



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Statistical Summary, 2018–19



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Cover photograph: Laying of the Coral Sea submarine cable system that will provide Port Moresby, Honiara and four provinces in the Solomon Islands next generation internet connectivity. In total 5,500 km of cable will be laid and is due for completion end 2019. Photo: DFAT/Qoriniasi Jr. Bale



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Introduction

Australian aid

This report, *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2018-19*, presents statistical details of Australia's development cooperation and reflects government priorities for 2018-19 with partner countries, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, civil society organisations and the private sector. It provides a range of information at the aggregate level of where Australia's aid program was delivered and the type of aid delivered.

The current release continues on from the previous issue, presenting all official development assistance (ODA) provided by Australia to developing countries.

This report complements other reporting of the Australian aid program. Users may wish to refer to the following publications which can be downloaded from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) website:

- *Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements.*
- *Australian Aid Budget Summary.*
- *Annual Report: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.*
- *Performance of Australian Aid Report.*

Changes in this issue

Changes in this issue from the previous version include:

- Removal of the Environment table (previously table 10)
- Climate finance is significantly higher than in previous years because multilateral payments were brought forward from 2019-20 and 2020-21, and Australia counts a portion of these core contributions to multilaterals as climate finance.
- Changes in methodology for compilation of data for the following tables:
 - Gender Equality – Table 13 - The methodology used to compile gender data has been revised to align with the OECD DAC's minimum requirements for the gender policy marker. In February 2016, the OECD-DAC launched Minimum Recommended Criteria for applying the DAC gender marker, with the aim of creating comparability across how donors identify their expenditure on gender equality. The criteria require expenditure to have explicit gender equality objectives, be informed by gender analysis, take a Do No Harm approach, and address and measure progress towards gender equality. As such, there is a break in series from 2018-19 and earlier periods and users are advised to exercise caution when presenting gender data. For further details refer to Appendix 2 – Concepts and Definitions, paragraphs 28 to 31.
 - Maternal Child Health - Table 18 – The methodology used to compile Maternal and Child Health data has been revised to align with the Muskoka2 method. As such, there is a break in series from 2018-19 and earlier periods and users are advised to exercise caution when presenting maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) data. For further details refer to Appendix 2 – Concepts and Definitions, paragraphs 36 to 39.



Concepts and definitions

The ODA concepts and definitions used in Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2018-19 are consistent with the OECD DAC's Statistical Reporting Directives. Refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions for further details.

Reporting of Australia's Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) are published on the DFAT website. Data are presented as Official Development Assistance (ODA), Other Official Flows (OOF) and total support combining both ODA and OOF.

At present there is no international framework for reporting detailed Official Sustainable Support. The framework presented on the website has been developed within the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) incorporating where known aspects of TOSSD. The framework has been developed to track the different types of engagement including private sector leveraging; bilateral and strategic policy engagement; and peace and security.

The concepts, sources and methods for compiling Australia's official support for sustainable development adhere to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) guidelines on ODA and OOF, but also take into account the new international standards for reporting on TOSSD. The Government is crafting a new international development policy: It will:

- support a stable, prosperous and resilient Indo-Pacific
- guide Australia's contemporary development relationships and situate development assistance in the context of broader bilateral relationships; and
- capture the full suite of Australia's development efforts.

The new development policy may mean that there is a change in expenditure profiles in future Statistical Summaries.

This framework for reporting TOSSD will be revised with the implementation of the new international development policy.



Figure 1: The strategic framework for the aid program: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability

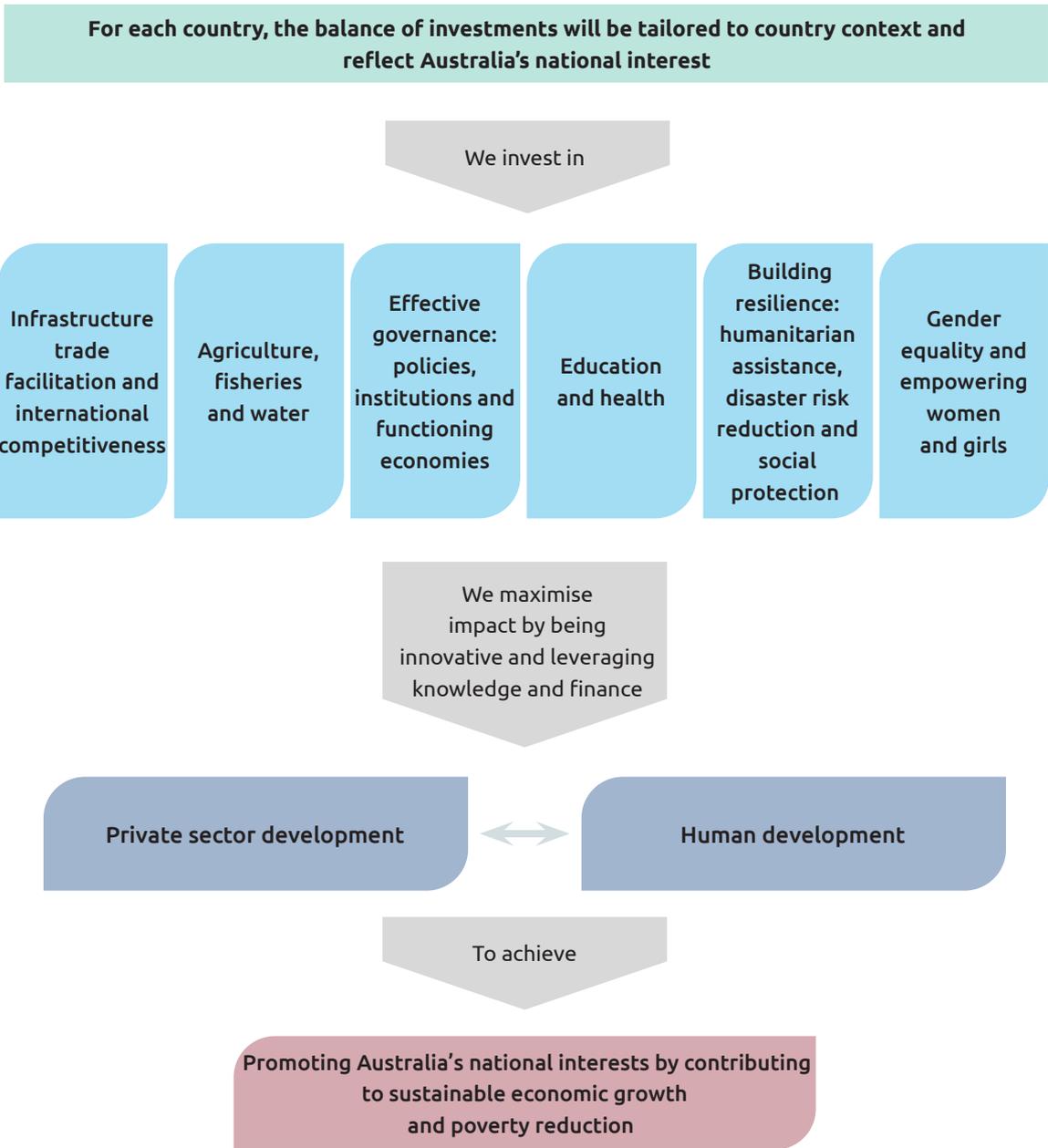
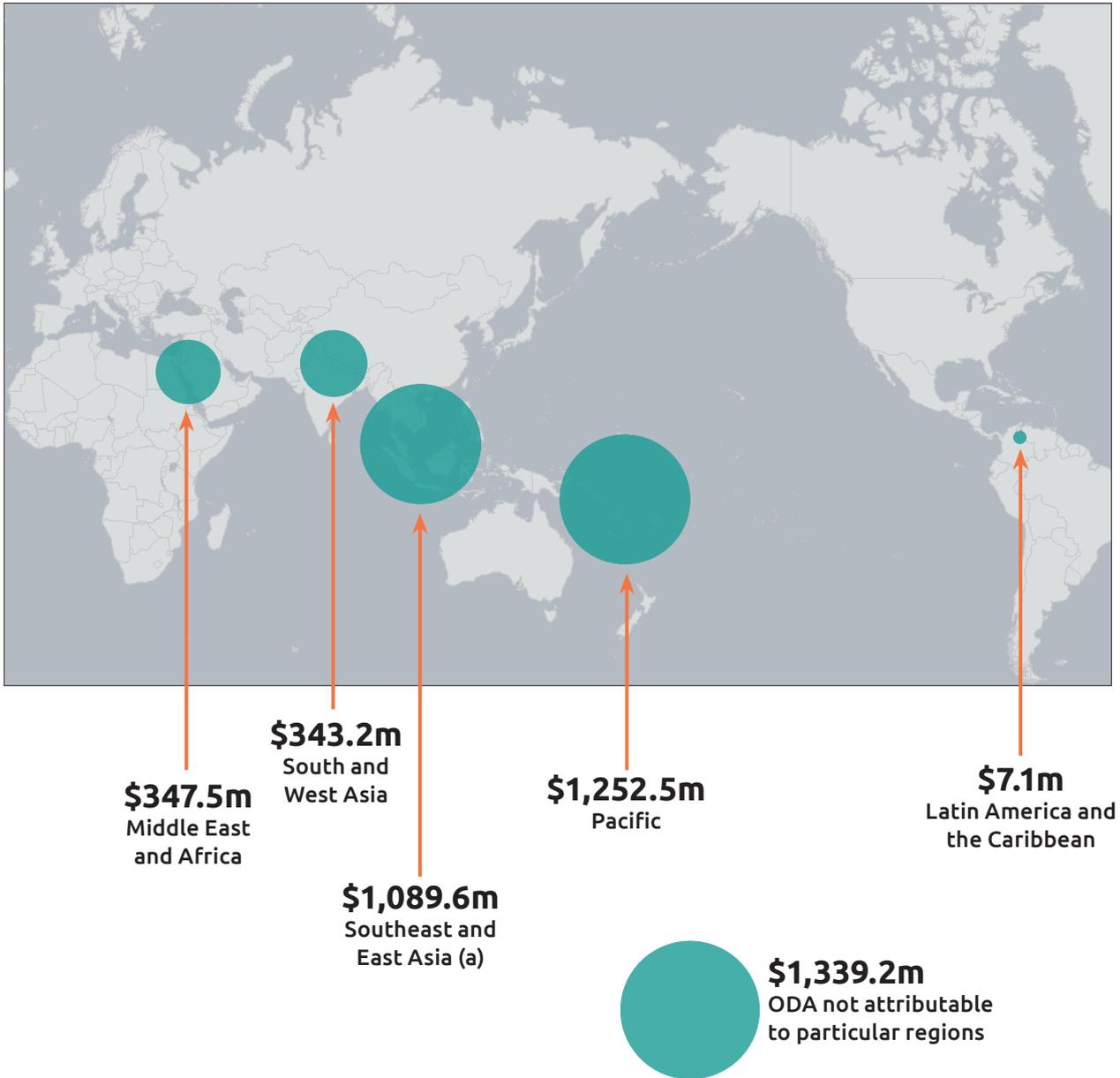




Figure 2: Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018-19



(a) Includes Other Asia



Overview Tables



1 Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities (a)

	2017-18	2018-19
<i>Investment priorities</i>	\$'000	\$'000
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness		
Banking and finance	56,101	62,318
Energy	137,590	142,534
Large water infrastructure	61,629	82,286
Trade policy	51,623	44,108
Transport (b)	193,453	217,830
Urban development and construction	44,236	33,970
Other infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness (c)	139,190	233,653
Total infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	683,822	816,699
Agriculture, fisheries and water		
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	249,016	279,956
Rural development	50,287	43,837
Water resource management	61,254	48,564
Total agriculture, fisheries and water	360,557	372,357
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies		
Governance	651,936	672,641
Mining and mineral resources	69,734	73,295
Total effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	721,669	745,936
Education		
Scholarships	307,346	287,670
Education, general	349,509	371,816
Total education	656,855	659,486
Health		
Health, general	488,446	562,491
Basic water and sanitation	47,929	54,270
Total health	536,375	616,761
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection		
Conflict prevention and resolution	82,799	88,183
Environment	94,427	133,817
Humanitarian assistance	408,446	413,387
Refugees in donor countries	-	-
Social services and food security	152,132	145,476
Total building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	737,803	780,863
General development support		
Action relating to debt	16,000	32,040
Other multisector (d)	361,633	354,914
Total general development support	377,633	386,954
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,074,714	4,379,057

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

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes transport policy, planning and management, systems and all transport infrastructure.

(c) Includes business support, communications, industry support and tourism.

(d) Includes administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined.

Figure 3: Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priority, 2018-19 (a)

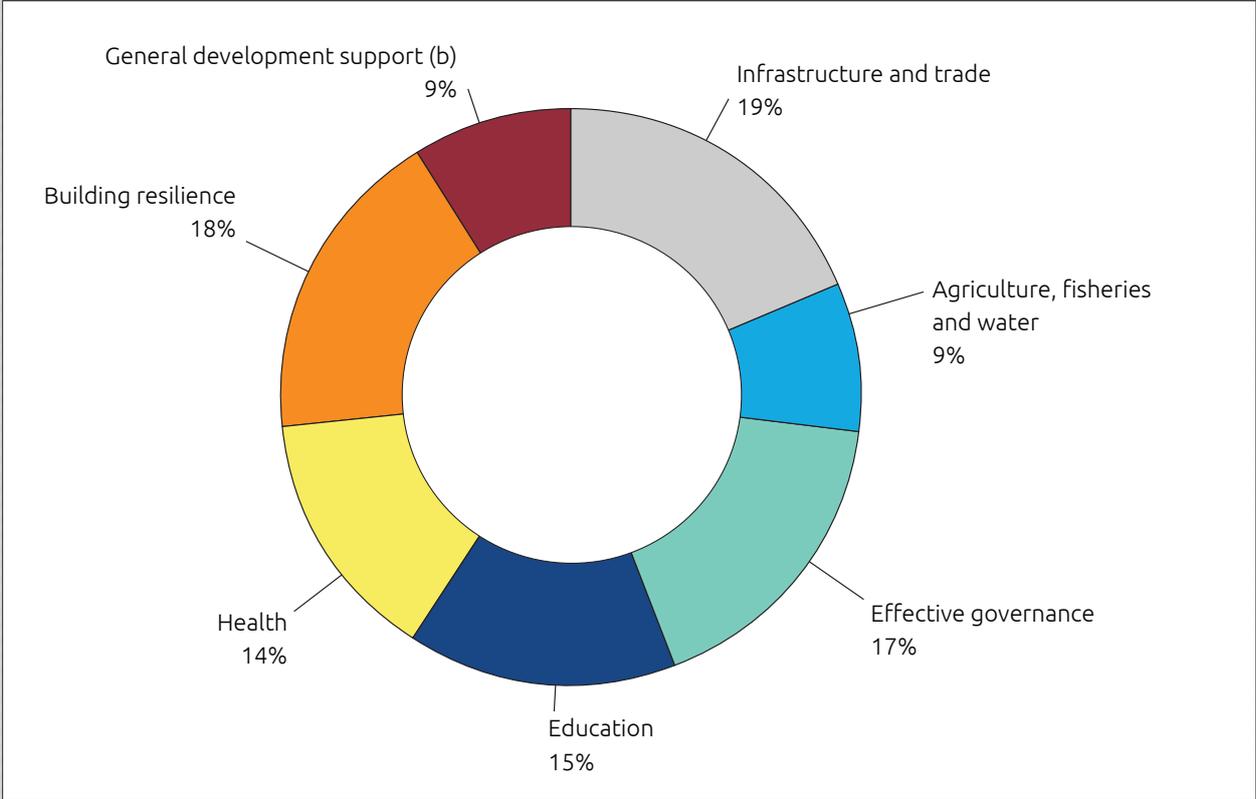
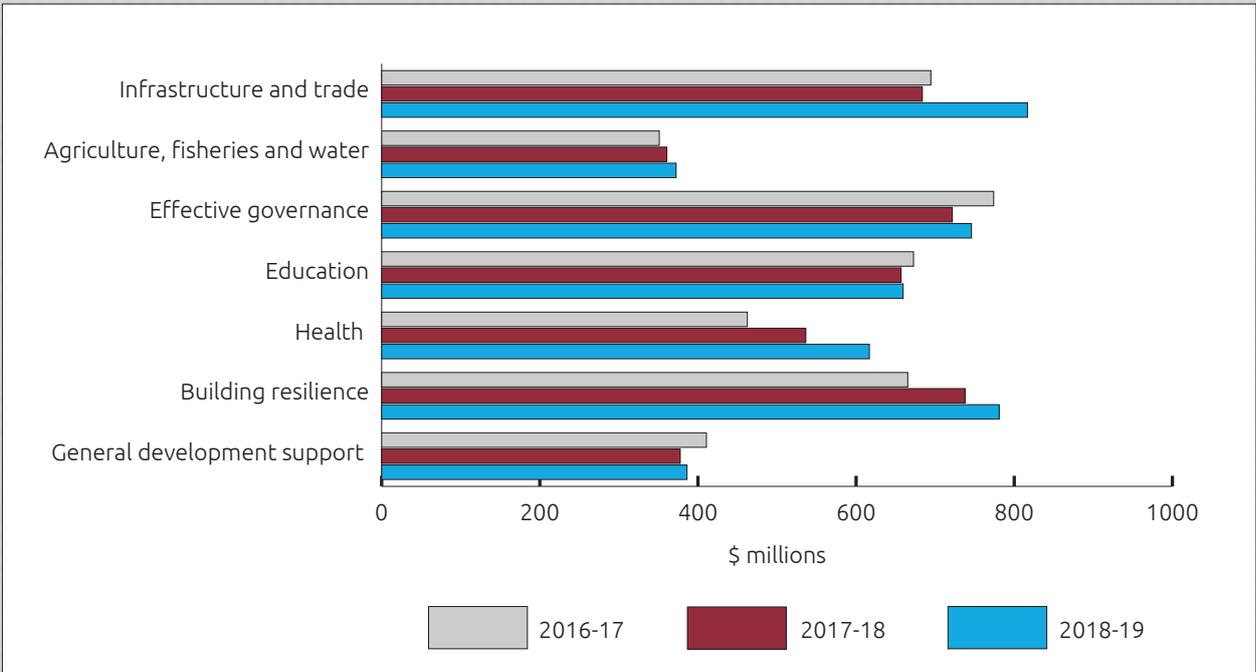


Figure 4: Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priority 2016-17 to 2018-19 (a)



(a) For further details on how investment priorities are compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions - paragraph 35.
 (b) Includes action relating to debt, administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined.

2 Australian Official Development Assistance, Investment Priorities by Type of Partner, 2018-19 (a)

<i>Investment priorities</i>	<i>Multilateral Organisations</i>	<i>Commercial Suppliers</i>	<i>Non-Government Organisations</i>	<i>Universities and Academic Institutions</i>	<i>Developing Country Governments</i>	<i>Australian Public Sector Organisations</i>	<i>Other Partners</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	437,369	262,191	23,278	1,890	67,491	13,720	10,761	816,699
Agriculture, fisheries and water	153,623	70,145	47,030	323	-	14,586	86,649	372,357
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	246,235	234,978	91,561	7,002	26,132	106,838	33,190	745,936
Education	109,457	217,281	51,858	245,345	17,944	3,055	14,546	659,486
Health	333,488	157,911	73,413	3,823	19,476	5,484	23,165	616,761
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	488,113	114,242	141,096	3,499	2,721	21,113	10,079	780,864
General development support (b)	126,254	23,989	5,349	6,764	-	189,439	35,159	386,954
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	1,894,540	1,080,737	433,585	268,647	133,765	354,235	213,549	4,379,057

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

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes action relating to debt, administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined.

Figure 5. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2018-19

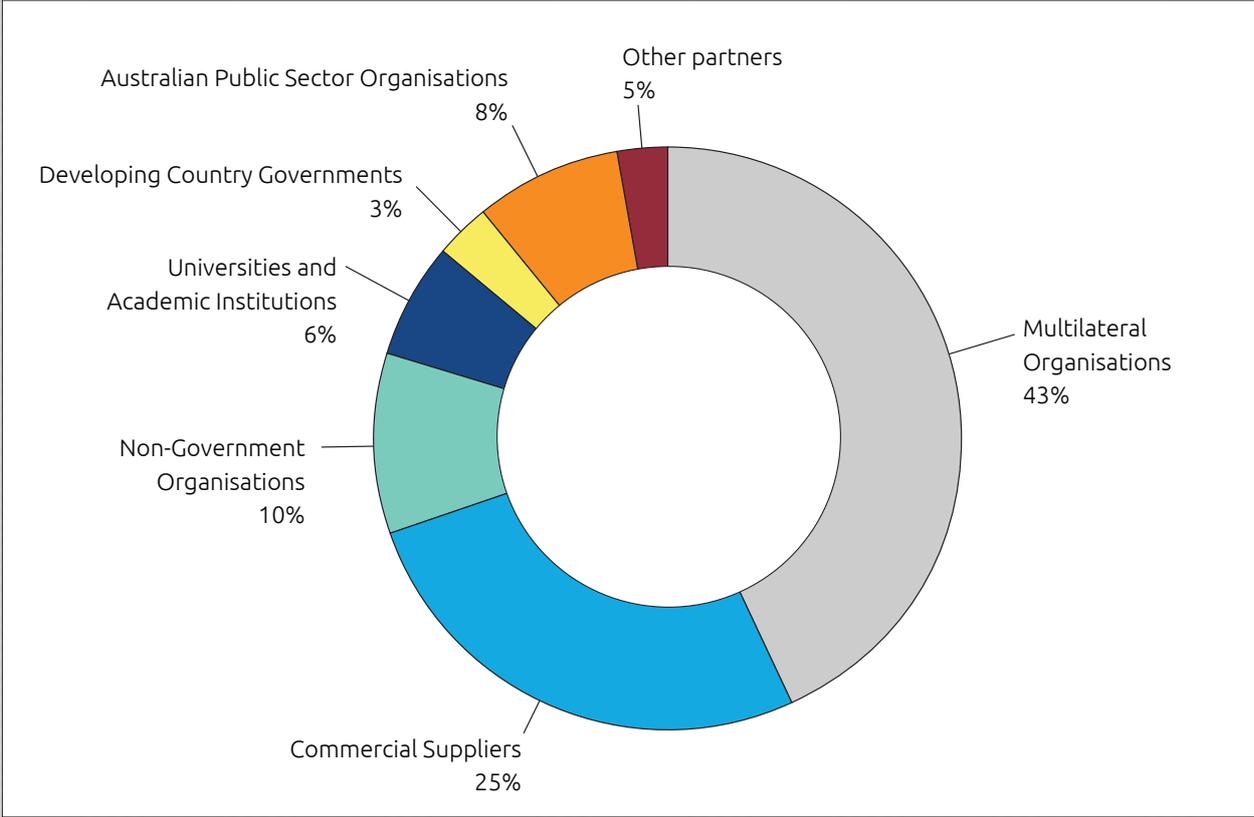
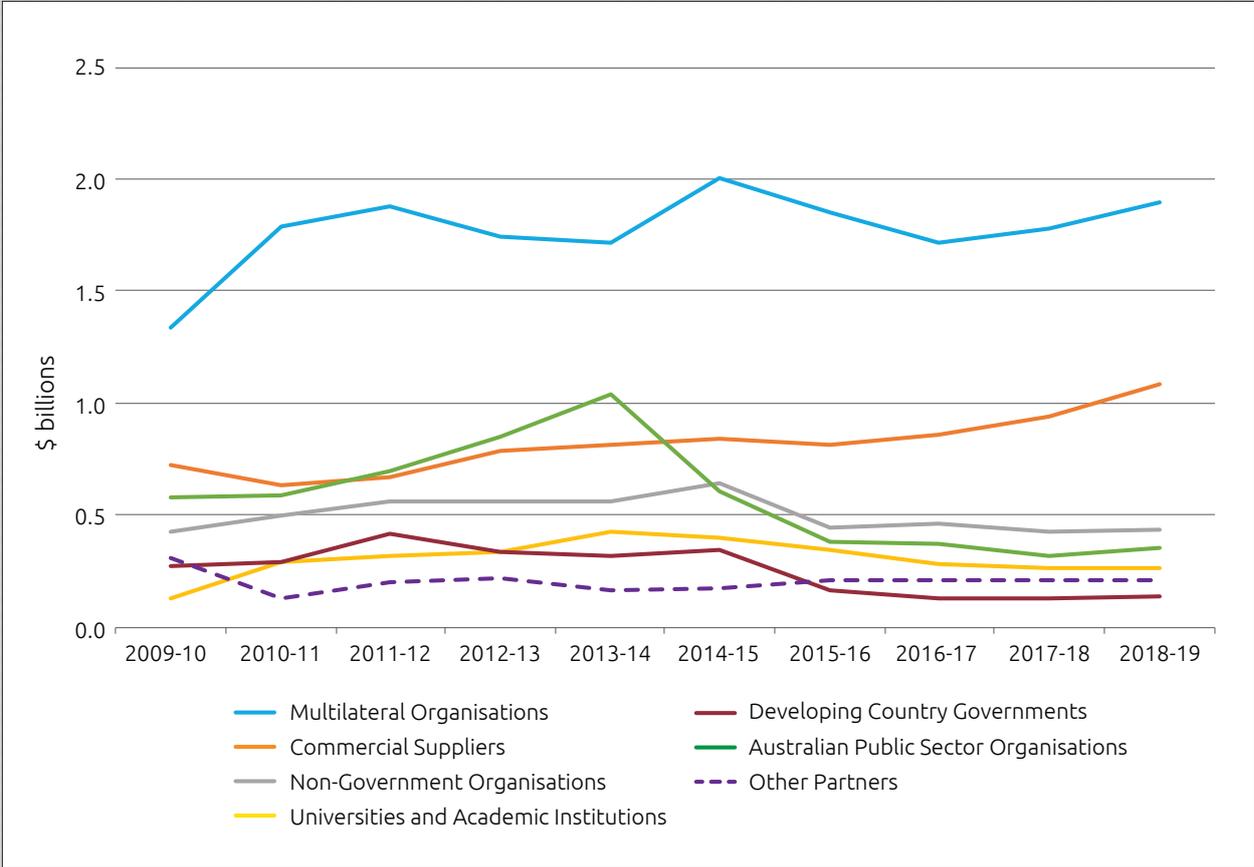


Figure 6. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2009-10 to 2018-19



3 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities (a)

	2017-18	2018-19
<i>Region of benefit</i>	\$'000	\$'000
Pacific		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	202,367	291,934
Agriculture, fisheries and water	54,830	69,665
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	333,779	336,992
Education	224,672	213,493
Health	156,651	200,906
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	87,503	105,079
General development support (b)	44,807	34,424
Total Pacific	1,104,608	1,252,495
Southeast and East Asia		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	136,763	139,681
Agriculture, fisheries and water	111,898	116,679
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	157,982	162,436
Education	245,623	230,111
Health	80,899	71,765
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	102,502	116,708
General development support (b)	40,131	39,229
Total Southeast and East Asia	875,799	876,609
South and West Asia		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	34,395	27,487
Agriculture, fisheries and water	52,794	54,231
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	53,483	57,915
Education	61,107	67,388
Health	32,895	20,070
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	122,232	113,760
General development support (b)	4,313	2,338
Total South and West Asia	361,218	343,189
Other Asia (c)		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	89,071	101,382
Agriculture, fisheries and water	13,281	15,192
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	70,621	70,121
Education	106	-
Health	6,029	6,702
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	14,654	16,660
General development support (b)	536	2,922
Total Other Asia	194,297	212,978

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes action relating to debt, administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined.

(c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

3 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities (a) *continued*

	2017-18	2018-19
<i>Region of benefit</i>	\$'000	\$'000
Sub-Saharan Africa (b)		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	2,127	1,994
Agriculture, fisheries and water	19,705	17,473
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	5,839	8,093
Education	37,946	41,517
Health	8,770	9,785
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	103,508	79,117
General development support (c)	369	69
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	178,264	158,048
Middle East and North Africa		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	190	10,141
Agriculture, fisheries and water	2,267	4,610
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	2,799	3,230
Education	23,160	27,087
Health	1,020	5,273
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	145,889	139,075
General development support (c)	527	-
Total Middle East and North Africa	175,852	189,416
Latin American and the Caribbean		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	434	507
Agriculture, fisheries and water	401	734
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	988	1,452
Education	2,403	655
Health	823	586
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	6,187	3,156
General development support (c)	-	-
Total Latin American and the Caribbean	11,237	7,090
Other (d)		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	218,475	243,574
Agriculture, fisheries and water	105,381	93,773
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	96,178	105,696
Education	61,837	79,236
Health	249,287	301,673
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	155,330	207,308
General development support (c)	286,950	307,972
Total other	1,173,438	1,339,232
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,074,714	4,379,057

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

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes action relating to debt, administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined.

(d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities, 2018-19

Figure 7. Pacific

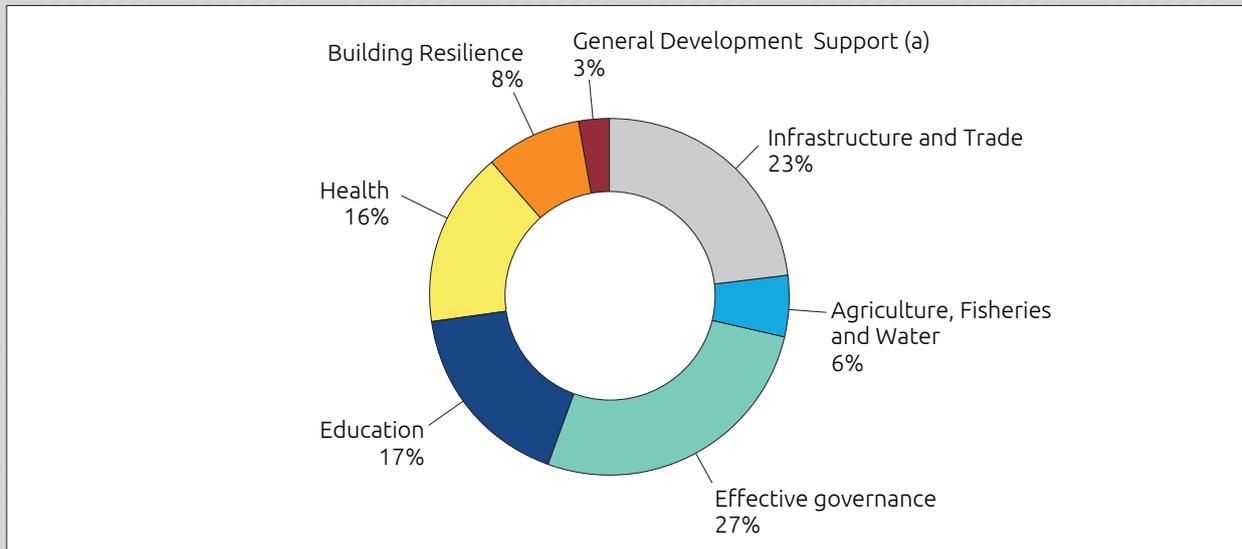


Figure 8. Southeast and East Asia

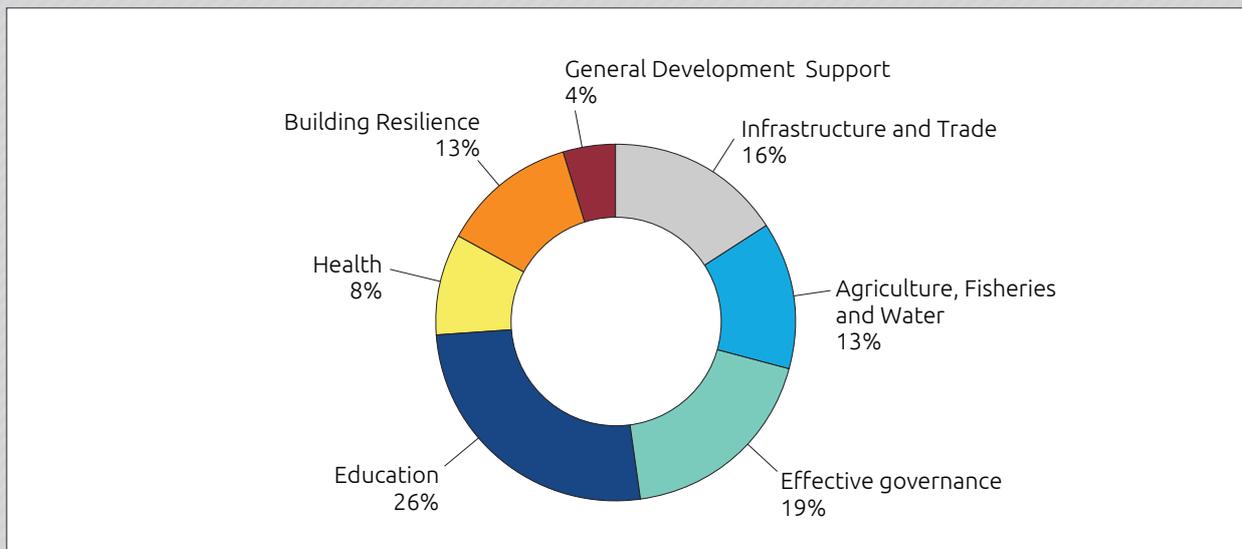


Figure 9. South and West Asia

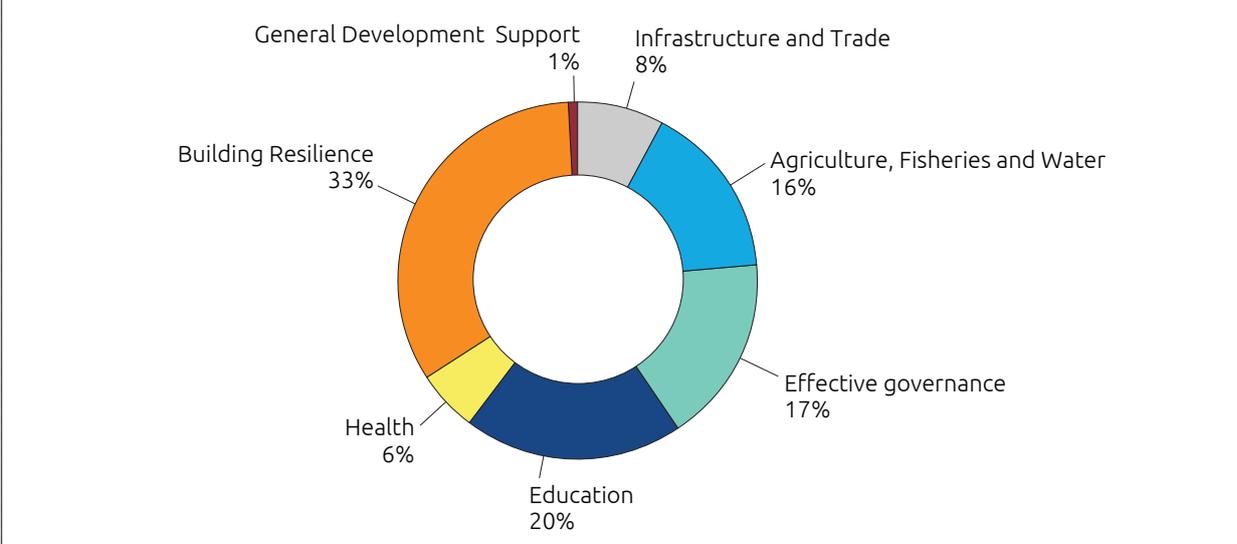


Figure 10. Sub-Saharan Africa

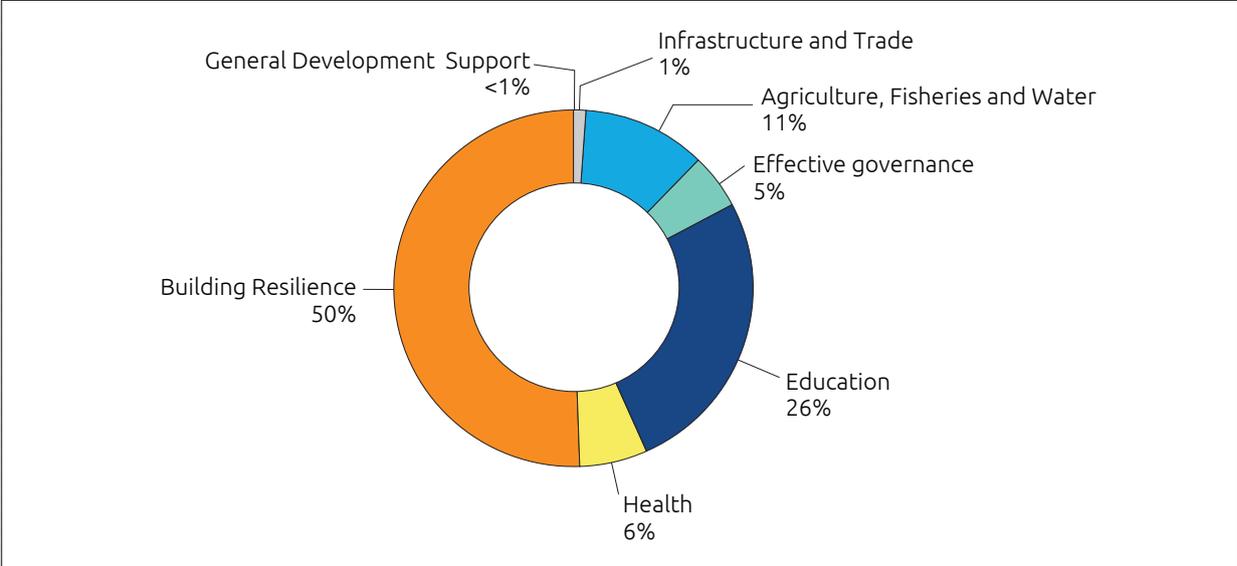
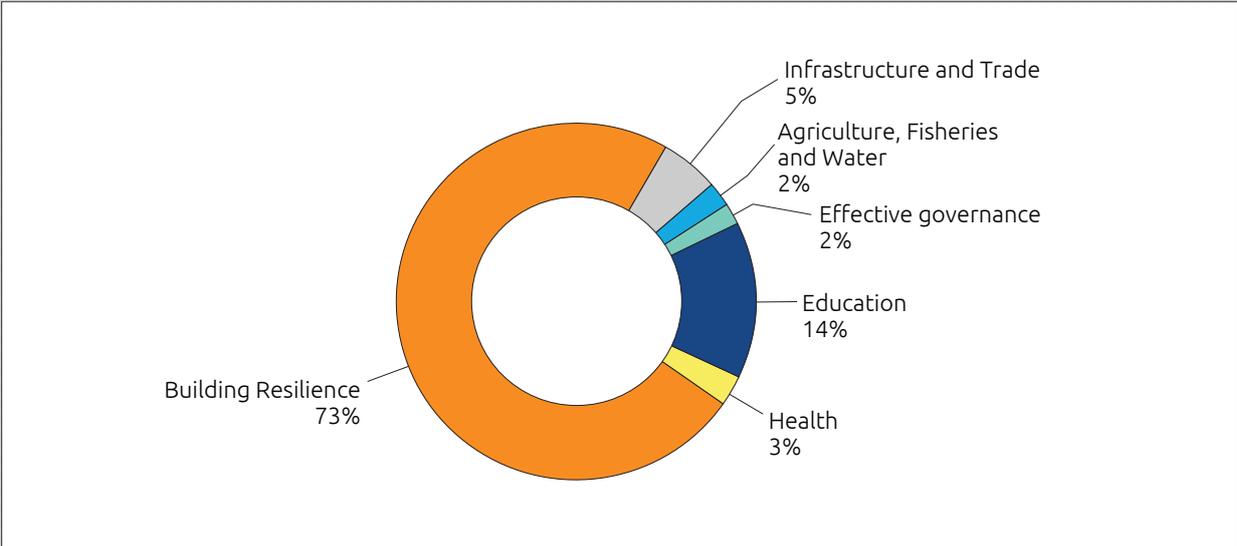


Figure 11. Middle East and North Africa



4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Investment Priorities, 2018-19 (a)									
<i>Partner country</i>	<i>Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and International Competitiveness</i>	<i>Agriculture, Fisheries and Water</i>	<i>Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Building Resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection</i>	<i>General Development Support</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Pacific									
Cook Islands	284	2,126	259	1,028	268	1,515	-	5,480	
Fiji	6,267	4,883	14,002	21,791	10,082	6,856	4,243	68,124	
Kiribati	955	2,672	2,335	14,240	3,957	7,527	103	31,787	
Nauru	8,449	1,164	4,921	5,217	1,430	2,273	4,509	27,963	
Niue and Tokelau	284	1,164	1,476	400	19	1,486	14	4,843	
Papua New Guinea	146,824	18,495	196,928	90,217	122,501	32,222	9,328	616,515	
Samoa	2,253	2,180	13,194	11,437	7,001	3,281	31	39,378	
Solomon Islands	79,761	6,979	52,519	23,514	25,067	8,865	1,458	198,162	
Tonga	4,301	2,642	7,927	5,762	6,726	3,506	160	31,025	
Tuvalu	583	1,354	3,395	3,726	494	2,722	163	12,437	
Vanuatu	12,340	5,012	15,052	17,026	13,677	10,889	10	74,007	
North Pacific (b)	626	3,521	1,343	3,416	1,194	4,959	287	15,345	
Regional Pacific Island countries (c)	29,007	17,474	23,642	15,719	8,490	18,979	14,118	127,429	
Total Pacific	291,934	69,665	336,992	213,493	200,906	105,079	34,424	1,252,495	
Southeast and East Asia									
Cambodia	15,352	22,894	11,758	12,087	21,164	2,899	113	86,266	
Indonesia	70,725	37,469	68,349	94,874	11,052	38,730	13,086	334,286	
Laos	3,930	7,739	5,278	22,178	4,118	3,904	215	47,361	
Mongolia	20	176	3,840	6,419	396	393	54	11,298	
Myanmar	4,162	9,639	13,729	27,700	5,213	40,526	2,317	103,286	
Philippines	14,361	4,781	12,114	31,688	1,538	21,242	1,039	86,763	
Timor-Leste	7,518	17,387	30,739	11,663	22,637	5,813	2,996	98,753	
Vietnam	16,488	13,820	8,639	22,565	4,449	1,776	16,924	84,660	
Regional East Asia (c)	7,127	2,773	7,990	937	1,198	1,424	2,486	23,935	
Total Southeast and East Asia	139,681	116,679	162,436	230,111	71,765	116,708	39,229	876,609	

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

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau.

(c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Investment Priorities, 2018–19 (a) *continued*

<i>Partner country</i>	<i>Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and International Competitiveness</i>	<i>Agriculture, Fisheries and Water</i>	<i>Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Building Resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection</i>	<i>General Development Support</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
South and West Asia								
Afghanistan	657	17,616	33,397	6,787	5,265	13,663	930	78,315
Bangladesh	4,188	7,400	2,242	24,545	3,806	71,405	276	113,862
Bhutan	562	506	281	5,006	894	16	-	7,265
Maldives	119	-	732	1,467	-	25	-	2,344
Nepal	2,794	5,876	12,390	6,864	2,753	3,681	335	34,693
Pakistan	5,322	13,987	3,807	14,625	3,418	13,447	667	55,273
Sri Lanka	7,738	1,275	2,193	6,758	1,481	10,297	128	29,870
Regional South and West Asia (b)	6,107	7,572	2,873	1,334	2,453	1,226	1	21,567
Total South and West Asia	27,487	54,231	57,915	67,388	20,070	113,760	2,338	343,189
Other Asian Countries (b)	101,382	15,192	70,121	-	6,702	16,660	2,922	212,978
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,994	17,473	8,093	41,517	9,785	79,117	69	158,048
Middle East and North Africa (c)	10,141	4,610	3,230	27,087	5,273	139,075	-	189,416
Latin America and the Caribbean	507	734	1,452	655	586	3,156	-	7,090
Other (d)	243,574	93,773	105,696	79,236	301,673	207,308	307,972	1,339,232
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	816,699	372,357	745,936	659,486	616,761	780,863	386,954	4,379,057

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

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes the Palestinian Territories, Iraq, Syria and other flows to the region.

(d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

5

Australian Official Development Assistance, Government Departments and Agencies

	2017-18	2018-19
<i>Government Departments and Agencies</i>	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture and Water Resources	7,030	13,408
Attorney-General's	1,062	1,398
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	103,442	106,814
Communications and the Arts	-	-
Defence	565	555
Education	-	-
Employment, Skills, Small and Family Business	10,300	9,610
Environment and Energy	1,129	781
Finance	253	324
Foreign Affairs and Trade	3,691,061	3,975,715
Health	11,076	11,991
Home Affairs		
Australian Federal Police	51,960	59,498
Home Affairs (excl. AFP)	6,403	2,276
Industry, Innovation and Science	-	-
Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities	700	450
Social Services	-	-
State and Territory Governments	351	499
Treasury	189,382	195,738
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,074,715	4,379,057

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

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

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit Tables



6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	86,263	35,334	2,400	20,114	-	-	-	73,720	217,830
Communications	103,787	1,803	392	77	99	-	16	3,103	109,278
Energy generation and supply	10,767	4,655	3,866	51,105	48	10	33	72,050	142,534
Banking and financial services	22,550	13,794	2,857	2,065	184	-	-	20,868	62,318
Business and other services	44,659	16,085	9,365	4,949	551	-	74	11,234	86,917
Total economic infrastructure and services	268,025	71,671	18,880	78,311	882	10	123	180,975	618,877
Production sectors									
Agriculture	32,223	97,941	27,096	62	16,676	4,610	546	77,751	256,905
Forestry	109	341	35	-	725	-	57	1,109	2,377
Fishing	18,102	1,555	-	-	48	-	104	864	20,674
Industry	4,540	9,582	3,148	1,159	590	31	212	11,973	31,236
Mineral resources and mining	524	3,472	-	64,247	951	-	13	4,089	73,295
Construction	3,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	4,229
Trade and tourism	12,844	18,295	3,510	444	228	-	140	14,869	50,330
Total production sectors	72,301	131,187	33,789	65,912	19,219	4,641	1,072	110,926	439,046
Other sectors									
Other social and infrastructure services	24,590	30,336	19,294	8,022	2,436	420	186	27,769	113,052
Environmental policy and governance	30,043	2,658	861	951	1,327	-	-	98,103	133,943
Urban and rural development	19,425	8,622	15,684	6,063	36	-	-	23,748	73,578
Food aid and food security programs (d)	1,501	3,234	10,351	-	403	-	102	3,284	18,875
Total other sectors	75,560	44,849	46,190	15,036	4,202	420	288	152,905	339,448
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth	415,886	247,706	98,859	159,258	24,303	5,071	1,483	444,806	1,397,372

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Food aid and food security programs exclude food aid delivered under humanitarian aid.

7 Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)

<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment									
Trade policy and administrative management	7,963	7,840	2,764	144	39	-	39	6,718	25,507
Trade facilitation	3,600	2,226	207	-	62	-	80	6,861	13,036
Regional trade agreements	-	3,944	-	-	-	-	-	51	3,995
Multilateral trade negotiations	68	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	157
Trade education, training and trade adjustment	488	197	369	300	39	-	21	-	1,414
Total trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment	12,119	14,207	3,340	444	228	-	140	13,629	44,108
Economic infrastructure									
Transport and storage	86,263	35,334	2,400	20,114	-	-	-	73,720	217,830
Communications	103,787	1,803	392	77	99	-	16	3,103	109,278
Energy supply and generation	10,767	4,655	3,866	51,105	48	10	33	72,050	142,534
Total economic infrastructure	200,816	41,792	6,658	71,296	147	10	50	148,873	469,642
Building productive capacity									
Business and other services	44,659	16,085	9,365	4,949	551	-	74	11,234	86,917
Banking and financial services	22,550	13,794	2,857	2,065	184	-	-	20,868	62,318
Agriculture	32,223	97,941	27,096	62	16,676	4,610	546	77,751	256,905
Forestry	109	341	35	-	725	-	57	1,109	2,377
Fishing	18,102	1,555	-	-	48	-	104	864	20,674
Industry	4,540	9,582	3,148	1,159	590	31	212	11,973	31,236
Mineral resources and mining	524	3,472	-	64,247	951	-	13	4,089	73,295
Tourism	725	4,088	170	-	-	-	-	1,239	6,222
Total building productive capacity	123,432	146,859	42,671	72,482	19,725	4,641	1,006	129,128	539,944
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade	336,368	202,858	52,669	144,223	20,101	4,651	1,195	291,630	1,053,694

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

8 Australian Official Development Assistance, Private Sector Development, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018-19 (a)

<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	45,531	1,949	3,634	-	709	344	208	9,168	61,542
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and civil society	238,657	88,652	17,427	5,547	283	25	706	57,963	409,260
Other social infrastructure and services	24,505	8,404	7,225	270	3,623	209	73	12,386	56,696
Total social infrastructure and services	308,693	99,004	28,286	5,818	4,614	578	987	79,517	527,498
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	86,263	35,334	2,400	20,114	-	-	-	73,720	217,830
Communications	103,787	1,803	392	77	99	-	16	3,103	109,278
Energy generation and supply	10,767	4,655	3,866	51,105	48	10	33	72,050	142,534
Banking and financial services	22,550	13,794	2,857	2,065	184	-	-	20,868	62,318
Business and other services	44,659	16,085	9,365	4,949	551	-	74	11,234	86,917
Total economic infrastructure and services	268,025	71,671	18,880	78,311	882	10	123	180,975	618,877
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30,623	63,641	8,762	62	9,529	4,610	573	34,875	152,675
Industry, mining and construction	5,063	13,054	3,148	65,406	1,541	31	225	16,062	104,531
Trade and tourism	12,844	18,295	3,510	444	228	-	140	14,869	50,330
Total production sectors	48,530	94,990	15,420	65,912	11,298	4,641	938	65,806	307,536
Other sectors (d)	23,678	1,862	209	951	43	-	-	87,491	114,235
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Private Sector Development	648,927	267,527	62,795	150,991	16,838	5,229	2,049	413,789	1,568,145

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Includes multisector education and training, urban and rural development projects and other multisectors not further defined.

9 Australian Official Development Assistance, Research, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	54	801	83	-	21	1	1	3,420	4,381
Health	1,863	1,394	34	21	71	2	-	13,001	16,386
Family planning and reproductive health	11	14	7	-	3	-	-	-	34
Water supply and sanitation	16	856	2,241	-	11	-	-	-	3,124
Government and civil society	1,228	5,491	104	94	11	1	-	301	7,230
Conflict prevention and resolution	3	40	-	-	2	-	-	522	566
Other social infrastructure and services	7	20	16	-	12	-	-	-	56
Total social infrastructure and services	3,181	8,616	2,484	116	132	4	1	17,244	31,777
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Communications	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Energy generation and supply	5	13	363	-	-	-	-	-	380
Business, banking and financial services	602	17	7	-	1	-	-	35	662
Total economic infrastructure and services	710	31	369	-	1	-	-	35	1,147
Production sectors									
Agriculture	20,640	35,296	15,953	-	6,814	-	-	27,912	106,615
Forestry and fishing	1,537	438	-	-	5	-	-	8	1,988
Industry	1	5	8	-	2	-	-	16	34
Mining and construction	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Trade and tourism	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total production sectors	22,195	35,739	15,961	-	6,827	-	-	27,937	108,658
Environmental protection	278	37	4	-	5	-	-	612	936
Humanitarian assistance	5	15	6	-	-	-	-	970	996
Other sectors (d)	5,574	12,878	1,120	100	327	-	-	8,376	28,375
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Research	31,943	57,316	19,945	216	7,291	4	1	55,174	171,890

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Includes multisector research, rural development and other multisectors not further defined.

10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia (b) (c)	Sub-Saharan Africa (d)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (b) (e) (f)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Environmental protection									
Environmental policy and administrative management	22,814	979	76	29	44	-	-	73,406	97,347
Environmental research	155	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	178
Bio-diversity	2,258	6	-	-	-	-	-	2,170	4,434
Other environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Total environmental protection	25,227	986	76	29	44	-	-	75,622	101,982
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	23,812	941	159	8,486	-	-	-	12,938	46,336
Communications	539	224	159	-	-	-	-	457	1,379
Energy generation and supply	4,974	1,419	1,850	21,561	-	-	-	11,688	41,492
Business, banking and financial services	3,923	810	742	-	50	-	-	5,400	10,925
Total economic infrastructure and services	33,248	3,395	2,909	30,046	50	-	-	30,484	100,132
Production sectors									
Agriculture	3,397	3,792	2,604	303	63	-	-	12,889	23,049
Forestry and fishing	2,251	349	-	-	58	-	-	389	3,047
Industry	15	29	69	-	-	-	-	984	1,097
Mining & mineral resources	-	1	-	27,105	-	-	-	662	27,768
Other production sectors	314	2	-	-	-	-	-	942	1,259
Total production sectors	5,978	4,174	2,673	27,408	121	-	-	15,867	56,221
Humanitarian assistance									
Disaster prevention and preparedness	1,077	106	333	-	-	-	-	2,254	3,770
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	562	564
Other humanitarian assistance	3,091	495	1,333	-	-	-	-	1,093	6,013
Total humanitarian assistance	4,170	601	1,667	-	-	-	-	3,910	10,347
Education	10,768	121	1,381	-	14	-	-	8,150	20,434
Other sectors (g)	11,464	6,380	9,862	15,196	455	-	-	27,862	71,218
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance	90,853	15,656	18,567	72,679	684	-	-	161,894	360,334

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes the climate finance portion of core contributions to multilateral organisations, based on OECD DAC imputed shares (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/imputed-multilateral-shares.xlsx>); sectoral breakdown follows the OECD DAC's reporting standard, which applies the same sectoral split as for the entire core contribution.

(c) Includes the climate finance portion of core contributions to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

(d) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(e) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(f) Includes multilateral payments brought forward from 2019-20 and 2020-21.

(g) Includes government and civil society, health, public finance, water and sanitation and other aspects of climate finance.

11 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)

<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Government and civil society, general									
Public sector policy and administrative management	108,953	58,075	7,130	1,275	57	-	524	24,660	200,674
Public finance management	24,449	11,065	3,586	125	-	-	127	17,035	56,388
Domestic revenue mobilisation	5,425	12,289	5,551	-	-	-	-	5,206	28,470
Election management	7,947	1,250	8,421	-	112	-	-	1,070	18,800
Legal and judicial development	104,239	16,035	5,383	4,147	80	25	56	2,998	132,963
Democratic participation and civil society	16,615	6,017	8,199	-	330	-	-	1,177	32,338
Human rights	20,264	36,301	5,056	327	1,944	619	330	14,596	79,437
Women's equality organisations and institutions	3,379	26	10	-	-	2,506	-	14,468	20,388
Ending violence against women and girls	24,278	8,638	8,601	-	665	47	115	2,086	44,431
Other government and civil society, general (d)	4,674	4,187	1,374	-	237	-	-	13,288	23,761
Total government and civil society, general	320,222	153,881	53,312	5,875	3,427	3,197	1,152	96,585	637,651
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	15,194	25,371	6,344	890	28,048	6,785	633	11,953	95,217
Other government and civil society (e)	43,463	33,632	19,989	8,022	6,203	454	473	36,749	148,984
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society	378,879	212,884	79,644	14,786	37,678	10,435	2,258	145,288	881,851

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Includes media and free flow of information, legislatures and political parties and decentralisation and support to subnational government.

(e) Includes other basic social and welfare services, institution capacity building, special programmes and other multisectors not further defined.

12 Australian Official Development Assistance, Law and Justice, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018-19 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Government and civil society									
Legal and judicial development	104,741	16,523	5,407	4,147	80	25	56	2,998	133,977
Democratic participation and civil society	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other government and civil society (d)	2,555	3,035	-	-	53	-	-	5,935	11,578
Total government and civil society	107,296	19,557	5,407	4,147	133	25	56	8,933	145,555
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security									
Security system management and reform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	355	179	90	-	-	-	-	-	624
Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	-	5,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,731
Total conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	355	5,910	90	-	-	-	-	-	6,355
Other sectors									
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other social infrastructure and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic infrastructure and services	77	884	-	-	-	-	-	-	960
Production sectors	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
Humanitarian assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors (e)	99	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	291
Total other sectors	357	1,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,433
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Law and Justice	108,009	26,543	5,497	4,147	133	25	56	8,933	153,344

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Includes specialised organisations, institutions and frameworks focusing on the prevention of corruption, bribery, money laundering and other aspects of organised crime.

(e) Includes professional-level vocational training programs, in-service training, trade related legislation and regulatory reforms and other multisectors not further defined.

13 Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)(b)

<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (c)</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	85,347	42,482	26,030	-	3,214	25,180	142	18,749	201,144
Health	69,176	39,667	10,484	-	4,878	4,164	-	32	128,399
Family planning and reproductive health	14,750	6,888	994	2,480	519	-	-	4,000	29,632
Water supply and sanitation	6,178	29,926	16,911	1,906	1,846	-	-	4,244	61,010
Government and civil society	170,743	121,612	23,416	717	2,162	6,874	800	22,395	348,720
Other social infrastructure and services	20,563	29,157	17,022	230	1,839	-	-	2,316	71,127
Total social infrastructure and services	366,757	269,732	94,857	5,333	14,458	36,217	942	51,735	840,031
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	5,119	20,792	2,103	-	-	-	-	-	28,014
Communications	78	63	-	-	-	-	16	13	171
Energy generation and supply	2,888	550	1,999	-	-	-	-	-	5,438
Banking and financial services	9,858	5,922	2,200	-	184	-	-	-	18,164
Business and other services	28,486	12,305	8,902	1,458	393	-	44	2,096	53,683
Total economic infrastructure and services	46,430	39,632	15,204	1,458	577	-	60	2,109	105,471
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,624	41,171	12,011	-	10,153	4,516	-	156	79,632
Industry, mining and construction	4,323	9,105	1,768	1,159	1,201	20	57	6,981	24,614
Trade and tourism	6,255	7,469	3,361	300	-	-	119	532	18,034
Total production sectors	22,202	57,745	17,140	1,459	11,353	4,536	175	7,669	122,280
Humanitarian assistance	10,564	31,266	13,319	800	21,000	103,997	-	4,449	185,395
Other sectors (e)	31,308	31,236	17,166	800	962	-	-	2,411	83,881
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality	477,261	429,611	157,686	9,851	48,350	144,750	1,178	68,373	1,337,058

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

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

(a) Gender equality data has been adjusted due to the introduction of the 2016 OECD-DAC Minimum Requirements for the gender policy marker and is not comparable with figures reported in earlier years. For further details refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 28 to 31.

(b) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(e) Includes multisector education and training, urban and rural development projects and other multisectors not further defined.

14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018-19 (a)(b)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	4,119	10,574	150	-	-	-	-	227	15,070
Health	4,476	465	4,425	-	-	-	-	244	9,610
Family planning and reproductive health	274	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	479
Water supply and sanitation	3,532	99	379	-	-	-	-	-	4,011
Government and civil society	2,801	16,310	2,972	-	249	-	150	7,698	30,179
Other social infrastructure and services	1,148	45	8	-	-	-	-	25	1,226
Total social infrastructure and services	16,351	27,494	7,934	205	249	-	150	8,193	60,576
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Communications	3,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	3,550
Energy generation and supply	3,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,516
Banking and financial services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business and other services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total economic infrastructure and services	7,032	59	-	-	-	-	-	34	7,125
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6	45	10	-	-	-	-	-	60
Industry, mining and construction	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Trade and tourism	-	10	2,212	-	-	-	-	-	2,222
Total production sectors	15	72	2,222	-	-	-	-	-	2,309
Humanitarian assistance	1,032	21,500	7,000	-	-	-	-	750	30,282
Other sectors (e)	710	2,879	2,573	-	-	-	-	2,697	8,859
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion	24,738	51,735	19,670	205	249	-	150	13,007	109,150

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

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

(a) Disability inclusion refers to assistance provided to persons with a disability. Estimates in this table reflect the value of all activities that provide some level of assistance to disabled persons. The level of assistance varies across all activities with some activities providing principal or significant focus and other activities moderate or minor focus. For further details on how disability inclusion data are compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 17 to 23.

(b) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(e) Includes multisector education and training, seminars and other multisectors not further defined.

15 Australian Official Development Assistance, Education, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Basic education									
Primary education	25,304	26,707	12,869	-	1,369	25,099	-	29,485	120,835
Early childhood education	1,419	559	173	-	61	136	-	861	3,209
Basic life skills for youth and adults	826	6,549	422	-	781	92	11	676	9,357
Total basic education	27,550	33,815	13,465	-	2,211	25,327	11	31,022	133,401
Secondary education									
Secondary education	3,417	216	33	-	56	34	-	8,265	12,020
Vocational education	13,347	1,615	3,610	-	709	323	208	7,957	27,768
Total secondary education	16,763	1,831	3,642	-	765	357	208	16,223	39,789
Post-secondary education									
Higher education	13,202	5,503	229	-	512	-	29	5,023	24,498
Advanced technical and managerial training	32,184	333	25	-	-	21	-	1,211	33,774
Total post-secondary education	45,386	5,836	254	-	512	21	29	6,234	58,272
Other education									
Education policy and administrative management	28,628	35,501	9,891	-	337	99	-	16,104	90,560
Education facilities and training	22,861	8,536	3,279	-	1,162	142	209	1,134	37,322
Teacher training	2,455	5,773	714	-	261	-	5	681	9,889
Education research	-	750	69	-	-	-	-	1,766	2,584
Total other education	53,944	50,560	13,952	-	1,760	241	214	19,684	140,354
Multisector education and training (d)	69,850	138,069	36,075	-	36,269	1,141	194	6,073	287,670
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Education	213,493	230,111	67,388	-	41,517	27,087	655	79,236	659,486

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Includes scholarships.

16 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018-19 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	383	840	291	-	91	7	-	119	1,731
Medical research	37	234	-	-	39	-	-	1,672	1,983
Medical services	6,613	900	731	62	639	317	46	1,004	10,311
Health policy and management	45,148	2,628	1,842	889	234	149	-	27,808	78,698
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	52,182	4,602	2,864	951	1,003	473	46	30,603	92,723
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	10,840	30,039	2,675	-	3,340	4,243	80	4,415	55,632
Health infrastructure	45,616	18	-	-	262	-	-	954	46,850
Nutrition	1,937	5,945	5,301	-	957	6	62	3,209	17,418
Infectious disease control	6,312	4,205	-	1,634	321	62	-	145,678	158,211
Malaria control	2,765	334	-	1,600	-	-	-	27,750	32,449
Tuberculosis control	27,350	403	19	-	-	-	-	23,959	51,731
Public health education programs	6,615	3,842	2,008	-	484	173	77	496	13,694
Other basic health	3,465	380	160	-	400	-	-	151	4,556
Total disease control and preventable impairments	104,900	45,165	10,163	3,234	5,764	4,484	219	206,612	380,541
Family planning and reproductive health (d)									
Reproductive health care	13,979	2,885	289	1,455	193	127	25	11,420	30,373
Family planning	10,066	964	741	1,025	290	-	40	3,564	16,691
Sexually transmitted disease control	4,254	1,081	41	37	155	62	-	25,502	31,132
Other population and health	5,440	3,095	458	-	174	-	-	1,864	11,031
Total family planning and reproductive health	33,739	8,025	1,529	2,517	812	189	65	42,350	89,227
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Health	190,821	57,792	14,556	6,702	7,579	5,145	330	279,565	562,491

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table has been compiled using DAC sectors which differs from the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit for tracking family planning expenditure. Data compiled using the Summit methodology is presented in Table 18.

17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)(b)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	1,504	480	177	-	194	3	-	106	2,465
Medical research	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Medical services	2,467	342	278	23	243	120	17	292	3,783
Health policy and management	16,980	951	700	338	89	57	-	10,442	29,557
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	20,952	1,810	1,155	361	526	180	17	10,840	35,842
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	4,218	11,775	1,048	-	1,309	1,662	31	1,483	21,527
Health infrastructure	17,881	7	-	-	103	-	-	369	18,360
Nutrition	1,918	5,885	4,872	-	947	6	62	2,449	16,140
Infectious disease control (e)	2,500	1,665	-	647	127	24	-	114,302	119,265
Public health education programs	2,223	1,291	675	-	163	58	26	144	4,578
Water supply and sanitation	1,348	1,784	706	-	324	19	38	3,325	7,543
Total disease control and preventable impairments	30,088	22,407	7,301	647	2,973	1,769	157	122,073	187,414
Family planning and reproductive health (f)									
Reproductive health care	11,143	2,423	243	1,222	162	107	21	5,059	20,380
Family planning	1,588	29	22	31	9	-	1	1,305	2,985
Sexually transmitted disease control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	56
Other population and health	3,351	683	77	-	56	-	-	431	4,598
Total family planning and reproductive health	16,082	3,135	342	1,253	227	107	22	6,851	28,020
Humanitarian and food aid	757	3,178	5,397	137	1,229	6,540	45	2,298	19,581
Other (g)	164	778	463	-	-	2,274	-	2,913	6,591
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health	68,043	31,308	14,658	2,398	4,955	10,869	241	144,976	277,447

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

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

(a) Maternal and child health (MCH) data has been compiled using a maternal, neonatal and child health methodology "Muskoka 2". For further information on how data is compiled please refer to Appendix 2 Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 36 to 39.

(b) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(e) Includes Tuberculosis and Malaria control.

(f) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table reflects investments presented in table 16 and 18 that specifically target maternal and child health.

(g) Includes education, governance, social infrastructure and other multisectors not further defined.

18 Supplementary Table: Australian Official Development Assistance in Family Planning based on the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018-19 (a)(b)

<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (c)</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Health policy and administrative management	2,749	186	125	514	7	10	-	961	4,553
Medical education and training	40	155	74	-	5	3	-	125	401
Medical services	515	83	677	2	16	8	4	49	1,353
Basic health care	628	126	61	-	32	1,315	2	196	2,359
Basic health infrastructure	368	28	-	-	8	-	-	382	786
Health education	1,378	336	228	-	78	7	2	46	2,075
Health personnel development	40	54	40	-	16	-	-	54	205
Population policy and administrative management	195	202	9	-	17	-	-	28	452
Reproductive health care	1,550	484	20	255	59	21	2	1,031	3,423
Family planning	16,389	913	847	1,275	1,244	-	19	4,731	25,418
STD control including HIV/AIDS	331	180	-	7	10	4	-	176	708
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	78	3	-	-	2	-	-	34	117
General budget support	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	14
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Family Planning	24,267	2,752	2,088	2,052	1,496	1,367	29	7,813	41,863

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

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

(a) Family Planning data are presented in this table using the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit. This narrower targeted focus differs from the standard reporting approach for presenting family planning and reproductive health program data using OECD DAC sectors presented in Table 16. For further details on the methodology refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions -paragraph 27.

(b) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

19 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)(b)(c)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (d)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (e)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health policy and management	8,154	175	215	205	-	-	-	180	8,929
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	8,154	175	215	205	-	-	-	180	8,929
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	1,686	-	-	-	-	3,872	-	393	5,951
Nutrition (f)	1,937	5,945	5,301	-	957	6	62	3,209	17,418
Public health education programs	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	311
Reproductive health care	319	-	-	256	-	-	-	76	651
Total other health	4,224	5,945	5,301	256	957	3,878	62	3,707	24,331
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	824	824
Social and welfare services	-	-	1,881	12	-	-	-	380	2,273
Total social infrastructure and services	-	-	1,881	12	-	-	-	1,204	3,097
Humanitarian Assistance									
Emergency food aid	-	9,970	-	-	20,704	21,721	-	10	52,405
Other humanitarian assistance	-	1,372	9,112	-	5,119	26,584	-	490	42,678
Total humanitarian assistance	-	11,343	9,112	-	25,822	48,305	-	500	95,083
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	3,298	1,275	-	-	-	-	750	5,331
Food aid and food security	611	1,259	8,333	-	-	-	-	750	10,953
Other (g)	626	25	3,195	-	-	625	-	1,518	5,989
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition	13,624	22,044	29,312	473	26,779	52,809	62	8,610	153,714

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

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

(a) Nutrition expenditure presented in this table reflects investments identified as 'nutrition specific' or 'nutrition sensitive' based on the Scaling Up Nutrition methodology.

(b) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(c) For further details on how nutrition data presented in this publication has been compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions -paragraphs 47 and 48.

(d) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(e) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(f) These investments relate to direct nutrition specific feeding programmes for maternal feeding, breastfeeding and weaning foods, child feeding and school feeding.

(g) Other includes multisector aid not further defined.

20 Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Water resources policy and management									
Water sector policy and administrative management	2,140	10,156	12,457	15,130	24	-	-	5,638	45,545
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	6	430	43	-	-	-	28	2,511	3,019
Total water resources policy and management	2,147	10,586	12,500	15,130	24	-	28	8,149	48,564
Water supply and sanitation systems, urban	94	37,746	330	7,702	258	10,099	31	12,983	69,242
Water supply and sanitation systems, rural	9,185	12,167	4,804	-	2,206	128	256	21,934	50,679
Other water supply and sanitation									
River basins' development	7	-	107	-	-	-	-	1,981	2,095
Waste management/disposal	125	20	428	7,702	-	-	-	2,674	10,949
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	900	1,806	711	-	-	-	-	173	3,591
Total other water supply and sanitation	1,032	1,826	1,246	7,702	-	-	-	4,828	16,634
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	12,457	62,325	18,879	30,535	2,488	10,227	314	47,894	185,120

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

21 Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2018–19 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Emergency response									
Material relief assistance	10,462	39,970	48,680	-	14,492	84,511	6	28,766	226,887
Emergency food aid	70	10,970	11,812	-	24,577	30,121	-	402	77,953
Relief co-ordination and support services	4,107	463	5,349	6,742	4,600	14,771	2,170	17,926	56,128
Total emergency response	14,639	51,403	65,842	6,742	43,669	129,403	2,176	47,095	360,968
Other humanitarian assistance									
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	199	8	6,099	-	3,000	1,900	-	3,087	14,292
Disaster prevention and preparedness	14,628	5,551	5,080	55	199	567	60	11,987	38,126
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land mine clearance	-	1,174	700	-	-	4,000	-	1,487	7,362
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	12,349	20,527	953	890	429	99	-	5,581	40,827
Participation in international peacekeeping operations	-	99	4,180	-	27,619	2,686	593	3,443	38,620
Reintegration and Small Arms Light Weapons control	222	36	27	-	-	-	40	997	1,323
Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52
Total other humanitarian assistance	27,397	27,395	17,039	945	31,247	9,252	692	26,634	140,601
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response	42,036	78,798	82,880	7,687	74,915	138,655	2,868	73,729	501,569

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

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

(a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

People to People Link Tables



22 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2018-19 (a)(b)

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Pacific (c)</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Female students									
Natural and physical sciences	69	72	13	-	18	-	-	-	172
Information technology	23	21	10	-	1	-	-	-	55
Engineering and related technologies	57	45	20	-	10	-	-	-	132
Architecture and building	9	23	7	-	3	-	-	-	42
Agriculture and environmental studies	46	121	19	-	49	3	1	-	239
Health	403	142	28	-	59	-	-	-	632
Education	142	101	29	-	11	-	-	-	283
Management and commerce	129	248	51	-	21	1	1	-	451
Society and culture	183	448	130	-	57	4	1	-	823
Other field of study (d)	94	56	17	-	5	4	-	-	176
Total female students	1,155	1,277	324	-	234	12	3	-	3,005
Male students									
Natural and physical sciences	44	67	14	-	30	-	-	-	155
Information technology	34	50	19	-	1	-	-	-	104
Engineering and related technologies	89	97	31	-	45	-	-	-	262
Architecture and building	17	16	5	-	2	-	-	-	40
Agriculture and environmental studies	30	95	31	-	68	1	-	-	225
Health	186	49	17	-	35	-	-	-	287
Education	85	70	18	-	7	-	-	-	180
Management and commerce	96	232	55	-	24	4	-	-	411
Society and culture	118	373	97	-	43	9	1	-	641
Other field of study (d)	63	43	8	-	7	5	-	-	126
Total male students	762	1,092	295	-	262	19	1	-	2,431

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

(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.

(b) Include scholar data from multiple intakes who were in Australia in financial year 2018-19.

(c) Includes DFAT managed Australia Awards Scholarships (AAS scheme-in Australia) and Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships (AAPS scheme-in Pacific).

(d) Other field of study include creative arts (communications, journalism, media studies and designs), tourism and hospitality and mixed field programmes.

22 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2018–19 (a)(b)(c) *continued*

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Pacific (d)</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total Students									
Natural and physical sciences	114	139	27	-	48	-	-	-	328
Information technology	57	71	29	-	2	-	-	-	159
Engineering and related technologies	146	142	51	-	55	-	-	-	394
Architecture and building	26	39	12	-	5	-	-	-	82
Agriculture and environmental studies	76	216	50	-	117	4	1	-	464
Health	589	191	45	-	94	-	-	-	919
Education	227	171	47	-	18	-	-	-	463
Management and commerce	225	480	106	-	45	5	1	-	862
Society and culture	301	822	227	-	100	13	2	-	1,465
Other field of study (e)	157	99	25	-	12	9	-	-	302
Total Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance	1,918	2,370	619	-	496	31	4	-	5,438

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

(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.

(b) Include scholar data from multiple intakes who were in Australia in financial year 2018-19.

(c) Total of number of students may not reflect the sum of specific genders due to students not identifying as male or female.

(d) Includes DFAT managed Australia Awards Scholarships (AAS scheme-in Australia) and Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships (AAPS scheme-in Pacific).

(e) Other field of study include creative arts (communications, journalism, media studies and designs), tourism and hospitality and mixed field programmes.

23 Long-Term and Short-Term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2019 (a)(b)

<i>Partner Country</i>	<i>Long Term</i>	<i>Short-Term</i>
	no.	no.
Pacific		
Cook Islands	-	-
Federated States of Micronesia	11	-
Fiji	85	-
Kiribati	29	-
Marshall Islands	6	-
Nauru	20	-
Niue	7	-
Palau	-	-
Papua New Guinea	291	150
Samoa	46	-
Solomon Islands	38	-
Tokelau	-	-
Tonga	38	-
Tuvalu	16	-
Vanuatu	20	-
Wallis and Futuna	1	-
Total Pacific	608	150
Southeast and East Asia		
Cambodia	45	-
China	-	-
Indonesia	252	400
Laos	26	-
Malaysia	5	-
Mongolia	37	-
Myanmar	41	-
Philippines	63	200
Thailand	5	-
Timor-Leste	20	-
Vietnam	51	245
Total Southeast and East Asia	545	845
South and West Asia		
Afghanistan	-	-
Bangladesh	79	165
Bhutan	14	35
India	-	-
Maldives	8	20
Nepal	30	40
Pakistan	35	85
Sri Lanka	36	35
Total South and West Asia	202	380
Sub-Saharan Africa	163	240
Middle East and North Africa (c)	12	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-
Total Number of Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance	1,530	1,615

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

(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.

(b) Refers to scholarships offered in Calendar Year 2019.

(c) Includes Palestinian Territories.

24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers (a)

	2017-18	2018-19
<i>Partner Country</i>	no.	no.
Pacific		
Federated States of Micronesia	10	14
Fiji	88	60
Kiribati	14	14
Marshall Islands	6	2
Palau	2	1
Papua New Guinea	51	51
Samoa	30	30
Solomon Islands	79	68
Tonga	29	25
Tuvalu	8	5
Vanuatu	85	82
Total Pacific	402	352
Southeast and East Asia		
Cambodia	70	79
Indonesia	173	155
Laos	41	40
Mongolia	32	29
Myanmar	68	71
Philippines	38	13
Thailand	-	-
Timor-Leste	54	59
Vietnam	62	66
Total Southeast and East Asia	538	512
South and West Asia		
Bangladesh	-	-
Bhutan	25	16
Maldives	-	-
Nepal	24	25
Sri Lanka	13	14
Total South and West Asia	62	55
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Botswana	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-
Ghana	-	-
Kenya	-	-
Lesotho	3	6
Malawi	-	-
Namibia	-	-
South Africa	53	57
Swaziland	3	7
Tanzania	36	28
Uganda	-	-
Zambia	-	-
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	95	98
Middle East and North Africa	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program	1,097	1,017

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

(a) Includes both new assignments, and assignments carried over from the previous year.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Development Assistance Committee Special Tables

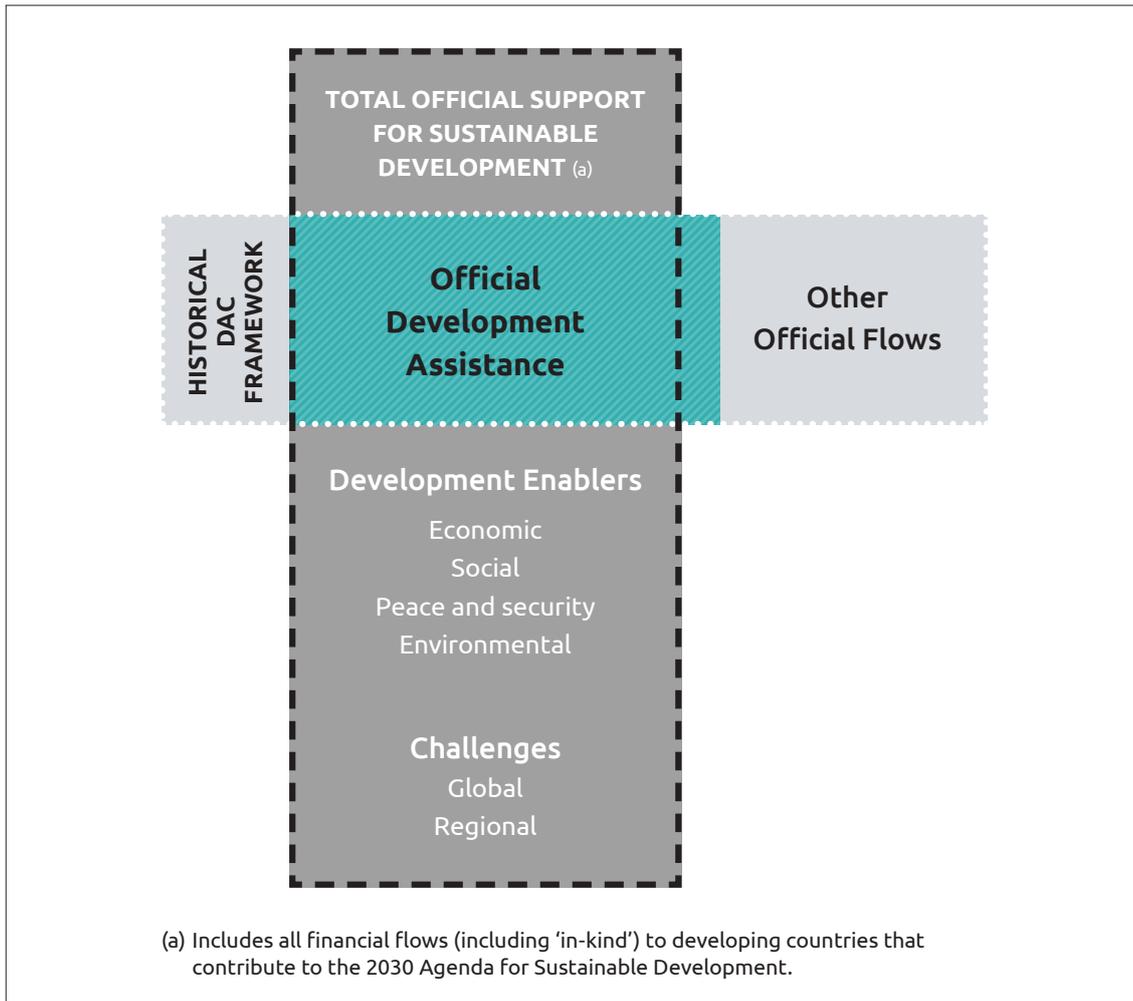


2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Australia’s sustainable development expenditure reflects Australia’s official sector interactions that support sustainable economic and social development. It draws on a series of inward and outward interactions that promote economic growth and poverty reduction. Interactions encompass both the Australian aid program, specifically ODA, but also other official sustainable development interventions that promote stability and social coherence, and private sector-led growth.

The concepts, sources and methods for compiling Australia’s official support for sustainable development adhere to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee’s (DAC) guidelines on ODA and OOF, but also take into account the new international standards for reporting on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD). This new measure is still under development but its relationship with ODA and OOF is illustrated in Figure 12: Total Official Support for Sustainable Development.

Figure 12: Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (a)





All activities must be attributable to a sustainable development goal in order to be reported as TOSSD.

Since the measurement of ODA was first considered in 1961, and officially defined in 1969, the ODA definition has basically remained true, however, the DAC has continuously refined the detailed ODA reporting guidelines to ensure fidelity to the definition and the greatest possible consistency among donors.

ODA is the constant measure, used by DAC members, development multilateral organisations, development finance institutions and civil society organisations, to quantify resource flows to developing countries in practically all targets and assessments of DAC members' aid performance. However, from 2014, the DAC has been working with the international community to develop a new broader international statistical standard that encompasses all official support that contributes to sustainable development.

This new framework has been designed to monitor resources invested to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), termed TOSSD.

A fundamental principle of TOSSD is the linkage to sustainable development goals.

TOSSD will enable the international community to

- i. monitor resources supporting the SDGs above and beyond ODA, including private resources that are mobilised through official means
- ii. track the international support for development enablers and global challenges.

The term 'development enabler' was first considered when the DAC were developing the SDG agenda, in response to the limitations to the Millennium Development Goals. (Noting: the SDG agenda currently resides with the United Nations, following world-wide consensus at the Addis Ababa Action Agenda).

The term 'development enablers' was used by the DAC to reflect expenses which supported long term stability and contributed to sustainable development, however, did not meet the strict ODA criteria. They comprise a wide range of policies and actions across four interdependent dimensions of sustainable development¹:

- i. Inclusive economic development
- ii. Inclusive social development
- iii. Environmental sustainability
- iv. Peace and security

¹ Realizing a future we want for all, United Nations, June 2012.



Figure 13: Development Enablers Underpinning the SDGs

Inclusive economic development	Inclusive social development	Environmental sustainability	Peace and security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair and stable global trading system Adequate financing for development and stable financial system Affordable access to technology and knowledge Providing sustainable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable food and nutrition security Universal access to quality health care Universal access to quality education Inclusive social protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable use of natural resources (climate, oceans, biodiversity) and management of waste Managing disaster risk and improving disaster response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic and coherent global governance mechanisms Good governance practices based on the rule of law Conflict prevention and mediation Human rights protection

Source: *Developing the TOSSD framework: measuring collective actions supporting sustainable development*, DAC Lisbon TOSSD Expert Workshop, 19-20 September 2016.

Under this new and developing TOSSD framework, ODA remains constant (considered as a subset under the broader sustainable development agenda) however now includes broader support where:

- i. development does not necessarily need to be the primary objective for supporting the activity and can be combined with other objectives
- ii. mutually beneficial activities that benefit the provider and recipient country can be included.

TOSSD is defined as all official resource flows that promote sustainable development at developing country, regional and global levels, including those resources that support development enablers or address global challenges.

TOSSD breaks new ground in measuring support regarding governance (justice, institutions, voice and decision making) and peace and the rule of law (stopping crime, human trafficking and abuse, corruption, etc), sectors where international statistical definitions and parameters are unclear or taking shape.

In their infancy, the sustainable development statistics are being developed in a 'phased approach', in a coherent structure to facilitate their use and adaptation for purposes such as policy formulation, analytical studies, projections, bilateral comparisons, and regional and global aggregations.

At present, the DAC is working with the international aid community to develop standards, classifications and to harmonise concepts and definitions on private sector mobilisation, part of the *Inclusive Economic* development enabler category.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can cut across multiple goals and are not mutually exclusive. Data presented in this publication reflects the aid investments' primary goal intent and is not reflective of Australia's total ODA contribution to sustainable development. For further information about the Sustainable Development Goals refer to paragraphs 56 and 57 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.



Private Finance Mobilised by Official Development Finance Interventions

As part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the DAC has been working to establish an international standard for measuring the volume of private finance mobilised by official development finance interventions. This work is carried out jointly with the OECD-led Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance, and in close consultation with multilateral and bilateral development finance institutions.

Data collection on amounts mobilised has been implemented in the regular DAC statistical system, starting with five instruments: guarantees, syndicated loans, collective investment vehicles (CIVs), direct investment in companies (DICs) and credit lines. Methodological work is ongoing to expand the scope of the measure with new approaches having been developed for two additional mechanisms: standards grants and loans in simple co-financing arrangements and project finance schemes. The objectives for current reporting are three-fold:

- i. Pilot the new methodologies developed for standards grants and loans in simple co-financing arrangements and project finance schemes
- ii. Complement data on amounts mobilised through direct investment in companies and credit lines
- iii. Test the feasibility of capturing the mobilisation effect of contributions to specific funds and facilities.

Details on Australia's reporting on amounts mobilised from the private sector are presented in Table 29. As this measure includes private funds it is not included in ODA but reported as a separate and additional measure.



Australian Official Development Assistance 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2018-19

 <p>1. NO POVERTY \$545.7 million</p>	 <p>10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES \$143.0 million</p>
 <p>2. ZERO HUNGER \$275.8 million</p>	 <p>11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES \$168.2 million</p>
 <p>3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING \$554.2 million</p>	 <p>12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION \$114.2 million</p>
 <p>4. QUALITY EDUCATION (a) \$659.5 million</p>	 <p>13. CLIMATE ACTION \$3.1 million</p>
 <p>5. GENDER EQUALITY \$64.8 million</p>	 <p>14. LIFE BELOW WATER \$20.7 million</p>
 <p>6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION \$185.1 million</p>	 <p>15. LIFE ON LAND \$18.9 million</p>
 <p>7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY \$142.5 million</p>	 <p>16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS \$467.1 million</p>
 <p>8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH \$334.3 million</p>	 <p>17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS \$109.1 million</p>
 <p>9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE \$237.8 million</p>	<p>TARGET NOT FURTHER DEFINED \$335.3 million</p>

TOTAL AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: **\$4,379.1 million**

(a) Includes scholarships.

25 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent (a)

		2017-18	2018-19
<i>Sustainable Development Goal</i>		\$'000	\$'000
1	No poverty	532,375	545,699
2	Zero hunger	274,994	275,780
3	Good health and well-being	483,606	554,158
4	Quality Education (b)	656,855	659,486
5	Gender equality	51,384	64,819
6	Clean water and sanitation	170,812	185,120
7	Affordable and clean energy	137,590	142,534
8	Decent work and economic growth	314,695	334,282
9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	161,198	237,755
10	Reduce inequalities	183,055	142,964
11	Sustainable cities and communities	152,332	168,178
12	Responsible consumption and production	76,163	114,235
13	Climate action	9,456	3,053
14	Life below water	11,771	20,674
15	Life on land	9,934	18,907
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	424,900	467,066
17	Partnerships for the goals	80,403	109,076
	Not further defined (c)	343,191	335,269
Total Australian Official Development Assistance		4,074,714	4,379,057

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

(a) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can cut across multiple goals and are not mutually exclusive. Data presented in this table reflects the aid investments' primary goal intent and is not reflective of Australia's total ODA contribution to sustainable development. For further information about the Sustainable Development Goals refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 57 and 58.

(b) Includes scholarships.

(c) Includes regional and global programs (including payments to multilateral organisations), departmental and other administrative expenses that cannot be attributed to a Sustainable Development Goal.

26 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent by Region of Benefit, 2018-19 (a)

Sustainable Development Goal	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia (b)	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1 No poverty	63,420	89,684	106,208	14,764	49,140	131,723	2,361	88,399	545,699
2 Zero hunger	33,724	101,175	37,447	62	17,080	4,610	648	81,035	275,780
3 Good health and well-being	187,955	54,872	14,056	6,702	7,428	5,145	330	277,669	554,158
4 Quality Education (d)	213,493	230,111	67,388	-	41,517	27,087	655	79,236	659,486
5 Gender equality	27,656	8,663	8,611	-	665	2,553	115	16,554	64,819
6 Clean water and sanitation	12,457	62,325	18,879	30,535	2,488	10,227	314	47,894	185,120
7 Affordable and clean energy	10,767	4,655	3,866	51,105	48	10	33	72,050	142,534
8 Decent work and economic growth	104,904	71,577	18,879	72,865	2,504	31	439	63,083	334,282
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure	122,020	26,873	1,505	20,191	99	-	16	67,050	237,755
10 Reduce inequalities	54,395	44,656	21,996	327	2,618	652	591	17,728	142,964
11 Sustainable cities and communities	90,322	21,038	7,910	6,118	369	567	60	41,795	168,178
12 Responsible consumption and production	23,678	1,862	209	951	43	-	-	87,491	114,235
13 Climate action	869	186	642	-	1,179	-	-	176	3,053
14 Life below water	18,102	1,555	-	-	48	-	104	864	20,674
15 Life on land	5,605	950	46	-	829	-	57	11,420	18,907
16 Peace, justice and strong institutions	222,233	101,273	23,817	6,412	28,453	6,810	1,286	76,781	467,066
17 Partnerships for the goals	31,064	23,736	9,390	125	3,500	-	79	41,181	109,076
Not further defined (e)	29,830	31,417	2,338	2,822	38	-	-	268,825	335,269
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Sustainable Development Goals	1,252,495	876,609	343,189	212,978	158,048	189,416	7,090	1,339,232	4,379,057

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

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

(a) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can cut across multiple goals and are not mutually exclusive. Data presented in this table reflects the aid investments' primary goal intent and is not reflective of Australia's total ODA contribution to sustainable development. For further information about the Sustainable Development Goals refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 57 and 58.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

(d) Includes scholarships.

(e) Includes regional and global programs (including payments to multilateral organisations), departmental and other administrative expenses that cannot be attributed to a Sustainable Development Goal.

27 Australian Official Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sectors

	2017-18	2018-19
<i>DAC sector</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Social infrastructure and services		
Education		
Primary and early childhood	132,395	133,401
Secondary education	36,784	39,789
Post-secondary education	57,371	58,272
Education policy administration, training and research	122,959	140,354
Scholarships	307,346	287,670
Total education	656,855	659,486
Health		
Leadership and capacity building health service delivery	99,498	92,723
Disease control and preventable impairments	290,067	380,541
Total health	389,565	473,264
Family planning and reproductive health (a)	97,777	87,497
Improving water supply and sanitation	170,812	185,120
Government and civil society		
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	87,219	95,217
Government and civil society general	631,606	637,651
Total government and civil society	718,825	732,868
Other social infrastructure and services	123,913	148,984
Total social infrastructure and services	2,157,747	2,287,219
Economic infrastructure and services		
Transport and storage	193,453	217,830
Communications	32,287	109,278
Energy generation and supply	137,590	142,534
Banking and financial services	56,101	62,318
Business and other services	62,565	86,917
Total economic infrastructure and services	481,996	618,877
Production sectors		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		
Agriculture	236,119	256,905
Forestry	1,126	2,377
Fishing	11,771	20,674
Total agriculture, forestry and fishing	249,016	279,956
Industry, mining and construction		
Industry	41,253	31,236
Mineral resources and mining	69,734	73,295
Construction	18,542	4,229
Total industry, mining and construction	129,529	108,760
Trade and tourism		
Trade	51,623	44,108
Tourism	3,085	6,222
Total trade and tourism	54,708	50,330
Total production sectors	433,252	439,046

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

27 Australian Official Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sectors *continued*

	2017-18	2018-19
<i>DAC sector</i>	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Includes social mitigation of HIV/AIDS.		
Multisector		
General environment protection	94,547	133,943
General budget support	6,153	7,177
Other multisector (a)	179,341	164,134
Total multisector	280,041	305,254
Commodity aid and general program assistance		
Development food aid and food security assistance	38,874	18,875
Other general program and commodity assistance	-	-
Total commodity aid and general program assistance	38,874	18,875
Humanitarian assistance		
Emergency response	354,780	360,968
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	13,968	14,292
Disaster prevention and preparedness	39,698	38,126
Total humanitarian assistance	408,446	413,387
Action relating to debt	16,000	32,040
Administrative costs of donors	258,246	264,353
Refugees in donor countries	-	-
Promotion of development awareness	109	6
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,074,714	4,379,057

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

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

(a) Includes urban development and management, rural development, non-agricultural alternative development,, research and other sectors not further specified.

28 Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments, 2018

<i>Sector/Program</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Total amount invested by Australia</i>	<i>Total amount of private finance leveraged from Australian official effort</i>
		\$'000	\$'000
Business support services and institutions			
Business Partnership Platform	Global Unspecified	3,342	2,706
Total business support services and institutions		3,342	2,706
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development			
Investing in Women	Indonesia	680	4,283
Investing in Women	Philippines	398	719
Investing in Women	Vietnam	3,133	1,334
Pacific Tourism Development	Papua New Guinea	30	30
Pacific Tourism Development	Vanuatu	130	130
Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative	Global Unspecified	6,731	n.a. (a)
Total Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development		11,102	6,496
Total Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments		14,444	9,202 (b)

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

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

(a) The Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative is a multi-donor investment as such the proportion leveraged due to Australia's investment is unavailable. The total official investment for all donors was USD 352 million, generating approximately USD 1.6 billion from commercial and other non-official sources.

(b) Excludes the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative due to the inability to identify the proportion leveraged from Australia's investment effort.

Appendices





Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes

Australia's Official Support to Developing Countries

1. *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2018-19*, incorporates total Official Development Assistance (ODA) across the Australian public sector.

This report presents statistical details of Australia's development cooperation with partner countries, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, civil society organisations and the private sector. It provides a range of information at the aggregate level on where Australia's aid program was delivered and the type of aid delivered.

2. The statistical data in this publication are based on data extracted in November 2019.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

3. *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2018-19* complies with official development assistance as defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development—Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). Refer to Official Development Assistance in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Primary Purpose Classification

4. Australia's aid program has been classified according to the DAC Primary Purpose classification. As stated by the DAC this classification has been '*specifically developed to track aid flows and to permit measuring the share of each sector (e.g. health, energy, agriculture) or other purpose category "non-sector allocable aid" (e.g. general budget support, humanitarian aid) in total aid. The sector of destination is assigned by answering the question: "Which specific area of the recipient's economic and social structure is the transfer intended to foster".*¹

Comparability with other donor countries

5. To facilitate comparability between donor countries, Australia annually reports its development assistance to the OECD DAC. This statistical information is reported at the investment level, presented on a calendar year basis and converted to United States dollars (USD).

This information can be accessed through the DAC's web site at <http://www.oecd.org/dac>.

6. Statistics in this publication are stated in Australian dollars and reported on an Australian financial year basis, unless otherwise specified. This may restrict, in some instances, a direct comparison between Australia's development cooperation and that of other donor countries.

¹ 2018 OECD DAC, Purpose Codes



**Accrual accounting
in the aid program**

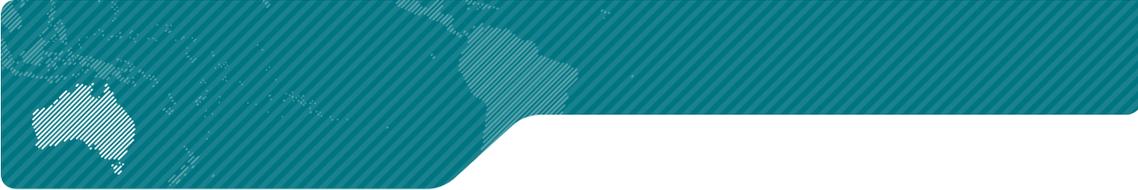
7. The Australian Government moved to an accrual accounting framework in 1999–2000. As part of that framework, all Australian Government expenditure, is calculated on an expenses basis for internal government budgeting and expenditure purposes.
8. Refer to Accruals accounting in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details.

Rounding

9. Discrepancies may occur between totals in this publication, the same totals in other sources and the sum of component items due to rounding.

**Further
information**

10. Further information about these and related statistics, including time series data, are available from the DFAT website.



Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions

Accrual accounting

1. Accrual accounting refers to an accounting method that records financial transactions when they are incurred regardless of when cash is exchanged, that is it records flows at the time the economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred or extinguished.
2. Following accrual accounting principles:
 - a. flows involving change of ownership are recorded when ownership changes;
 - b. services are recorded when provided; and
 - c. distributive transactions are recorded as amounts payable accumulate.
3. Accrual recording ensures that activities are recorded consistently and without distortion from leads and lags in accompanying cash flows. The Australian Government moved to an accrual accounting framework in 1999-2000.

NOTE: ODA is reported on a cash basis. DFAT applies an adjustment to these transactions to report transactions when they occurred. An exception is made for core payments to multilateral organisations which are recorded at the time the payment is made by DFAT to the multilateral organisations, that is these payments are recorded on a cash basis.

Australian aid programs

4. The Australian aid program is delivered through a number of programs, which are the major managerial, administrative and accounting frameworks within which these Australian Government aid funds are deployed. There are three main types of aid delivery programs: Country Programs, Regional Programs and Global Programs.

Cash payments

5. ODA is measured in terms of cash payments in a given time period, rather than expenses incurred over that period. Thus, for ODA statistics, some expenditure data needs to be adjusted from the expenses basis used in Australian Government financial records to a cash basis.
6. In particular, adjustments from expenses to cash are required in relation to expenditure to meet major multi-year liabilities such as commitments to the Asian Development Fund and International Development Association. For each financial year, these adjustments *exclude* the expenses recorded in relation to those commitments, but *include* the cash paid under those commitments in that year.
7. Adjustments are also made for such items as movements in creditors and depreciation.



Climate change marker

8. The climate change marker tracks aid in support of climate change adaptation.
9. The climate change marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each aid activity. A principal objective (mitigation or adaptation) score is given when promoting the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In other words, the activity would *not* have been funded but for that objective. Activities marked “significant” have other prime objectives, but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet climate concerns.
10. The markers allow an approximate quantification of aid flows that target climate objectives. In marker data presentations the figures for principal and significant objectives should be shown separately and the sum referred to as the “estimate” or “upper bound” of climate-change-related aid.
11. For further details refer to *Handbook on the OECD-DAC climate markers*, Paris: OECD, September 2011.

Co-financing

12. An arrangement under which a development activity is funded jointly by the Australian Government and a development organisation outside Australia, such as the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) or the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Core payments

13. The provision of donor funds to a development organisation without specific conditions as to the use of those funds, allowing the organisation to use them for any development purpose within their mandate. The funds become part of the general financial reserves of the organisation. See also *Non-core payments*.

Country programs

14. The Australian aid program has a separate country program for each major partner country, which is planned and implemented jointly with the partner government. Each country program consists of an integrated package of mutually agreed activities, developed and implemented under an agreed country strategy.

Departmental expenditure

15. For any Australian Government department or agency, departmental expenditure refers to the costs of operating the organisation concerned. Departmental expenditure in the Australian aid program includes such costs as salaries, equipment costs, rent and other running expenses of the government agency responsible for administering international development cooperation.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

16. The main committee of the OECD on aid matters, and a key forum of major bilateral donors. The key functions of the DAC are to:
 - a. adopt authoritative policy guidance for DAC members;
 - b. conduct periodic reviews of its Members’ development cooperation programs;
 - c. provide a forum for dialogue, exchange and the building of international consensus on aid-related policy and management issues of interest to Members; and
 - d. publish statistics and reports on aid and other resource flows to developing countries and related matters, based principally on reporting by Members.



Disability inclusion

17. Disability inclusion refers to Australian aid that provides support to people with disability to improve the quality of their lives by promoting and improving access to the same opportunities for participation, contribution, decision making, and social and economic well-being as others. Australia's disability inclusion strategy is set out in *Development for all 2015 - 2020: Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's aid program*, May 2015.
18. The 'Development for all' strategy primarily focuses on people with a disability and identifies the following priorities:
 - a. Comprehensive support for partner governments' efforts towards disability-inclusive development;
 - b. Focus on promoting and facilitating better access to education and to infrastructure for people with disability across the aid program;
 - c. Capacity development of Disabled Peoples' Organisations;
 - d. Fostering initiatives through a range of support programs such as volunteers, NGO agreements, research, leadership awards and scholarships, sports and small grants; and
 - e. Strengthening leadership in disability and development.
19. Programs delivered for reducing preventable impairments target the wider population and are therefore excluded from disability inclusion as they are not delivered specifically to persons with a disability. Reducing preventable impairment data is also available. Refer to *Impairment Prevention* for further details.
20. There is no internationally agreed methodology for assessing the exact share of aid activity expenditure that contributes to disability inclusion.
21. Disability inclusion data presented in this summary has been compiled using a DFAT developed disability inclusion marker which follows similar methodology as DAC markers however also includes an adjustment for selected payments.
22. Due to the way in which large payments to multilateral organisations or NGOs are recorded within DFAT systems, it is necessary to apply an adjustment. These payments include the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), development funds or grant schemes such as the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme. These payments are grouped together and recorded at the investment level, therefore it is necessary to filter records to extract only those payments to specific agencies that focus on providing assistance to disabled persons.
23. The level of assistance varies across all activities, with some activities providing a principal or significant focus and other activities providing moderate or minor focus. The focus allows an appropriate quantification of aid flows. Due to the variation in focus, caution should be exercised when interpreting disability inclusion data.



Effective Governance

- 24. Effective governance is one of the key priorities of the Australian aid program and aims to help people overcome poverty by supporting capable management of a developing country's resources through building institutions and processes that are accountable, responsive and transparent. This allows participation of citizens and civil society in the processes of government. Effective governance also contributes to achieving other development goals, such as health and education, as it supports partner government-led development efforts.
- 25. Australia's support to effective governance falls into three pillars:
 - a. Delivering better services through: improved government efficiency and effectiveness; and more accountable, open and responsive governments;
 - b. Improved security and enhanced justice; and
 - c. Enhanced human rights.

Expenses

- 26. See *Cash payments*.

Family Planning

- 27. The 2012 London Family Planning Summit methodology was adopted by participants at the Summit implementing a common, internationally agreed basis for reporting family planning expenditure. The methodology calculates a percentage of thirteen DAC codes that have relevance to the provision of family planning services (for example, capturing percentage of health staff and health facilities relevant to the delivery of family planning services). It can include: stand-alone family planning projects; family planning-specific contributions to multilateral organisations (e.g. contributions to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supplies); and, in some cases, projects that include family planning within broader reproductive health activities. This methodology also includes some funding designated for other health sectors, including HIV, reproductive health (RH), maternal health, and other areas, as well as a percentage of a donor's core contributions to several multilateral organizations, including UNFPA, the World Bank, World Health Organisation (WHO), and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.



Gender equality

28. Gender equality is central to economic and human development and to supporting women's rights. Equal opportunity for women and men supports economic growth and helps to reduce poverty. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop. When women and girls are empowered, economies grow faster, children's health improves and there is more stability.
29. Data on gender equality in Australian aid is based on the OECD gender marker whereby activities are screened and marked as either:
 - a. Targeting gender equality as the 'principal' objective or a 'significant' objective; or
 - b. Not targeting gender equality as a policy objective.
30. The gender equality marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each aid investment. A principal objective score means that gender equality is the main objective of the project or programme and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The project or programme would not have been undertaken without this objective. The classification "significant objective" means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project or program.
31. Gender equality data has been adjusted due to introduction of the 2016 OECD-DAC Minimum Requirements for the gender policy marker and is not comparable with figures reported in earlier years. Figures in table 13 exclude core payments to multilateral organisations, departmental costs of running the aid program and the Australian ODA delivered by other government agencies. The data generated by the marker provides an "upper bound" estimate of DAC members' aid in support of gender equality rather than an exact quantification. The new methodology requires investments to be designed to make a difference for gender equality and women's empowerment, whereas the earlier method included investments where gender equality was merely considered in the design, thus technically overstating expected gender impact.

General Development Support

32. General Development Support refers to aid initiatives which cut across multiple strategic goals. General development support initiatives include financial contributions to:
 - a. Trust funds such as the World Bank Trust Fund which provides support for key multisector basic services;
 - b. Recovery and restoration activities such as post tsunami recovery, reconstruction and delivery of essential services;
 - c. Core support for multilateral organisations such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Commission; and
 - d. Budget Support to bilateral partners.
33. General development support aid cannot be further classified and is assigned the generic DAC sector classification Multisector aid (43010).

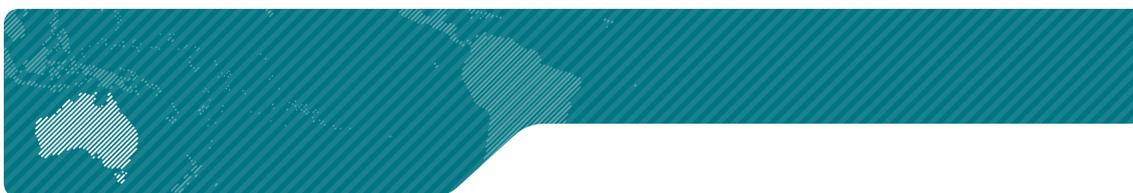
Global programs

34. Global programs are specialised DFAT programs which deliver other development assistance and/or multi-country development benefits across the developing world. They include contributions to international organisations; emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs; contributions to NGOs and volunteer programs; development education and public information; development research; and the International Seminar Support Scheme.



Investment Priorities

35. Investment priority data presented in this publication reflect Australian Government priorities, based on concepts defined within DFAT. The development program investment priorities are:
- a. **Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness (Infrastructure and trade).** Investments in infrastructure and trade 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;
 - b. **Agriculture, fisheries and water.** Agriculture and fisheries are key growth sectors and 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;
 - c. **Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies (Effective governance).** Investments in effective governance support 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. For further information see also paragraphs 24 and 25;
 - d. **Education.** Better quality education enables young people to get the skills they need to contribute to the economy;
 - e. **Health.** Investments in health—particularly health systems—ensure that women, men and children can access better health and live healthy and productive lives;
 - f. **Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection (Building resilience).** Investments in building resilience includes providing humanitarian assistance in response to emergencies. Preventing crises is a good investment. The development program works to reduce disaster risks and promote preparedness. The development Program also strengthens social protection to provide safety nets in the face of shocks to enable the poor to build skills and increase their participation in the economy; and
 - g. **General development support.** Administrative costs that are not attributable to another investment priority including multisector aid, debt relief and research where sector cannot be identified. For further information see also paragraphs 32 and 33.



Maternal and Child Health

36. Maternal and Child Health reports expenditure based on the “Muskoka2 method”. Muskoka2 is an agreed standard used by donors to report on their spending for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH). The development of Muskoka2 has been guided by a group of key stakeholders, who have participated in the Joint Countdown to 2030/ PMNCH Financing Working Group.
37. The Muskoka2 methodology assigns a pre-determined percentage of funding to the set of agreed DAC sector purpose codes deemed to benefit RMNCH.
38. Muskoka2 excludes attributions for core payments to GAVI, UNFPA and UNICEF as these institutions apply a fixed percentage of all their disbursements to RMNCH. These derived percentages are applied to their estimates included in this publication.
39. Further detailed information is available through the OECD at: [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplay/documentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/STAT/RD\(2018\)3/RD2&docLanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplay/documentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2018)3/RD2&docLanguage=en)

Multilateral flows

40. Resources channelled through international organisations active in development such as the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Population Fund (UNDP), and the World Food Program (WFP) include core and non-core payments. Payments made to third parties that for administrative purposes are channelled through multilateral and regional organisations, are also reported as multilateral flows.

Negative flows

41. Aid expenditure is usually presented as a positive cash flow to a developing country. In some situations a negative flow may be reported. Valid negative cash flows from a developing country include:
 - a. Official equity investments acquired for ODA development intentions and subsequently sold, that is the proceeds from the sale are reported as a negative flow; and
 - b. Reimbursements from partners for unexpensed resources.
42. Negative flows presented in this publication do not necessarily reflect an outward flow of cash being returned to Australia from a developing country. In some instances, these flows may also reflect an accounting adjustment.

Negative values

43. See *Negative flows*.

Net bilateral costs

44. Additional costs of providing resources to a recipient country, for example the extra cost of assigning personnel to aid activities, net of the costs of stationing them at home, and any compensation received from other parties for their relocation.

Non-core payments

45. Payments to a development organisation made with specific conditions, that is where the donor specifies any aspect of how the funds are to be used. These payments are often referred to as ‘Ear-Marked’. See also *Core payments*.



Non-government organisations (NGOs)

46. NGOs are legally constituted organisations that operate independently from any government. Their primary purpose is to pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development.

Nutrition

47. Although there is a DAC sector code for reporting activities aimed at direct nutrition interventions, there is no common, agreed approach to track resources for “nutrition-sensitive” development assistance. These outcomes are drawn from the nutritional conceptual framework (UNICEF 1990), the reference document *Addressing Undernutrition in External Assistance (EC2011)* and the *SUN Movement Strategy 2012-2015*.

48. The various health data tables presented in this publication reflect differing methodologies and, as such, health data should not be compared from one table to another.

- a. Table 1, Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities, presents health-specific DAC sector codes plus additional health-related DAC sector codes, specifically three additional water and sanitation codes
- b. Table 17, Health by Type of Assistance, presents direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240)
- c. Table 18, Maternal Child Health by Type of Assistance, presents data using a maternal child health marker and direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240)
- d. Table 20, Nutrition by Type of Assistance, presents nutrition investments identified as ‘nutrition specific’ or ‘nutrition sensitive’ defined using the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) methodology. The Nutrition line refers to direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240), or ‘nutrition specific’. These investments relate to direct feeding programs for maternal feeding, breastfeeding and weaning foods, child feeding and school feeding.



**Official
development
assistance
(ODA)**

49. ODA, as defined by the DAC, consists of flows to countries and territories on the DAC *List of ODA Recipients* and to multilateral development institutions which are provided by official agencies, including state and local government, or by their executive agencies; and:
- Is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - Is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent. In the case of non-grants finance:
 - 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Least Developed Countries and other Low Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 9 per cent);
 - 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Lower Middle Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 7 per cent);
 - 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Upper Middle Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 6 per cent); and
 - 10 per cent in the case of loans to multilateral institutions (calculated at a rate of discount of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development).
50. To ensure consistency in the application of ODA eligibility, the DAC has further delineated the boundaries of ODA in many areas, for instance:
- Peace and Security:* The DAC has issued revised guidelines on peace and security assistance (2016). The reporting of peace and security-related activities is guided by the general principle that the main objective is the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries.
Financing of military equipment or services is generally excluded from ODA reporting, the exception covering human rights, humanitarian law, disaster response, anti-corruption, and improved civilian oversight.
Anti-Terrorism: Activities combatting terrorism are not reportable as ODA, as they generally target perceived threats to donor, as much as to recipient countries, rather than focusing on the economic and social development of the recipient;
 - Peacekeeping:* Most peacekeeping expenditures are excluded in line with the exclusion of military costs. However, the net bilateral cost of some closely-defined development activities within United Nations (UN) administered or approved peacekeeping operations are included, such as: human rights; election monitoring; rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers and of national infrastructure; advice on economic stabilisation; monitoring and training of administrators; and weapons and mine removal for development purposes only;
 - Social and cultural programs:* Expenditure on the promotion of museums, libraries, art and music schools, and sport training facilities and venues that builds developing countries capacity are reported as ODA. One-off interventions such as sponsoring concert tours or athletes' travel costs are not ODA eligible. Cultural programs in developing countries whose main purpose is to promote the culture and values of the donor are not reportable as ODA;

Official development assistance (ODA)
(continued)

- d. *Assistance to refugees:* Assistance to refugees in developing countries is reportable as ODA. Temporary assistance to refugees from developing countries arriving in donor countries is also reportable as ODA during the first twelve months of stay, and all costs associated with voluntary repatriation to the developing country of origin are also ODA;
- e. *Civil police work:* Expenditure on some police training is reportable as ODA, unless the training relates to para-military functions or is tactical in nature. The supply of donor's police services to control civil disobedience is not ODA eligible;
- f. *Nuclear energy:* Nuclear energy provided for developing country civilian purposes is reportable as ODA. Military applications of nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation activities are not ODA eligible; and
- g. *Research:* Research directly and primarily relevant to the problems of developing countries is ODA eligible.

Other government departments

- 51. Australia's aid program includes aid activities delivered by Australian government departments other than DFAT. These organisations participate in the delivery of aid activities that can be either funded by their own appropriations and/or through the Australian aid program.

Partial ODA

- 52. Some core payments to multilateral organisations are only partially reportable as ODA. For example, the table below shows the percentage of core payments to the multilateral organisation listed which can currently be counted as ODA. The percentages can be periodically updated as the proportion of the organisation's work which benefits developing countries change over time.

Table A: Selected core payments of multilateral organisations eligible for Official Development Assistance

<i>Multilateral organisation</i>		Core Payments eligible as ODA %
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	85
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation	83
GEF	Global Environment Facility	100
ILO-RBSA	International Labour Organisation – regular budget supplementary account	100
ILO-assessed	International Labour Organisation – assessed	60
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	60
UNHCR	United Nations Organisation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	100
WHO-CVCA	World Health Organisation – core voluntary contributions account	100
WHO-assessed	World Health Organisation – assessed contributions	76

- 53. For a complete list refer to the *Development Assistance Committee Reporting Directives, List of ODA-eligible organisations*.



Partner country

54. Countries that Australia collaborates with in the delivery of aid assistance to achieve mutually agreed objectives. Australia collaborates with the partner country to develop a country program for each major country partner. See also *Country programs*.

Programs

55. See *Australian aid programs*.

Regional programs

56. Regional programs are specialised aid delivery programs which deliver an integrated program of Australian government activities across a region (or regions) of interest to Australia. Activities are usually planned and delivered under a single regional program strategy, and usually benefit more than one country. For aid statistics, expenditure is allocated between countries of benefit whenever identifiable.

Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

57. The SDGs are a United Nations initiative, officially known as *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. They comprise of 17 Global Goals with 169 targets. The SDGs are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals interconnect and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve each Goal and target by 2030. For more information visit <<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>>

58. The 17 Global Goals are:

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 for all 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 sustainable 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 and decent work for all;
9. *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure*: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
10. *Reduce Inequalities*: Reduce inequality within and among countries;
11. *Sustainable Cities and Communities*: Make cities and human settlement 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;



Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

(continued)

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
17. *Partnerships for the Goals*: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Technical assistance

59. SDG data has been adjusted to reflect new methodology for monitoring resource flows that support sustainable development, specifically the mapping of OECD DAC purpose codes and policy markers against SDG targets. The work reflects the DAC's efforts to map SDGs. The application of this new methodology has been applied to previous published data to ensure comparability, resulting in revisions to 2017-18 data.
60. Technical assistance is classified into two categories:
 - a. *Free-standing technical assistance*, comprises activities financed by a donor country whose primary purpose is to augment the level of knowledge, skills, technical know-how or productive aptitudes of the population of developing countries that is increasing their stock of human intellectual capital, and/or their capacity for more effective use of their available factor endowments; and
 - b. *Investment-related technical assistance*, is defined as the financing of services by a donor country with the primary purpose of contributing to the design and/or implementation of a project or program aiming to increase the physical capital stock of a developing country. These services include consulting services, technical support, the provision of know-how linked to the execution of an investment project, and the contribution of the donor's own personnel (managers, technicians, skilled labour etc) to the actual implementation of the project.

Technical cooperation

61. See *Technical assistance*.



Appendix 3: Abbreviations and Symbols

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ACFID	Australian Council for International Development
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
ANCP	Australian Non-Government Organisation Cooperation Program
AUD	Australian dollar
AVP	Australian Volunteers Program
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DfID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross National Income
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISSS	International Seminar Support Scheme
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFDC	Official Resource Flows to Developing Countries
OGD	Other Government Departments
OOF	Other Official Flows
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisation

Symbols

Symbol	Definition
\$m	Millions (dollars)
\$'000	Thousands (dollars)
-	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Appendix 4: DAC List of Aid Recipients (a) (b)

Economies are divided according to Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups in 2016 were: low income, less than USD1,005; lower middle income, USD1,006 - USD3,955; upper middle income, USD3,956 - USD12,235; and high income, USD12,236 or more. The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are defined by the United Nations.

Low-income and middle-income economies are referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status.

Least developed countries

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia

Other low-income countries

Korea Democratic People's Republic, Zimbabwe

(per capita GNI <=USD1 005 in 2016)

Lower middle income countries and territories

Armenia, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tokelau, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza Strip

(per capita GNI USD1 006 - USD3 955 in 2016)

Upper middle income countries and territories

Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Cook Islands(c), Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Montserrat, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Helena, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Venezuela, Wallis and Futuna

(per capita GNI USD3 956 - USD12 235 in 2016)

a. Data presented for West Bank and Gaza Strip are reported under Palestinian Territories.

b. Effective for reporting on aid in 2018 and 2019

c. During a special review that took place in July 2019, the DAC agreed that the Cook Islands will graduate from the list on 1 January 2020.

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