. Within the first three weeks of the crisis, BRAC provided more than 100,000 people with sanitation coverage and more than 224,000 people with access to clean water.

In 2019–20, Australian development support to Bangladesh will focus on:

- » increasing access to quality education, addressing skills gaps and creating economic opportunities for the poor so they can better engage in the growing economy
- » working with strategic partners to help women and their families find pathways out of extreme poverty
- » assisting the Government of Bangladesh to strengthen social security programs, improve the impact of public spending on social protection, and address the social security challenges of a middle-income economy
- » enabling displaced Rohingya and members of the host community in Cox's Bazar to gain access to lifesaving assistance, protection, and services for women and children
- » supporting infrastructure development, the business enabling environment and other structural reforms through regional and global investments and the Australia Awards Scholarships.

#### Case study: Climate and development integration in practice in South Asia



The Partnership for Cleaner Textile program in Bangladesh advised 200 factories on how to use less water, energy and chemicals. Photo: International Finance Corporation

A 12-year strategy is being implemented through the Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio Phase 2, valued at \$42 million over four years to 2020, to strengthen regional cooperation in South Asia. This includes the interdependencies between climate, water, energy and food security. Addressing climate change features as an explicit investment objective. Specialist climate data, technical support and assessment in the program cycle have strengthened decision making and program impacts.

In 2017, for example, Australia's work in partnership with other bilateral donors and the private sector improved energy efficiency in the textiles industry in Bangladesh. Australian development assistance contributed to reducing water usage by 3.1 billion litres, energy use by 606,000 megawatt hours, and greenhouse gas emissions by the equivalent of 185,000 tons of carbon dioxide.

Australian development assistance also provided electricity to further microbusiness opportunities in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan, and gave 8 million people access to off-grid lighting systems. The Strategy also improved food security by helping more than 50,000 farmers—15,000 of whom are women—to adopt climate smart agricultural practices.

## Other South and West Asia

### Sri Lanka

#### **2019–20 Total ODA to Sri Lanka: \$27.1 million**

In 2019–20, Australia’s development assistance will continue to help build a long-term economic partnership with Sri Lanka. Despite having the second highest per capita income in South Asia, Sri Lanka also has significant income inequality and pockets of absolute poverty. Our assistance will support private sector-led economic growth that is inclusive and reduces poverty. Australia will assist with economic reform and help create new jobs in industries such as tourism, including for women and people with disability in post-conflict areas. Australia will continue to support Sri Lanka’s efforts towards post-conflict reconciliation, as part of our goal to foster stability and prosperity in the country and across the Indo-Pacific.

In 2019–20, Australian development support to Sri Lanka will focus on:

- » growing tourism markets and assisting the growth of small and medium enterprises in conflict-affected provinces in the north and east; partnering with government and the tourism industry to deliver vocational training that is accessible to women and people with disability; and linking fisheries and agricultural cooperatives in northern Sri Lanka with export supply chains
- » partnering with the IFC to work with leading Sri Lankan companies to develop the conditions that will lead to more jobs for women
- » working with partners such as The Asia Foundation and World Bank to support economic reform and improve the capacity of local governments to respond to the needs of citizens and the private sector

#### **Case Study: Eliminating Barriers to Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Sri Lanka**

Eliminating Barriers to Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Sri Lanka is a \$10 million investment assisting the Sri Lankan Government to put its economy on a path to sustainable growth. The program—designed to complement the Sri Lankan Government’s Vision 2025 economic reform strategy—identifies and implements a range of priority reforms to create a more agile trade regime and enhance the international competitiveness of Sri Lanka’s private sector.

Australia’s investment addresses key constraints on Sri Lanka’s global competitiveness. Delivered in partnership with the World Bank, the project provides a three and a half-year program of technical assistance concentrating on trade capacity building, removing barriers to trade, governance reforms and technical assistance, with a strong focus on training and skills development.

The program seeks to remove barriers to trade by improving investment policy to increase investor confidence, setting up a trade and investment portal, establishing a national single window for trade and investment, and significantly reducing the number of para-tariffs in Sri Lanka.

Results have been impressive, particularly in improving the ease of doing business. In 2018, Sri Lanka made a 10-point jump in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business ranking.

## Pakistan

### 2019–20 Total ODA to Pakistan: \$32.2 million

In 2019-20, Australia will deliver a consolidated and targeted development assistance program in Pakistan to improve gender equality, agriculture and water security.

Across the Australian development assistance program, we seek to empower women and girls to harness opportunities offered by Pakistan's dynamic private sector. An inclusive and sustainable agricultural sector, and improved employment opportunities for women and men, are critical to Pakistan's development. Building the resilience of provincial governments and their communities to meet humanitarian and food security needs is also important.

Our multi-year regional humanitarian strategy to Afghanistan and Pakistan will help displaced people and host communities, with a focus on nutrition, gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health. Gender disparities are stark, with less than one-quarter of Pakistani women in paid work, compared to four in five men. Nine in 10 Pakistani women experience violence in their lifetime, among the world's highest rates of gender-based violence.

In 2019–20 and beyond, Australia's development support to Pakistan will focus on:

- » promoting the rights of women, girls and vulnerable groups through ongoing support to partners who work to end violence against women and girls in Pakistan, and supporting the provision of lifesaving reproductive health and family planning services to people affected by the humanitarian crisis on the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan
- » addressing Pakistan's severe water scarcity through, for example, Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation modelling of water flows to deliver better water resource planning and decision making for the Indus River basin, Pakistan's economic lifeblood
- » delivering inclusive economic growth and improving food security through partnerships with businesses in rural Pakistan to stimulate growth in the economy, engage women, increase incomes for the poor, and improve food security, including in the country's poorest areas.

## Nepal

### 2019–20 Total ODA to Nepal: \$22.5 million

Nepal's continued development as a democratic and stable Indo-Pacific partner is in Australia's national interest. Nepal remains one of the least developed countries in the region and continues to be vulnerable to natural disasters like the devastating 2015 earthquakes. While Nepal has experienced a broad-based recovery, more than half the population continues to face economic insecurity or risks falling back into poverty. Complex and multidimensional development challenges remain, including socio-cultural and geographical barriers to development.

With a new three-tier federal structure, the Government of Nepal is poised to embrace a new development model, aiming to become a middle-income country by 2030. Australia's development assistance is supporting this effort, including by supporting improvements to the delivery of essential services by provincial and local governments.



#### FRIENDSHIP GRANTS

RESTORATION OF IRRIGATION WATER SYSTEMS TO ENHANCE RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND HEALTH IN SRI LANKA

**SA community partner**  
Adelaide Sri Lanka Buddhist Vihara Incorporated



#### FRIENDSHIP GRANTS

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE AND TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED MEN AND WOMEN IN NEPAL

**TAS community partner**  
Rotary Club of Deloraine Incorporated



In 2019–20, to meet other priorities the government is making a reduction to the Nepal program. Australian development support to Nepal will focus on:

- » assisting Nepal's transition to a federal system of governance by supporting the development of a strong and effective subnational government that can respond to the needs of citizens, especially marginalised groups
- » furthering our partnership with the Government of Nepal to improve resilience, humanitarian response capabilities and disaster risk reduction
- » supporting Nepal's emerging human-resource development priorities through Australia Awards Scholarships and short courses, focusing on the education sector
- » strengthening people-to-people links through the Australian Volunteers Program in areas such as urban planning, midwifery, agriculture and tourism.

## Bhutan

### 2019–20 Total ODA to Bhutan: \$6.4 million

Australia's development assistance is a central feature of our longstanding partnership with Bhutan. Over the last decade, Bhutan has achieved sustained development gains and is expected to graduate to middle-income status by 2023.

Despite continued growth forecasts of more than 7 per cent per annum, Bhutan's economy continues to face significant challenges. It relies heavily on hydropower and tourism, which are highly dependent on natural resources. Increasing demands on public services, youth unemployment, gender inequality, a large rural population, and ecosystem fragility also present challenges.

Bhutan needs a knowledgeable and skilled workforce, robust institutions, a thriving private sector, and an active civil society to remain environmentally and economically resilient. This strong base will ensure that its transition from least developed country status is sustainable.

In 2019–20, Australian development support to Bhutan will focus on:

- » building human capacity through the provision of Australia Awards Scholarships for tertiary education, short courses and support for technical and vocational education
- » supporting gender equality through leadership training and strengthening advocacy on ending violence against women
- » increasing people-to-people links through the Australian Volunteers Program, focusing on health, science and agriculture
- » improving sanitation and hygiene services through the Water for Women Fund.

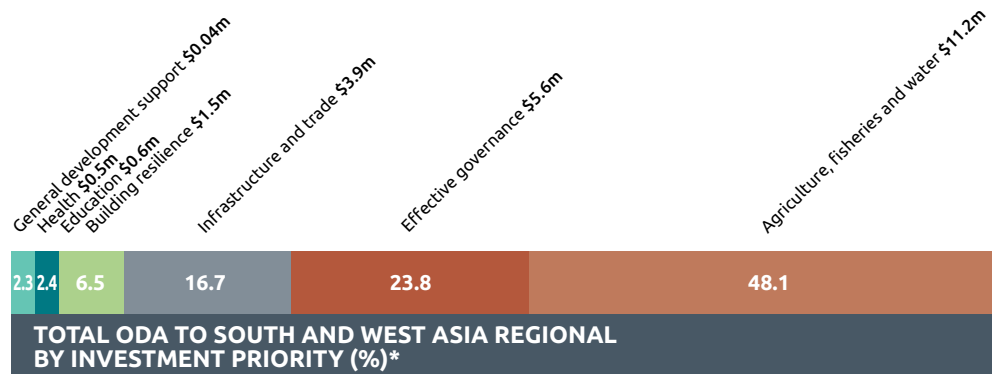
## Maldives

### 2019–20 Total ODA to Maldives: \$2.6 million

In 2019–20, Australia will support the democratically elected government in the Maldives to advance our mutual interest in a peaceful and prosperous region and help build strong people-to-people links. Our development cooperation will assist the Maldives to build its human capital through the Australia Award Scholarships and strengthen its democratic institutions through support delivered by UNDP.

## South and West Asia Regional

**2019–20 Total ODA allocation to South and West Asia Regional: \$14.8 million**



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

Australia's trade and economic partnership with South and West Asia is increasingly important. The region's economic outlook is positive, recording the highest growth rate in the world in 2018 at 6.9 per cent. To sustain its economic growth and reduce poverty, the region must tackle its low levels of economic integration. Key constraints to growth include poor quality economic infrastructure (such as roads, power facilities and ports) within and between countries, and limited cooperation on shared regional resources, such as water.

Australia's regional development assistance in South and West Asia supports partner countries to address these region-wide challenges. Our approach acknowledges that the complex political, social and environmental settings in the region require programs to have a long-term focus. At the same time, our programs are responsive to emerging priorities in this dynamic region. In January 2019, a new infrastructure initiative was announced—South Asia Regional Infrastructure and Connectivity. This will assist in improving the quality of the region's infrastructure in the transport and energy sectors.

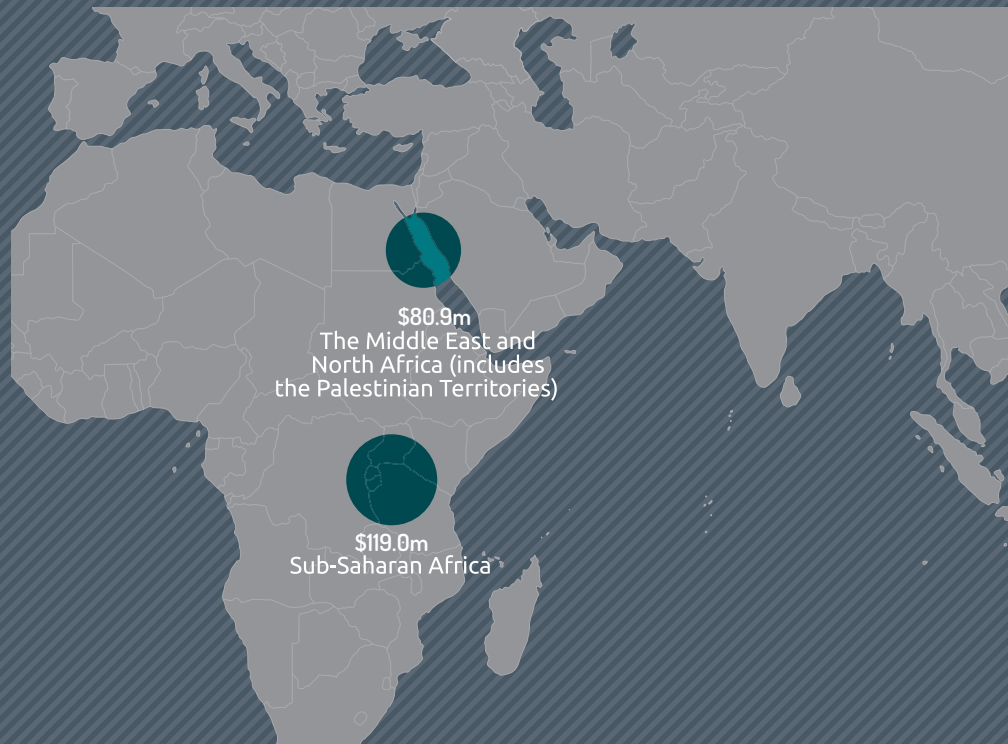
In 2019–20, to meet other priorities the government is making a reduction to regional programs in South and West Asia. Australian development support to regional programs in South and West Asia will focus on:

- » increasing water, food and energy security to facilitate economic growth and improve the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable (including women and girls) through the Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio program
- » supporting countries to develop high-quality infrastructure projects and unlock finance from the private sector for infrastructure through the South Asia Regional Infrastructure and Connectivity program
- » creating a better trading environment, particularly for women, under the South Asia Regional Trade Facilitation Program.

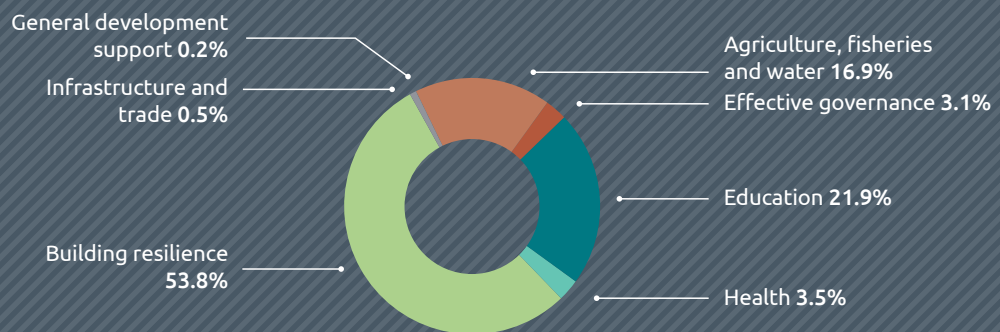
Australia will also help strengthen and build the capability of regional institutions, including the Indian Ocean Rim Association, and promote greater cooperation on maritime safety and security, women's economic empowerment and the blue economy in the Indian Ocean region.

## 2019-20 TOTAL AUSTRALIAN ODA TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA\*

# \$199.8 MILLION



### Australian ODA by investment priority



### Program highlights



#### HUMANITARIAN NORTHERN IRAQ— COMMUNITY CENTRE SUPPORT

Supporting vulnerable people with protection, water, sanitation and health services

## \$6.5m

2019-20



#### HUMANITARIAN SOUTH SUDAN AND SOMALIA

Providing lifesaving assistance to over 670,000 people

## \$15m

2019-20



#### MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA AUSTRALIA AWARDS SCHOLARSHIPS

Offering the next generation of leaders long-term educational opportunities

## UP TO 294 people

2019-20

\* Total Australian ODA, from all agencies and programs, attributable to partner countries and regions in the Middle East and Africa.

# THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Australia's commitments in the Middle East and Africa in humanitarian assistance, mining governance, agriculture, and human capacity development contribute to regional stability and economic growth.

Australia's investments in the Middle East and Africa focus on regional priorities in development, economic growth and stability. Australia partners with trusted multilateral partners and NGOs to deliver assistance to vulnerable communities, with a focus on Iraq, the Palestinian Territories, Somalia, South Sudan and Syria. Our development assistance fosters people-to-people and institutional links and is building our reputation as a reliable partner.

## Case study: Australia Awards in the mining sector

Since 2016, Australia Awards Scholarships and short courses have trained 267 emerging leaders in Africa's mining sector in governance, environmental protection, and occupational health and safety.

In 2018, Australia's Abuja High Commission collaborated with Ms Fatima Maikore, a graduate of the Australia Awards Scholarships, to host a Women in Mining conference in Nigeria. Presidents of Women in Mining associations from Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana participated, alongside more than 120 women from the private sector and Nigerian state mining groups. The new Permanent Secretary of Nigeria's Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, Mrs Georgina Ehuriah, joined the conference, in her first public engagement.

Ms Maikore completed a Managing Mine Closures short course delivered by Murdoch University in partnership with South Africa's University of Cape Town and Northwest University of Potchefstroom.

On return to Nigeria, she established a working group in the Ministry of Mines and Steel Development to improve working conditions of artisanal miners, initiated a formal registration of artisanal miners and stone breakers working informally in the Ebonyi and Kaduna states, and trained 40 (including 18 female) artisanal miners on safety and use of protective equipment. Ms Maikore has also published articles on sustainable mining and the group is a foundational member of the Association of Mine Closure Ambassadors which promotes reclamation of land and watercourses. The Association received an Australia Awards grant in January 2018 to promote and implement international mine closure best practice.

ABOVE: Australia Awards alumni, Ms Fatima Ibrahim Maikore, delivering onsite safety training at Malali Quarry, Kaduna State, Nigeria. Photo: DFAT



**294**  
awardees

ACROSS 21 COUNTRIES  
IN THE MIDDLE EAST  
AND AFRICA



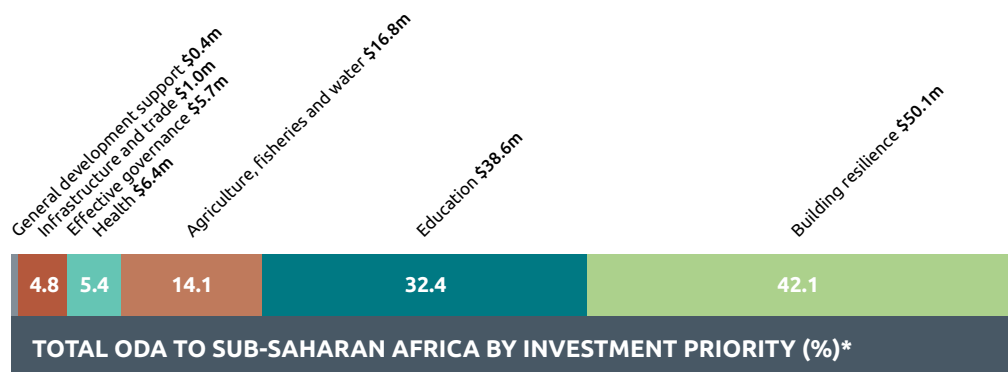
**45%**  
females

**AUSTRALIA AWARDS  
SCHOLARS ON AWARD  
IN 2019\***

\* data as at 31 January 2019

## Sub-Saharan Africa

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	31.8
Regional	7.1
Global	72.4
Other Government Departments	7.6
<b>Total ODA to Sub-Saharan Africa*</b>	<b>119.0</b>



Approximately 120 Australia Awards alumni will participate in Women in Leadership training in 2019

Australia has a clear national interest in the security, stability and prosperity of Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2017–18, Australia’s two-way goods trade with Africa was valued at \$10.7 billion. Africa’s projected population growth, and rapid rates of urbanisation and technological change, place it firmly within our long-term thinking on how we pursue our global interests. Australia values African countries’ active membership of multilateral organisations. African countries are important partners in addressing global issues such as economic growth, trade liberalisation, agricultural productivity and food security, transnational crime and counter-terrorism.

Sub-Saharan Africa is a large and diverse region comprising nations at very different stages of economic development and stability. The World Bank forecasts GDP growth of around 3.4 per cent for Sub-Saharan Africa in 2019, based on reduced policy uncertainty, improved investment in large economies and continued robust growth in the non-resource intensive countries. Per capita growth is forecast to remain well below the long-term average in many countries, yielding little progress in poverty reduction. African nations confront development and governance challenges with a number experiencing protracted humanitarian crises and conflicts.

Australia’s development assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa makes a difference by focusing on sectors where our expertise can add value—extractives, agricultural productivity and public policy. Our investment in African capacity development through the Australia Awards Scholarships builds social and academic networks with Australians and Australian institutions. For example, the Government of Mauritius has established partnerships with five Australian tertiary institutions. These partnerships are intended to support Mauritius to become a regional hub for educational excellence. The Australia Awards Scholarships promote Australian expertise, enduring institutional links and generates goodwill to facilitate our economic engagement.

Australia delivers assistance through trusted specialist partners, including NGOs, tertiary institutions, multilateral organisations and global funds.



In 2019–20, the Australian development program in Sub-Saharan Africa will support:

- » around 450 Australia Awards Scholarships and short-term courses as well as professional development opportunities for alumni across the continent
- » enhanced agricultural productivity and food security, through better research, innovative technology, and improved access to key services
- » the provision of lifesaving humanitarian assistance for conflict and crisis situations, including protection, food security, nutrition, and water and sanitation, with a current focus on the Horn of Africa, particularly Somalia and South Sudan
- » women's economic participation and voice in decision making in their communities and region, particularly in the extractives, agricultural and public policy sectors.

### Case study: Building mining governance capacity for mutual benefit

Australia's development assistance investments in Sub-Saharan Africa focus on areas of shared interest and where we have world-class expertise. The extractives sector is an example where Australian and African mining investment and exploration have mutual benefits. According to the Australia Africa Minerals and Energy Group, one in 20 companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange has an investment in Africa. In turn,



Africa has around 30 per cent of the world's minerals.<sup>6</sup> Minerals accounted for an average of 70 per cent of total African exports and about 28 per cent of GDP.<sup>7</sup> For many African countries, mineral exploration and production is key to economic growth and poverty alleviation.

Australia's Direct Aid Program supports projects designed to build the capacity of African countries in mining governance, environmental protection and improving occupational health and safety practices. Partnering with mining companies demonstrates Australia's best practice in these areas.

In 2017–18, Australia provided \$40,000 to a project in Zamfara State, Nigeria, to reduce the use of mercury in small scale gold mining. Pack Nigeria, an NGO, worked with the Zamfara Women Miners Association and the Miners Association of Nigeria, to introduce chemical-free gold mining equipment to mining partners and technical assistance on safer, more efficient and responsible mining practices for 85 artisanal miners. In Ghana, Australia provided \$27,500 to the University of Mines and Technology to deliver a stakeholder workshop on *How to Control Illegal Mining Activities*, in collaboration with the Ghana Ministry of Mines. The workshop was an important activity in a five-year project led by the Ghana Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to reduce illegal mining activity in Ghana.

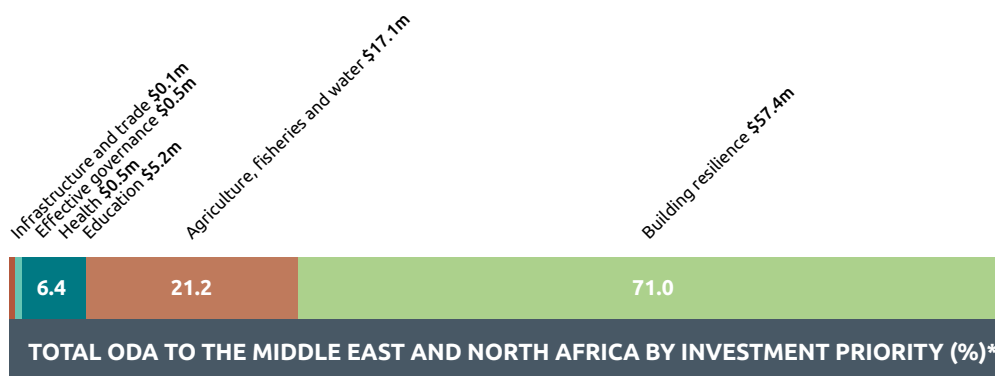
ABOVE: Australia's Direct Aid Program supports introduction of mercury free artisanal gold mining in Zamfara State, Nigeria. Photo: DFAT

<sup>6</sup> African Natural Resources Centre African Development Bank Group, 'Catalysing Growth and Development through Effective Natural Resources Management', 2016.

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*

## The Middle East and North Africa

	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Country	20.5
Regional	2.4
Global	57.8
Other Government Departments	0.1
<b>Total ODA to The Middle East and North Africa*</b>	<b>80.9</b>



\* Difference in values due to rounding and/or percentages below 2 per cent are not labelled.

### Iraq and Syria

After more than eight years of conflict in Syria, humanitarian and protection needs remain significant. In Syria, 13.1 million people need humanitarian assistance—5.8 million are children and 6.6 million are internally displaced. Another 5.6 million Syrian refugees live in the surrounding region. More than 91 per cent of refugees live in host communities outside of formal refugee camps.

Australia's package of assistance began in 2016–17 and addresses the immediate humanitarian and longer-term needs of Syrians. The Syria Package focuses on humanitarian assistance, as well as education and livelihoods support in neighbouring refugee hosting countries (Jordan and Lebanon), to promote a more sustainable future for populations affected by the crisis. Australian support has provided emergency supplies and shelter for Syrian refugees, as well as food and medical assistance.

Approximately 6.7 million people in Iraq remain in need of humanitarian assistance. An estimated two million remain displaced. Protection of civilians remains the key humanitarian challenge. Australia is providing a \$100 million package of assistance for Iraq, focused on humanitarian assistance, stabilisation and reconciliation. The package has a strong protection outlook, particularly for women, girls, and people with disability, and aims to foster activities that promote social cohesion. For example, it has supported improved access for communities to water and sanitation and hygiene kits and provided reproductive health care services.

More information can be found in the Building Resilience section.

## The Palestinian Territories

The Palestinian Territories—comprising the West Bank and the Gaza Strip—remains one of the most economically disadvantaged regions in the Middle East. Australia’s development assistance to the Palestinian Territories is a demonstration of Australia’s practical and genuine commitment to a two-state solution where Israel and a future Palestinian state exist side-by-side in peace and security.

Australia’s development assistance to the Palestinian Territories will continue to provide development and humanitarian support in 2019–20. We will focus on basic services for Palestinian refugees, sustainable economic growth, and humanitarian needs for vulnerable Palestinians.

The Australian Government is committed to ensuring that all Australian development funding is used for its intended purposes. We have a zero-tolerance approach to any funding or support to terrorist-affiliated organisations. Australia’s development assistance is subject to rigorous processes and systems to ensure that all activities are comprehensively monitored and proactively managed. We have started using third parties to monitor some Australian development activities where access for Australian staff is problematic.




Australia will implement its development program in the Palestinian Territories through partnerships and programs, including, but not limited to, the:

- » United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which plays a crucial role in maintaining a degree of social and economic stability for more than 5 million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the West Bank. Australia will provide \$20 million in 2019–20 as part of its \$80 million, four-year Strategic Partnership Agreement
- » United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs’ Humanitarian Fund, which will continue to provide education, health, livelihood opportunities and protection for Palestinian refugees in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the West Bank and to improve living conditions in refugee camps
- » Australia Middle East NGO Cooperation Agreement Program Phase 3, which will improve the competitiveness of the agriculture sector and create jobs for women and youth in line with the White Paper’s focus on supporting inclusive economic growth
- » Australia Awards Scholarships at Masters level which will enable the next generation of Palestinian leaders to influence their future and their institutions’ future. These awards will also support the next generation of Palestinian leaders and build public sector policy and management capacity in the agricultural sector.



# INVESTMENT PRIORITIES AND CROSS-REGIONAL PROGRAMS

## Infrastructure, trade facilitation and competitiveness

Program highlights 2019–20 Budget Estimate		
 <b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b> AUSTRALIA INDONESIA PARTNERSHIP FOR PROMOTING RURAL INCOMES THROUGH AGRICULTURAL MARKETS Supporting inclusive economic growth <b>\$95m</b> 2018–19 TO 2022–23	 <b>SOUTH ASIA</b> REGIONAL TRADE FACILITATION Addressing the low levels of intra-regional trade and poor connectivity in the region <b>\$30m</b> 2013–14 TO 2021–22	 <b>PACIFIC</b> PACIFIC AGREEMENT ON CLOSER ECONOMIC RELATIONS Increasing business opportunities in the Pacific <b>\$23m</b> 2019–20 TO 2024–25

Program	2019–20 Budget Estimate \$m
Pacific	326.6
Southeast and East Asia	256.9
South and West Asia	14.2
The Middle East and Africa	1.1
Global*	131.9
<b>Total ODA to Infrastructure, trade facilitation and competitiveness</b>	<b>730.7</b>

\* Includes core contributions to multilateral organisations and ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions.

### Infrastructure

In 2019–20, the Australian Government will establish the new Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific. The Facility will boost our support for infrastructure development in Pacific countries and Timor-Leste. It will provide loans combined with grants to support the development of high-priority infrastructure such as telecommunications, energy, transport and water. Australia is also directly supporting faster and more reliable internet connectivity in PNG and Solomon Islands through the construction of an undersea telecommunications cable system linking all three countries.

Australia continues to support infrastructure development in the Indo-Pacific through partnerships with the Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the World Bank, and by working closely with key partners such as Japan and the United States. Through these partnerships, Australia is mobilising additional private sector funding for jointly-managed infrastructure projects in the Indo-Pacific and for work to strengthen the pipeline of investment-ready projects.

Contributes to:  
**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**





### Case Study: Businesses and communities thriving together: Mobile banking for the poor in Vietnam



Women in rural Vietnam receive SMS bank statements. Photo: The Asia Foundation Vietnam

Approximately two thirds of Vietnam's 90 million people remain disconnected from formal banking. For rural areas, the lack of affordable access to financial services is a major constraint to development. From 2016 to 2018, under the Business Partnerships Platform, Australia partnered with the Vietnam Bank for Social Policies, The Asia Foundation and MasterCard to establish the first mobile banking platform for low income Vietnamese people.

The partnership exceeded planned targets, reaching 4.9 million clients (51 per cent women) across 63 bank branches using SMS notifications. Over the first phase of the initiative 90 per cent of customers said they valued the service highly and were interested in continuing to receive account information by SMS. By improving mobile banking technology and expanding its availability, the initiative reduced the cost of banking and provided bank clients with access to diversified services, increasing the bank's competitiveness over the longer-term.

Commencing in 2019, Australia will support a second phase of the project with a focus on financial inclusion and commercial viability. It will also support women's economic empowerment, particularly women-led microenterprises, enhancing women's knowledge and ICT skills and identifying the most effective approaches for responding to female customer's needs.

## Trade facilitation and competitiveness

The Australian Government's *Strategy for Australia's Aid for Trade Investments* (2015) establishes a framework to ensure that our aid-for-trade investments are effective, meet the needs of developing country partners and align with Australia's interests. The Strategy also outlines how Australia will meet one of the 10 strategic targets of its development program, which is to increase aid-for-trade expenditure to 20 per cent of the aid budget by 2020.

In 2019–20, Australia will continue aid-for-trade investments that build the capacity of developing countries to engage in the global trading system. Investments will focus on:

- » supporting the multilateral trading system as, Sustainable Development Goal 17 calls for a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation
- » partnering with the Global Alliance on Trade Facilitation and the World Bank, to help developing countries reduce the time and costs to trade
- » training women entrepreneurs in the Indo-Pacific, together with the Export Council of Australia, to develop export capabilities and ensure women benefit from expanded trade
- » e-commerce can expand access to new markets and boost international competitiveness, particularly for small businesses. Australia will focus on building e-commerce capacity and capability in the region by establishing a demand-driven e-commerce platform. Grants of up to \$500,000 over three years will be provided to organisations with local solutions for stimulating and building e-commerce activity in developing countries.



Aid for  
trade

TARGET MET

**\$949m**

23 PER CENT  
2019–20

**\$1b**

24 PER CENT  
2018–19

### Case study: Aid-for-trade supporting women's economic empowerment

Trade provides opportunities for women in developing countries to participate in the workforce. For example, more than 75 per cent of Bangladesh's four million garment export industry workers are women who have entered the labour market for the first time, and mostly from poor families. More employment for women can have strong intrinsic value in reducing discrimination and enabling protection of women's rights.

Aid-for-trade can help to ensure that the benefits of women's workplace participation are fully realised, for example through better wages and working conditions. The *Strategy for Australia's Aid for Trade Investments* identifies women's economic empowerment as a key aid-for-trade priority. This is reinforced in *Australia's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy*, which commits to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into aid-for-trade investments.



To give effect to this priority, Australia is partnering with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to improve labour standards and reduce gender discrimination in more than 1,500 garment factories in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia and Vietnam. Together, the factories employ more than 2.2 million workers, about 75 per cent of whom are women.

Working with governments, unions and employer groups, the ILO undertakes in-factory assessments. It also provides advisory services and training for management and workers to improve awareness and practice of international workplace standards.

This work has had a significant positive impact. It has reduced the gender pay gap by 17 per cent in participating factories. Factory workers report higher morale, lower rates of abuse and exploitation, fewer instances of sexual harassment, and improved health and education outcomes for their children. At the same time, participating factories have increased their profitability by 25 per cent, driven by larger orders from buyers who have greater confidence in factory operations.

## Agriculture, fisheries and water

### Program highlights 2019–20 Budget Estimate

 <b>INDO-PACIFIC MARKET DEVELOPMENT FACILITY—PHASE 2</b> Stimulating investment, business innovation and regulatory reform <b>\$77.4m</b> 2018–19 TO 2021–22	 <b>SOUTH ASIA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO</b> Addressing issues of water, food, and energy security <b>\$46.7m</b> 2015–16 TO 2019–20	 <b>PACIFIC MARSHALL ISLANDS EBEYE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION</b> Increasing access to clean water and sanitation <b>\$4m</b> 2016–17 TO 2021–22
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### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Pacific	88.7
Southeast and East Asia	99.1
South and West Asia	43.7
The Middle East and Africa	33.9
Global*	73.0
<b>Total ODA to agriculture, fisheries and water**</b>	<b>338.3</b>

\* Includes core contributions to multilateral organisations and ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions.

\*\* Difference in values due to rounding.

Australia supports food security and efficient water management internationally through partnerships with government, the private sector and civil society organisations.

In 2019–20, Australia's development assistance in the agriculture, fisheries and water sectors will focus on:

- » targeting increased water use efficiency in urban and rural communities through a global water scarcity initiative
- » improving water management in the Indo-Pacific region through a renewed four-year mandate and funding for the Australian Water Partnership
- » helping conserve the genetic diversity of food crops in gene and seed banks with a focus on the Pacific, a highly biodiverse and climate vulnerable region
- » supporting improvements in agri-food systems that will lead to better nutrition outcomes and greater resilience to extreme climate events and climate change
- » encouraging private sector-led inclusive agricultural development in low-income countries, especially in the Indo-Pacific region
- » advocating for more open agricultural trading systems, through international and regional organisations
- » assisting communities that rely on healthy coastal ecosystems to adapt to the impacts of climate change, sustainably manage coastal fish stocks and develop alternative livelihoods where fish stocks are under pressure.

### Case study: Water for 37 million in Myanmar's main river

Managing the waters of the Ayeyarwady, the longest river in Myanmar, is critical to the wellbeing of the 37 million people (70 per cent of the country's population) who depend on the river for household water, irrigation, hydropower and navigation. As Myanmar emerges from its long period of isolation, the Government's National Water Resources Committee is giving high priority to developing a Basin Master Plan that will guide river development.

Through the Australian Water Partnership, Australia is assisting the Myanmar Government to plan the sustainable use of the river for economic development while protecting the ecosystem of the Ayeyarwady Basin that covers 60 per cent of Myanmar's landmass. Twenty-two Australian partners worked with the Water Resources Committee to finalise a State of the Basin Assessment in 2018. This year, the Australian Water Partnership will help identify pollution hot-spots in the river, draw up plans to reduce the pollution, map the groundwater supplies in the dry zone, and identify the key wetlands and fish habitats that must be protected.

Australia will also continue to support the Myanmar Young Water Professional Program in 2019–20. Training programs will help the Water Resources Committee to develop the skills to manage the Ayeyarwady's waters through drought and floods, for the people of Myanmar.

The Ayeyarwady River is the lifeblood for 37 million Myanmar people. It is a cultural, economic and environmental resource. Photo: DFAT



## Effective governance

### Program highlights 2019–20 Budget Estimate



Contributes to:

**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**

**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Pacific	359.1
Southeast and East Asia	256.0
South and West Asia	70.2
The Middle East and Africa	6.3
Global*	101.4
<b>Total ODA to effective governance</b>	<b>793.0</b>

\* Includes core contributions to multilateral organisations and ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions.

Australia invests in building systems and institutions that promote stability, inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction in the Indo-Pacific region. Australia prioritises investments in governance because where governance is poor, development outcomes are also poor.

In 2019–20, Australian development assistance will support effective governance by:

- » supporting the conduct of credible electoral processes throughout the Indo-Pacific region, including in Indonesia, Myanmar, Nauru and Tuvalu
- » working with partner governments to open up and improve investment settings, create regulatory frameworks that are clear and stable, increase domestic revenue mobilisation, and promote sound fiscal management, through programs such as the Australia-Indonesia Economic Cooperation Partnership, the Governance for Development program in Timor-Leste, and the Solomon Islands Governance Program
- » supporting conflict resolution and violence reduction through peace support programs in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and Myanmar
- » working with governments, civil society and businesses to improve the ability of Indo-Pacific countries to reduce their corruption risks, strengthen accountability mechanisms, and prosecute and combat corruption, for example through support to the World Bank and UNDP's joint Stolen Asset Recovery initiative






- » funding the UNDP, UN Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank to build the capacity of public and private sectors in our region to implement their obligations under the UN Convention Against Corruption
- » supporting Transparency International's Indo-Pacific chapters to maintain public scrutiny of activities susceptible to corruption, such as construction, fishing, forestry and mining, and Constituency Development Funds across Melanesia
- » strengthening community safety by increasing access to, and the quality and efficiency of law and justice services in the Pacific, with a focus on vulnerable groups. For example by supporting the Justice Services and Stability for Development Program (\$90 million, 2016–19) in PNG, which has delivered training to more than 1,200 Village Courts and Land Mediators
- » promoting women's empowerment, such as in Fiji, where Australia supported the femLINKpacific project which works with 349 women leaders representing 31,180 network members, including people with disability and the LGBTQI community, to influence national disaster management processes
- » continuing to enhance global efforts and leading advocacy towards the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions, including focusing on measuring peace in the Pacific.

In 2019–20, Australia will continue to enhance its capacity to support improved governance in extractive industries in developing countries including by:

- » playing a lead role in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and the Extractives Global Programmatic Support Multi-Donor Trust Fund to promote the open and accountable management of natural resources
- » promoting and strengthening norms and standards in the extractives sector consistent with transparency, good governance and sustainability, including through the:
  - Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which targets illegal trafficking in conflict diamonds
  - Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, which seek to ensure human rights obligations are adhered to in the provision of physical security around extractives sites
- » assisting resource rich developing countries to transform their oil, mining and gas resources into long-term economic and social development gains by drawing on Australia's domestic experience and global reputation for good extractives governance.

# Health

## Program highlights 2019–20 Budget Estimate

 <b>INDO-PACIFIC PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS</b> Developing new drugs and technologies <b>\$75m</b> 2018–19 TO 2021–22	 <b>INDO-PACIFIC STRONGER SYSTEMS FOR HEALTH SECURITY</b> Responding to infectious disease threats <b>\$16m</b> 2018–19 TO 2020–21	 <b>PACIFIC SUPPORTING NAURU HEALTH SYSTEMS</b> Implementing public health and non-communicable disease strategies <b>\$8m</b> 2018–19 TO 2020–21
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Contributes to:

**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**

**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



**6** CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION



	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Pacific	211.9
Southeast and East Asia	64.1
South and West Asia	22.2
The Middle East and Africa	7.0
Global*	240.6
<b>Total ODA to health</b>	<b>545.8</b>

\* Includes core contributions to multilateral organisations and ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions.

Health is a cornerstone of economic growth and social development.<sup>8</sup> Ensuring that all people can access the health services they need—without facing financial hardship—is key to improving the wellbeing of a country's population.

In 2019–20, Australian development assistance to the health sector will focus on:

- » Strengthening health systems in the Indo-Pacific region so more people can access the health services they need. We will, for example:
  - assist countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific to strengthen their health systems and ensure essential disease and immunisation programs are sustainably financed, managed and support health service delivery
  - expand access to family planning services in the Indo-Pacific to reduce unmet need for family planning
  - continue to support The Pacific Community to provide high-quality technical assistance on non-communicable disease prevention and control, communicable disease surveillance and response, and clinical services.
- » Addressing regional health security risks through the Indo-Pacific Health Security Initiative. This includes investing in:
  - national and regional-level capacity building activities in disease surveillance, diagnostic capacity and outbreak response, and support for improvements in the regulation of new drugs and diagnostics for infectious diseases

<sup>8</sup> WHO, High-Level Commission Health, Employment and Economic Development, 2016

- enhancing links between human health and animal health to control zoonotic disease threats and improve systems for biosecurity
  - supporting the development of vaccines, drugs, diagnostics and other disease prevention and control technologies for the benefit of the Indo-Pacific region
  - increasing capacity to detect and contain disease outbreaks by investing in field epidemiology training, including through the ASEAN-Australia Health Security Fellowships.
- » Maximising effectiveness of our global health partnerships and positions on issues such as universal health coverage and sexual and reproductive health and rights, through:
- promoting and advocating universal health coverage and sexual health and reproductive health and rights relevant in advancing the health goal (Sustainable Development Goal 3), especially highlighting the needs of the Indo-Pacific region
  - global partnerships with multilateral health organisations including Gavi, The Global Fund, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Health Organization (WHO)
  - the Water for Women Initiative, to improve water, sanitation and hygiene services for almost three million people, focusing on changing behaviours and attitudes to give women greater access to water and control over local and household water management.

#### Case study: Better access to quality health care services in Cambodia

Australia is contributing to make sure all Cambodians can access quality health care. Sustained health investment from the Royal Government of Cambodia and development partners, including Australia, has led to significant improvement in key health outcomes in recent years. For example, 79 per cent of Cambodian women gave birth in health facilities in 2017, up from 10 per cent in 2000. But there is still further to go.

Poor health increases many Cambodian families' vulnerability to slipping back into poverty. It also holds back economic growth by lowering workforce participation and reducing workers' productivity.

Australia has been supporting the poorest Cambodians to access free health care for more than 10 years through the Cambodia's Health Equity Fund (HEF) and Identification of the Poor Households Program (IDPoor).

The HEF program pays for the costs of health care on behalf of the poorest households and is financed by the Royal Government of Cambodia and development partners. Its purpose is to increase the use of public health facilities by the poor by removing financial barriers to access, and in doing so, reduce the financial impact of serious illness or accident on poor households.

A person is eligible for HEF-subsidised care if they have an Equity Card issued through the Royal Cambodian Government's IDPoor, the national poverty identification system. IDPoor uses a community-based process to systematically identify poor households nationwide.


HEF and IDPoor complement Australian-supported reforms to health care financing in Cambodia, which are improving the quality of health services by introducing performance benchmarks, auditing processes and flexibility to respond to local needs.

Kol, a card holder with a disability, said that before IDPoor he would not bother going to the hospital because his family did not have the money for fees. 'Now with the card, we don't hesitate to go when we need to,' says Kol.

By supporting programs that benefit everyday people like Kol, Australia is strengthening resilience in our neighbourhood and building on our reputation as a longstanding and trusted development partner of the Cambodian people.

## Education

### Program highlights 2019–20 Budget Estimate

 <b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b> <b>BASIC EDUCATION</b> <b>QUALITY AND ACCESS</b> <b>IN LAOS</b> Improving access to and quality of education <b>\$61.3m</b> 2015–16 TO 2019–20	 <b>WEST ASIA</b> <b>EMPOWERMENT</b> <b>THROUGH EDUCATION</b> <b>IN AFGHANISTAN</b> Expanding access to schools and improving the quality of education <b>\$20.7m</b> 2010–11 TO 2019–20	 <b>PACIFIC</b> <b>VANUATU EDUCATION</b> <b>SUPPORT</b> Improving the quality and accessibility of education <b>\$19.5m</b> 2019–20 TO 2021–22
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Contributes to:

**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**

**4** QUALITY  
EDUCATION



**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY



	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Pacific	229.2
Southeast and East Asia	215.8
South and West Asia	66.4
The Middle East and Africa	43.8
Global*	63.9
<b>Total ODA to education</b>	<b>619.1</b>

\* Includes core contributions to multilateral organisations and ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions.

Education is one of the best investments individuals and societies can make. Education makes people healthier and more productive, increases their incomes and job opportunities and gives them more control over their lives.

As technology leads to rapid changes in economies in our region, Australia is supporting governments to make transformative investments in learning from the earliest ages, through school and beyond to give people the critical skills they will need to adapt to change.

In 2019–20, Australian development assistance for the education sector will focus on:

- » supporting the most marginalised in society, including girls, ethnic minorities and children with disability, to access a quality education
- » assisting countries to improve their measurement of learning outcomes to reliably inform actions to improve education outcomes
- » investing in teacher development including through multi-year studies in Laos, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu
- » improving skills through building the capacity of the technical and vocational training sectors to prepare students for employment locally and regionally, including through the Australia Pacific Training Coalition, the flagship program in the Pacific
- » encouraging innovation and the use of technology to encourage more children to learn to read by working with the United States Agency for International Development and World Vision on the All Children Reading: A Grand Challenge for Development initiative
- » addressing education in emergencies, including through the global initiative Education Cannot Wait, to ensure children displaced by conflict, who may spend many years living in camps or host communities, are able to continue their education.

### Case study: Vanuatu Skills Partnership—A skills system for inclusive prosperity

Australia is committed to supporting Vanuatu's efforts to strengthen its economy through skills development, to build a more productive and capable national workforce.

Vanuatu has the lowest formal sector employment rate in the Pacific, with around 70 per cent of the workforce involved in informal sector activities such as subsistence farming and handicraft production. Jobs in the formal economy are primarily in the tourism sector, which contributes up to 65 per cent of Vanuatu's GDP.

The Australian-funded Vanuatu Skills Partnership is supporting the development of a national skills system that better links skills training to economic outcomes. Given the large informal economy, the Partnership focuses on growing ni-Vanuatu entrepreneurship in the target sectors of tourism, handicraft and agri-business. Accessibility of a quality national training system is a key focus, particularly for women, people with disability and in remote areas.

In partnership with Vanuatu's Ministry of Education and Training, skills centres have been established in four provinces. These centres act as brokers between economic opportunities and the supply of flexible, relevant training delivered in communities and to small businesses in rural areas.

In the handicraft sector, improving skills and business mentoring has led to increased numbers of formal producers (mostly women) as well as the establishment of provincial inter-island trading hubs with the potential for overseas export. The National Bank of Vanuatu has expanded its financial services to cater for the number of women in rural areas increasing their income generation.

The Partnership is ni-Vanuatu managed and embedded within government structures. Recognising the social and economic benefits, the Vanuatu Government's Department of Tourism is contributing to the Partnership's Skills Development Fund (around VUV2 million per year). In addition to our funding, Australia supports the program by providing strategic advice, including through planning.

All Partnership activities foster good governance and local leadership, strengthening a cohort of community and business leaders with strong people-to-people links with Australia.



Australia Awards Scholarship holders exchanging stories.  
Photo: DFAT



## Australia Awards Scholarships

Australia Awards Scholarships are prestigious international scholarships and short courses funded by the Australian Government. They offer the next generation of global leaders an opportunity to undertake study, research and professional development in Australia and the region, so they can, in turn, contribute to the development of their home nations.

Australia Awards Scholarships bring together scholarships administered by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and DFAT.

Australia Awards Scholarships are a feature of nearly all of Australia's bilateral development assistance programs. They use Australian education and training expertise to build capacity of our partner countries to address development challenges. They strengthen existing partnerships and develop new connections at individual, country, regional and multilateral levels.

The principles guiding investment in Australia Awards Scholarships are:

- » alignment with Australia's development, economic and public diplomacy priorities
- » equity of access
- » merit-based selection
- » value for money
- » evidence based decision making.

In 2019, Australia offered 3,161 Australia Awards Scholarships and short courses to individuals from more than 55 developing countries, including 1,203 Australia Awards Scholarships, 331 Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships, 12 ACIAR awards, and 1,615 Australia Awards short courses.

Australia Awards Scholarships are provided in line with the priority sectors identified by each country program. Scholarship designs for each bilateral program identify priority areas of study to support partner countries' development objectives.



**3156**  
awardees

ACROSS 52 COUNTRIES  
GLOBALLY



**53%**  
females

**AUSTRALIA AWARDS  
SCHOLARS ON AWARD  
IN 2019\***

\* data as at 31 January 2019

## Building resilience



	2019–20
Program	Budget Estimate \$m
Pacific	133.3
Southeast and East Asia	83.4
South and West Asia	48.1
The Middle East and Africa	107.5
Global*	292.5
<b>Total ODA to building resilience</b>	<b>664.8</b>

\* Includes core contributions to multilateral organisations and ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions.

Contributes to:  
**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



### Humanitarian and disaster risk reduction

Australia's humanitarian assistance to countries in the Indo-Pacific region helps to strengthen resilience and mitigate the impact of disasters and humanitarian crises. Humanitarian crises reverse hard-won development gains, increase poverty and can result in instability that can last for decades. In 2018, Asia was the worst-affected continent in terms of the number of natural disasters. It accounted for 43 per cent of all events worldwide and for 74 per cent of fatalities. Seven of the top 10 most disaster-prone countries are in the Indo-Pacific region. Population growth, urbanisation and climate change are exacerbating these threats. The UN estimates that from 2005 to 2015, disasters affected impacted more than 1.5 billion people and caused economic losses of USD1.4 trillion.<sup>9</sup>

Australia's ability to rapidly deploy high-quality humanitarian assistance—including Defence assets and personnel, humanitarian supplies, expert technical teams, and funding through humanitarian partners—means we remain the region's partner of choice when a crisis hits. For example, Australian investments in earthquake-resilient infrastructure in Pacific countries, including roads, education facilities, hospitals and health clinics, water supply and public buildings, have improved the ability of critical infrastructure to withstand extreme weather and seismic events. Australian assistance also focuses on addressing gender equality and responding to the needs of women and girls as essential steps in strengthening resilience and reducing disaster risks.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, *The Human Cost of Weather Related Disasters 1995–2016*, 2015

When disasters strike, and during times of crisis, Australia provides generous and timely assistance to our neighbours. In our immediate region during 2018–19, we responded to: earthquakes in PNG; Tropical Cyclone Gita in Tonga; the earthquake and tsunami in Sulawesi, Indonesia; the Laos dam collapse; the Lombok earthquake in Indonesia; Tropical Cyclone Mangkhut in the Philippines; and the Ambae volcano response in Vanuatu. Australian assistance saved lives and helped hasten post-disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Australia's ability to mitigate disaster risks and respond quickly to crises is strengthened by the Australian Humanitarian Partnership. The Australian Government partners with six leading Australian NGOs, whose strong community links allow for assistance to be rapidly delivered to affected communities during crises. In 2018–19 through the Partnership, Australia supported humanitarian responses in six countries—Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon and Vanuatu.

During 2018, the Australian Humanitarian Partnership's \$50 million, Disaster READY initiative (2018–22) began. This is Australia's largest ever investment in disaster preparedness. It focuses on five countries in our immediate region—Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu. In 2018–19, Australia developed a cash assistance program, now being successfully delivered to communities affected by volcanic displacement in Vanuatu. International evidence shows that cash assistance is among the most effective means of supporting disaster-affected communities, because cash transfers provide more choices for households and communities to allow them to prioritise their own needs, and how and when they need it. It also ensures that money stays in the local community. This is the first time that cash assistance has been used in Vanuatu. It demonstrates the value of investments in disaster preparedness in enhancing the effectiveness of humanitarian responses in the region.

In 2019–20, Disaster READY will continue to help communities and governments to better prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies, including by undertaking risk mapping studies and training local community response workers. The program will help reduce damage and loss when disaster strikes and support communities to recover more quickly, with a focus on the needs of people with disability, women, youth and children.

Australia will also continue to support disaster preparedness in the Pacific under the new five-year Australian Red Cross Humanitarian Partnership 2019–2024. This partnership supports local Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to help communities to anticipate, prepare for and recover from disasters. Red Cross National Societies in the Pacific were key partners in responding to recent disasters in PNG, Tonga and Vanuatu.

Australia will host the 2020 Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction. We will bring together governments, civil society and the private sector to look at ways to mitigate the impacts of disasters in our region, including increasing understanding of disaster risks, and the importance of resilient infrastructure.

We are piloting a new response mechanism, enabling deployment of high-quality prefabricated infrastructure to support important social services, such as education and health. We know getting schools opened and health clinics operational is essential to community recovery.

Australia is taking steps to establish a formal stand-by capability, having successfully tested the deployment of line technicians following cyclones in Fiji and Tonga. This will enable Australia's future humanitarian response and recovery efforts to support affected governments and ensure the rapid reconnection of electricity following a disaster. Providing the return of a safe electricity supply is key to recovery. Decreasing the time taken to restore critical electricity services can help save lives, including through maintaining the operation of hospitals and health facilities.

### Case Study: Australia Assists



Mark Vaughan deployed to Vanuatu to support communities affected by the Ambae volcano eruption. Photo: DFAT

Australia Assists is Australia's humanitarian civilian deployment program, delivered by RedR Australia. In 2017–18, the program deployed 94 humanitarian specialists globally, helping our partners prepare for, respond to and recover from natural disasters and conflicts, including:

- » 20 deployments to the Pacific, with specialists working with host government agencies and UN partners to build local capacity
- » 37 deployments to Asia, including 32 to support the Rohingya refugee response
- » 8 deployments supporting humanitarian partners meet the needs of almost 3 million Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan
- » 16 deployments targeting gender and protection issues across the Pacific, Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

At the close of the 2018 calendar year, Australia Assists had 19 deployees in the Pacific, including 10 working in host government agencies. In Vanuatu alone there were eight Australian deployees building local capacity, including working in the Government of Vanuatu agencies such as the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), the Department of Women and the Department of Public Works.

Mark Vaughan was one of six specialists deployed to Vanuatu supporting communities with the resettlement caused by the Ambae volcano eruption. Mark was a Field Project Manager and spent the first four months of his deployment on Maewo, an island where affected communities were being resettled. He worked to ensure clear lines of communication, information, and action between the NDMO in Port Vila and the Emergency Operations Centre on Maewo. He coordinated with local authorities and community groups to ensure the Vanuatu Government's Response and Recovery Plan was progressing and that evacuees were receiving support. He then moved to the Office of the Prime Minister in Port Vila, where he continued to represent the interests of evacuees, including through regular visits to Maewo.

Mark made a tangible difference to the lives of people in real need, and his contribution was acknowledged by the Maewo Council—he was even customarily adopted into the Maewo tribe and clan by the Senior Custom Chief.

**Table 3: Total Australian ODA for Australian Humanitarian Programs**

	2018–19 Budget Estimate \$m	2019–20 Budget Estimate \$m
Disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response	39.0	51.0
Protracted crises and strengthening humanitarian action	87.2	115.5
Emergency Fund	150.0	150.0
International Committee of the Red Cross	27.5	27.5
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	10.0	10.0
World Food Programme	40.0	40.0
United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund	11.0	11.0
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	25.0	25.0
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	20.0	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>409.7</b>	<b>450.0</b>

## Conflict and displacement

In accordance with commitments made in the White Paper, Australia will continue to respond to the long-term challenge posed by the global displacement of people. More than 68 million people are currently displaced globally (25.4 million refugees and more than 43 million internally displaced people). This is the highest number since World War II.

Australia's humanitarian assistance supports displaced people as close to home as possible, including supporting host countries to provide education and livelihood opportunities. In doing so, our objective is to minimise dangerous secondary movements of people and assist communities to return home when conditions are safe. Australia has worked constructively with international partners to contribute to global efforts to address displacement, including through negotiations on the Global Refugee and Migration Compacts.

Australia works closely with a range of international organisations to protect and support refugees and displaced people, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Australia continues to focus strongly on protection efforts for women and girls and people with disability because they are particularly vulnerable during conflicts and natural disasters.

## Africa

Australia's humanitarian assistance to Africa focuses on the ongoing famine and crises in Somalia and South Sudan, both of which have resulted in significant displacement to neighbouring countries. Approximately 7 million people need humanitarian assistance in South Sudan, including nearly 4.2 million people who were forced to flee their homes. Approximately 4.4 million people are food insecure. In Somalia, 4.2 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance, including 2.6 million internally displaced people and 1.5 million who are food insecure. Humanitarian access remains a significant challenge in both countries. Australia continues to support relief efforts by working with the UN and other trusted humanitarian partners.

## Asia

Australia continues to provide generous assistance to address the impacts of ongoing humanitarian crises in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Pakistan. More information can be found in the relevant country section.

## Social protection

Social protection programs provide support directly to poor and vulnerable people. This gives them the resources they need to make decisions about their lives, including feeding their families, keeping children in school and pursuing livelihood opportunities. Social protection is fundamental to poverty reduction and is thus included in several Sustainable Development Goals. A key target of the first goal—ending poverty—is to ensure appropriate social protection systems exist and that their coverage is expanded.

Australia's approach remains focused on working with partner governments to maximise the effectiveness of their own social protection programs. Such programs can reduce inequality, as well as poverty, and support growth that is inclusive of the poor and vulnerable. These are all important areas of focus within the White Paper.

## Asia

In 2019–20, Australia will continue to work with countries in Asia to develop and expand their own social protection systems. Australia supports work in social protection in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Timor-Leste and Vietnam.

In Indonesia, Australia will continue to assist the Papua provincial government to pilot a cash transfer program for children under four years of age to reduce child malnutrition, improve child health, promote local economic growth, and reduce poverty. Through the World Bank, Australia supported the expansion of Indonesia's Family Hope Conditional Cash Transfer Program from six million households to ten million households in 2018. This program helps the poorest families to invest in the health and education of their children. We are also supporting the World Bank to increase the flexibility of Indonesia's social protection system to respond to natural disasters and other emergencies.

Australia is assisting the Government of Bangladesh to operationalise its ambitious new social security strategy, part of Bangladesh's drive to become a middle-income country by 2021. Bangladesh spends more than most countries in the region on social protection and assists more than 45 million people, so this support is an effective way for Australia to reach the country's poorest households. Because women are particularly affected by economic shocks, we are supporting Bangladesh to enhance its program's response to the needs of women. Australia will also continue to support the country's largest NGO, BRAC, on a program that targets the complex economic and social drivers of poverty and increases economic opportunities for the poorest and most marginalised women.

In the Philippines, Australia's support will focus on the continuous improvement of the conditional cash transfer program that covers more than four million poor households. Increasing access and use of social services by key vulnerable groups is emphasised, including homeless street families, people with disability and indigenous people. In addition, Australia will work with the Philippine Government to review its social protection framework to support the country's goal of providing universal and transformative social protection that benefits the entire population.

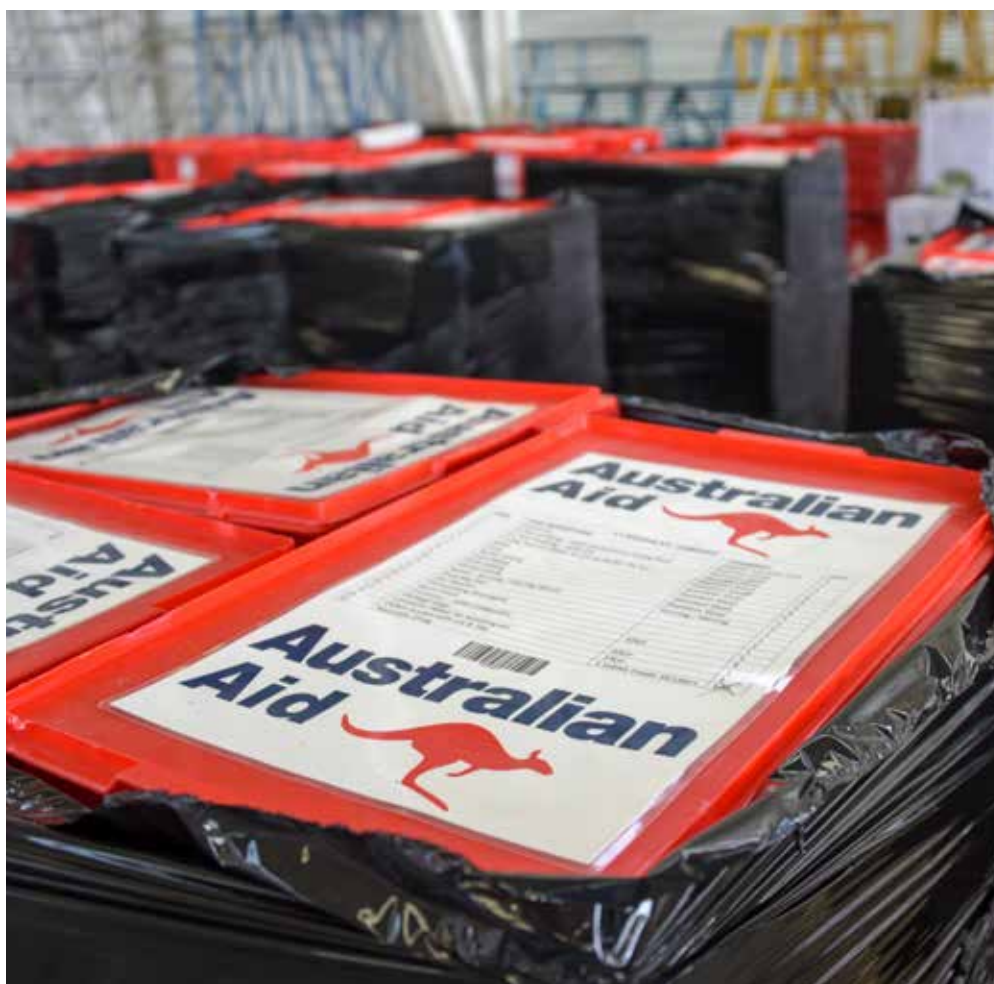


## Pacific

Australia will continue to support the development of social protection systems that are responsive to large shocks, especially in the Pacific. Most recently, Australia's development assistance enhanced social protection programs in Fiji after Tropical Cyclone Winston in 2016, and in Tonga after Tropical Cyclone Gita in 2018. These responses provide examples of mechanisms that help the vulnerable during normal times and that can provide extra assistance during shocks.

Where social protection systems are not yet adequate for an effective shock response, Australia will continue to work to increase the scale and quality of other cash transfer programming in the Pacific. Where possible, we will link cash programming with developing social protection systems. We will also support the documentation and dissemination of cash innovation and learning in the Pacific.

Support to Indonesia following the Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami.  
Photo: DFAT/ Timothy Tobing



## Gender Equality Fund and empowering women and girls



The Women, Peace and Security Agenda is a priority for the Gender Equality Fund. New programming will be guided by the second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, expected to be launched in mid-2019. Australia was the first, and remains the largest, contributor to the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, \$6.5 million over seven years to 2021. The Fund works with grassroots women's organisations to prevent and mediate conflict. Australia's contribution to the Fund specifically targets Pacific women's organisations.

Women's economic empowerment continues to be a strong focus of the Gender Equality Fund, in particular advancing women entrepreneurs in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and helping them to access much-needed financial services.

Through the Fund, Australia supports Women's World Banking, a \$10.5 million project over five years to 2020, a global non-profit network of 40 financial institutions reaching 24.5 million low-income women in 29 countries. Women's World Banking works to research, pilot and roll out innovative financial products and services for poor women, including savings, credit, micro-insurance and financial literacy programs. Australia's funding facilitates the organisation's expanding work in Southeast Asia. In October 2019, Australia will be the major sponsor of the biannual Making Finance Work for Women Summit, bringing it to our region for the first time, in Singapore.

The Gender Equality Fund also supports the flagship Investing in Women initiative, which will enter its second phase from 2019–20. The initiative works with private sector partners to expand women's economic participation as employees and entrepreneurs in Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam. Through Investing in Women, and in collaboration with other programs trialling new forms of development finance, Australia will build on our recognised international reputation as a leader in the fast-evolving field of gender-lens impact investing.

The Women's Livelihood Bond is another ground-breaking finance mechanism Australia supports. It provides finance for women's sustainable livelihoods enterprises in Asia. Since its launch in 2017, the Women's Livelihood Bond has reached more than 140,000 women. Listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange, it pools a group of small impact enterprises and microfinance institutions into a single large and lower risk loan portfolio accessible to investors through a bond mechanism. This provides a more competitive investment option than does the smaller individual investments that usually dominate the impact investing market.

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Gender Equality Fund invests in a range of mechanisms to improve the availability of gender equality data. The Fund's key data investment is the Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM), a new tool that will provide more in-depth assessment of poverty. In partnership with the Australian National University and the International Women's Development Agency, the IDM assesses poverty, broadly defined, at the individual level, enabling disaggregation by sex, age, disability and geography. Going beyond dollars per day, the IDM will analyse intersecting factors to reveal overlapping disadvantage. Factors include access to food, shelter, health care and education, as well as experiences of violence. By showing how individuals in a household experience deprivation or poverty, the IDM will provide a more nuanced picture of poverty and enables more effective targeting and monitoring of the impact of policies and programs. The IDM is still in development, with the focus in 2019–20 on finalising it in readiness for global use by 2020.

The Gender Equality Fund also supports the regional element of Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (2012–22; \$320 million), which works across 14 Pacific countries on women's economic empowerment, women's leadership and ending violence against women and girls.

### Case Study: Reducing gender-based violence in our region

Violence against women and girls is widely recognised as a fundamental violation of human rights, a global health problem and a considerable social and economic cost to individuals, communities and countries. The Australian Government is committed to reducing gender-based violence, both in Australia and overseas.

Upholding this commitment in the Indo-Pacific region, the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) supports World Vision Australia to reduce gender-based violence in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Timor-Leste. World Vision Australia partners with church leaders in these countries to change the attitudes that perpetuate gender-based violence and inequality. Their Channels of Hope program explores gender inequality issues from a faith perspective, reflecting the strong influence of faith across the three countries. It empowers faith and community leaders to promote non-violence and gender equality in their communities.

The Australian Volunteers Program partners with organisations in Timor-Leste that work to reduce gender-based violence. Since 2001, 15 Australian volunteers have supported Timor-Leste's Alola Foundation to advocate for the rights of women and children. The Working Women's Centre Timor-Leste provides education and support to vulnerable women workers.



Under Round One of Australian Aid: Friendship Grants, the community organisation, Hagar Australia is being supported to decrease gender-based violence through awareness campaigns in Vietnam. The roll out of mass awareness campaigns and awareness-raising sessions aims to increase knowledge about gender-based violence, human trafficking, women's rights and gender equality.

As stated in the Australian Government's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy, promoting gender equality is smart economics and the right thing to do. These programs support the Australian Government's commitment to be at the forefront of efforts to promote the empowerment of women and girls in our region.

## Disability-inclusive development

A core principle of Australia's approach to disability-inclusive development is an active and central role for people with disability. In 2019–20, Australia, through the implementation of our development program, will continue to work with people with disability and their representative organisations, to deliver a disability-inclusive development program across the Indo-Pacific region. We will continue to support disabled people's organisations in developing countries to advocate for their rights, including through our partnerships with the Pacific Disability Forum and the Disability Rights Advocacy Fund.

In 2019–20, Australian disability-inclusive development assistance will focus on:

- » continuing to improve the mainstreaming of disability inclusion within Australian development investments, including responding to recommendations made within the Office of Development Effectiveness evaluation, *Development for All: Evaluation of progress made in strengthening disability inclusion in Australian Aid*
- » maintaining a role as an active member of Global Action on Disability, including through engagement in the network's three thematic focus areas of inclusive education, social protection and humanitarian action
- » providing support and a voice to the most marginalised people with disability within our region, including through supporting the design of a situational analysis in the Pacific for people who are deaf
- » investigating solutions to a regional approach to the procurement and provision of assistive technologies and devices in the Pacific, following recommendations made through a feasibility study
- » continuing to build global capacity to collect and analyse disability data through our disability data partnerships with the UN Washington Group on Disability Statistics and UNICEF.

With assistance from the Peduli program, and after years of being an invisible citizen, Sriyanto; a person with Cerebral Palsy in Sukoharjo District, Central Java Province; proudly held his national identity card for the first time. This photo affirms that people with disability (often not counted in statistics in Indonesia) are equal and recognised before the law. Photo: Muhammad Aditya Setyawan





In remote Vetimboso Village, Victoria is meticulously preparing her signature handmade 'half-moon' cane basket. Victoria joined a work stream that is reviving and preserving authentic traditional craft. She has been profoundly deaf since birth, has never been to school or participated in formal training. Victoria's mother, though, has passed on to her a precious gift—her cultural skills and heritage. Being part of the work stream has given her access to markets that were previously inaccessible. Victoria is now one of the highest income earners from her group and has expanded into running a small-scale piggery business by using her income to purchase fencing for her two pigs. Photo: Chris Delany



#### The Fund's multi-year commitments include:



#### **\$6m** OVER 4 YEARS

to develop disability data tools to measure implementation of the SDGs and ensure no one is left behind



#### **\$14m** OVER 5 YEARS

to give voice to people with disability by supporting their representative organisations (known as Disabled People's Organisations) to advocate on disability rights and inclusive development



#### **\$2.6m** OVER 2 YEARS

to provide disability-inclusive development technical assistance, capacity building and support to ensure development is improving the lives of people with disability



#### **\$170k** in 2019–20

for a situational analysis in the Pacific to understand the needs of people who are deaf



#### **\$12.67m** OVER 4 YEARS

to strengthen disability inclusion at the country and regional level in the Indo-Pacific, by improving participation in non-disability specific programs by people with disability in developing countries

## Sport for development

The Australian Government is working in partnership with sporting and development organisations to foster the development of healthy communities in the Indo-Pacific region.

### Case study: Australian Sports Partnerships Program

Building on more than a decade of investment in sport for development, the Australian Government has committed to investing \$60 million over 10 years through a new Indo-Pacific Australian Sports Partnerships Program.

The first phase will begin in late 2019 and be delivered in six Pacific countries (Fiji, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu) and four Asian countries (India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Philippines).

The program will strengthen links between Australia and its neighbours. By supporting good governance and improved practices and systems, it will help build safe, fair and accessible sporting organisations in our region. It will aim to increase the participation of women and girls in sport and encourage disability inclusion, social cohesion and healthy lifestyles.

The program is a deliverable under Sports Diplomacy 2030, the Australian Government's long-term strategy for sports diplomacy.

Students enjoying a game of soccer thanks to the Just Play program, supported by the Australian Government in the Solomon Islands. Photo: Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Aaron Kearney





2019–20  
global fund  
partners:



GLOBAL FUND TO  
FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS  
AND MALARIA

**\$220m**

2017 TO 2019



GAVI—THE VACCINE  
ALLIANCE

**\$250m**

2016 TO 2020



GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP  
FOR EDUCATION

**\$90m**

2018 TO 2020



GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
FACILITY

**\$76.67m**

2018 TO 2022



MONTREAL  
PROTOCOL

**\$23.5m**

2018 TO 2020



## Global funds and multilateral organisations

In 2019–20, Australia will continue to work in partnership with global funds and multilateral organisations to promote the development, prosperity and security of the Indo-Pacific region.

Australia leverages the financial resources, expertise and geographic reach of global funds and multilateral organisations to achieve greater development outcomes than can be achieved by acting alone. These organisations often bring financial resources, policy influence and convening power that complement and enhance Australia's bilateral programs.

### World Bank Group

Australia's membership of, and financial contributions to, the World Bank Group provide Australia with the opportunity to influence policies and priorities. An ongoing objective of our relationship is to ensure that the activities of the World Bank Group recognise and actively target key development priorities in the Indo-Pacific region.

The Australian Government supports economic development in the Indo-Pacific region through contributions to the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA). IDA is the largest pool of concessional finance in the world, providing grants and highly concessional loans to 74 of the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries. It is closely aligned with Australia's aid program priorities: promoting private sector development; boosting women's economic empowerment; effective governance; supporting fragile states; and developing climate solutions for our region.

The most recent replenishment (IDA18, 2017 to 2020) raised USD75 billion, with approximately one-third coming from donor grants, one third from repayments of past loans by IDA clients and the final third from the issuance of bonds. Australia will contribute \$774.45 million, over nine years, to the IDA18 replenishment. This includes contributions to World Bank-managed debt relief schemes (the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative).

The Government will support a capital increase for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)—the World Bank's non-concessional lending arm—and a proposed capital increase for the IFC—the Bank's private sector lending arm. The capital increases will allow the IBRD and the IFC to maintain lending operations, including in the Asia-Pacific region, and are accompanied by operational and administrative reforms.

Australia's contribution to the IBRD capital increase is:

- » \$154 million paid-in capital
- » \$1 billion callable capital which will be reflected as a contingent liability.

If the capital increase for the IFC is formally endorsed by the World Bank Group Governors (expected in 2019), Australia's contribution will be \$144 million paid-in capital.

The IFC will also convert its retained earnings into paid-in capital from which Australia will receive fully-paid-in shares with an estimated value of \$402.6 million in 2019.

Australia's capital contributions will have no direct impact on the underlying cash or fiscal balance, as it reflects a change in the composition of the Australian Government's assets.

In 2019–20, Australia will participate in negotiations for the next replenishment of IDA, expected to conclude in December 2019. We will continue to advocate for increasing allocations to the Pacific, engaging the private sector and optimising the IDA balance sheet.

## Asian Development Bank

Australia's membership and financial contributions to the ADB provide Australia with the opportunity to engage and influence policy for strengthened regional development outcomes. In 2019–20, Australia will commence negotiations for the next replenishment of the Asian Development Fund (ADF).

The ADF also provides grants to developing countries with moderate to high risk of debt distress. ADF finances development projects and programs in infrastructure, human development, policy reform and regional cooperation.

The volume of ADB's lending and grants programs to the Pacific has approximately doubled every five years since 2005, and is expected to reach \$4 billion by 2020.

## Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Australia is a founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The AIIB is helping to fill the large infrastructure financing gap in the region, with an estimated USD26 trillion of financing needed in the Asia-Pacific through to 2030. In addition to its own lending, the AIIB leverages private sector funds for infrastructure projects.

The AIIB became operational on 16 January 2016 and has a total authorised capital of USD100 billion. It is steadily building its portfolio of projects in Asia, encompassing energy, transport, urban development and other infrastructure sectors.

Australia is contributing USD738 million paid-in capital to the AIIB over five years, and is the sixth largest shareholder.

## The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Australia is a longstanding supporter of The Global Fund, the largest multilateral funder of health programs to eliminate HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. The Fund is active in the Indo-Pacific region, enabling critical work to address drug-resistant malaria including through a new USD243 million initiative in the Mekong. Our contribution will also help reach the millions of people annually who contract tuberculosis and would otherwise not be treated, putting not only their own health at risk but also risking spreading the disease to others.

## Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance

Australian support to Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance, has helped Gavi immunise 700 million children, saved an estimated 10 million lives and delivered an estimated economic benefit of USD150 billion. Gavi's work with the private sector and vaccine markets has resulted in significantly reduced vaccine prices for lower-income countries. Countries in the Indo-Pacific region receive around 40 per cent of Gavi funds. In 2019–20, Gavi will continue to strengthen routine immunisation in PNG and support the Government of Timor-Leste to introduce rotavirus vaccines.

## Global Partnership for Education

Australia works with the Global Partnership for Education to ensure children receive a quality basic education. Priorities include support for girls' education, inclusion for children with disabilities and helping to ensure children in fragile and conflict-affected states can go to school. The Partnership is active in the Indo-Pacific region. The program in Myanmar supports education in disadvantaged townships and improves the skills and practices of teachers. In Afghanistan, the Partnership supports girls' access to basic education and the distribution of teaching and learning materials. The Pacific program is helping the governments of Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Vanuatu to strengthen their long-term education plans.

## Global Environment Facility

Australia has supported the Global Environment Facility (GEF) since its inception in 1991. Through our contributions, Australia meets its obligations under several international environment agreements to assist developing countries address issues of land degradation, desertification, loss of biodiversity, contamination by persistent organic pollutants, mercury contamination, and climate change. For every dollar of funding, the GEF leverages an additional USD7.50 from the private sector. In 2019–20, Australia will continue to advocate for the GEF to focus on the Indo-Pacific region, where current programs include a USD31 million Pacific Islands Region Oceanscape Program working to curb biodiversity loss and declining fish stocks.

## The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Australia is a leading supporter of global efforts to protect the ozone layer. Over the period 2018 to 2020, Australia will contribute \$23.5 million to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (Montreal Protocol) which assists developing countries to phase out ozone depleting substances. By the end of 2017, the Montreal Protocol had supported the phase-out of almost half a million tonnes of ozone depleting substances. A major priority for 2019–20 is assisting countries to meet their new obligations to reduce the use of global warming gases under the Kigali Amendment to phase down hydrofluorocarbons.

## United Nations

Australia provides core funds to UN development and humanitarian organisations including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UNDP, United Nations Women (UN Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to deliver lifesaving humanitarian and development activities.

In 2019–20, Australian funding to UN agencies will continue to support the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and respond to humanitarian crises with a focus on gender equality, disability inclusiveness and human rights.

To ensure the UN remains relevant and more effective into the future, Australia is supporting and actively engaging in the UN Secretary-General's efforts to reform and strengthen UN peace and security, management and development systems including:

- » participating in a review of UN presence—especially in the Pacific—given the significant development needs across the Indo-Pacific region
- » providing \$5.5 million over the next two years to support the new UN Resident Coordinator arrangements, which will deliver a stronger, more coordinated 'one UN' approach in the region.

Australia will continue to leverage its global, bilateral and regional investments to encourage the UN to better coordinate activities and become more field-focused, efficient, transparent and accountable. Nowhere will this be more important than in the Pacific to help countries meet the ambitions set by the 2030 Agenda and respond to unique humanitarian challenges.

## United Nations Volunteers

Over two years to 2019–20, Australia will provide \$1.5 million to the United Nations Volunteers program to sponsor Australian nationals to complete UN volunteer assignments in the Indo-Pacific region and UN headquarters in New York.

This will provide Australian volunteers with the opportunity to gain valuable experience within the UN system, sharing their expertise and skills while serving as interlocutors between the UN, development partners, local governments, civil society and the private sector.

Working with UN partners and others, United Nations Volunteers aims to integrate qualified, highly motivated and well-supported volunteers into development programming and promote the value and global recognition of volunteerism.

## The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent states united by shared values and principles as inscribed in the Commonwealth Charter. As a founding member of the modern Commonwealth, Australia provides core funding to the Commonwealth Secretariat, Commonwealth Foundation, and Commonwealth of Learning, as well as funding for specific projects in line with Australia's development assistance priorities. Australia's funding to the Commonwealth in 2019–20 will continue to support the promotion of democracy, rule of law, human rights, gender equality and sustainable economic and social development.



## Climate change

Australia is making targeted climate change investments and integrating climate-change considerations across the development program.

At the Paris climate conference in 2015, Australia committed to providing at least \$1 billion to developing countries over five years (to 2020) to address climate challenges. Australia remains on track to meet this commitment. In 2019–20, Australia will invest more than \$200 million through multilateral, bilateral, regional and global programs to help developing countries reduce their carbon emissions and build resilience to the impacts of climate change, so it does not exacerbate existing development challenges and constrain economic growth.

In Australia's immediate neighbourhood, Pacific island countries are at great risk of the adverse consequences of climate change and we have shown collective leadership in the region to address the challenges. The Pacific Islands Forum's Boe Declaration on Regional Security acknowledges climate change as the greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of peoples of the Pacific. In 2016, Australia committed to provide \$300 million over four years for climate change and disaster resilience support specifically to the Pacific.

Australia will continue work on several new climate initiatives in the Pacific during 2019–20. The Australia Pacific Climate partnership, an investment of \$75 million over four years to 2022, will ensure that Australia's development assistance across a range of sectors strengthen climate and disaster resilience in the Pacific. Over three years to 2021, Australia will invest \$6 million to boost efforts to protect and manage coastal blue carbon ecosystems in the Pacific in partnership with Fiji and other Pacific countries, regional institutions and private sector organisations. Approximately \$2 million will also be spent to improve sharing of knowledge, experience and innovation between countries through the International Coral Reef Initiative.

Australia's investment priority on infrastructure is an opportunity to tackle bottlenecks in the region through supporting climate resilient infrastructure development. This can help create the right conditions for the private sector to expand trade and advance development, while providing strong opportunities for low emissions investments. Developing countries in the Indo-Pacific seek support for increasing renewable technologies in their energy mix, encompassing solar, wind, hydro, biomass, wave and geothermal. Australia has strong capabilities in these areas, including for smaller scale, off-grid hybrid systems and in transmission technologies and information technology solutions for grid integration.

Australia also supports efforts for our partners to adapt to climate impacts through energy, food and water security, including sustainable agricultural in developing countries in South and Southeast Asia. Examples of Australia's key climate change investments in 2019–20 will include Phase 2 of the Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio, valued at \$10 million over three years to 2019, to promote integrated management of water, energy and food in three major Himalayan river basins, with a focus on addressing climate change risks in these areas. Another major ongoing project is the Indonesia–Australia Partnership for Environmental Governance (\$10 million, 2017–19) through which Australia is partnering with the Indonesian Government to prevent the recurrence of forest and land fires and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

While the focus of Australia's development assistance will remain on the Indo-Pacific, Australia will also work with others at the global level to strengthen the rules-based system for international climate action, support countries to meet their Paris Agreement commitments, and address the humanitarian needs of least developed countries. We will collaborate with effective multilateral organisations to extend our reach.

## Cyber Cooperation Program

The Australian Government has increased its total investment to the Cyber Cooperation Program from \$15 million in 2018–19 to \$34 million in 2019–20 to support activities that deliver innovative solutions or test new approaches in cyber cooperation. In 2019–20, Australian funding will continue to support activities that align with the priorities identified in Australia's International Cyber Engagement Strategy, delivering a strategic and comprehensive package of assistance in priority countries and regionally, across ASEAN and the Pacific.

In 2019–20, Australia will work closely with core delivery partners that have demonstrated capacity to deliver positive outcomes across ASEAN and the Pacific, including Australian Government agencies, think tanks, universities, the private sector and civil society.

The focus is on delivering activities against areas that have been identified by ASEAN and Pacific island countries and Australia as the most urgent, including:

- » delivering training and courses to improve understanding of the application of agreed international law and norms that apply in cyberspace
- » strengthening cybercrime prevention, prosecution and cooperation through the delivery of cybercrime investigative training and support to strengthen cybercrime legislation
- » enhancing cyber incident response capability for a strong and resilient cybersecurity posture through workshops, mentoring and information sharing across the region
- » promoting best practice use of technology to support economic growth and sustainable development, including supporting activities that promote e-governance and integrate cybersecurity by design
- » fostering respect for human rights, democracy online and a multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance.

### Case study: Cyber Capability Engagement Program

The inaugural Cyber Capability Engagement Program was successfully delivered to 17 Indonesian officials in partnership with the ANU's National Security College. The Program was the first outcome of the *Memorandum of understanding between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Australia cyber cooperation*.

The Program aims to support Australia's International Cyber Engagement Strategy, which advocates for an open, free and secure Internet to drive economic growth, protect national security and foster international stability.

The Program is a two week training course to build knowledge awareness on critical national and international cyber issues. The program showcases how Australia coordinates cyber policy and incident response across government, highlights the importance of public—private partnerships and promotes best practice. While in Australia, participants learn directly from Australian cyber policy and operational specialists across government, academia and the private sector, participating in workshops, exercise scenarios, industry site visits, and discussions. Participants are required to implement a workplace project as part of the Program.

Governments in the Indo-Pacific recognise the importance of the Internet to their economic growth and prosperity and are increasingly aware of the need to address associated challenges. They are reaching out to Australia, other donors, institutions, multilateral organisations and the NGO community to help develop and strengthen their institutional capacity to respond to new threats, vulnerabilities and risks, and understand their obligations online, while making best use of the Internet.

## Non-government organisations and volunteers

Australian development assistance supports Australian NGOs to implement a wide range of community development programs overseas. NGOs have unique relationships with local organisations that support the Australian Aid program to meet the needs of some of the most disadvantaged communities in the Indo-Pacific region and globally. The Government also supports more than 1,100 volunteers to work with local community organisations overseas and share their expertise in the areas of health, education and disability services to name a few.

The **Australian NGO Cooperation Program** is a partnership between the Australian Government and highly effective Australian NGOs. The White Paper identifies NGOs as important partners in Australia's effort to encourage greater prosperity and stability in our region. Australian NGOs bring deep development expertise and strong connections with communities in Australia and overseas. They also contribute funds raised from their Australian supporters, improving the value of money, quality of outcome and level of community engagement.

Through the Program, 57 trusted NGOs work with more than 1,800 local partners to deliver results and play a role in projecting Australia's soft power. In 2017–18, the Program reached 18.3 million people including more than 350,000 peoples with disability. The Program has a strong focus on promoting gender equality and leveraging partnerships to promote locally led and sustainable development in our region and beyond.

The **Australian Volunteers Program** connects everyday Australians to people and experiences in the Indo-Pacific region, fostering a safe, secure, connected and inclusive global community. A broad set of skills are needed to contribute to sustainable development in our region, requiring a diverse range of Australian volunteers. Volunteers support partner organisations to achieve their own development goals, ensuring development is locally-led and locally-driven.

In Solomon Islands, volunteers have worked with the Solomon Islands Government to prevent gender-based violence and educate communities about family law. In PNG, Australian volunteers have raised awareness and improved disability-inclusive services for women and children in remote communities. The program supports the White Paper by deepening and strengthening our relationship with countries in our region.

In 2019–20, the Australian Government will support more than 1,100 volunteers in 26 countries in the Indo-Pacific region, empowering Australians from all walks of life to become part of our development program.

The **Australian Aid: Friendship Grants** reflects the White Paper's recognition that a wide variety of civil society actors can add to the effectiveness of Australian development assistance. In May 2018, the Government announced the new grants, to bring a new and diverse group of Australian community organisations into our development program. This announcement recognised the fantastic overseas development work of many small community organisations across Australia, and the strong relationships they have with local communities in our region.

In its first round, the program attracted more than 200 applications, for which 46 Australian community organisations were awarded a Friendship Grant to expand or enhance their overseas development activities, to help improve health, education, economic opportunities and more.



# AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS DELIVERING AID

Australia applies a whole-of-government approach to its delivery of ODA, forged through almost 50 years of cooperative work. The specific experience, skills and knowledge of other Australian Government departments and agencies, and state and territory governments, help to reduce global poverty and improve prosperity and stability in our region. These skills are invaluable.

Other Government departments work directly on delivering their own international development programs, representing Australia in international fora and partnering with DFAT to address specific development challenges.

**Table 4: Other Government Departments delivering ODA**  
2019–20 Budget Estimate

	Aid delivered directly from Budget Measures \$m	Aid delivered in partnership with DFAT \$m	Total \$m
Agriculture and Water Resources	6.6	0.6	7.3
Attorney-General's Department	0.9	8.4	9.4
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	101.2	15.8	117.0
Australian Federal Police	47.9	6.4	54.3
Commonwealth Scientific and industrial Research Organisation	–	7.9	7.9
Communications and the Arts	–	0.8	0.8
Department of Home Affairs	3.4	0.5	3.9
Environment and Energy	1.0	9.2	10.2
Finance	0.3	0.1	0.4
Health	10.9	3.5	14.4
Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities	–	2.5	2.5
Jobs and Small Business	10.2	3.6	13.8
Treasury	261.3	–	261.3
Other Government Departments (Australian)	0.1	0.7	0.8
States and territories	0.4	2.0	2.3
<b>Total ODA delivered by OGDs</b>	<b>444.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>506.2</b>

– denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).

Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

ACIAR is the Australian Government's specialist agricultural research-for-development agency. ACIAR works with the public and private sectors to support innovative partnerships, including by extending agronomic, technical and economic information. Through such partnerships, the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector can drive comprehensive economic transformations that deliver more equitable and sustainable growth in the Indo-Pacific region.

Gender equality within the agricultural sector is a high priority for ACIAR, recognising the vital contribution that women and girls play in farming, food and health systems of developing countries. Through increasing access to services, resources and decision making, and changing attitudes about women's and men's roles, ACIAR supports more equitable and resilient agrifood systems.

ACIAR is also implementing programs on behalf of DFAT to support environmental governance and sustainable agriculture, and to support PNG's rural development and economic growth through helping smallholders to access higher-value markets.

## Australian Federal Police

The Australian Federal Police's International Engagement Program contributes to national security and socio-economic development by providing policing support for enhanced rule of law in developing, fragile and conflict-affected states within the Indo-Pacific region.

Current missions that incorporate Australian support for developing countries include:

- » Policing Partnership with PNG
- » Solomon Islands Police Development Program: Development Assistance and Capacity Building
- » Pacific Police Development Program:
  - Nauru Development Assistance and Capacity Building
  - Samoa Development Assistance and Capacity Building
  - Tonga Development Assistance and Capacity Building
  - Regional development assistance.

The Australian Federal Police is also implementing the Vanuatu Australia Police Project and the Timor-Leste Police Development Program in partnership with DFAT.

## Department of the Treasury

The Treasury supports international financial institutions that make significant contributions to development outcomes. This included payments to the Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the World Bank.

Projects supported include road transport, hydro-electric power plants, electrical transmission and distribution, oil and gas, water sector policy and administrative management, large water system supply, waste management and disposal and low-cost housing.



## Other contributions

The **Attorney-General's Department's** Pacific Law and Justice Program contributes to effective governance and stability in the Pacific region by improving Pacific island countries' capacity to develop, adopt and implement legislation and policies, predominantly with respect to policing and criminal law.

The **Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation** delivers programs that improve sustainable water resources management capacity in South and West Regional Asia and develops block-chain platforms, facilitating trade-related transactions and a transport supply chain mapping tool within developing countries.

The **Department of Agriculture and Water Resources** contributes an annual core contribution to the United National Food and Agriculture Organisation (UNFAO), of which 51 per cent is ODA. The UNFAO seeks to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity and trade, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.

The department also supports PNG and Timor-Leste's animal disease surveillance and monitoring program. This facilitates the collection and reporting of signs of animal disease in each country's livestock systems by introducing simple checklists for animal health auxiliary staff in provincial departments and awareness training to livestock owners, commercial livestock companies and NGOs. This facilitates a range of technical and policy capacity-building activities for improving animal health surveillance.

The **Department of the Environment and Energy** makes regular assessed contributions to the secretariats of a number of international environment-related conventions. These conventions cover fields such as endangered wildlife, world heritage, wetlands of international importance, chemicals, hazardous wastes, and protection of the ozone layer.

The **Department of Finance** supports partnerships in Indonesia and PNG that contribute to whole-of-government initiatives supporting economic and financial stabilisation programs and encouraging good governance and financial management.

The **Department of Health** and the Health portfolio agencies (Health) contribute to development resource flows. Australia's annual assessed contribution to WHO enables Australia to engage and participate in WHO governing body meetings and technical fora to:

- » shape regional and global health priorities
- » contribute to the development and adoption of international best practice
- » improve governance
- » focus on identifying and responding to global health security threats.

Australia also supports capacity-building efforts on global health issues including through country programs in developing countries with targeted voluntary contributions. As the need arises, Health engages bilaterally with partner ministries, primarily in Asia, in areas of mutual interest.

The **Department of Home Affairs** will continue to work with partner governments in the Middle East, the Pacific, Southeast Asia and South Asia to build capacity to manage migration flows effectively and combat people smuggling. In 2019–20, this will include development initiatives to: deliver capacity-building projects in the region to enhance migration and border management; deliver training, mentoring and assistance to countries to mitigate irregular movements and enable them to manage risks ahead of the border.

The **Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities** supports the World Maritime University to offer scholarships for 10 candidates from the South Pacific to complete a Master of Science in Maritime Affairs.

The **Departments of Jobs and Small Business** contributes an annual core contribution to the ILO, of which 60 per cent is ODA. The ILO is a tripartite UN agency that sets labour standards, develops policies and devises programs promoting decent work for all women and men.

The department continues to deliver Australia's Seasonal Worker Programme, which contributes to the economic development of participating Pacific island countries and Timor-Leste by providing opportunities for citizens of these countries to undertake seasonal work in Australia when demand for labour cannot be satisfied locally. The labour mobility program is a sustainable and direct way to help these countries develop economically. Participating countries include Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

A 2017 World Bank report<sup>10</sup> found that from 2012 to 2017, the earnings of workers under the Seasonal Worker Programme have delivered approximately \$144 million in net income gains for the Pacific region, directly contributing to their economic growth. This has benefited individual households and communities in the Pacific.

The Seasonal Worker Programme is an uncapped demand-driven program. The Australian Government continues to promote and make it more accessible to farmers to maximise the development impact in the Pacific. It has done this by:


















- » increasing industry communications and engagement to support the movement and transition of Pacific islander participants (total investment value \$0.3 million in 2017–18)
- » implementing a 24-month trial to increase take-up to make the program more accessible to farmers and therefore support the movement and transition of Pacific islander participants (total investment value \$0.8 million over three years, starting 2017–18)
- » providing annual funding for the Australian Fair Work Ombudsman to monitor the work standards of workers while in Australia (total investment value \$1.564 million in 2017–18).

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<sup>10</sup> World Bank, *Maximising the Development Impacts from Temporary Migration: Recommendations for Australian's Seasonal Worker Programme*, 2017

# APPENDIX 1: 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals. It established the globally agreed framework for development from 2015 to 2030. The 2030 Agenda applies to all countries, regardless of income status. It is non-binding and represents a modern, comprehensive and ambitious approach to development. The global goals build on and extend the Millennium Development Goals which shaped considerable progress in development from 2000 to 2015.

<b>1</b> NO POVERTY 	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	Reduce inequality within and among countries
<b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER 	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	<b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
<b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being at all ages	<b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
<b>4</b> QUALITY EDUCATION 	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
<b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY 	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER 	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
<b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	Ensure availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation for all	<b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND 	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems
<b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all	<b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and provide access to justice for all
<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment	<b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development
<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation		

## APPENDIX 2: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

**Table 5: Allocations by country, regional and global programs**  
2018–19 Estimated outcome

Program	2018–19 Estimated outcome \$m
Papua New Guinea	505.3
Solomon Islands	146.1
Vanuatu	43.9
Fiji	35.0
Samoa	23.6
Nauru	21.2
Kiribati	20.2
Tonga	17.6
Tuvalu	6.6
Cook Islands	1.9
Niue and Tokelau	1.8
North Pacific	5.0
Pacific Regional	256.1
<b>Pacific total</b>	<b>1,084.3</b>
Indonesia	274.6
Timor-Leste	73.2
The Philippines	67.0
Vietnam	55.6
Cambodia	56.1
Myanmar	41.9
Laos	24.0
Mongolia	7.3
ASEAN and Mekong	33.7
Southeast and East Asia Regional	15.8
<b>Southeast and East Asia total</b>	<b>649.3</b>
Afghanistan	80.0
Bangladesh	59.3
Sri Lanka	19.8
Pakistan	39.2
Nepal	15.6
Bhutan	2.1
Maldives	1.8
South and West Asia Regional	19.0
<b>South and West Asia total</b>	<b>236.7</b>
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.8
The Middle East and North Africa	95.5
<b>The Middle East and Africa total</b>	<b>128.3</b>
<b>Gender Equality Fund</b>	<b>56.0</b>

Program	2018–19 Estimated outcome \$m
Health, Water and Sanitation	112.3
Regional Scholarships and Education	86.8
Infrastructure and Rural Development	36.1
Innovation Fund	26.1
Other sectoral programs	101.2
<b>Indo-Pacific sectoral programs total</b>	<b>362.5</b>
<b>Country and Regional programs total</b>	<b>2,517.2</b>
Global Humanitarian Partnerships	128.5
Protracted Crises and Strengthening Humanitarian Action	97.5
Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response	39.0
<b>Humanitarian, emergencies and refugees total</b>	<b>265.0</b>
United Nations Children's Fund	21.0
United Nations Development Fund	12.7
World Health Organisation	12.4
United Nations Population Fund	9.2
UN Women	7.8
United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS	4.5
Commonwealth Organisations	7.2
Contributions to Global Health Programs <sup>2</sup>	122.5
Contributions to Global Education Partnerships <sup>2</sup>	16.0
Contribution to Green Climate Fund <sup>2</sup>	17.3
Other ODA eligible contributions <sup>3</sup>	46.7
<b>UN, Commonwealth and Other International Organisations total</b>	<b>277.3</b>
Global NGO Programs	138.1
Australian Volunteers Program	41.6
Community Engagement and International Research	10.7
<b>NGO, Volunteer and Community programs total</b>	<b>190.5</b>
<b>Cash payments to multilaterals</b>	<b>516.9</b>
<b>Global programs total</b>	<b>1,249.6</b>
<b>Departmental</b>	<b>255.2</b>
<b>Other Government Departments<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>387.3</b>
Adjustments	-80.1
<b>Total Australian ODA</b>	<b>4,329.1</b>

Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

- 1 Joint Understanding between Australia and Papua New Guinea on Further Bilateral Cooperation on Health, Education and Law and Order.
- 2 Payments align with multi-year replenishment schedule.
- 3 Includes ODA eligible portions to the UN and other international organisations.
- 4 Includes Australia's contribution to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

**Table 6: Total Australian ODA by country and region of benefit**  
2018–19 Estimated outcome

Country and Region <sup>1</sup>	2018–19 Estimated outcome \$m
Papua New Guinea	578.0
Solomon Islands	198.3
Vanuatu	63.0
Fiji	51.0
Samoa	34.0
Tonga	28.9
Kiribati	27.4
Nauru	26.7
Tuvalu	9.0
Niue and Tokelau	3.9
Cook Islands	3.3
North Pacific	9.5
Pacific Regional	278.6
<b>Pacific total</b>	<b>1,311.5</b>
Indonesia	331.3
Timor-Leste	95.7
Cambodia	79.7
Vietnam	78.0
The Philippines	82.8
Myanmar	83.0
Laos	43.8
Mongolia	11.9
Southeast and East Asia Regional	246.5
<b>Southeast and East Asia total</b>	<b>1,052.7</b>
Afghanistan	82.1
Bangladesh	90.6
Pakistan	52.0
Nepal	29.3
Sri Lanka	27.3
Bhutan	7.1
Maldives	3.4
South and West Asia Regional	24.3
<b>South and West Asia total</b>	<b>316.2</b>
Sub-Saharan Africa	125.2
The Middle East and North Africa (includes the Palestinian Territories) <sup>2</sup>	164.1
<b>The Middle East and Africa total</b>	<b>289.2</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean total</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Core contributions to multilateral organisations and other ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions</b>	<b>1,352.4</b>
<b>Total Australian ODA</b>	<b>4,329.1</b>

Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

1 Total Australian ODA attributable to partner countries and regions. Funding allocated to non-country specific programs at Budget is attributed to country and regional programs to reflect actual and planned expenditure.

2 Includes Iraq, Syria, and other flows to the region.



# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>Australia Awards Scholarship</b>	Australia Awards Scholarships awardee numbers represent students studying on long-term scholarships awarded and funded by DFAT. Students study in Australia on Australia Awards Scholarships or in selected education institutions in the Pacific region under the Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships.
<b>Australian Aid</b>	Used interchangeably with Australian development assistance, this is the total Australian ODA delivered through whole-of-government.
<b>Australian Aid: Friendship Grants</b>	Commencing in 2018–19, Australian Aid: Friendship Grants (or Friendship Grants) is a \$10 million over three-year small grants program which aims to engage a diverse group of Australian community organisations in the delivery of Australia's development program.
<b>Budget estimate</b>	An estimate, of revenue or expenditure.
<b>DFAT official development assistance</b>	Australian development assistance delivered by DFAT. Consisting of approximately 90 per cent of ODA, DFAT manages its funding through country, regional and global programs.

## Country programs

Country programs (also referred to as bilateral programs) are an integrated package of mutually agreed activities, developed, planned and implemented jointly with a partner government.

## Regional programs

Regional programs are packages of activities benefiting multiple countries within a region. For example:

- » Pacific Regional
- » ASEAN and Mekong
- » Southeast and East Asia Regional
- » South and West Asia Regional.

## Global programs

Global programs deliver development benefits across the developing world and include contributions to:

- » international organisations, emergency and humanitarian and refugee programs
- » contributions to NGOs and volunteer programs
- » development education and public information
- » development research.

Estimated outcome	The predicted outcome for the current financial year.																				
Extreme poverty	Extreme poverty was originally defined by the United Nations (UN) in 1995 as “a condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services.” In 2019, extreme poverty widely refers to making below the international poverty line of USD1.90 per day, determined by the World Bank.																				
Flow	ODA attributed to a country or region of benefit.																				
Indo-Pacific region	Australia’s nearest neighbours within the Indian and Pacific oceans, eligible to receive ODA:																				
	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Pacific</th></tr><tr><td>Cook Islands*</td><td>Federated States of Micronesia</td><td>Fiji</td></tr><tr><td>Kiribati</td><td>Marshall Islands</td><td>Nauru</td></tr><tr><td>Niue</td><td>Palau</td><td>Papua New Guinea</td></tr><tr><td>Samoa</td><td>Solomon Islands</td><td>Tokelau</td></tr><tr><td>Tonga</td><td>Tuvalu</td><td>Vanuatu</td></tr></table>			Pacific			Cook Islands*	Federated States of Micronesia	Fiji	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	Niue	Palau	Papua New Guinea	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu
Pacific																					
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African East Coast																					
Comoros	Kenya	Madagascar																			
Mauritius	Mozambique	Somalia																			
South Africa	Tanzania																				

\* Anticipated to graduate from ODA-eligibility from 1 January 2020.

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**Investment priority**

Australia's development program investment priorities are:

**Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness**

Investments in infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness are aimed directly at supporting the private sector to expand. Better infrastructure reduces the cost of doing business, while trade facilitation ensures that businesses can take advantage of international opportunities.

**Agriculture, fisheries and water**

Agriculture and fisheries are key growth sectors. They are critical to strengthening global food security and improving nutrition. These sectors provide important pathways out of poverty. Increased agricultural productivity plus improved water resource management increases incomes and frees up labour to move into other sectors. For Pacific island economies, fisheries also represent a major source of domestic revenue.

**Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies**

Investments in effective governance supports the stronger operation of the public sector. An effective public sector, led by committed political leaders, invests a country's own resources into pro-growth and poverty reducing activities. It also provides a regulatory environment that supports stronger private sector growth.

**Education and health**

Better quality education enables young people to get the skills they need to contribute to the economy. Investments in health—particularly health systems—ensure that women, men and children can access better health and live healthy and productive lives.

**Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection**

Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection includes providing humanitarian assistance in response to emergencies. Preventing crises is a good investment, so the development program will work to reduce disaster risks and promote preparedness. The development program will also strengthen social protection to provide safety nets in the face of shocks and enable the poor to build skills and increase their participation in the economy.

**General development support**

Administrative costs that are not attributable to another investment priority. Includes multisector aid, debt relief and research where the sector cannot be identified.

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<b>Near Poverty</b>	The state of living on an income marginally above the poverty line.
<b>Non-government organisations</b>	Legally constituted organisations, NGOs operate independently from government. Their primary purpose is to pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services and/or undertake community development.
<b>Official Development Assistance</b>	<p>As defined by the OECD DAC, ODA is:</p> <p>Financial flows to countries and territories on the OECD DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies and where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. each transaction of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and</li> <li>b. is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).<sup>11</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>To ensure consistency in the application of ODA eligibility, the DAC has further delineated the boundaries of ODA in many areas. This includes in military aid, peacekeeping, social and cultural programs, assistance to refugees, civil police work, nuclear energy and research.</p>
<b>Partner country</b>	Countries that Australia collaborates with in the delivery of development assistance to achieve mutually agreed objectives. Australia collaborates with each major partner country to develop a country program for development assistance.
<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>	UN initiative, officially known as <i>Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i> . The initiative comprises 17 global goals and 169 targets.
<b>The White Paper</b>	<i>Opportunity, Security, Strength: The 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper</i> sets out a comprehensive framework to advance Australia's security and prosperity in a contested and competitive world. It is informed by Australia's values and describes Australia's national interests and the Government's international engagement priorities. The White Paper is Australia's agenda for opportunity, security and strength.

<sup>11</sup> OECD, 'Is it ODA?', November 2008.

# ABBREVIATIONS AND SHORTENED FORMS

Abbreviations and shortened forms	
<b>ACIAR</b>	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>ADF</b>	Asian Development Fund
<b>AIDS</b>	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
<b>AIIB</b>	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
<b>ANU</b>	Australian National University
<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asia Nations
<b>DFAT</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>FJD</b>	Fijian Dollar
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>HEF</b>	Health Equity Fund
<b>HIV</b>	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IDM</b>	Individual Deprivation Measure
<b>IDPoor</b>	Identification of the Poor Households Program
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>Montreal Protocol</b>	The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
<b>NDMO</b>	National Disaster Management Office
<b>NGO</b>	non-government organisation
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OECD DAC</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee
<b>OGD</b>	Other Government Departments
<b>PNG</b>	Papua New Guinea
<b>The Global Fund</b>	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNFAO</b>	United National Food and Agriculture Organisation
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Women
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>VUV</b>	Vanuatu Vatu
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# LIST OF CASE STUDIES, TABLES AND FIGURES

## List of case studies

Coral Sea Cable System	13
Building Fiji's resilience to climate change and disasters	21
Community-based fisheries in the Pacific	25
Accelerating practical action on blue carbon ecosystems	32
A partnership for prosperity	37
Australia and Cambodia's demining partnership	44
Preventing gender-based violence in Myanmar	46
Climate and development integration in practice in South Asia	55
Eliminating Barriers to Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Sri Lanka	56
Australia Awards in the mining sector	61
Building mining governance capacity for mutual benefit	63
Businesses and communities thriving together: Mobile banking for the poor in Vietnam	68
Aid-for-trade supporting women's economic empowerment	69
Water for 37 million in Myanmar's main river	71
Better access to quality health care services in Cambodia	75
Vanuatu Skills Partnership—A skills system for inclusive prosperity	77
Australia Assists	81
Reducing gender-based violence in our region	86
Australian Sports Partnerships Program	89
Cyber Capability Engagement Program	96

## Tables and figures

Table 1: Allocations by country, regional and global programs	7
Table 2: Total Australian ODA by country and region of benefit	9
Table 3: Total Australian ODA for Australian Humanitarian Programs	82
Table 4: Other Government Departments delivering ODA	99
Table 5: Allocations by country, regional and global programs	104
Table 6: Total Australian ODA by country and region of benefit	106
Figure 1: Strategic framework for the aid program	vi