



April 2022 aid news

By Development Policy Centre
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Our new monthly update of news and analysis on aid and international development, with a focus on Australian aid.

Aid budget

The government brought down the 2022-23 Federal Budget on 29 March. Read Devpol's [analysis](#) of the aid budget. If you missed the budget breakfast, you can [watch](#) it or download the [slides](#). Updated figures are now [available](#) on the Aid Tracker.

ACFID's budget [response](#) and [analysis](#) are also available.

View DFAT's subsequent appearances at Senate Estimates on [1 April](#) and [7 April](#). This [table](#) provides a useful summary of the forward estimates.

AAP have [produced](#) a fact-check on the Prime Minister's claim that the Coalition has increased aid to the Pacific by 50% since 2013. Based on analysis by Devpol's Terence Wood, their answer is that it has, but that if inflation is taken into account the increase is less than 50% (2012-13 to 2020-21). Aggregate aid globally was cut by 20% after inflation over the same period.

Kieran Gilbert of Sky News [interviewed](#) the PM and Labor's Shadow Treasurer Jim Chalmers on aid. The PM [claimed](#) to Gilbert "We've doubled the aid budget, doubled it to the Pacific". The actual increase from 2012-13 to 2020-21 is 68% in nominal terms, and 38% after inflation. Chalmers [said](#), "We will always be better than the government when it comes to foreign aid".

Speaking just before the budget, Labor Shadow Foreign Affairs Minister Penny Wong [committed](#) Labor to a "generous, effective and targeted aid program", to "rebuilding Australia's diplomatic capability and our development assistance program" and to "ensure at least 80 per cent of aid spending addresses gender issues in some way, and critically, works to tackle violence against women and girls".

Aid performance

As discussed at the aid budget breakfast, DFAT has revealed through its 2020-21 Annual Report that only 61% of the 41 completed projects that it assessed that year were assessed to have performed satisfactorily (that is, received pass grades for effectiveness and efficiency). Although DFAT said that performance was nevertheless on track, this is well below earlier targets, and also well below the percentage of ongoing projects regarded as satisfactory (88%). See the [budget breakfast slides](#) for a list of 39 projects for which we could find ratings. Watch the Devpolicy Blog for further analysis.

Aid statistics

DFAT has also [released](#) its 2020/21 Statistical Summary and its latest [ODA time series](#) (“Green Book”).

2021 OECD ODA aid data is expected to be released on 14 April (Australia time).

JSCFADT report on Pacific relationships

The Aid Sub-Committee of the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade has [released](#) the report of its inquiry into strengthening Australia’s relationships with the Pacific.

The [recommendations](#) include: that Australia implement a large-scale, multi-year post-COVID-19 aid and recovery package for the Pacific; provide pathways for permanent residency through the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility scheme; and consider a dedicated Pacific component within Australia’s permanent migration intake, “similar to the New Zealand model”.

Afghanistan and Ukraine

A UK hosted pledging session to help address the dire humanitarian situation in Afghanistan has [failed](#) to meet the UN target of USD4.4 billion, with donors pledging USD2.44 billion. Australia [pledged](#) an additional \$40 million in humanitarian assistance with a focus on women and girls, an announcement [welcomed](#) by Australian NGOs.

The UN has [launched](#) a flash appeal (March-May) totalling USD1.1 billion to meet urgent humanitarian needs in Ukraine and surrounding countries. Australia has [committed](#) \$65 million in humanitarian assistance to date. The newly established Emergency Action Alliance, a joint appeals mechanism comprising 15 Australian-based member charities (but notably not the biggest, World Vision), has [launched](#) its inaugural emergency appeal for those affected by the Ukraine crisis.

COVAX and CEPI

Germany will co-host a virtual summit on 8 April in an attempt to raise USD3.8 billion to meet vaccine access and equity targets in developing countries through the Gavi COVAX Advance Market Commitment (COVAX AMC). The government has [announced](#) that Australia will pledge an additional \$85 million and donate 10 million vaccine doses to COVAX AMC.

Australia has been a [generous](#) contributor of vaccines, but this will be the first time that Australia has donated vaccines multilaterally rather than bilaterally (directly). As per the analysis presented at the budget breakfast, Australia has so far [contributed](#) USD152 million to the WHO ACT Accelerator for global COVID-19 funding (including COVAX, Diagnostics, health systems, and therapeutics). This is less than 1% of the \$18.1 billion contributed by governments, and only 12% of what the WHO say we should have paid.

The same [press release](#) announced \$100 million to CEPI (the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations), a massive increase from the previous commitment of \$12 million over five years. Half of this will come from DFAT, half from Health. Half is ODA-eligible.

Material for this update has been collected by Devpol staff; editorial responsibility lies with Stephen Howes.

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