

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.



1 NO POVERTY
End poverty in all its forms everywhere



2 ZERO HUNGER
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being at all ages



4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



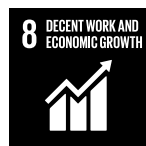
5 GENDER EQUALITY
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Ensure availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation for all



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Reduce inequality within and among countries



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



13 CLIMATE ACTION
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



14 LIFE BELOW WATER
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



15 LIFE ON LAND
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and provide access to justice for all



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

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
Pacific total	1,084.3
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
Southeast and East Asia total	649.3
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
South and West Asia total	236.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	32.8
The Middle East and North Africa	95.5
The Middle East and Africa total	128.3
Gender Equality Fund	56.0

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
Indo-Pacific sectoral programs total	362.5
Country and Regional programs total	2,517.2
Global Humanitarian Partnerships	128.5
Protracted Crises and Strengthening Humanitarian Action	97.5
Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response	39.0
Humanitarian, emergencies and refugees total	265.0
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 ²	122.5
Contributions to Global Education Partnerships ²	16.0
Contribution to Green Climate Fund ²	17.3
Other ODA eligible contributions ³	46.7
UN, Commonwealth and Other International Organisations total	277.3
Global NGO Programs	138.1
Australian Volunteers Program	41.6
Community Engagement and International Research	10.7
NGO, Volunteer and Community programs total	190.5
Cash payments to multilaterals	516.9
Global programs total	1,249.6
Departmental	255.2
Other Government Departments⁴	387.3
Adjustments	-80.1
Total Australian ODA	4,329.1

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 ¹	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
Pacific total	1,311.5
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
Southeast and East Asia total	1,052.7
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
South and West Asia total	316.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	125.2
The Middle East and North Africa (includes the Palestinian Territories) ²	164.1
The Middle East and Africa total	289.2
Latin America and the Caribbean total	7.2
Core contributions to multilateral organisations and other ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions	1,352.4
Total Australian ODA	4,329.1

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

Australia Awards Scholarship	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.
Australian Aid	Used interchangeably with Australian development assistance, this is the total Australian ODA delivered through whole-of-government.
Australian Aid: Friendship Grants	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.
Budget estimate	An estimate, of revenue or expenditure.
DFAT official development assistance	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.
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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:	
	Pacific	
	Cook Islands*	Federated States of Micronesia Fiji
	Kiribati	Marshall Islands Nauru
	Niue	Palau Papua New Guinea
	Samoa	Solomon Islands Tokelau
	Tonga	Tuvalu Vanuatu
	Southeast and East Asia	
	Cambodia	Indonesia Laos
	Mongolia	Myanmar The Philippines
	Timor-Leste	Vietnam
	South and West Asia	
	Afghanistan	Bangladesh Bhutan
	Nepal	Maldives Pakistan
	Sri Lanka	
	African East Coast	
	Comoros	Kenya Madagascar
	Mauritius	Mozambique Somalia
	South Africa	Tanzania

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

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.

Near Poverty	The state of living on an income marginally above the poverty line.
Non-government organisations	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.
Official Development Assistance	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. each transaction of which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and 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).¹¹ <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>
Partner country	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.
Sustainable Development Goals	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.
The White Paper	<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.

¹¹ OECD, 'Is it ODA?', November 2008.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SHORTENED FORMS

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

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