

**Australia’s OFFICIAL   
development assistance**

**Statistical Summary, 2017–18**



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**Overview of Australian aid**

What is Australian aid?

Australian aid is a whole-of-Australia commitment to reducing poverty and lifting the living standards of developing countries, predominately in the Indo-Pacific region. Australian aid is a partnership between all levels of government and between the Australian government, business and civil society. Australia’s aid program is delivered in accordance with the Australian Government’s policy—Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability. It is part of Australia’s broader foreign policy, as articulated in the Foreign Policy White Paper (the White Paper) — the blueprint for Australia’s international engagement for the next decade. These framing documents define our development program’s focus as the building of a stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific region.

Four tests guide Australia’s investment choices across the development program, translating Australia’s strategic framework into implementation practice:

• Is this in Australia’s national interest?

• Will this promote inclusive growth and reduce poverty?

• Does Australia’s contribution add value and leverage?

• Will this deliver results and value for money?

Why have an Australian aid program?

Australia’s development assistance contributes to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, especially in the Indo-Pacific. This both supports the strong and direct national interest we have in stability and prosperity in our region and reflects our values as a nation.

Geographically, Australia sits in a region that is home to countries with significantly different economic growth prospects. While some of our partners in Asia are experiencing dynamic economic growth and a growing middle class, many still have significant pockets of poverty, rising levels of inequality and domestic unrest. Other partners, including in the Pacific, have fewer prospects for sustainable high economic growth and desire to enhance their economic integration and economic resilience. Eleven of our top 15 bilateral development partners are fragile and/or conflict affected. Our region is home to 40 per cent of natural disasters and 84 per cent of people affected by natural disasters worldwide.[[1]](#footnote-1)

In addition, the balance of economic and political power is shifting, and economies are becoming more connected. The increasing mobility of goods, capital, people and information, as well as a growing interdependence of production and delivery systems, means that shocks increasingly transcend borders. Global and regional health, climatic and conflict shocks will continue to challenge the ability of global institutions, governments and communities to respond in a coordinated, flexible, adaptive and timely way.

Australia’s development program is one of the ways Australia can respond to these pressures. In this context, the development program is more important for Australia than it has ever been. While our development program cannot guarantee a stable region, it can provide significant ballast against instability in many of the region’s weaker states by advancing economic reforms, improving governance and countering violent extremism. Investment in our region assists partner governments to build healthy, educated and skilled populations, supported by the necessary infrastructure and governance frameworks to foster prosperity.

Investment through the Australian Aid program in improving the levels of disaster risk reduction with our partners is a sensible precaution for Australia with evidence suggesting that $1 invested in risk reduction can save up to $15 in the aftermath of a disaster.

As a globally engaged and resource-rich nation with a relatively small population, trade is an important contributor to our prosperity. When countries in our region experience sustainable growth, Australia also prospers. Through the Australian Aid program, we work closely with partner governments, being flexible and responsive to provide quality aid to support stability and growth. Australian Aid helps individuals, families and communities in their local economies.

More broadly, the development program enables us to demonstrate our credentials as a responsible global citizen and meet global commitments. This, in turn, enhances our standing and influence in global and regional debates.

Australia’s aid program is well-targeted

The Indo-Pacific region is critical for Australia’s future economic prosperity and security. Our region still hosts almost half of the world’s poorest people (in developing Asia there are still 330 million people living on less than US$1.90 a day). While poverty levels in the region declined by more than 20 per cent between 2002 and 2013, those living on incomes between US$1.90 and US$10 a day—who are still vulnerable to falling back into poverty—comprise a significant percentage of the populations of many of our neighbours. This limits the capacity of governments to build a healthy and educated workforce that can move into middle class.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Activities funded through our development program that bring financial resources and expertise to regional and global problems are a win-win. The development program provides an opportunity to promote Australia’s expertise and develop deep links with countries in our region.

In the Pacific, real average income per capita has increased by less than 10 per cent since 1990 compared with about 150 per cent in Asia’s emerging market economies. This reflects in part that Pacific island country economies are heavily impacted by natural disasters.

Given the immutable issues of small size, dispersed populations and fragile economies, the approach of the Australian Aid program in the Pacific is to expand opportunities through greater integration. Our Pacific development program is working to enable economic cooperation, including through labour mobility, tackling security challenges, and strengthening people-to-people links.

In Asia, there is still an important role for Australian Aid to support the transition of emerging market economies in the region. The more people move from poverty—through the vulnerable stage and firmly into middle class—the greater the opportunity for Australia as an engaged trading partner.

Our development program recognises this reality. In Asia, we have moved to an economic partnership approach. This focuses on human capital investment and policy reform, including budget management and tax system design and improving trade and investment.

How does Australia’s aid program work?

Bilateral engagement

The greater part of Australia’s development program is delivered bilaterally, with Australia partnering with governments in the region.

Australia works to build strong and enduring relationships with countries in our region. We share the same goals, working together to support development by promoting prosperity, reducing poverty and enhancing stability. We collaborate on program design and implementation, and we share lessons when evaluating our endeavours. Together, we seek to support the poor, including the marginalised such as people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, indigenous people, and women and girls, to take up the opportunities provided by a dynamic growing economy.

Global engagement

Multilateral organisations form an important component of the international rules-based order. They set norms and standards and promote global cooperation on development issues. Australia provides funds to multilateral organisations and global programs to extend our reach, our leverage, and the impact of our funds. This support also promotes collective responses to challenges that cannot be solved by countries acting by themselves.

Sectoral focus

Australia also has programs that focus on sectoral issues. In some areas, such as in health, education, infrastructure and water, it makes more sense to deliver programs across many countries or the whole region. This can involve the provision of programs on issues that do not fit neatly into national borders. Communicable and vector borne-diseases, for instance, cross borders so a sectoral approach, sometimes paired with a bilateral program, is necessary. Australia is considered a world expert in areas such as water management, and we harness that expertise in our programs.

Who Australia works with

The strength and diversity of Australian’s connections to the world mean that partnerships are essential to Australia’s broader foreign policy and to an effective development program.

The Australian Government competitively contracts aid delivery work to Australian and international companies and not-for-profit organisations which use their expertise to deliver development assistance and to work with local people to continue the benefits long after contracts end.

Australia works with non-government organisations (NGOs), both Australian and international, that have demonstrated their ability to deliver results, offer value for money, and have strong local partnerships that support collaboration, capacity building and sustainability. Australia seeks to build on the local knowledge and connections of NGOs, as well as their development expertise and ability to influence change.

Australia provides core funding to the Multilateral Development Banks (the World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank) in support of their development and poverty alleviation mandate. During replenishments, Australia actively advocates for the interests of the Pacific, for example, the 2017 Replenishment for the World Bank concessional arm, the International Development Association (IDA), resulted in the Pacific receiving an almost four-fold increase in minimum annual allocations. Through our membership on multilateral boards, Australia can ensure that important issues, such as disaster risk reduction, climate change, gender equality and disability inclusiveness, are embedded into their policies and practices.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) is a framework for development engagement. It provides a shared agenda to build and strengthen international relationships at a time of reform and change. It is not just for and about government. It involves the private sector, civil society, academia and international organisations and cuts across the aid, trade, security and foreign policy aspects of Australia’s international engagement.

The 2030 Agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs or Goals) addressing economic, social and environmental aspects of development. It is paired with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda which focuses on using all sources of development finance (not just development assistance), including tax revenue, enhanced trade, and private sector investment to finance development.

Australia works with partners to achieve the SDGs in our development program, including through aid for trade, to catalyse sustained and inclusive economic growth.

For further details on Australia’s reporting of the SDGs refer to Australia’s Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Voluntary National Review) 2018. <https://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/2030-agenda/Pages/sustainable-development-goals.aspx>

Robust performance systems

Australians want assurance that taxpayer funds are used correctly and in ways that are in Australia’s interests and are not diverted from their intended purpose. Australia has a strong focus on performance reporting, evaluation, innovation and research. The Australian Aid program is subject to regular and extensive oversight of financial and program accountability.

Effectiveness and achievements

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) undertakes five-yearly reviews of member country’s development co-operation policies and systems, to improve the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation policies and systems, and to promote good development partnerships for better impact on poverty reduction and sustainable development in developing countries.

A recent peer review by the OECD DAC[[3]](#footnote-3) assessed Australia as having a comprehensive, well-managed performance and reporting architecture that is closely tied to high-level policy objectives. This endorsement is shared by the Chair of Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s (DFAT’s) Independent Evaluation Committee, who cites Australia’s aid performance management system as among global best practice.

Annually, the Australian Government reports on the effectiveness and achievements of the Aid Program in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Annual Report and Performance of Australian Aid Report.

The Office for Development Effectiveness (ODE) conducts strategic evaluations to inform Australia’s development assistance policies and practice. ODE also routinely assesses and reports on the quality and robustness of aid performance management systems.

Outline of this report

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 of where Australia’s aid program was delivered and the type of aid delivered.

This publication presents 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 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 include:

• A more significant overview of Australian Aid, highlighting what Australian Aid is, why we have an aid program, how the aid program works and who we work with.

• Infographic world map showing regional expenditures.

• Strategic Framework for the aid program

• Graphs and infographics showing key highlights.

• Three new tables highlighting Australia’s effort towards reporting ODA data reflecting the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, including amounts mobilised by the private sector as a result of official financial interventions.

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

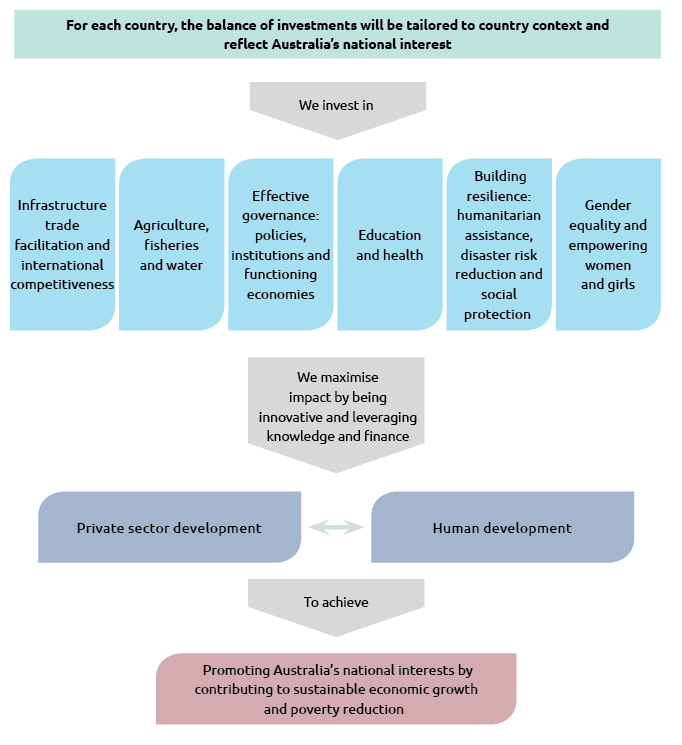


Figure 2: Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017-18

This image presents a world map showing  Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Region 2017-18. 
Support by region expenditure:

$339.4mMiddle East and Africa

$361.5mSouth and West Asia

$1,065.9mSouth-East and East Asia (a)
(a) Includes Other Asia

$1,107.2mPacific

$8.9mLatin America and the Caribbean

$1,199.4mODA not attributable to particular regions

**Overview Tables**

| 1 Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities (a) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *2016-17* | *2017-18* |
| *Investment priorities* | | | $’000 | $’000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Banking and finance | 80,078 | 56,788 |
|  |  | Energy | 131,183 | 137,277 |
|  |  | Large water infrastructure | 50,196 | 61,662 |
|  |  | Trade policy | 46,651 | 52,108 |
|  |  | Transport (b) | 236,604 | 193,447 |
|  |  | Urban development and construction | 28,375 | 31,029 |
|  |  | Other infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness (c) | 121,376 | 137,761 |
|  |  | ***Total infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness*** | ***694,463*** | ***670,071*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Agriculture, fisheries and water** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture, fishing and forestry | 245,766 | 249,517 |
|  |  | Rural development | 57,349 | 51,072 |
|  |  | Water resource management | 48,024 | 61,227 |
|  |  | ***Total agriculture, fisheries and water*** | ***351,139*** | ***361,816*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Governance | 697,835 | 673,818 |
|  |  | Mining and mineral resources | 76,150 | 69,887 |
|  |  | ***Total effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies*** | ***773,985*** | ***743,706*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Scholarships | 308,722 | 309,399 |
|  |  | Education, general | 363,863 | 333,953 |
|  |  | ***Total education*** | ***672,585*** | ***643,352*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Health** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Health, general | 392,089 | 497,926 |
|  |  | Basic water and sanitation | 70,423 | 47,932 |
|  |  | ***Total health*** | ***462,512*** | ***545,858*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Conflict prevention and resolution | 69,445 | 83,029 |
|  |  | Environment | 104,470 | 94,429 |
|  |  | Humanitarian assistance | 364,430 | 409,148 |
|  |  | Refugees in donor countries | - | - |
|  |  | Social services and food security | 126,917 | 153,531 |
|  |  | ***Total building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection*** | ***665,262*** | ***740,137*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **General development support** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Action relating to debt | 26,858 | 16,000 |
|  |  | Other multisector (d) | 383,849 | 361,389 |
|  |  | ***Total general development support*** | ***410,707*** | ***377,389*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | | **4,030,654** | **4,082,328** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ 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 Priorities, 2017-18 (a)

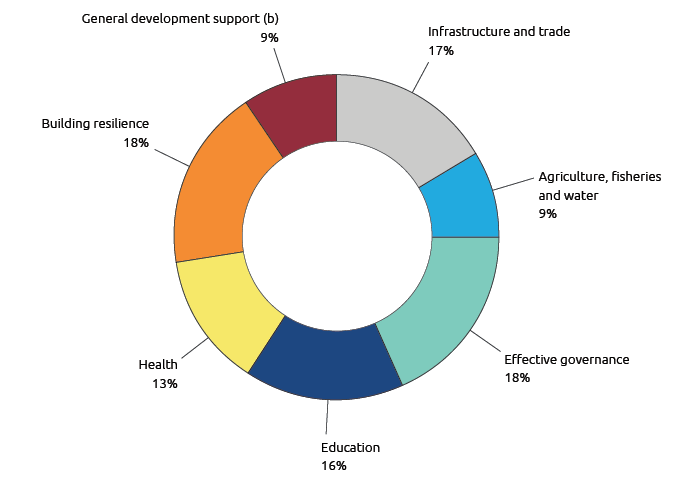
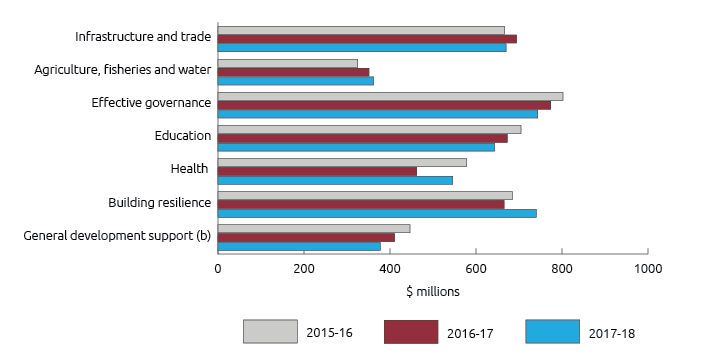
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Figure 4: Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities, 2015-16 to 2017-18 (a)

****

(a) For further details on how investment priorities are compiled refer to paragraph 35 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

(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, 2017-18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Multilateral Organisations* | *Commercial Suppliers* | *Non-Government Organisations* | *Universities and Academic Institutions* |  | *Developing Country Governments* | *Australian Public Sector Organisations* | *Other Partners* | *Total* |
| *Investment priorities* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 |  | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 400,775 | 152,381 | 31,112 | 2,069 |  | 64,910 | 11,412 | 7,414 | **670,071** |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 136,576 | 86,381 | 41,310 | (10) | (b) | - | 15,682 | 81,876 | **361,816** |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 258,227 | 252,204 | 91,394 | 10,895 |  | 27,319 | 83,072 | 20,594 | **743,706** |
|  |  | Education | 99,595 | 220,730 | 41,319 | 242,720 |  | 22,711 | 4,959 | 11,317 | **643,352** |
|  |  | Health | 320,103 | 110,750 | 62,078 | 7,307 |  | 15,148 | 3,708 | 26,765 | **545,858** |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 453,253 | 91,292 | 142,106 | 2,561 |  | 1,183 | 22,867 | 26,875 | **740,137** |
|  |  | General development support (c) | 114,880 | 31,021 | 12,859 | 2,391 |  | - | 177,246 | 38,993 | **377,389** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | **1,783,408** | **944,759** | **422,177** | **267,933** |  | **131,271** | **318,946** | **213,834** | **4,082,328** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ 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) For further details on negative flows refer to paragraphs 40 and 41 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) 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, 2017-18

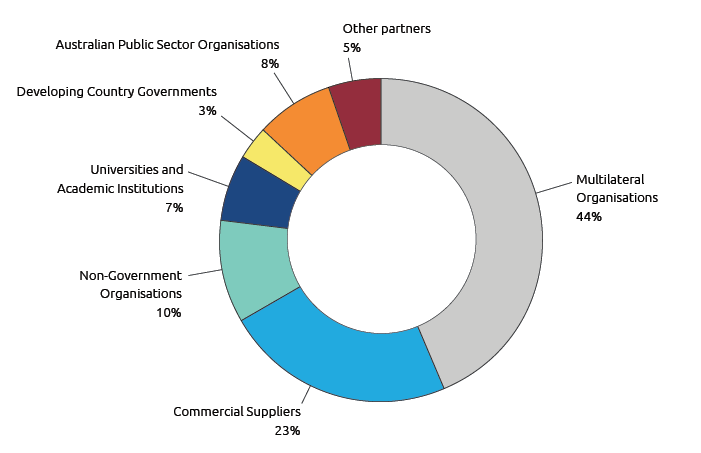
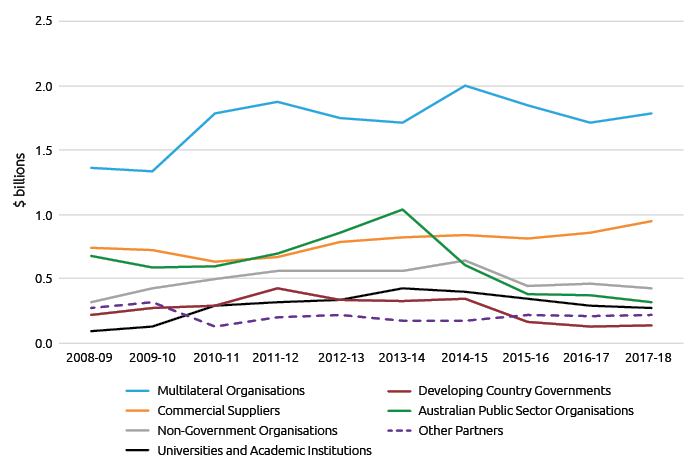
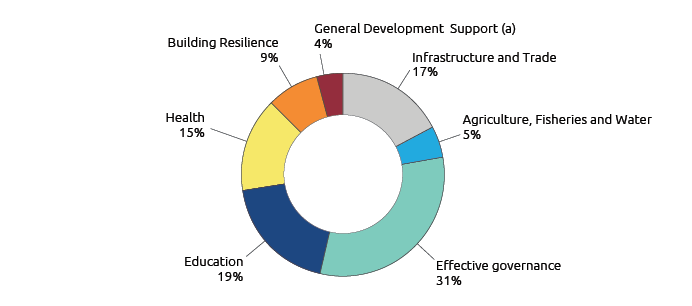


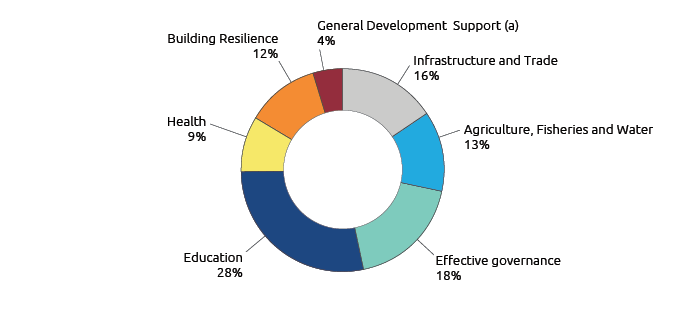
Figure 6. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2008-09 to 2017-18



| 3 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities (a) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *2016-17* | *2017-18* |
| *Region of benefit* | | | $’000 | $’000 |
| **Pacific** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 179,257 | 192,464 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 63,453 | 54,814 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 386,031 | 346,867 |
|  |  | Education | 222,390 | 211,366 |
|  |  | Health | 174,221 | 163,454 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 64,758 | 93,570 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 36,601 | 44,677 |
|  |  | ***Total Pacific*** | ***1,126,711*** | ***1,107,212*** |
| **South-East and East Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 133,180 | 137,222 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 119,497 | 111,761 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 173,194 | 160,619 |
|  |  | Education | 257,288 | 245,318 |
|  |  | Health | 83,095 | 78,600 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 93,283 | 102,515 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 30,953 | 40,120 |
|  |  | ***Total South-East and East Asia*** | ***890,490*** | ***876,156*** |
| **South and West Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 57,252 | 34,347 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 44,272 | 53,240 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 35,616 | 53,337 |
|  |  | Education | 65,502 | 61,108 |
|  |  | Health | 24,352 | 37,381 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 61,650 | 117,746 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 3,963 | 4,314 |
|  |  | ***Total South and West Asia*** | ***292,608*** | ***361,473*** |
| **Other Asia (c)** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 94,752 | 89,285 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 15,368 | 13,334 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 65,278 | 70,807 |
|  |  | Education | 60 | 126 |
|  |  | Health | 17,198 | 7,029 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 8,131 | 8,679 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 4,057 | 492 |
|  |  | ***Total Other Asia*** | ***204,843*** | ***189,754*** |
| 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. | | | | |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa (c)** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 2,068 | 2,067 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 17,215 | 20,601 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 6,229 | 5,823 |
|  |  | Education | 36,689 | 38,020 |
|  |  | Health | 17,500 | 8,781 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 110,454 | 98,860 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 1,328 | 365 |
|  |  | ***Total Sub-Saharan Africa*** | ***191,483*** | ***174,517*** |
| **Middle East and North Africa** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 110 | 247 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 7,480 | 2,267 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 11,632 | 2,846 |
|  |  | Education | 18,062 | 23,172 |
|  |  | Health | 1,843 | 1,022 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 95,797 | 134,840 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 449 | 527 |
|  |  | ***Total Middle East and North Africa*** | ***135,373*** | ***164,921*** |
| **Latin American and the Caribbean** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 484 | 434 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 383 | 422 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 2,441 | 844 |
|  |  | Education | 4,468 | 2,403 |
|  |  | Health | 632 | 823 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 5,085 | 4,017 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 117 | - |
|  |  | ***Total Latin American and the Caribbean*** | ***13,610*** | ***8,944*** |
| **Other (d)** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 227,360 | 214,005 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 83,471 | 105,377 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 93,564 | 102,562 |
|  |  | Education | 68,126 | 61,838 |
|  |  | Health | 143,671 | 248,768 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 226,104 | 179,910 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 333,238 | 286,893 |
|  |  | ***Total other*** | ***1,175,535*** | ***1,199,352*** |
|  | **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | **4,030,654** | **4,082,328** |
| “ - “ 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. | | | | |
| (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. | | | | |

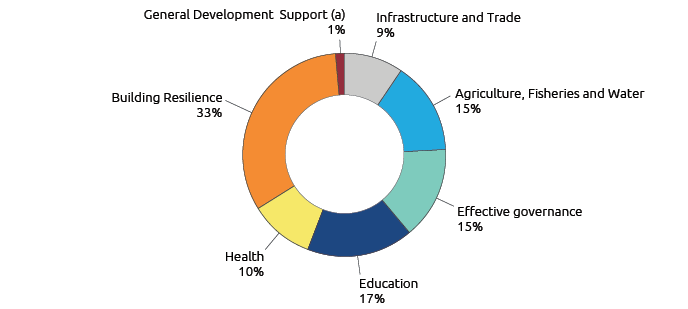
**Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities, 2017–18**

**Figure 7. Pacific **

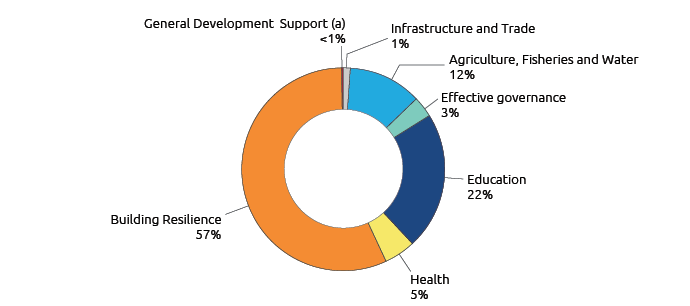
**Figure 8. South-East and East Asia**

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

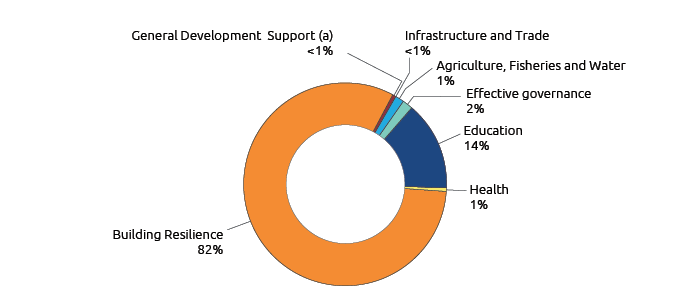
**Figure 9. South and West Asia**

****

**Figure 10. Sub-Saharan Africa**

****

**Figure 11. Middle East and North Africa**

****

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

| 4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Investment Priorities, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and International Competitiveness* | *Agriculture, Fisheries and Water* | *Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies* | *Education* | *Health* | *Building Resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection* | *General Development Support* | ***Total*** |
| *Partner country* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Papua New Guinea** | | | 95,857 | 16,682 | 203,990 | 82,203 | 94,934 | 32,981 | 12,726 | **539,374** |
| **Pacific Island Countries** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cook Islands | 211 | 811 | 194 | 832 | 189 | 1,388 | - | **3,626** |
|  |  | Fiji | 8,878 | 2,923 | 10,063 | 24,748 | 8,687 | 6,778 | 7,343 | **69,421** |
|  |  | Kiribati | 582 | 1,070 | 3,218 | 14,378 | 2,371 | 6,733 | 1,542 | **29,892** |
|  |  | Nauru | 10,101 | - | 4,372 | 4,218 | 1,050 | 1,026 | 3,916 | **24,682** |
|  |  | Niue and Tokelau | 225 | - | 1,477 | 428 | 20 | 968 | - | **3,118** |
|  |  | Samoa | 6,403 | 921 | 9,281 | 12,319 | 3,800 | 1,303 | 2,520 | **36,546** |
|  |  | Solomon Islands | 29,087 | 5,035 | 51,948 | 23,937 | 21,199 | 6,386 | 4,183 | **141,774** |
|  |  | Tonga | 301 | 1,141 | 12,633 | 6,027 | 6,752 | 8,108 | 2,221 | **37,182** |
|  |  | Tuvalu | 534 | 194 | 4,451 | 2,025 | 418 | 1,261 | 68 | **8,950** |
|  |  | Vanuatu | 14,015 | 2,918 | 15,576 | 17,000 | 10,856 | 8,783 | 3,137 | **72,284** |
|  |  | North Pacific (b) | 1,080 | 48 | 1,998 | 2,558 | 1,861 | 2,021 | 73 | **9,640** |
|  |  | Regional Pacific Island countries (c) | 25,191 | 23,070 | 27,666 | 20,695 | 11,316 | 15,835 | 6,949 | **130,722** |
|  |  | ***Total Pacific Island Countries*** | ***96,607*** | ***38,131*** | ***142,876*** | ***129,164*** | ***68,520*** | ***60,589*** | ***31,951*** | ***567,838*** |
| **South-East and East Asia** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cambodia | 16,758 | 28,274 | 10,346 | 12,064 | 18,764 | 4,117 | 695 | **91,018** |
|  |  | Indonesia | 62,645 | 35,360 | 69,642 | 105,366 | 27,949 | 37,722 | 13,484 | **352,169** |
|  |  | Laos | 2,547 | 9,177 | 4,671 | 22,726 | 3,150 | 1,353 | 1,981 | **45,606** |
|  |  | Mongolia | 53 | 247 | 1,715 | 6,510 | 156 | 942 | 101 | **9,724** |
|  |  | Myanmar | 6,719 | 6,654 | 15,347 | 25,942 | 3,715 | 27,776 | 3,809 | **89,961** |
|  |  | The Philippines | 12,114 | 4,532 | 9,451 | 33,484 | 864 | 24,067 | 1,120 | **85,632** |
|  |  | Timor-Leste | 7,955 | 16,031 | 30,125 | 13,459 | 20,544 | 2,947 | 4,764 | **95,827** |
|  |  | Vietnam | 19,599 | 10,224 | 13,774 | 24,904 | 3,290 | 3,072 | 11,453 | **86,317** |
|  |  | Regional East Asia (c) | 8,832 | 1,262 | 5,547 | 863 | 168 | 518 | 2,713 | **19,904** |
|  |  | ***Total South-East and East Asia*** | ***137,222*** | ***111,761*** | ***160,619*** | ***245,318*** | ***78,600*** | ***102,515*** | ***40,120*** | ***876,156*** |
| “ - “ 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 Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau. | | | | | | | |  |  |  |
| (c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | |  |  |  |
| **South and West Asia** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Afghanistan | 125 | 15,676 | 34,998 | 6,316 | 16,451 | 16,753 | 1,194 | **91,515** |
|  |  | Bangladesh | 4,170 | 3,549 | 1,238 | 22,743 | 10,658 | 70,906 | 776 | **114,040** |
|  |  | Bhutan | 1,205 | 276 | 197 | 5,588 | 237 | 21 | - | **7,525** |
|  |  | Maldives | 10 | 3 | 131 | 3,168 | - | - | - | **3,312** |
|  |  | Nepal | 4,703 | 4,655 | 9,623 | 5,795 | 1,744 | 3,800 | 875 | **31,194** |
|  |  | Pakistan | 10,944 | 12,203 | 2,154 | 7,967 | 5,174 | 14,012 | 876 | **53,330** |
|  |  | Sri Lanka | 4,628 | 1,457 | 3,613 | 7,127 | 2,680 | 10,949 | 426 | **30,880** |
|  |  | Regional South and West Asia (b) | 8,563 | 15,421 | 1,383 | 2,404 | 437 | 1,303 | 167 | **29,678** |
|  |  | ***Total South and West Asia*** | ***34,347*** | ***53,240*** | ***53,337*** | ***61,108*** | ***37,381*** | ***117,746*** | ***4,314*** | ***361,473*** |
| **Other Asia (b)** | | | 89,285 | 13,334 | 70,807 | 126 | 7,029 | 8,679 | 492 | **189,754** |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | | | 2,067 | 20,601 | 5,823 | 38,020 | 8,781 | 98,860 | 365 | **174,517** |
| **Middle East and North Africa (c)** | | | 247 | 2,267 | 2,846 | 23,172 | 1,022 | 134,840 | 527 | **164,921** |
| **Latin America and the Carribean** | | | 434 | 422 | 844 | 2,403 | 823 | 4,017 | - | **8,944** |
| **Other (d)** | | | 214,005 | 105,377 | 102,562 | 61,838 | 248,768 | 179,910 | 286,893 | **1,199,352** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | | **670,071** | **361,816** | **743,706** | **643,352** | **545,858** | **740,137** | **377,389** | **4,082,328** |
| “ - “ 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 | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *2016-17* | *2017-18* |
| *Government Departments and Agencies* | | | $’000 | $’000 |
|  | Agriculture and Water Resources | | 7,038 | 7,030 |
|  | Attorney General’s | | 1,480 | 1,209 |
|  | Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research | | 102,982 | 104,355 |
|  | Communications and the Arts | | 1,058 | 986 |
|  | Defence | | - | 565 |
|  | Education and Training | | 20 | 20 |
|  | Environment and Energy | | 894 | 1,129 |
|  | Finance | | 380 | 303 |
|  | Foreign Affairs and Trade | | 3,611,010 | 3,696,459 |
|  | Health | | 11,200 | 11,076 |
|  | Home Affairs | |  |  |
|  |  | Australian Federal Police (AFP) | 77,050 | 51,960 |
|  |  | Home Affairs (excluding AFP) | 3,049 | 6,403 |
|  | Industry, Innovation and Science | | - | - |
|  | Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities | | - | 700 |
|  | Jobs and Small Business | | 6,733 | 10,300 |
|  | Social Services | | - | - |
|  | State and Territory Governments | | 435 | 452 |
|  | Treasury | | 207,326 | 189,382 |
|  | **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | **4,030,654** | **4,082,328** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ 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, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 76,488 | 38,307 | - | 20,084 | - | - | - | 58,568 | **193,447** |
|  |  | Communications | 23,109 | 1,604 | 52 | 395 | 138 | - | - | 4,536 | **29,835** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 10,084 | 9,613 | 6,265 | 52,552 | 108 | - | - | 58,655 | **137,277** |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | 16,127 | 7,917 | 2,930 | 255 | 241 | - | - | 29,318 | **56,788** |
|  |  | Business and other services | 35,081 | 9,082 | 9,828 | 740 | 738 | - | - | 8,060 | **63,530** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***160,889*** | ***66,523*** | ***19,075*** | ***74,026*** | ***1,226*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***159,137*** | ***480,876*** |
| **Production sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture | 26,779 | 91,466 | 22,539 | 101 | 19,065 | 2,264 | 391 | 74,041 | **236,648** |
|  |  | Forestry | - | 169 | 21 | - | 44 | - | - | 876 | **1,110** |
|  |  | Fishing | 10,314 | 765 | - | - | 70 | - | 30 | 580 | **11,759** |
|  |  | Industry | 3,892 | 19,662 | 5,390 | - | 759 | 160 | 303 | 10,944 | **41,109** |
|  |  | Mineral resources and mining | - | 1,933 | - | 62,092 | 1,592 | - | 16 | 4,254 | **69,887** |
|  |  | Construction | 5,148 | 75 | - | - | - | - | - | 219 | **5,441** |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | 14,244 | 16,209 | 9,447 | 352 | 82 | - | - | 15,061 | **55,395** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***60,377*** | ***130,279*** | ***37,397*** | ***62,546*** | ***21,611*** | ***2,424*** | ***740*** | ***105,975*** | ***421,349*** |
| **Other sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Other social and infrastructure services | 25,153 | 35,168 | 12,021 | 7,775 | 3,201 | 74 | 62 | 24,295 | **107,750** |
|  |  | Environmental policy and governance | 22,829 | 5,168 | 77 | - | 3,009 | - | 109 | 63,358 | **94,549** |
|  |  | Urban and rural development | 24,883 | 14,139 | 17,074 | 19 | 1,384 | 24 | - | 19,138 | **76,660** |
|  |  | Food aid and food security programs (d) | 4,096 | 2,512 | 22,942 | - | 4,000 | - | - | 324 | **33,875** |
|  |  | ***Total other sectors*** | ***76,961*** | ***56,988*** | ***52,113*** | ***7,794*** | ***11,594*** | ***99*** | ***171*** | ***107,114*** | ***312,834*** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth** | | | **298,227** | **253,790** | **108,586** | **144,366** | **34,432** | **2,523** | **911** | **372,226** | **1,215,060** |
| “ - “ 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 through humanitarian aid. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 7 Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Trade policy and administrative management | 7,345 | 10,146 | 2,246 | 250 | 59 | - | - | 3,599 | **23,645** |
|  |  | Trade facilitation | 5,680 | 963 | 7,029 | - | 24 | - | - | 9,140 | **22,836** |
|  |  | Regional trade agreements | - | 3,761 | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | **3,801** |
|  |  | Multilateral trade negotiations | - | - | - | 102 | - | - | - | 124 | **226** |
|  |  | Trade education, training and trade adjustment | 289 | 11 | 130 | - | - | - | - | 1,170 | **1,600** |
|  |  | ***Total trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment*** | ***13,314*** | ***14,880*** | ***9,405*** | ***352*** | ***82*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***14,074*** | ***52,108*** |
| **Economic infrastructure** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 76,488 | 38,307 | - | 20,084 | - | - | - | 58,568 | **193,447** |
|  |  | Communications | 23,109 | 1,604 | 52 | 395 | 138 | - | - | 4,536 | **29,835** |
|  |  | Energy supply and generation | 10,084 | 9,613 | 6,265 | 52,552 | 108 | - | - | 58,655 | **137,277** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure*** | ***109,681*** | ***49,524*** | ***6,317*** | ***73,031*** | ***247*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***121,759*** | ***360,558*** |
| **Building productive capacity** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Business and other services | 35,081 | 9,082 | 9,828 | 740 | 738 | - | - | 8,060 | **63,530** |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | 16,127 | 7,917 | 2,930 | 255 | 241 | - | - | 29,318 | **56,788** |
|  |  | Agriculture | 26,779 | 91,466 | 22,539 | 101 | 19,065 | 2,264 | 391 | 74,041 | **236,648** |
|  |  | Forestry | - | 169 | 21 | - | 44 | - | - | 876 | **1,110** |
|  |  | Fishing | 10,314 | 765 | - | - | 70 | - | 30 | 580 | **11,759** |
|  |  | Industry | 3,892 | 19,662 | 5,390 | - | 759 | 160 | 303 | 10,944 | **41,109** |
|  |  | Mineral resources and mining | - | 1,933 | - | 62,092 | 1,592 | - | 16 | 4,254 | **69,887** |
|  |  | Tourism | 930 | 1,328 | 42 | - | - | - | - | 987 | **3,287** |
|  |  | ***Total building productive capacity*** | ***93,124*** | ***132,323*** | ***40,750*** | ***63,189*** | ***22,509*** | ***2,424*** | ***740*** | ***129,060*** | ***484,118*** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade** | | | **216,119** | **196,727** | **56,472** | **136,572** | **22,837** | **2,424** | **740** | **264,893** | **896,784** |
| “ - “ 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, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | 37,908 | 1,503 | 1,685 | - | 310 | 95 | 368 | 6,430 | **48,299** |
|  |  | Health | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Government and civil society | 207,214 | 79,656 | 18,843 | 7,493 | 392 | 17 | 146 | 50,802 | **364,563** |
|  |  | Other social infrastructure and services | 20,336 | 15,320 | 8,479 | - | - | - | 62 | 11,950 | **56,147** |
|  |  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | ***265,458*** | ***96,479*** | ***29,007*** | ***7,493*** | ***702*** | ***113*** | ***576*** | ***69,182*** | ***469,010*** |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 76,488 | 38,307 | - | 20,084 | - | - | - | 58,568 | **193,447** |
|  |  | Communications | 23,109 | 1,604 | 52 | 395 | 138 | - | - | 4,536 | **29,835** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 10,084 | 9,613 | 6,265 | 52,552 | 108 | - | - | 58,655 | **137,277** |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | 16,127 | 7,917 | 2,930 | 255 | 241 | - | - | 29,318 | **56,788** |
|  |  | Business and other services | 35,081 | 9,082 | 9,828 | 740 | 738 | - | - | 8,060 | **63,530** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***160,889*** | ***66,523*** | ***19,075*** | ***74,026*** | ***1,226*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***159,137*** | ***480,876*** |
| **Production sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 19,127 | 60,171 | 11,646 | 41 | 7,355 | 2,264 | 342 | 27,565 | **128,512** |
|  |  | Industry, mining and construction | 3,892 | 21,595 | 5,390 | 62,092 | 2,351 | 160 | 319 | 15,198 | **110,997** |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | 8,772 | 15,763 | 8,745 | 352 | 59 | - | - | 14,861 | **48,552** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***31,790*** | ***97,529*** | ***25,782*** | ***62,486*** | ***9,765*** | ***2,424*** | ***661*** | ***57,625*** | ***288,061*** |
| **Other sectors (d)** | | | 16,390 | 4,408 | - | - | 106 | - | - | 55,269 | **76,173** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Private Sector Development** | | | **474,528** | **264,939** | **73,863** | **144,005** | **11,798** | **2,537** | **1,237** | **341,212** | **1,314,119** |
| “ - “ 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, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | 5,898 | 218 | 86 | - | 16 | - | - | 1,775 | **7,993** |
|  |  | Health | 3,015 | 3,049 | 182 | 1,182 | 16 | - | - | 1,720 | **9,163** |
|  |  | Family planning and reproductive health | 2,901 | 201 | 80 | 15 | - | - | - | - | **3,197** |
|  |  | Water supply and sanitation | - | 1,100 | 3,935 | - | - | - | - | - | **5,035** |
|  |  | Government and civil society | 1,075 | 4,147 | - | - | - | - | - | 918 | **6,140** |
|  |  | Conflict prevention and resolution | - | 200 | - | 120 | - | - | - | 720 | **1,040** |
|  |  | Other social infrastructure and services | 861 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 321 | **1,181** |
|  |  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | ***13,749*** | ***8,916*** | ***4,282*** | ***1,316*** | ***32*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***5,453*** | ***33,750*** |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | - | 116 | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | **216** |
|  |  | Communications | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **50** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Business, banking and financial services | - | 345 | - | - | 80 | - | - | 2,000 | **2,425** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***50*** | ***461*** | ***-*** | ***100*** | ***80*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***2,000*** | ***2,691*** |
| **Production sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture | 19,122 | 33,703 | 9,043 | - | 11,823 | - | - | 34,523 | **108,214** |
|  |  | Forestry and fishing | 1,821 | 427 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | **2,255** |
|  |  | Industry | 60 | 30 | 2,143 | - | - | - | - | 8 | **2,241** |
|  |  | Mining and construction | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | - | - | 16 | 100 | - | - | - | 500 | **616** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***21,003*** | ***34,160*** | ***11,202*** | ***100*** | ***11,823*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***35,038*** | ***113,326*** |
| **Environmental protection** | | | 5,721 | 638 | - | - | - | - | - | 102 | **6,460** |
| **Humanitarian assistance** | | | - | 262 | - | - | - | - | - | 425 | **687** |
| **Other sectors (d)** | | | 7,178 | 16,572 | 5,983 | 400 | 1,369 | 348 | 519 | 951 | **33,319** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Research** | | | **47,701** | **61,008** | **21,467** | **1,916** | **13,304** | **348** | **519** | **43,969** | **190,233** |
| “ - “ 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, Environment, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a)(b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **General environmental protection** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Environmental policy and administrative management | 13,925 | 4,312 | - | - | 106 | - | - | 53,874 | **72,217** |
|  |  | Biodiversity | 106 | 212 | - | - | - | - | - | 858 | **1,176** |
|  |  | Flood Prevention and control | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,578 | **1,578** |
|  |  | Environmental education and training | 240 | 175 | 46 | - | 2,768 | - | - | 48 | **3,277** |
|  |  | Environmental research | 5,571 | 106 | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | **5,726** |
|  |  | ***Total general environmental protection*** | ***19,841*** | ***4,805*** | ***46*** | ***-*** | ***2,874*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***56,407*** | ***83,973*** |
| **Water supply and sanitation** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Water resources policy and administrative management | 4 | 6,089 | 9,389 | - | 19 | 2 | - | 947 | **16,450** |
|  |  | Water resources protection | - | 106 | - | - | - | - | - | 499 | **605** |
|  |  | River development | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 724 | **724** |
|  |  | Other water supply and sanitation | 2,649 | 16,244 | 969 | - | 1,784 | - | - | 16,599 | **38,245** |
|  |  | ***Total water supply and sanitation*** | ***2,653*** | ***22,439*** | ***10,359*** | ***-*** | ***1,802*** | ***2*** | ***-*** | ***18,770*** | ***56,025*** |
| **Infrastructure and trade** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 9,449 | 11,137 | - | 395 | - | - | - | 17,011 | **37,992** |
|  |  | Industry | 295 | 162 | 2,485 | - | 358 | - | - | 1,318 | **4,618** |
|  |  | Urban and rural development | 22,499 | 6,696 | 6,391 | 19 | 1,384 | - | - | 6,820 | **43,809** |
|  |  | Other infrastructure and trade | 7,642 | 6,397 | 4,524 | 125 | 531 | - | - | 20,592 | **39,811** |
|  |  | ***Total infrastructure and trade*** | ***39,885*** | ***24,392*** | ***13,401*** | ***539*** | ***2,272*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***45,742*** | ***126,231*** |
| **Other sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 16,155 | 15,252 | 5,005 | - | 7,031 | 92 | - | 13,880 | **57,416** |
|  |  | Government and civil society | 26,708 | 25,169 | 4,377 | - | 2,923 | 131 | 9 | 21,838 | **81,154** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 8,782 | 9,392 | 5,283 | 3,160 | - | - | - | 16,548 | **43,165** |
|  |  | Education | 7,116 | 17,375 | 3,345 | - | 1,992 | 178 | 236 | 13,418 | **43,660** |
|  |  | Health | 9,977 | 26,731 | 19,729 | - | 3,498 | 425 | - | 10,172 | **70,532** |
|  |  | Other (e) | 19,362 | 11,901 | 4,552 | 395 | 8,243 | 21,000 | - | 18,963 | **84,417** |
|  |  | ***Total other sectors*** | ***88,101*** | ***105,820*** | ***42,290*** | ***3,555*** | ***23,687*** | ***21,825*** | ***245*** | ***94,820*** | ***380,342*** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Environment** | | | **150,480** | **157,456** | **66,096** | **4,094** | **30,635** | **21,827** | **245** | **215,739** | **646,572** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Environment assistance compiled using Rio markers and OECD DAC markers. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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 humanitarian, mining and mineral resources and other multisectors not further defined. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 11 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East and  East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia (b)* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (b) (d)* | ***Total*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Environmental protection** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Environmental policy and administrative management | 10,668 | 4,100 | - | - | - | - | - | 44,405 | **59,173** |
|  |  | Environmental research | 5,532 | 68 | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | **5,615** |
|  |  | Bio-diversity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 536 | **536** |
|  |  | Other environmental protection | 240 | 127 | - | - | - | - | - | 776 | **1,143** |
|  |  | ***Total environmental protection*** | ***16,440*** | ***4,295*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***45,732*** | ***66,467*** |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 20,844 | 180 | - | 5,054 | - | - | - | 8,848 | **34,926** |
|  |  | Communications | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 301 | **301** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 8,000 | 200 | 2,700 | 12,842 | - | - | - | 7,978 | **31,720** |
|  |  | Business, banking and financial services | 1,701 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,620 | **5,321** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***30,545*** | ***380*** | ***2,700*** | ***17,896*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***20,748*** | ***72,269*** |
| **Production sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture | 102 | 4,355 | 2,951 | - | - | - | - | 8,495 | **15,902** |
|  |  | Forestry and fishing | 1,361 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 223 | **1,584** |
|  |  | Industry | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 622 | **622** |
|  |  | Mining & mineral resources | - | - | - | 16,144 | - | - | - | 428 | **16,572** |
|  |  | Other production sectors | 906 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 539 | **1,445** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***2,369*** | ***4,355*** | ***2,951*** | ***16,144*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***10,307*** | ***36,126*** |
| **Humanitarian assistance** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Disaster prevention and preparedness | 6,145 | 2,298 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 1,314 | **10,757** |
|  |  | Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 364 | **454** |
|  |  | Other humanitarian assistance | 82 | 155 | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | **263** |
|  |  | ***Total humanitarian assistance*** | ***6,317*** | ***2,454*** | ***1,000*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***1,704*** | ***11,473*** |
| **Education** | | | 11,164 | 1,338 | 1,114 | - | 73 | - | - | 5,730 | **19,420** |
| **Other sectors (e)** | | | 17,740 | 2,837 | 10,318 | 8,864 | - | - | - | 22,365 | **62,124** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance** | | | **84,574** | **15,659** | **18,083** | **42,904** | **73** | **-** | **-** | **106,585** | **267,880** |
| “ - “ 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; sectoral breakdown follows the OECD DAC’s reporting standard, which applies the same sectoral split as for the entire core contribution. The DAC are currently reviewing their disaggregation for reporting climate finance data. For future presentations, climate finance data will be attributed to the specific sector. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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 government and civil society, health, public finance, water and sanitation and other aspects of climate finance. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 12 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Government and civil society, general** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Public sector policy and administrative management | 99,500 | 49,551 | 4,442 | 3,498 | 46 | - | 146 | 22,526 | **179,710** |
|  |  | Public finance management | 19,386 | 15,331 | 1,208 | - | - | - | - | 13,618 | **49,542** |
|  |  | Domestic revenue mobilisation | 8,631 | 4,125 | 6,543 | - | - | - | - | 4,948 | **24,247** |
|  |  | Election management | 3,735 | 1,581 | - | - | - | 23 | - | 1,687 | **7,025** |
|  |  | Legal and judicial development | 88,190 | 13,913 | 13,158 | 3,995 | 304 | 17 | - | 2,751 | **122,329** |
|  |  | Democratic participation and civil society | 70,175 | 17,592 | 11,268 | - | 234 | 1,052 | 41 | 6,500 | **106,860** |
|  |  | Human rights | 6,103 | 35,518 | 2,093 | 1,172 | 1,662 | 443 | 388 | 14,095 | **61,474** |
|  |  | Women’s equality organisations and institutions | 23,726 | 8,391 | 2,455 | - | 1,579 | 1,170 | - | 11,691 | **49,013** |
|  |  | Ending violence against women and girls | 15,738 | 8,108 | 7,555 | 50 | 169 | 26 | 126 | 4,008 | **35,781** |
|  |  | Other government and civil society, general (d) | 3,876 | 1,339 | 36 | - | 51 | - | - | 11,911 | **17,213** |
|  |  | ***Total government and civil society, general*** | ***339,060*** | ***155,451*** | ***48,756*** | ***8,715*** | ***4,046*** | ***2,731*** | ***700*** | ***93,736*** | ***653,195*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security** | | | 4,871 | 23,730 | 9,491 | 860 | 30,887 | 7,001 | 1,463 | 9,441 | **87,745** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other government and civil society (e)** | | | 35,637 | 37,158 | 13,147 | 7,775 | 3,765 | 376 | 414 | 32,091 | **130,365** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society** | | | **379,568** | **216,339** | **71,395** | **17,350** | **38,699** | **10,108** | **2,578** | **135,268** | **871,305** |
| “ - “ 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. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 13 Australian Official Development Assistance, Law and Justice, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Government and civil society** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Legal and judicial development | 88,190 | 13,913 | 13,158 | 3,995 | 304 | 17 | - | 2,751 | **122,329** |
|  |  | Democratic participation and civil society | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Other government and civil society (d) | 390 | 747 | - | - | 42 | - | - | 5,795 | **6,973** |
|  |  | ***Total government and civil society*** | ***88,580*** | ***14,660*** | ***13,158*** | ***3,995*** | ***346*** | ***17*** | ***-*** | ***8,546*** | ***129,302*** |
| **Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Security system management and reform | 60 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **80** |
|  |  | Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **500** |
|  |  | Post-conflict peace-building (UN) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | ***Total conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security*** | ***60*** | ***520*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***580*** |
| **Other sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Other social infrastructure and services | - | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **32** |
|  |  | Economic infrastructure and services | - | 764 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **764** |
|  |  | Production sectors | 179 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **179** |
|  |  | Humanitarian assistance | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **100** |
|  |  | Other sectors (e) | 29 | 102 | 65 | - | 14 | 4 | 7 | - | **220** |
|  |  | ***Total other sectors*** | ***208*** | ***997*** | ***65*** | ***-*** | ***14*** | ***4*** | ***7*** | ***-*** | ***1,294*** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Law and Justice** | | | **88,847** | **16,178** | **13,222** | **3,995** | **359** | **22** | **7** | **8,546** | **131,176** |
| “ - “ 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. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a)(b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | 111,788 | 51,065 | 18,222 | - | 1,744 | 21,151 | 217 | 41,481 | **245,667** |
|  |  | Health | 78,109 | 30,152 | 31,177 | - | 3,077 | 425 | - | 43,568 | **186,507** |
|  |  | Family planning and reproductive health | 29,187 | 11,547 | 479 | 1,200 | 711 | - | - | 32,850 | **75,975** |
|  |  | Water supply and sanitation | 2,517 | 14,017 | 8,259 | 1,473 | 1,802 | 2 | - | 49,907 | **77,977** |
|  |  | Government and civil society | 194,389 | 111,533 | 34,383 | 3,195 | 5,943 | 1,897 | 782 | 71,024 | **423,147** |
|  |  | Other social infrastructure and services | 20,740 | 33,878 | 10,958 | 88 | 2,985 | - | - | 13,212 | **81,861** |
|  |  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | ***436,729*** | ***252,192*** | ***103,478*** | ***5,956*** | ***16,262*** | ***23,474*** | ***999*** | ***252,043*** | ***1,091,134*** |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 7,612 | 10,682 | - | - | - | - | - | 40,404 | **58,697** |
|  |  | Communications | 756 | 781 | - | - | 106 | - | - | 1,450 | **3,093** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 782 | 2,190 | - | - | - | - | - | 36,641 | **39,613** |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | 11,567 | 4,174 | 2,930 | 232 | 241 | - | - | 21,861 | **41,005** |
|  |  | Business and other services | 16,462 | 6,963 | 8,763 | 401 | 689 | - | - | 4,403 | **37,681** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***37,178*** | ***24,790*** | ***11,693*** | ***633*** | ***1,037*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***104,759*** | ***180,089*** |
| **Production sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 12,020 | 36,365 | 12,369 | - | 7,031 | 2,264 | - | 23,281 | **93,330** |
|  |  | Industry, mining and construction | 6,425 | 20,927 | 2,932 | - | 1,795 | - | - | 11,703 | **43,782** |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | 5,438 | 1,699 | 9,386 | - | - | - | - | 7,637 | **24,160** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***23,883*** | ***58,991*** | ***24,687*** | ***-*** | ***8,826*** | ***2,264*** | ***-*** | ***42,621*** | ***161,272*** |
| **Humanitarian assistance** | | | 23,634 | 30,478 | 50,750 | 44 | 48,150 | 93,957 | 1,900 | 39,192 | **288,105** |
| **Other sectors (e)** | | | 98,361 | 185,145 | 64,240 | 358 | 37,593 | 1,493 | 1,640 | 62,855 | **451,687** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality** | | | **619,787** | **551,596** | **254,848** | **6,991** | **111,868** | **121,188** | **4,539** | **501,470** | **2,172,286** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) For further details on how Gender Equality data are compiled refer to paragraphs 28 to 31 Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 15 Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a)(b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | 12,037 | 6,330 | 191 | - | 471 | - | - | - | **19,028** |
|  |  | Health | 6,609 | 5,349 | 10,032 | - | 130 | - | - | - | **22,119** |
|  |  | Family planning and reproductive health | 82 | 8,440 | - | - | 16 | - | - | - | **8,538** |
|  |  | Water supply and sanitation | 107 | 1,693 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | **1,811** |
|  |  | Government and civil society | 3,179 | 16,439 | 2,408 | 843 | 683 | - | 307 | 4,844 | **28,703** |
|  |  | Other social infrastructure and services | 947 | 1,520 | 32 | 88 | 97 | - | - | 516 | **3,200** |
|  |  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | ***22,961*** | ***39,772*** | ***12,672*** | ***930*** | ***1,397*** | ***-*** | ***307*** | ***5,360*** | ***83,400*** |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Communications | 71 | 231 | 11 | - | 32 | - | - | - | **346** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | - | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **32** |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | 67 | 37 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **104** |
|  |  | Business and other services | 210 | 344 | 64 | - | 49 | - | - | - | **667** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***348*** | ***645*** | ***74*** | ***-*** | ***81*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***1,148*** |
| **Production sectors** | | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 199 | 386 | 64 | - | 32 | - | - | - | **681** |
|  |  | Industry, mining and construction | 116 | 101 | 53 | - | 49 | - | - | - | **319** |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | 80 | 102 | 42 | - | 32 | - | - | 910 | **1,165** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***395*** | ***589*** | ***158*** | ***-*** | ***114*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***910*** | ***2,165*** |
| **Humanitarian assistance** | | | 97 | 14,172 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | 19 | **17,288** |
| **Other sectors (e)** | | | 200 | 807 | 5,032 | - | 16 | - | - | - | **6,055** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion** | | | **24,001** | **55,984** | **20,937** | **930** | **1,608** | **-** | **307** | **6,289** | **110,057** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) 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 paragraphs 17 to 23 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 16 Australian Official Development Assistance, Education, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Basic education** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Primary education | 27,704 | 27,969 | 15,177 | - | 232 | 21,032 | 47 | 25,652 | **117,814** |
|  |  | Early childhood education | 1,745 | 1,665 | - | - | 164 | 192 | - | 704 | **4,471** |
|  |  | Basic life skills for youth and adults | 1,581 | 2,887 | 366 | - | 685 | - | 13 | 587 | **6,120** |
|  |  | ***Total basic education*** | ***31,030*** | ***32,521*** | ***15,543*** | ***-*** | ***1,082*** | ***21,225*** | ***61*** | ***26,943*** | ***128,405*** |
| **Secondary education** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Secondary education | 2,672 | 322 | 177 | - | 66 | 25 | 22 | 6,555 | **9,839** |
|  |  | Vocational education | 11,561 | 1,034 | 1,519 | - | 227 | 95 | 368 | 6,331 | **21,135** |
|  |  | ***Total secondary education*** | ***14,234*** | ***1,356*** | ***1,695*** | ***-*** | ***293*** | ***121*** | ***390*** | ***12,886*** | ***30,975*** |
| **Post-secondary education** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Higher education | 22,034 | 1,166 | 11 | - | 230 | - | - | 4,275 | **27,716** |
|  |  | Advanced technical and managerial training | 26,346 | 470 | 167 | - | 83 | - | - | 99 | **27,164** |
|  |  | ***Total post-secondary education*** | ***48,380*** | ***1,636*** | ***177*** | ***-*** | ***313*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***4,374*** | ***54,880*** |
| **Other education** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education policy and administrative management | 25,205 | 31,009 | 4,655 | 35 | 681 | - | 210 | 12,496 | **74,291** |
|  |  | Education facilities and training | 21,273 | 8,214 | 278 | 50 | 1,422 | 131 | 14 | 931 | **32,314** |
|  |  | Teacher training | 1,023 | 8,837 | 557 | - | 61 | - | - | 560 | **11,037** |
|  |  | Education research | 21 | 192 | 86 | - | 16 | - | - | 1,737 | **2,052** |
|  |  | ***Total other education*** | ***47,522*** | ***48,253*** | ***5,575*** | ***85*** | ***2,180*** | ***131*** | ***223*** | ***15,724*** | ***119,694*** |
| **Multisector education and training (d)** | | | 70,201 | 161,553 | 38,117 | 41 | 34,152 | 1,695 | 1,729 | 1,911 | **309,399** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Education** | | | **211,366** | **245,318** | **61,108** | **126** | **38,020** | **23,172** | **2,403** | **61,838** | **643,352** |
| “ - “ 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. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Medical education and training | 540 | 745 | 357 | - | 131 | - | - | 95 | **1,868** |
|  |  | Medical research | 11 | 288 | 182 | 1,000 | 16 | - | - | 220 | **1,716** |
|  |  | Medical services | 4,939 | 621 | 935 | - | 757 | 271 | 127 | 1,022 | **8,672** |
|  |  | Health policy and management | 62,607 | 2,293 | 1,293 | 586 | 32 | - | 27 | 28,441 | **95,280** |
|  |  | ***Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery*** | ***68,096*** | ***3,947*** | ***2,767*** | ***1,586*** | ***936*** | ***271*** | ***154*** | ***29,778*** | ***107,536*** |
| **Disease control and preventable impairments** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Primary health care | 20,796 | 22,680 | 9,948 | - | 2,099 | 548 | 197 | 13,398 | **69,665** |
|  |  | Health infrastructure | 19,662 | 214 | 93 | - | 614 | 68 | - | 771 | **21,422** |
|  |  | Nutrition | 2,159 | 5,345 | 19,662 | - | 369 | - | 55 | 2,898 | **30,487** |
|  |  | Infectious disease control | 7,641 | 5,863 | 2,200 | 1,610 | 992 | - | - | 85,005 | **103,310** |
|  |  | Malaria control | 653 | 274 | - | 2,283 | - | - | - | 24,892 | **28,103** |
|  |  | Tuberculosis control | 545 | 440 | - | - | 35 | - | - | 24,876 | **25,896** |
|  |  | Public health education programs | 5,728 | 2,028 | 638 | 277 | 349 | - | - | 408 | **9,428** |
|  |  | Other basic health | 3,228 | 3,012 | 73 | - | 166 | - | 39 | 149 | **6,668** |
|  |  | ***Total disease control and preventable impairments*** | ***60,413*** | ***39,855*** | ***32,614*** | ***4,170*** | ***4,624*** | ***616*** | ***291*** | ***152,396*** | ***294,979*** |
| **Family planning and reproductive health (d)** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reproductive health care | 10,463 | 12,616 | 79 | 600 | - | 32 | - | 11,892 | **35,683** |
|  |  | Family planning | 4,810 | 1,257 | 400 | 600 | - | - | - | 3,665 | **10,732** |
|  |  | Sexually transmitted disease control | 14,929 | 6,635 | - | 74 | 161 | 83 | 14 | 24,223 | **46,118** |
|  |  | Other population and health | 469 | 295 | 400 | - | 572 | - | - | 1,140 | **2,877** |
|  |  | ***Total family planning and reproductive health*** | ***30,671*** | ***20,804*** | ***879*** | ***1,274*** | ***733*** | ***116*** | ***14*** | ***40,920*** | ***95,411*** |
|  | **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Health** | | **159,180** | **64,606** | **36,261** | **7,029** | **6,293** | **1,003** | **459** | **223,095** | **497,926** |
| “ - “ 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. For data compiled using the Summit Methodology, see in Table 19, page 35. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 18 Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a)(b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
| **Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Medical education and training | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Medical research | - | 75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **75** |
|  |  | Medical services | 2,292 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **2,292** |
|  |  | Health policy and management | 10,956 | - | 253 | 253 | - | - | - | 3,119 | **14,582** |
|  |  | ***Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery*** | ***13,248*** | ***75*** | ***253*** | ***253*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***3,119*** | ***16,948*** |
| **Disease control and preventable impairments** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Primary health care | 14,677 | 2,781 | 3,677 | - | - | - | - | - | **21,136** |
|  |  | Health infrastructure | 2,275 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **2,283** |
|  |  | Nutrition | - | 93 | 6,750 | - | - | - | - | 80 | **6,923** |
|  |  | Infectious disease control (e) | 1,008 | - | 550 | - | - | - | - | 39,714 | **41,272** |
|  |  | Public health education programs | - | 145 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **145** |
|  |  | Other basic health | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | ***Total disease control and preventable impairments*** | ***17,960*** | ***3,028*** | ***10,977*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***39,794*** | ***71,759*** |
| **Family planning and reproductive health (f)** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reproductive health care | 5,443 | 2,640 | - | 450 | - | - | - | 9,851 | **18,383** |
|  |  | Family planning | 2,235 | 1,098 | 400 | 450 | - | - | - | 2,700 | **6,883** |
|  |  | Sexually transmitted disease control | 13,835 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 104 | **13,939** |
|  |  | Other population and health | 157 | 104 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **261** |
|  |  | ***Total family planning and reproductive health*** | ***21,670*** | ***3,842*** | ***400*** | ***900*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***12,655*** | ***39,467*** |
| **Other** | | | 31,626 | 5,802 | 24,577 | - | 164 | 20,135 | - | 5,554 | **87,858** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health** | | | **84,505** | **12,746** | **36,207** | **1,153** | **164** | **20,135** | **-** | **61,121** | **216,033** |
| “ - “ 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 MCH marker. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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 17 and 19 that specifically target maternal and child health. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 19 Supplementary Table: Australian Official Development Assistance, Family Planning based on the 2012 London Family Planning Summit Methodology, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a)(b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Health policy and administrative management | | 3,130 | 115 | 65 | 29 | 2 | - | 1 | 1,422 | **4,764** |
|  | Medical education and training | | 27 | 37 | 18 | - | 7 | - | - | 5 | **93** |
|  | Medical services | | 247 | 31 | 47 | - | 38 | 14 | 6 | 51 | **434** |
|  | Basic health care | | 1,040 | 1,134 | 497 | - | 105 | 27 | 10 | 670 | **3,483** |
|  | Basic health infrastructure | | 983 | 11 | 5 | - | 31 | 3 | - | 39 | **1,071** |
|  | Health education | | 286 | 101 | 32 | 14 | 17 | - | - | 20 | **471** |
|  | Health personnel development | | 161 | 151 | 4 | - | 8 | - | 2 | 7 | **333** |
|  | Population policy and administrative management | | 20 | 12 | 20 | - | 18 | - | - | 54 | **124** |
|  | Reproductive health care | | 2,093 | 2,523 | 16 | 120 | - | 6 | - | 2,378 | **7,137** |
|  | Family planning | | 4,810 | 1,257 | 400 | 600 | - | - | - | 3,665 | **10,732** |
|  | STD control including HIV/AIDS | | 707 | 321 | - | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1,206 | **2,248** |
|  | Personnel development for population and reproductive health | | 4 | 2 | - | - | 10 | - | - | 3 | **20** |
|  | General budget support | | 15 | - | 45 | - | - | - | - | 1 | **62** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Family Planning** | | **13,522** | **5,696** | **1,148** | **767** | **244** | **52** | **20** | **9,522** | **30,972** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ 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 17. For further detail on the methodology refer to paragraph 27 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 20 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a)(b)(c) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’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 | 4,169 | 125 | 203 | 477 | - | - |  | - | 1,555 | **6,529** |
|  |  | ***Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery*** | ***4,169*** | ***125*** | ***203*** | ***477*** | ***-*** | ***-*** |  | ***-*** | ***1,555*** | ***6,529*** |
| **Disease control and preventable impairments** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Primary health care | 528 | - | 2,942 | - | - | - |  | - | 434 | **3,904** |
|  |  | Nutrition (f) | 2,148 | 5,308 | 14,659 | - | 369 | - |  | 55 | 2,898 | **25,437** |
|  |  | Public health education programs | 259 | 143 | - | - | - | - |  | - | 33 | **435** |
|  |  | Reproductive health care | 365 | 828 | - | 300 | - | - |  | - | 384 | **1,878** |
|  |  | ***Total other health*** | ***3,300*** | ***6,280*** | ***17,601*** | ***300*** | ***369*** | ***-*** |  | ***55*** | ***3,749*** | ***31,654*** |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | 56 | - | 3,187 | - | - | - |  | - | 500 | **3,743** |
|  |  | Water supply and sanitation | 67 | 72 | - | - | 246 | (1) | (g) | - | 3,055 | **3,439** |
|  |  | Social and welfare services | - | 124 | - | 37 | - | - |  | - | 420 | **581** |
|  |  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | ***123*** | ***196*** | ***3,187*** | ***37*** | ***246*** | ***(1)*** | ***(g)*** | ***-*** | ***3,975*** | ***7,763*** |
| **Humanitarian Assistance** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Emergency food aid | - | 613 | 5,805 | - | 19,025 | 9,675 |  | 300 | 11 | **35,429** |
|  |  | Other humanitarian assistance | 85 | 547 | 1,588 | - | 4,663 | 3,042 |  | - | 635 | **10,559** |
|  |  | ***Total humanitarian assistance*** | ***85*** | ***1,160*** | ***7,393*** | ***-*** | ***23,688*** | ***12,717*** |  | ***300*** | ***646*** | ***45,988*** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | | | 738 | 2,109 | 2,585 | - | 1,094 | - |  | - | 1,720 | **8,247** |
| **Food aid and food security** | | | 2,131 | 634 | 15,800 | - | 1,000 | - |  | - | 75 | **19,640** |
| **Other (h)** | | | - | 54 | 192 | - | 27 | - |  | - | - | **273** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition** | | | **10,546** | **10,558** | **46,960** | **814** | **26,424** | **12,716** |  | **355** | **11,721** | **120,094** |
| “ - “ 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 paragraph 46 and 47 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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) For further details on negative flows refer to paragraphs 40 and 41 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (h) Other includes multisector aid not further defined. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 21 Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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*** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Water resources policy and management** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Water sector policy and administrative management | 839 | 8,045 | 13,707 | 13,233 | 19 | 2 | - | 23,144 | **58,988** |
|  |  | Water resources conservation (including data collection) | 9 | 145 | 46 | - | 20 | - | 1 | 2,018 | **2,239** |
|  |  | ***Total water resources policy and management*** | ***848*** | ***8,190*** | ***13,753*** | ***13,233*** | ***38*** | ***3*** | ***1*** | ***25,162*** | ***61,227*** |
| **Water supply and sanitation systems, urban** | | | 244 | 31,746 | 250 | 7,444 | - | 32 | - | 10,770 | **50,486** |
| **Water supply and sanitation systems, rural** | | | 4,246 | 13,890 | 1,095 | - | 2,488 | 19 | 364 | 25,661 | **47,762** |
| **Other water supply and sanitation** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | River basins’ development | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,343 | **1,343** |
|  |  | Waste management/disposal | 37 | 39 | 38 | 7,444 | - | 30 | 132 | 2,112 | **9,832** |
|  |  | Education and training in water supply and sanitation | 29 | 104 | 25 | - | - | - | - | 12 | **170** |
|  |  | ***Total other water supply and sanitation*** | ***66*** | ***143*** | ***63*** | ***7,444*** | ***-*** | ***30*** | ***132*** | ***3,467*** | ***11,345*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene** | | | **5,403** | **53,969** | **15,161** | **28,121** | **2,526** | **84** | **496** | **65,060** | **170,821** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ 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. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 22 Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *South-East 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** |
| *Type of assistance* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Emergency response** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Material relief assistance | 14,976 | 10,989 | 57,139 | - | 30,684 | 105,555 | 1,657 | 33,642 | **254,641** |
|  |  | Emergency food aid | - | 817 | 7,747 | - | 26,700 | 12,900 | 400 | 597 | **49,162** |
|  |  | Relief co-ordination and support services | 1,356 | 14,402 | 1,041 | 44 | - | 3,677 | - | 33,122 | **53,642** |
|  |  | ***Total emergency response*** | ***16,331*** | ***26,208*** | ***65,928*** | ***44*** | ***57,384*** | ***122,131*** | ***2,057*** | ***67,362*** | ***357,444*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other humanitarian assistance** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation | 716 | 400 | 3,095 | - | - | 5,000 | 102 | 2,651 | **11,963** |
|  |  | Disaster prevention and preparedness | 16,200 | 10,704 | 3,122 | - | - | 500 | - | 9,215 | **39,741** |
|  |  | Refugees in donor countries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Land mine clearance | - | 2,244 | 550 | - | 64 | 4,000 | 6 | 1,619 | **8,483** |
|  |  | Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution | 2,947 | 19,076 | 266 | 600 | 2,182 | 521 | 130 | 5,822 | **31,545** |
|  |  | Participation in international peacekeeping operations | 98 | 130 | 8,674 | 260 | 28,641 | 2,480 | 1,328 | 224 | **41,834** |
|  |  | Reintegration and Small Arms Light Weapons control | 151 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 959 | **1,110** |
|  |  | Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | **57** |
|  |  | ***Total other humanitarian assistance*** | ***20,112*** | ***32,554*** | ***15,707*** | ***860*** | ***30,887*** | ***12,501*** | ***1,565*** | ***20,547*** | ***134,732*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response** | | **36,443** | **58,762** | **81,635** | **904** | **88,271** | **134,632** | **3,622** | **87,909** | **492,177** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ 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. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 23 Australian Official Development Assistance, Long-term Australia Awards, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender,  2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | *Pacific (b)* | *South-East and  East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other* | ***Total*** |
| *Field of study* | | | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | **no.** |
| **Female students** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Natural and physical sciences | 77 | 85 | 13 | - | 17 | - | 4 | - | **196** |
|  |  | Information technology | 25 | 24 | 7 | - | 1 | - | - | - | **57** |
|  |  | Engineering and related technologies | 50 | 50 | 14 | - | 4 | - | - | - | **118** |
|  |  | Architecture and building | 8 | 30 | 6 | - | 2 | - | - | - | **46** |
|  |  | Agriculture and environmental studies | 47 | 128 | 19 | - | 38 | 3 | 5 | - | **240** |
|  |  | Health | 540 | 164 | 23 | - | 50 | 1 | - | - | **778** |
|  |  | Education | 140 | 111 | 25 | - | 7 | - | 1 | - | **284** |
|  |  | Management and commerce | 123 | 270 | 44 | - | 13 | 1 | 2 | - | **453** |
|  |  | Society and culture | 188 | 443 | 107 | - | 45 | 6 | 5 | - | **794** |
|  |  | Other field of study (c) | 13 | 41 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | **58** |
|  |  | ***Total female students*** | ***1,211*** | ***1,346*** | ***262*** | ***-*** | ***177*** | ***11*** | ***17*** | ***-*** | **3,024** |
| **Male students** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Natural and physical sciences | 42 | 73 | 15 | - | 29 | - | 1 | - | **160** |
|  |  | Information technology | 38 | 51 | 13 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | **104** |
|  |  | Engineering and related technologies | 80 | 103 | 34 | - | 31 | - | 1 | - | **249** |
|  |  | Architecture and building | 18 | 22 | 4 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | **46** |
|  |  | Agriculture and environmental studies | 29 | 111 | 29 | - | 54 | 2 | - | - | **225** |
|  |  | Health | 269 | 64 | 12 | - | 24 | - | - | - | **369** |
|  |  | Education | 85 | 85 | 13 | - | 5 | - | - | - | **188** |
|  |  | Management and commerce | 111 | 272 | 47 | - | 20 | 3 | - | - | **453** |
|  |  | Society and culture | 99 | 374 | 91 | - | 35 | 9 | 2 | - | **610** |
|  |  | Other field of study (c) | 9 | 31 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | **43** |
|  |  | ***Total male students*** | ***780*** | ***1,186*** | ***260*** | ***-*** | ***201*** | ***15*** | ***5*** | ***-*** | **2,447** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes DFAT managed Australia Awards Scholarships (AAS scheme-in Australia) and Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships (AAPS scheme-in Pacific) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Other field of study include creative arts (communications, journalism, media studies and designs), tourism and hospitality and mixed field programmes. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Students (c)** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Natural and physical sciences | 120 | 158 | 28 | - | 46 | - | 5 | - | **357** |
|  |  | Information technology | 63 | 75 | 20 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | **161** |
|  |  | Engineering and related technologies | 130 | 153 | 48 | - | 35 | - | 1 | - | **367** |
|  |  | Architecture and building | 26 | 52 | 10 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | **92** |
|  |  | Agriculture and environmental studies | 76 | 239 | 48 | - | 92 | 5 | 5 | - | **465** |
|  |  | Health | 809 | 228 | 35 | - | 74 | 1 | - | - | **1,147** |
|  |  | Education | 225 | 196 | 38 | - | 12 | - | 1 | - | **472** |
|  |  | Management and commerce | 234 | 542 | 91 | - | 33 | 4 | 2 | - | **906** |
|  |  | Society and culture | 287 | 818 | 198 | - | 80 | 15 | 7 | - | **1,405** |
|  |  | Other field of study (d) | 22 | 72 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | **101** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Long-term Australia Awards** | | | **1,992** | **2,533** | **522** | **-** | **378** | **26** | **22** | **-** | **5,473** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| (a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student. | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| (b) Includes DFAT managed Australia Awards Scholarships (AAS scheme-in Australia) and Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships (AAPS scheme-in Pacific) | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| (c) Total number of students may not reflect the sum of specific genders due to students not identifying as male or female. | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| (d) Other field of study include creative arts (communications, journalism, media studies and designs), tourism and hospitality and mixed field programmes. | | | | | | | | | | | |

**People to People   
Link Tables**

| 24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2018 (a)(b) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Long Term* | *Short-Term* |
| *Partner Country* | | | no. | no. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Papua New Guinea** | | | 290 | 139 |
| **Pacific Island Countries** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Cook Islands | - | - |
|  |  | Federated States of Micronesia | 13 | - |
|  |  | Fiji | 71 | 53 |
|  |  | Kiribati | 38 | 17 |
|  |  | Marshall Islands | - | - |
|  |  | Nauru | 18 | - |
|  |  | Niue | - | - |
|  |  | Palau | - | - |
|  |  | Samoa | 50 | 1 |
|  |  | Solomon Islands | 42 | 14 |
|  |  | Tokelau | - | - |
|  |  | Tonga | 35 | 22 |
|  |  | Tuvalu | 18 | - |
|  |  | Vanuatu | 22 | 32 |
|  |  | Wallis and Futuna | 1 | - |
|  |  | ***Total Pacific Island Countries*** | ***308*** | ***139*** |
| **South-East and East Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Cambodia | 50 | 76 |
|  |  | China | - | 5 |
|  |  | Indonesia | 300 | 537 |
|  |  | Laos | 30 | 30 |
|  |  | Malaysia | - | 7 |
|  |  | Mongolia | 40 | 19 |
|  |  | Myanmar | 51 | 30 |
|  |  | Philippines | 90 | 47 |
|  |  | Thailand | - | - |
|  |  | Timor-Leste | 18 | 20 |
|  |  | Vietnam | 60 | 302 |
|  |  | ***Total South-East and East Asia*** | ***639*** | ***1,073*** |
| **South and West Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Afghanistan | - | - |
|  |  | Bangladesh | 70 | 131 |
|  |  | Bhutan | 28 | 103 |
|  |  | India | - | 77 |
|  |  | Maldives | 10 | 42 |
|  |  | Nepal | 26 | 70 |
|  |  | Pakistan | 47 | 85 |
|  |  | Sri Lanka | 30 | 177 |
|  |  | ***Total South and West Asia*** | ***211*** | ***685*** |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | | | 155 | 319 |
| **Middle East and North Africa (c)** | | | 10 | 21 |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | | | - | 35 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards** | | | **1,613** | **2,411** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ 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 2018. | | | | |
| (c) Includes the Palestinian Territories | | | | |

| 25 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers (a) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *2016-17* | *2017-18* |
| *Partner Country* | | | no. | no. |
| **Papua New Guinea** | | | 65 | 51 |
| **Pacific Island Countries** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Federated States of Micronesia | 9 | 10 |
|  |  | Fiji | 102 | 88 |
|  |  | Kiribati | 23 | 14 |
|  |  | Marshall Islands | 6 | 6 |
|  |  | Palau | 1 | 2 |
|  |  | Samoa | 45 | 30 |
|  |  | Solomon Islands | 86 | 79 |
|  |  | Tonga | 38 | 29 |
|  |  | Tuvalu | 1 | 8 |
|  |  | Vanuatu | 96 | 85 |
|  |  | ***Total Pacific Island Countries*** | ***407*** | ***351*** |
| **South-East and East Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Cambodia | 78 | 70 |
|  |  | Indonesia | 168 | 173 |
|  |  | Laos | 47 | 41 |
|  |  | Mongolia | 39 | 32 |
|  |  | Myanmar | 76 | 68 |
|  |  | Philippines | 40 | 38 |
|  |  | Thailand | - | - |
|  |  | Timor-Leste | 61 | 54 |
|  |  | Vietnam | 77 | 62 |
|  |  | ***Total South-East and East Asia*** | ***586*** | ***538*** |
| **South and West Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Bangladesh | - | - |
|  |  | Bhutan | 24 | 25 |
|  |  | Maldives | - | - |
|  |  | Nepal | 31 | 24 |
|  |  | Sri Lanka | 31 | 13 |
|  |  | ***Total South and West Asia*** | ***86*** | ***62*** |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Botswana | - | - |
|  |  | Ethiopia | - | - |
|  |  | Ghana | - | - |
|  |  | Kenya | - | - |
|  |  | Lesotho | - | 3 |
|  |  | Malawi | - | - |
|  |  | Namibia | - | - |
|  |  | South Africa | 42 | 53 |
|  |  | Swaziland | 1 | 3 |
|  |  | Tanzania | 25 | 36 |
|  |  | Uganda | - | - |
|  |  | Zambia | - | - |
|  |  | ***Total Sub-Saharan Africa*** | ***68*** | ***95*** |
| **Middle East and North Africa** | | | - | - |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | | | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program** | | | **1,212** | **1,097** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | |
| (a) Includes all Australian Volunteers planned to be on assignment in each country in each financial year. It includes both new assignments and assignments carried over from the previous year. | | | | |

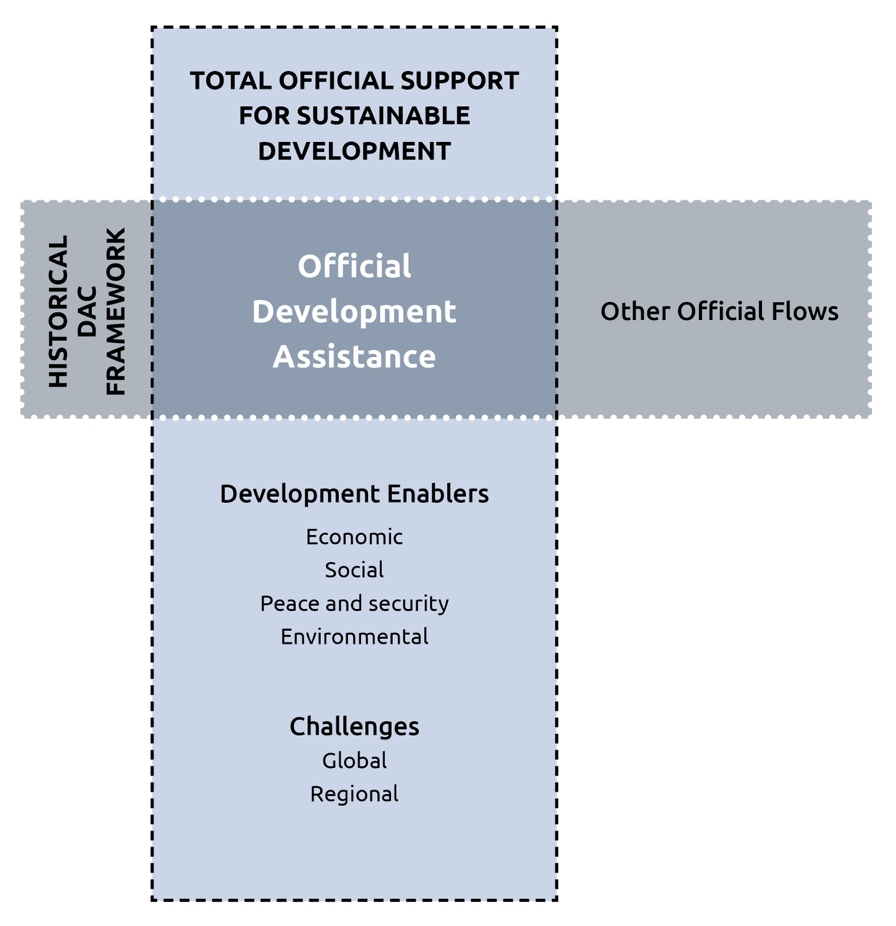
**2030 Agenda for   
Sustainable Development   
and Development Assistance Committee Special Tables**

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Australia’s sustainable development expenditure reflects 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 Official Development Assistance (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 Other Official Flows (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)**

****

(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 the same, 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; and

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. They comprise a wide range of policies and actions across four interdependent dimensions of sustainable development[[4]](#footnote-4) (which do not meet the strict ODA criteria):

i. Inclusive economic development;

ii. Inclusive social development;

iii. Environmental sustainability; and

iv. Peace and security.

**Figure 13: Development Enablers Underpinning the SDGs**

| **Inclusive economic development** | **Inclusive social development** | **Environmental sustainability** | **Peace and security** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| • Fair and stable global trading system  • Adequate financing for development and stable financial system  • Affordable access to technology and knowledge  • Providing sustainable energy | • Sustainable food and nutrition security  • Universal access to quality health care  • Universal access to quality education  • Inclusive social protection | • Sustainable use of natural resources (climate, oceans, biodiversity) and management of waste  • Managing disaster risk and improving disaster response | • Democratic and coherent global 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; and

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; and

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, 2017-18**

**1. NO POVERTY $411.1 million
2. ZERO HUNGER $369.8 million
3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING $483.4 million
4. QUALITY EDUCATION (a) $642.8 million
5. GENDER EQUALITY $155.6 million
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION $144.4 million
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY $87.9 million
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH $122.4 million
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE $317.1 million
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES $104.7 million
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES $161.8 million
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION $8.8 million
13. CLIMATE ACTION $85.2 million
14. LIFE BELOW WATER $2.4 million
15. LIFE ON LAND $4.6 million
16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS $562.7 million
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS $159.9 million
TARGET NOT FURTHER DEFINED $257.8 million
TOTAL AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: $4,082.3 million

(a) Includes scholarships.**

| 26 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent (a) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *2016-17* | *2017-18* |
| *Sustainable Development Goal* | | | $’000 | $’000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | No poverty | 341,023 | 411,131 |
|  | 2 | Zero hunger | 369,058 | 369,814 |
|  | 3 | Good health and well-being | 378,437 | 483,391 |
|  | 4 | Quality education (b) | 676,242 | 642,823 |
|  | 5 | Gender equality | 139,046 | 155,598 |
|  | 6 | Clean water and sanitation | 141,124 | 144,427 |
|  | 7 | Affordable and clean energy | 81,026 | 87,885 |
|  | 8 | Decent work and economic growth | 144,374 | 122,417 |
|  | 9 | Industry, innovation and infrastructure | 338,759 | 317,117 |
|  | 10 | Reduced inequalities | 113,026 | 104,668 |
|  | 11 | Sustainable cities and communities | 175,073 | 161,790 |
|  | 12 | Responsible consumption and production | 13,868 | 8,770 |
|  | 13 | Climate action | 99,569 | 85,157 |
|  | 14 | Life below water | 1,390 | 2,381 |
|  | 15 | Life on land | 5,263 | 4,587 |
|  | 16 | Peace, justice and strong institutions | 546,757 | 562,665 |
|  | 17 | Partnerships for the goals | 177,265 | 159,868 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Not further defined (c) | | 289,352 | 257,838 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | **4,030,654** | **4,082,328** |
| 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 intent and is not reflective of Australia’s total ODA contribution to sustainable development. For further information about the SDGs refer to paragraphs 56 and 57 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions. | | | | |
| (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. | | | | |

| 27 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent by Region of Benefit, 2017–18 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries* | *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*** |
| *Sustainable Development Goal* | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | **$’000** |
|  | 1 | No poverty | 56,093 | 73,314 | 56,042 | 1,368 | 34,085 | 110,039 | 2,310 | 77,880 | **411,131** |
|  | 2 | Zero hunger | 35,628 | 96,849 | 66,776 | 101 | 50,809 | 20,164 | 841 | 98,646 | **369,814** |
|  | 3 | Good health and well-being | 156,295 | 63,345 | 34,036 | 7,029 | 6,218 | 1,060 | 503 | 214,903 | **483,391** |
|  | 4 | Quality education (d) | 211,062 | 245,272 | 61,108 | 76 | 37,885 | 23,155 | 2,403 | 61,862 | **642,823** |
|  | 5 | Gender equality | 45,208 | 50,633 | 17,622 | 50 | 1,782 | 1,248 | 187 | 38,869 | **155,598** |
|  | 6 | Clean water and sanitation | 5,426 | 54,025 | 15,161 | 1,524 | 2,661 | 69 | 496 | 65,065 | **144,427** |
|  | 7 | Affordable and clean energy | 10,084 | 9,613 | 6,265 | 3,160 | 108 | - | - | 58,655 | **87,885** |
|  | 8 | Decent work and economic growth | 53,226 | 23,888 | 16,881 | 502 | 1,269 | 170 | 315 | 26,166 | **122,417** |
|  | 9 | Industry, innovation and infrastructure | 104,377 | 41,759 | - | 166,055 | - | - | - | 4,925 | **317,117** |
|  | 10 | Reduced inequalities | 54,308 | 32,928 | 1,078 | 257 | 311 | 23 | - | 15,763 | **104,668** |
|  | 11 | Sustainable cities and communities | 34,072 | 17,190 | 21,326 | 19 | 1,384 | 45 | 84 | 87,670 | **161,790** |
|  | 12 | Responsible consumption and production | 604 | 2,093 | - | - | 1,651 | - | 16 | 4,406 | **8,770** |
|  | 13 | Climate action | 17,746 | 3,589 | 46 | - | 2,848 | - | 71 | 60,856 | **85,157** |
|  | 14 | Life below water | 843 | 765 | - | - | 70 | - | 30 | 673 | **2,381** |
|  | 15 | Life on land | 168 | 486 | 51 | - | - | - | 37 | 3,845 | **4,587** |
|  | 16 | Peace, justice and strong institutions | 254,689 | 130,890 | 40,105 | 8,680 | 32,682 | 8,449 | 1,650 | 85,520 | **562,665** |
|  | 17 | Partnerships for the goals | 48,852 | 18,955 | 23,009 | 933 | 755 | 500 | - | 66,864 | **159,868** |
|  | Not further defined (e) | | 18,530 | 10,560 | 1,964 | - | - | - | - | 226,784 | **257,838** |
|  | **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | **1,107,212** | **876,156** | **361,473** | **189,754** | **174,517** | **164,921** | **8,944** | **1,199,352** | **4,082,328** |
| “ - “ 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 intent and is not reflective of Australia’s total ODA contribution to sustainable development. For further information about the SDGs refer to paragraphs 56 and 57 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 28 Australian Official Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sectors | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | *2016-17* | *2017-18* |
| *DAC sector* | | | | $’000 | $’000 |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | | |  |  |
|  | Education | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Primary and early childhood | 135,413 | 128,405 |
|  |  |  | Secondary education | 34,175 | 30,975 |
|  |  |  | Post-secondary education | 54,233 | 54,880 |
|  |  |  | Education policy administration, training and research | 140,042 | 119,694 |
|  |  |  | Scholarships | 308,722 | 309,399 |
|  |  |  | ***Total education*** | ***672,585*** | ***643,352*** |
|  | Health | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Leadership and capacity building health service delivery | 82,347 | 107,536 |
|  |  |  | Disease control and preventable impairments | 227,361 | 294,979 |
|  |  |  | ***Total health*** | ***309,708*** | ***402,516*** |
|  | Family planning and reproductive health (a) | | | 81,374 | 94,253 |
|  | Improving water supply and sanitation | | | 168,643 | 170,821 |
|  | Government and civil society | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security | 70,896 | 87,745 |
|  |  |  | Government and civil society general | 679,559 | 653,195 |
|  |  |  | ***Total government and civil society*** | ***750,455*** | ***740,940*** |
|  | Other social infrastructure and services | | | 111,358 | 130,365 |
|  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | | | ***2,094,123*** | ***2,182,247*** |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | | |  |  |
|  | Transport and storage | | | 236,604 | 193,447 |
|  | Communications | | | 12,093 | 29,835 |
|  | Energy generation and supply | | | 131,183 | 137,277 |
|  | Banking and financial services | | | 80,078 | 56,788 |
|  | Business and other services | | | 70,350 | 63,530 |
|  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | | | ***530,307*** | ***480,876*** |
| **Production sectors** | | | |  |  |
|  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Agriculture | 232,875 | 236,648 |
|  |  |  | Forestry | 1,204 | 1,110 |
|  |  |  | Fishing | 11,687 | 11,759 |
|  |  |  | ***Total agriculture, forestry and fishing*** | ***245,766*** | ***249,517*** |
|  | Industry, mining and construction | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Industry | 36,240 | 41,109 |
|  |  |  | Mineral resources and mining | 76,150 | 69,887 |
|  |  |  | Construction | 387 | 5,441 |
|  |  |  | ***Total industry, mining and construction*** | ***112,778*** | ***116,438*** |
|  | Trade and tourism | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Trade | 46,651 | 52,108 |
|  |  |  | Tourism | 2,694 | 3,287 |
|  |  |  | ***Total trade and tourism*** | ***49,345*** | ***55,395*** |
|  | ***Total production sectors*** | | | ***407,888*** | ***421,349*** |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | |
| (a) Includes social mitigation of HIV/AIDS. | | | | | |
| **Multisector** | | | |  |  |
|  | General environment protection | | | 104,625 | 94,549 |
|  | General budget support | | | 5,419 | 6,153 |
|  | Other multisector (a) | | | 216,971 | 179,827 |
|  | ***Total multisector*** | | | ***327,015*** | ***280,529*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Commodity aid and general program assistance** | | | |  |  |
|  | Development food aid and food security assistance | | | 27,679 | 33,875 |
|  | Other general program and commodity assistance | | | - | - |
|  | ***Total commodity aid and general program assistance*** | | | ***27,679*** | ***33,875*** |
|  | | | |  |  |
| **Humanitarian assistance** | | | |  |  |
|  | Emergency response | | | 321,675 | 357,444 |
|  | Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation | | | 9,740 | 11,963 |
|  | Disaster prevention and preparedness | | | 33,014 | 39,741 |
|  | ***Total humanitarian assistance*** | | | ***364,430*** | ***409,148*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Action relating to debt** | | | | 26,858 | 16,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Administrative costs of donors** | | | | 252,350 | 258,246 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Refugees in donor countries** | | | | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Promotion of development awareness** | | | | 4 | 58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | | | **4,030,654** | **4,082,328** |
| “ - “ 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. | | | | | |

| 29 Australian Official Development Assistance: Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Official Development Finance Investments | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | *2016* | *2017* |
| *Sector/Program* | | | Country | $’000 | $’000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Business support services and institutions | |  |  |  |
|  |  | Buisness Partnership Platform | Global Unspecified | 5,927 | 6,866 |
|  |  | ***Total business support services and institutions*** |  | ***5,927*** | ***6,866*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development | |  |  |  |
|  |  | Investing in Women | Indonesia | - | 1,502 |
|  |  | Pacific Tourism Development | Papua New Guinea | - | 12 |
|  |  | Pacific Tourism Development | Vanuatu | - | 12 |
|  |  | ***Total Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development*** |  | ***-*** | ***1,526*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Official Development Finance Investments** | |  | **5,927** | **8,392** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | |

**Appendices**

Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Australia’s Official Support to Developing Countries** | 1. *Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2017-18*, 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 October 2018.  **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**  3.*Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2017-18* complies with official development assistance as defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development—Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). Refer to ODA 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”.[[5]](#footnote-5)* |
| **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).  6. This information can be accessed through the DAC’s web site at <http://www.oecd.org/dac>.  7. 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. |
| **Accrual accounting in the aid program** | 8. 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.  9. Refer to Accruals accounting in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details. |
| **Rounding** | 10. 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** | 11 Further information about these and related statistics, including time series data, are available from the DFAT website <www.dfat.gov.au> or directly from the ODA Reporting and Statistics Section at <aidstatsinquiries@dfat.gov.au>. |

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, so that the organisation can use them for any development purpose within its 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 activity 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 13 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 organizations (e.g. contributions to 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 organisations, including UNFPA, the World Bank, 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 men have relative equality, economies grow faster, children’s health improves and there is less corruption. Gender equality is an important human right.  29. Gender equality in Australian aid data are based on the OECD gender marker whereby activities are screened and marked as either:  a. targeting gender equality as a ‘principal’ objective or a ‘significant’ objective; or  b. not targeting the objective.  30. The gender equality marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each aid investment. A principal objective score is given when promoting the objectives of gender as the primary purpose. Investments marked “significant” have other prime objectives, but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet gender concerns.  31. The markers allow an approximate quantification of aid flows that target gender 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 gender-related aid. |
| **General Development Support** | 32. General Development Support refers to aid initiatives which cut across multiple sectors. General development support investments include financial contributions to:  a. trust funds, such as the World Bank’s trust funds, provide 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; and development research. |
| **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, trade facilitation and international competitiveness are aimed directly at supporting the private sector to expand. Better infrastructure reduces the cost of doing business, while trade facilitation ensures that businesses can take advantage of international opportunities;  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; |
| **Investment Priorities *continued*** | 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. At the June 2012 DAC Working Party on Statistics meeting, country members agreed to report maternal and child health (MCH) spending using a new standard methodology. The methodology assigns a score to aid activities based on the level of funding targeted to MCH.  37. The methodology differs to the tracking of family planning expenditure reported at the Family Planning Summit. The family planning methodology was devised by the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DfID) to guide donors commitments and is based on apportioning expenditure across DAC health sectors based on analysis of DfID’s spending patterns.  38. The data contained in this publication aligns to the DAC methodology where records are scored at either the activity or agreement level. |
| **Multilateral flows** | 39. Resources channelled through international organisations active in development such as the WB, the ADB, the 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** | 40. 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.  41. 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** | 42 See *Negative flows.* |
| **Net bilateral costs** | 43. 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** | 44. 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)** | 45. 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** | 46. 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.*  47. Table 17, Health by Type of Assistance, presents direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240). 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). 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)** | 48. 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:  a. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and  b. is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent. In the case of non-grants finance:  i. 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);  ii. 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);  iii. 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  iv. 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. |
| **Official development assistance (ODA) continued** | 49. To ensure consistency in the application of ODA eligibility, the DAC has further delineated the boundaries of ODA in many areas, for instance:  a. *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;  b. *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;  c. *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;  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 12 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** | 50. 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** | 51. 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**  *Multilateral organisation Core Payments eligible as ODA %*  AIIB Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank 85  FAO Food and Agricultural Organisation 51  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  52. For a complete list refer to the *Development Assistance Committee Reporting Directives, List of ODA-eligible organisations.* |
| **Partner country** | 53. 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** | 54. See *Australian aid programs.* |
| **Regional programs** | 55. 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)** | 56. 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/>  57. 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;  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** | 58. 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** | 59. 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

AVID Australian Volunteers for International Development

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

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

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 $1,005; lower middle income, 1,006 - $3,955; upper middle income, $3,956 - $12,235; and high income, $12,236 or more.

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**  (per capita GNI < = $1 005 in 2016) | Korea Democratic People’s Republic, Zimbabwe |
| **Lower middle income countries and territories**  (per capita GNI $1 006 - $3 955 in 2016) | Armenia, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo Republic of, 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 |
| **Upper middle income countries and territories**  (per capita GNI $3 956 - $12 235 in 2016) | Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, China (People’s Republic of), Colombia, Cook Islands, 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 |

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

(b) DAC List of ODA recipients - effective for reporting 2018, 2019 and 2020 flows.

1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2016 Year in Review. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Asian Development Bank, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2017, September 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. DAC OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: Australia 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. *Realizing a future we want for all*, United Nations, June 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 2018 OECD DAC, Purpose Codes [↑](#footnote-ref-5)