

2018–19
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



GREEN CLIMATE FUND

\$200m

2014–15 TO 2018–19



GLOBAL GREEN
GROWTH INSTITUTE

US \$15m

2017 TO 2019



GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENT
FACILITY

\$93m

2014 TO 2018



MONTREAL
PROTOCOL

\$23.5m

2018 TO 2020



Global funds and multilateral organisations

Multilateral organisations form an important component of the international rules-based order. They set norms and standards and promote global cooperation on development issues. Their financing and norm-setting in sectors such as finance, agriculture, education, health and infrastructure is central to global prosperity. Multilateral organisations can deliver large-scale finance, analytical work and technical expertise in our region that complements and builds on Australia's bilateral program. Australia uses its influence with multilateral organisations to leverage their larger funding base and deliver more projects in our region.

In 2018–19, Australia will continue to work in partnership with global funds (2018–19 Global Fund Partners, p.106) and multilateral organisations to advance an open, inclusive and prosperous Indo-Pacific region, respond to emerging and ongoing humanitarian crises, support security, and build capacity and links to advance economic growth and open markets.

Australia will also provide funding to the ADB in 2018–19. The ADB has been a major source of development finance for the Asia Pacific Region since it was established in 1966. Australia's membership and financial contributions to the ADB provide Australia with the opportunity to engage and influence policy the highest levels for strengthened regional development outcomes. Australia has one of the largest shareholdings in the ADB and has representatives in leading position on the Board of Directors. The Australia-ADB partnership has achieved many positive results in our region through supporting infrastructure development, private sector growth, effective governance, disaster risk reduction and women's economic empowerment.

Climate change

The White Paper identifies climate change as a key political, economic and security challenge over the longer term. Responding will remain a priority for Australia's development assistance, with continued focus on the Indo-Pacific region. Australia is making targeted climate change investments and is integrating climate change considerations across the entire development program. Responses take several forms and include technical advice and strengthening governance. Responses operate across all sectors, including energy, infrastructure, education and agriculture.

Australia is committed to providing at least \$1 billion to developing countries over five years to address climate challenges. In 2018–19, Australia will invest more than \$200 million into bilateral, regional and global programs to help developing countries reduce their carbon emissions and build resilience to the impacts of climate change, which can exacerbate existing development challenges and constrain economic growth.

Pacific island countries are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In 2016, Australia committed to provide \$300 million over four years for climate change and disaster resilience support specifically to the Pacific. Australia will commence work on several new initiatives during 2018–19. The Australia Pacific Regional Climate Change Action Program (\$75 million) will deliver a range of activities including continued investment in climate science and investments in climate governance, gender and social inclusion.

The Pacific Blue Carbon Initiative (\$6 million) will 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.

Beyond the Pacific region, Australia's key climate change investments in 2018–19 will include Phase 2 of the Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio (\$42 million, 2016 to 2020) 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 to 2019) through which Australia is partnering with the Indonesian Government to prevent the recurrence of forest and land fires and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2018–19 Australia will also begin work on two new initiatives to drive international action on the threats facing the world's coral reefs. The Coral Reef Innovation Facility (\$5 million) will be established to help find, incubate, and accelerate solutions to coral reef management challenges common to developing countries. Approximately \$2 million will be spent to improve sharing of knowledge, experience and innovation between countries through the International Coral Reef Initiative.

Australia's contributions to multilateral organisations are central to our climate change efforts. They include:

- » ongoing commitment to the Green Climate Fund (\$200 million, 2015 to 2018)
- » contributions to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MPMF) (\$23.5 million, 2018 to 2020) and Global Green Growth Institute (US\$15 million, 2017 to 2019)
- » a proportion of core contributions to multilateral agencies such as the ADB, Global Environment Facility and World Bank.

The private sector plays a key role in developing countries' transitions to low-emissions, climate resilient economies. During 2018–19, Australia will explore opportunities to increase the pace and scale of private sector climate finance investments in the Indo-Pacific region.

Case study: Assistance to address ozone depletion and climate change

Australia is an active member of the MPMF. Australia played a lead role in securing agreement for the 2016 Kigali Amendment to phase-down production and imports of hydrofluorocarbons (HFC). Our influence in MPMF works to restore the ozone layer, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide Australian industry investment certainty and a level playing field.

As part of its membership, Australia will contribute \$23.5 million to the MPMF over three years to 2020, supporting developing countries to move to alternatives by investment funding and capacity building. The ozone layer is expected to recover by the middle of this century if all countries continue to meet their obligations.

There are dual benefits to phasing out ozone depleting chemicals such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), because they are also strong greenhouse gases. The MPMF's investment in Indonesia's phase out of HCFCs will greatly reduce the climate impact of direct refrigerant emissions and indirect emissions through energy use. Australia and Indonesia are also working bilaterally to support the HCFC phase out by improving the skills of Indonesia's refrigeration and air conditioning industry, and to establish a refrigerant recovery and disposal program.

Global action to restore the ozone layer will prevent millions of skin cancers, melanomas and cataracts caused by exposure to Ultra Violet-B radiation. The Montreal Protocol reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 135 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent from 1990 to 2010. The HFC phase-down will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 72 billion tonnes between 2019 and 2050, equating to around one and a third years of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Case study: Global Forest Observations Initiative

Australia has extensive and world-leading expertise in monitoring forests using satellite technology. We share this expertise internationally through our leadership of the Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI), along with the governments of Norway, United Kingdom and United States, as well as the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Committee on Earth Observation Satellites, European Space Agency and World Bank. Australia's contribution to the GFOI, managed by the Department of Environment and Energy, is part of a \$10 million investment for global measurement, reporting and verification. Deforestation and the resulting carbon emissions account for an estimated 10 per cent of global greenhouse gases and are one of the largest sources of greenhouse gases after electricity generation.

In 2018–19, our objective in engaging in the GFOI will continue to support developing countries to build high-quality national forest monitoring systems, with a focus on Pacific island and South-East Asian countries.

This is a key element of countries' implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. With monitoring systems in place, developing countries can make informed decisions on the management of their forests and quantify efforts to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation, Forest Degradation and related activities in developing countries (REDD+). These systems are also vital to the successful implementation of REDD+ funding mechanisms such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and Green Climate Fund. The investment has environmental, sustainability and community benefits.

Through the GFOI, Australia led the development of an innovative and interactive resource known as REDDcompass. Launched in 2016, REDDcompass is now accessed by more 3000 users from 100 countries. It has been adopted by all GFOI partners and is delivered through intensive capacity building for 15 countries across Africa, Asia, the Pacific islands and South America.

Cyber co-operation program

In 2018–19, the Australian Government will invest \$4 million to build cyber capacity in the Indo-Pacific. This forms part of a four-year, \$14 million Cyber Cooperation Program which aims to support Australia's broader international cyber engagement which champions an open, free and secure cyberspace. Building cyber capacity in our region increases Australia's cyber resilience. The borderless nature of cyberspace means we must engage internationally to ensure we can capture the opportunities and manage the risks.

The scope of activities supported through the Cyber Cooperation Program will continue to align with the priorities identified in Australia's International Cyber Engagement Strategy.

In 2018–19, activities in our Cyber Cooperation Program will focus on:

- » raising cybercrime awareness and strengthening cybercrime legislation
- » developing cybersecurity capability, including increasing cyber incident response capacity
- » promoting a peaceful and stable online environment
- » advocating for multi-stakeholder internet governance and cooperation
- » supporting efforts to promote and protect human rights online.

In 2018–19, Australia will build on the successful partnerships developed since 2016 to provide a package of assistance in priority countries and regionally, across ASEAN and the Pacific. We will continue to support innovative approaches to building cyber capacity, seeking new proposals from businesses, think tanks, universities and the private sector.

Non-government organisations and volunteers

The White Paper identifies NGOs as vital partners in Australia’s effort to encourage greater prosperity and stability in our region. Australian, international and local NGOs have been key partners in the development program for more than 40 years, working together to support sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty. NGOs have strong connections to local communities, access to remote, fragile and conflict-affected areas, and deep development expertise.

The Australian Government’s DFAT and NGOs: Effective Development Partners policy, sets out how we leverage the knowledge and expertise of NGOs to magnify the impact of Australia’s development assistance program. We have a strategic partnership with the Australian Council for International Development to facilitate close collaboration on humanitarian and development policy issues—including transparency, accountability and effectiveness—with the NGO sector. The partnership helps to directly alleviate poverty and extends the reach of the Australian Aid program.

Australia’s trusted NGO partners deliver results. Fifty-seven Australian NGOs have been accredited through the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), after meeting comprehensive due diligence requirements such as transparency, accountability, development approach and child protection. This program matches funding against community contributions and gives NGOs the flexibility to trial innovative approaches and maximise their comparative advantage.

In 2018–19, ANCP will:

- » work with 57 accredited Australian NGOs delivering more than 450 projects in more than 50 countries
- » fund locally-led and sustainable projects in a range of sectors including education, health, water and sanitation, food security, civil society and economic development
- » increase access to safe water, financial services and essential medicines
- » promote human rights, gender equality, child protection and disability inclusion
- » engage the private sector and enable communities to be more resilient to natural disasters.

Case study: Reducing the threat of drug resistant tuberculosis on Australia's border



The TB support team on Daru Island in PNG. Photo: Sierra Myers

The White Paper recognises the importance of preventing and responding to the introduction and spread of infectious diseases. Health crises threaten economic and human development. International travel, urbanisation and weak health systems in some countries contribute to the rapid spread of pathogens around the globe. Antimicrobial resistance is a major global health threat. If not tackled decisively, it could cause an additional 10 million deaths a year by 2050.

The Australian Government is working with Australian NGOs in PNG to help reduce the global threat caused by drug-resistant TB. With funding from the ANCP, the Burnet Institute is helping to tackle drug-resistant TB on Daru Island in PNG. Recognising the link between unfinished TB treatment and the development of drug-resistant strains of TB, a team of five peer counsellors, called TB-PALS (people affected by, living with, or having survived TB) are supporting TB patients to complete their treatment. TB-PALS provides education and counselling to support patients and their families through their lengthy treatment. This patient-oriented approach, funded by the Australian Government, is keeping patients in care and enabling a cure from TB.

Australian Volunteers

The White Paper recognises that Australia's commitment to solving regional and global challenges underpins our standing as an influential and successful nation. Our development partnerships expand our points of engagement and international influence. The Australian Volunteers program matches skilled Australians from all walks of life with organisations in developing countries to help these organisations deliver on their objectives. In addition to sharing their expertise, Australian Volunteers also learn valuable skills and knowledge about our region that they bring back to Australia, building our workforce and cultural understanding.

Volunteers work in sectors such as health, education, business, community and social development, environment, agriculture and food security, and disaster prevention and response. The program connects Australians to Australia's development program and the region. It raises awareness of the development program overseas and in Australia and contributes to Australia's positive reputation in the region.

In 2018–19, the Australian Volunteers program will:

- » support more than 1100 volunteers in 29 countries
- » place at least 97 per cent of volunteers in the Indo-Pacific region with 40 per cent of assignments in the Pacific
- » create space to innovate and pilot new approaches to volunteering through the Innovation Fund and strategic partnerships
- » empower volunteers to tell their stories through a range of digital platforms, encouraging a broader group of Australians to volunteer and to raise awareness of the program.



Australian Volunteers working abroad. Photos: DFAT

Case study: Australian Aid: Friendship Grants



Australian community organisations will be able to apply for an Australian Aid: Friendship Grant to expand or enhance their development activities in the Indo-Pacific region. Photo: Darren James

All over Australia, organisations big and small, are performing great work to help people in their community and overseas. Service clubs, faith-based groups, peak bodies of doctors, nurses, farmers, as well as local government councils, diaspora groups, and many other community organisations have been helping people in developing countries for years, building strong connections in the countries in which they work.

The White Paper recognises that a wide variety of civil society actors can bring value and add to the effectiveness of Australian Aid. Following analysis of current and past mechanisms for engaging civil society and consulting more than 100 Australian community organisations, Australian Aid: Friendship Grants was designed to target a diverse group of Australian community organisations to become part of the delivery of Australia's development program.

The three-year, \$10 million small grants program, announced in the 2018–19 Budget, will provide one-off grants of \$30,000 to \$60,000 to Australian community organisations to expand or enhance their development activities, tackling poverty and saving lives in our region.

The program seeks to engage a group of new partners that reflect the diversity of the Australian community to identify and support effective community programming, and raise greater awareness of Australia's contribution to the SDGs in our region.

Funding will be provided for activities that build on existing relationships and for programs to achieve practical and tangible results.

The Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission's *Australian Charities Report 2016* says more than 4000 charities operate overseas and 1300 charities help communities overseas. The Australian Government is looking forward to connecting with the charities supported through Australian Aid: Friendship Grants.