

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
Total ODA delivered by OGDs	444.1	62.1	506.2

– 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 report¹⁰ 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).

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