Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Statistical Summary, 2017–18

Australian Aid

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Statistical Summary, 2017–18

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Contact

Inquiries about this document should be directed to:

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Budget Branch, ODA Reporting and Statistics section
RG Casey Building, John McEwen Crescent, Barton ACT 0221 Australia
+61 2 6261 1111 (Phone)
+61 2 6261 3111 (Fax)

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Cover photograph:
Children enjoy access to piped water under the Water and Sanitation Hibah program which delivered water connections to low income households in Indonesia. The program was implemented through the Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative (IndII). Photo Australian Embassy Jakarta (Flickr)

Contents

Overview of Australian Aid 1

Overview Tables

Table 1 Investment Priorities 10
Table 2 Investment Priorities by Type of Partner 12
Table 3 Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities 14
Table 4 Partner Country by Investment Priorities 18
Table 5 Government Departments and Agencies 20

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit Tables

Table 6 Economic Growth 22
Table 7 Aid for Trade 23
Table 8 Private Sector Development 24
Table 9 Research 25
Table 10 Environment 26
Table 11 Climate Finance 27
Table 12 Government and Civil Society 28
Table 13 Law and Justice 29
Table 14 Gender Equality 30
Table 15 Disability Inclusion 31
Table 16 Education 32
Table 17 Health 33
Table 18 Maternal and Child Health 34
Table 19 Family Planning 35
Table 20 Nutrition 36
Table 21 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 37
Table 22 Humanitarian and Disaster Response 38

People to People Link Tables

Table 23 Long-Term Australia Awards by Field of Study and Gender 40
Table 24 Long-Term and Short-Term Australia Awards by Partner Country 42
Table 25 Volunteers Program by Partner Country 43

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Development Assistance Committee Special Tables

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 46
Table 26 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent 50
Table 27 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent by Region of Benefit . . . 51
Table 28 Development Assistance Committee Sectors 52
Table 29 Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector 54

Appendices

Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes 56
Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions 58
Appendix 3: Abbreviations and Symbols 69
Appendix 4: Development Assistance Committee List of Aid Recipients 70

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?

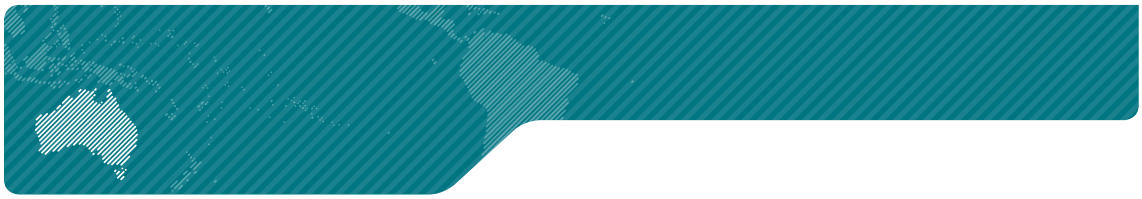
Australia's development assistance contributes to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, especially in the Indo-Pacific. This both supports the strong and direct national interest we have in stability and prosperity in our region and reflects our values as a nation.

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]

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.

1 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *2016 Year in Review.*



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]

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.

2 Asian Development Bank, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2017, September 2017.

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] 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.

3 DAC OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: Australia 2018

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

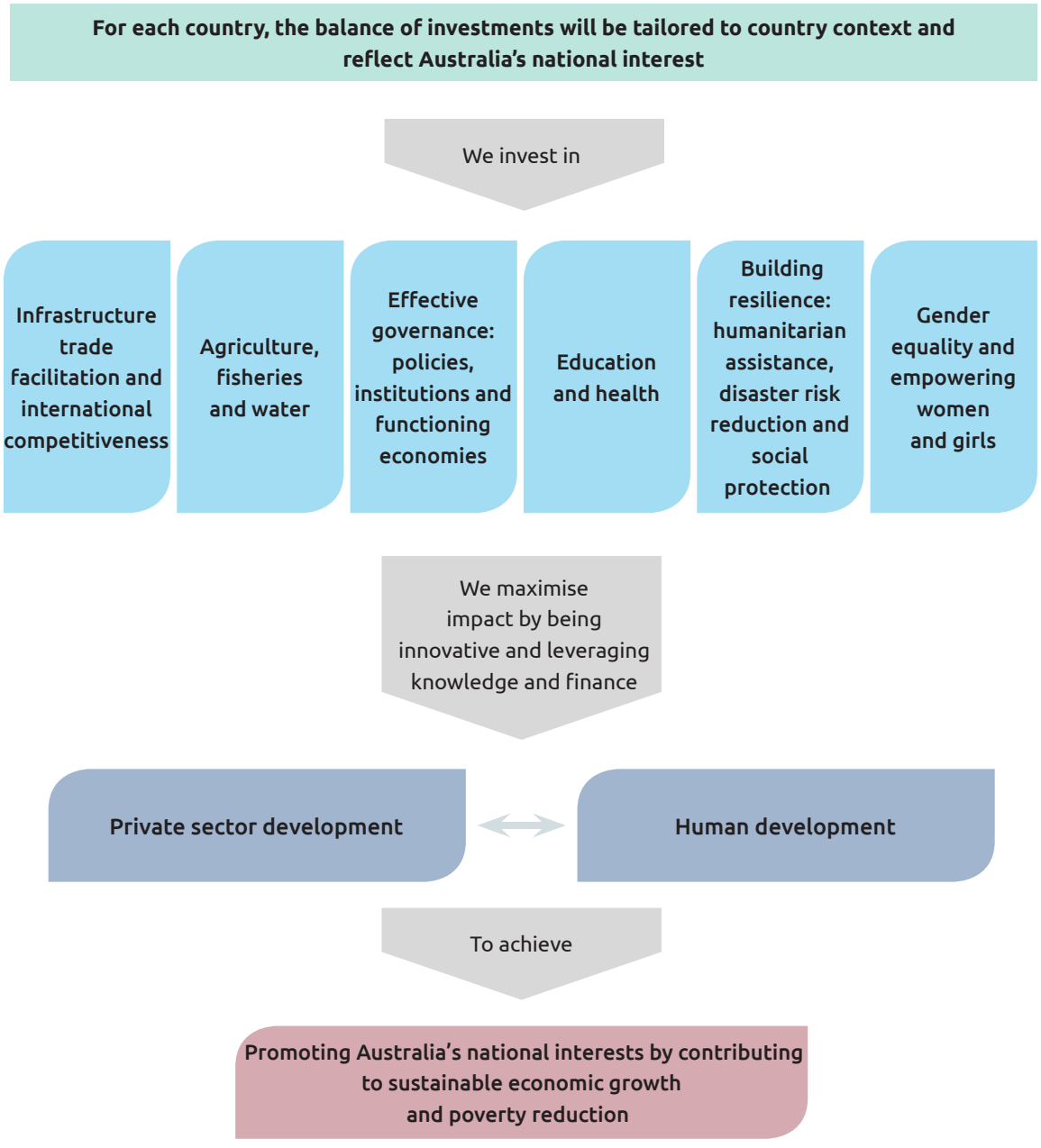
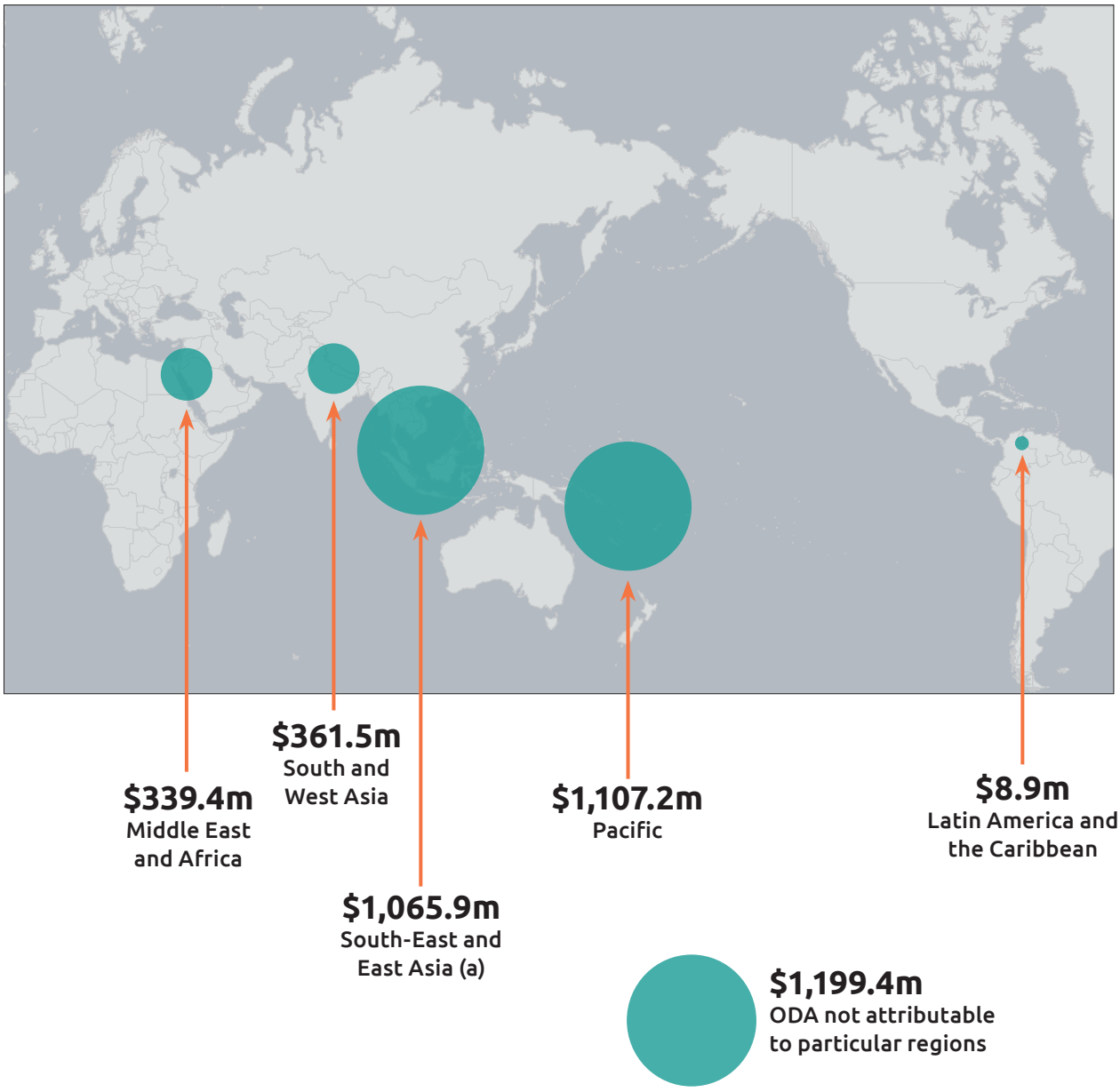


Figure 2: Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2017-18



(a) Includes Other Asia

Overview Tables

1 Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities (a)

Investment priorities	*2016-17* $'000	*2017-18* $'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)

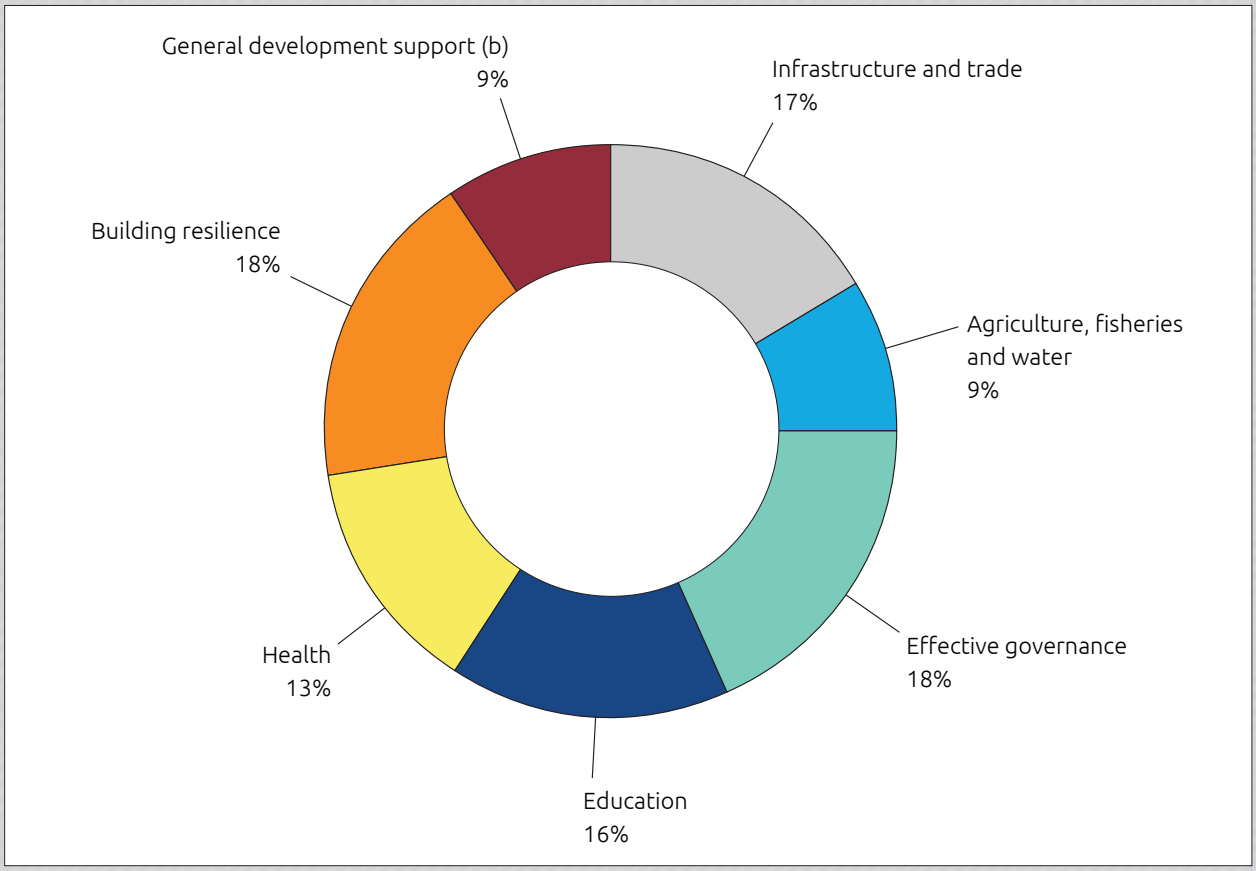
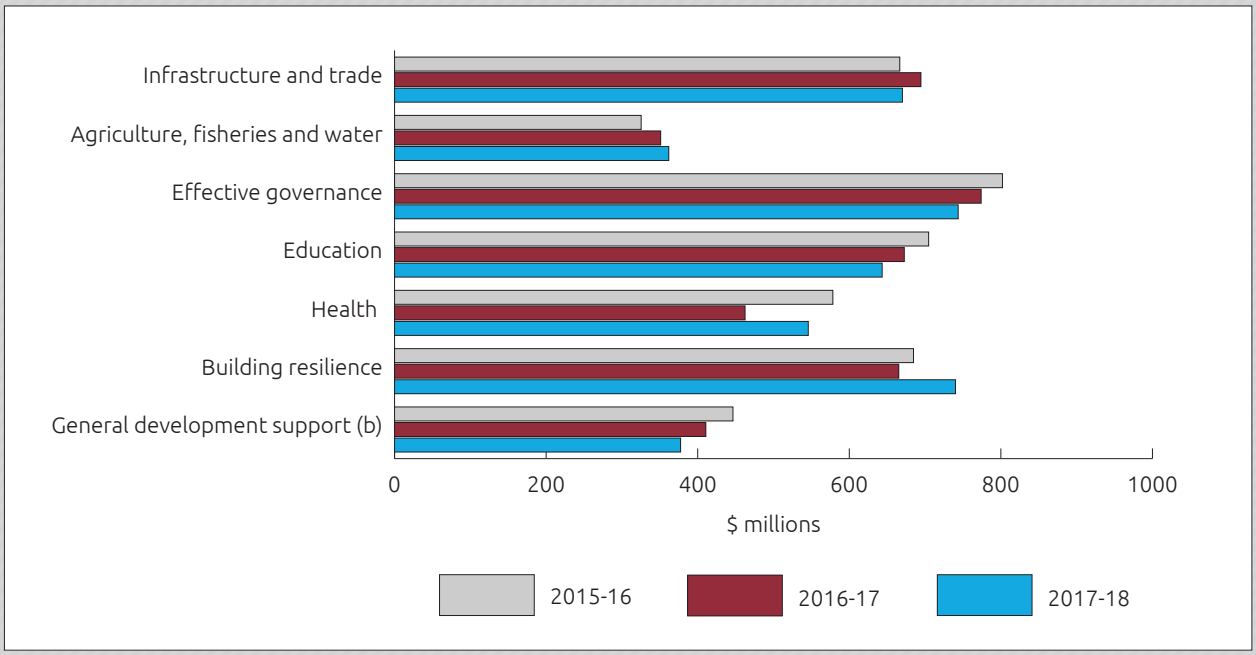


Figure 4: Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities, 2015-16 to 2017-18 (a)



(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)

Investment priorities	*Multilateral Organisations* $'000	*Commercial Suppliers* $'000	*Non-Government Organisations* $'000	*Universities and Academic Institutions* $'000		*Developing Country Governments* $'000	*Australian Public Sector Organisations* $'000	*Other Partners* $'000	*Total* $'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

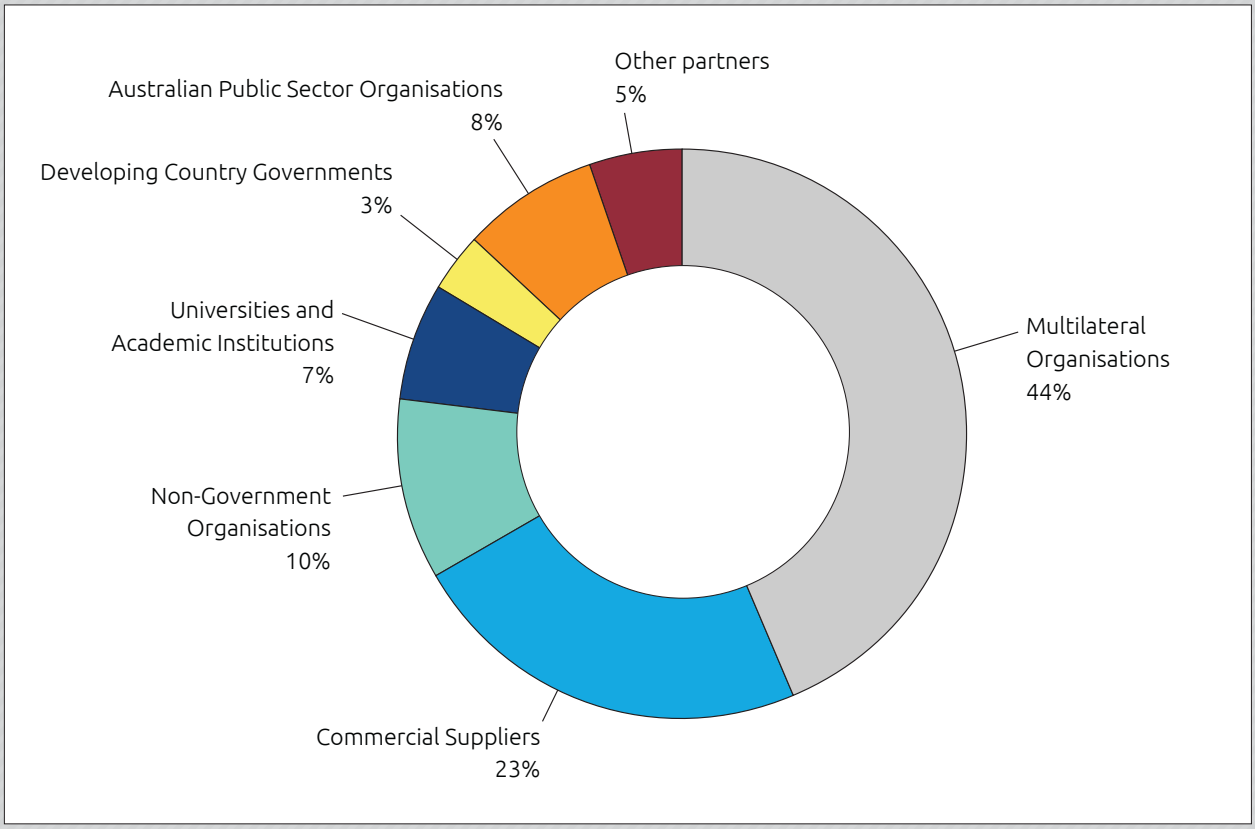
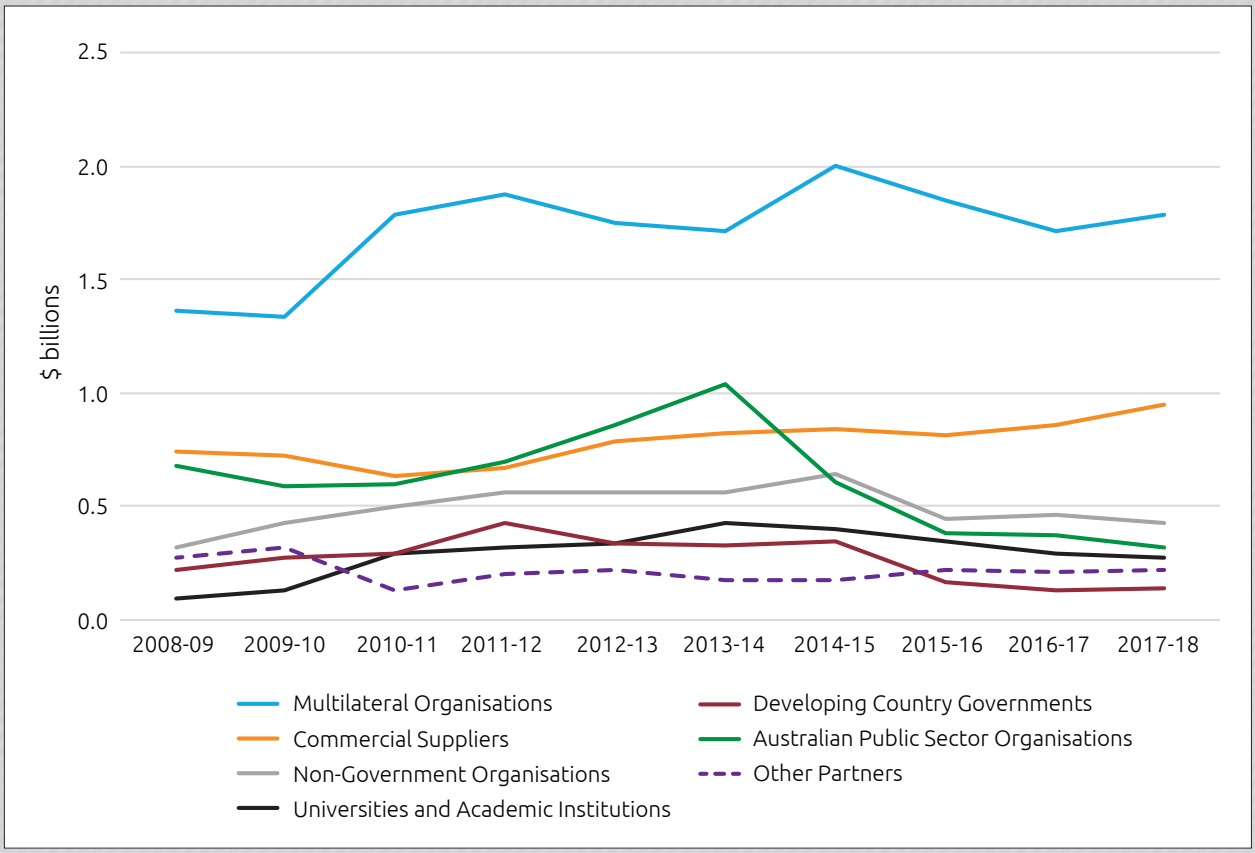


Figure 6. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2008-09 to 2017-18



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

Region of benefit	*2016-17* $'000	*2017-18* $'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.

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

Region of benefit	*2016-17* $'000	*2017-18* $'000
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

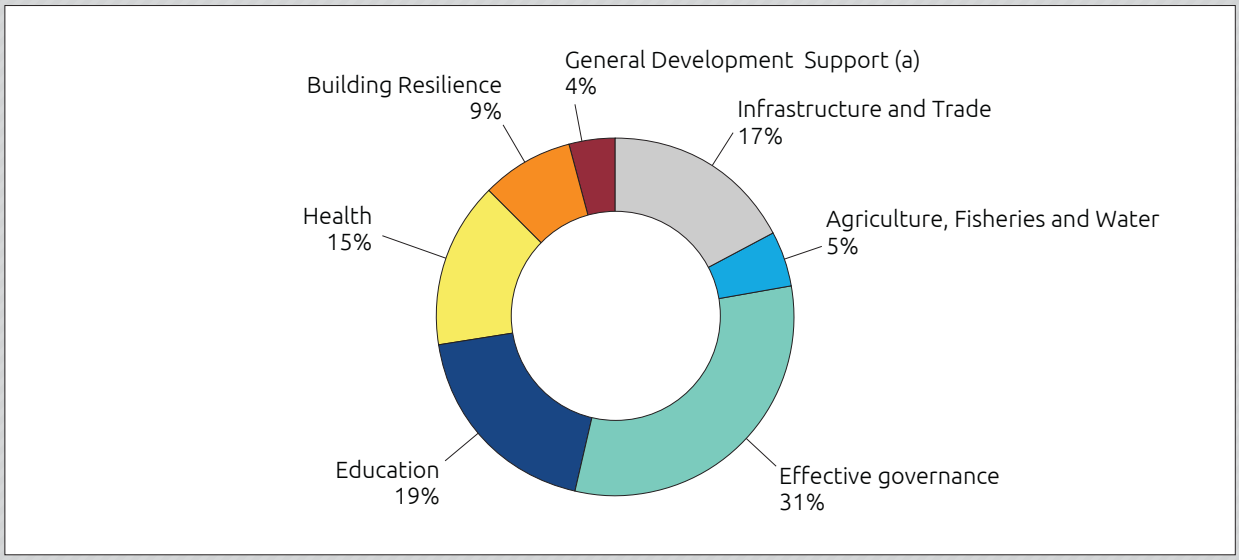
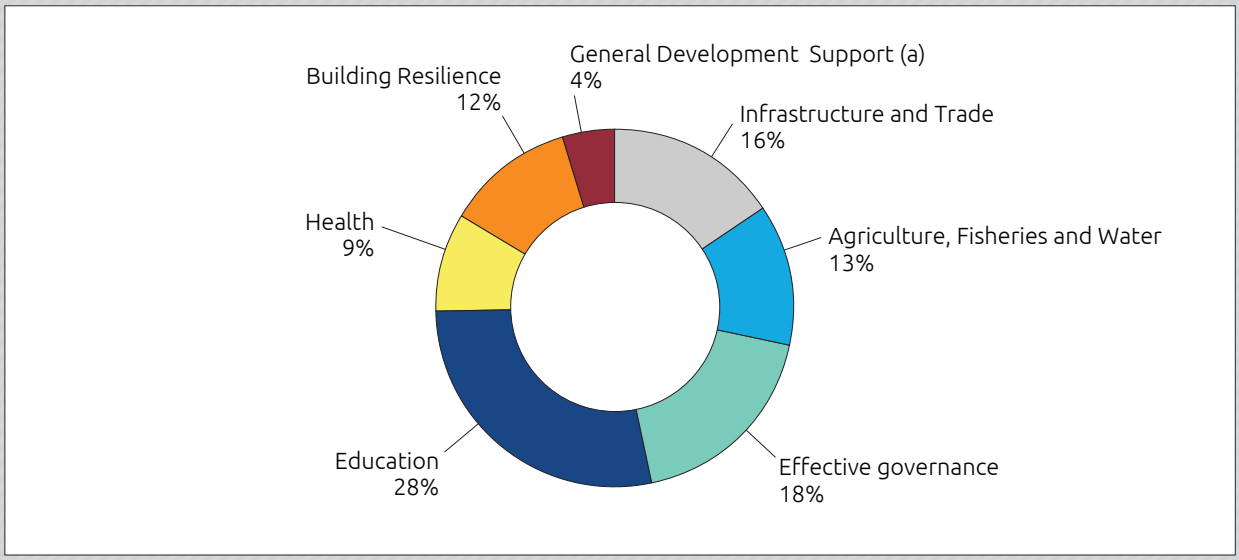


Figure 8. South-East and East Asia



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

Figure 9. South and West Asia

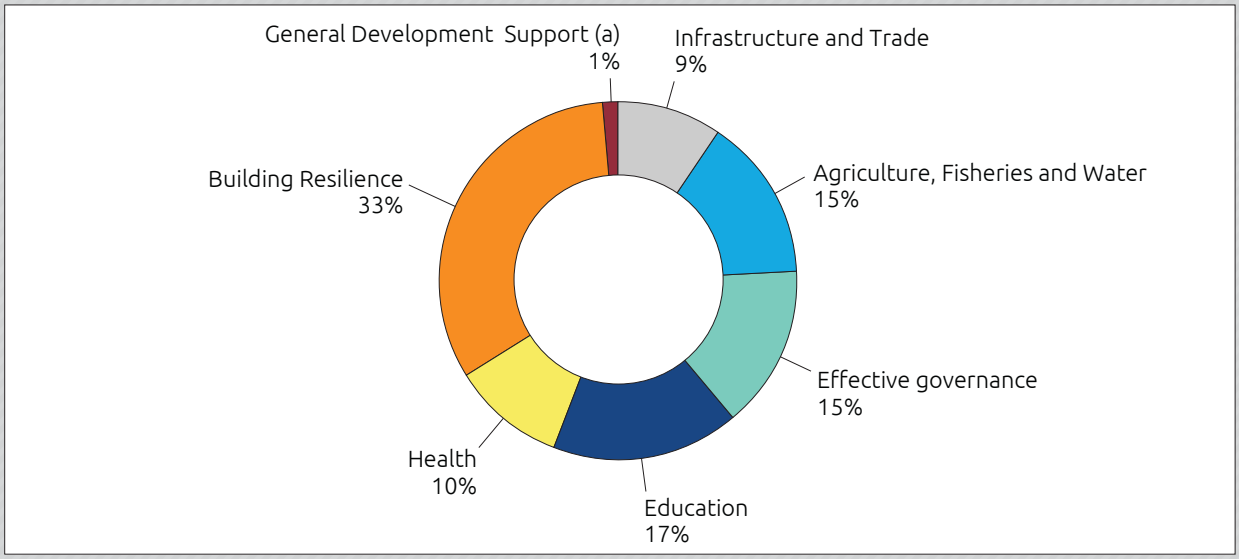


Figure 10. Sub-Saharan Africa

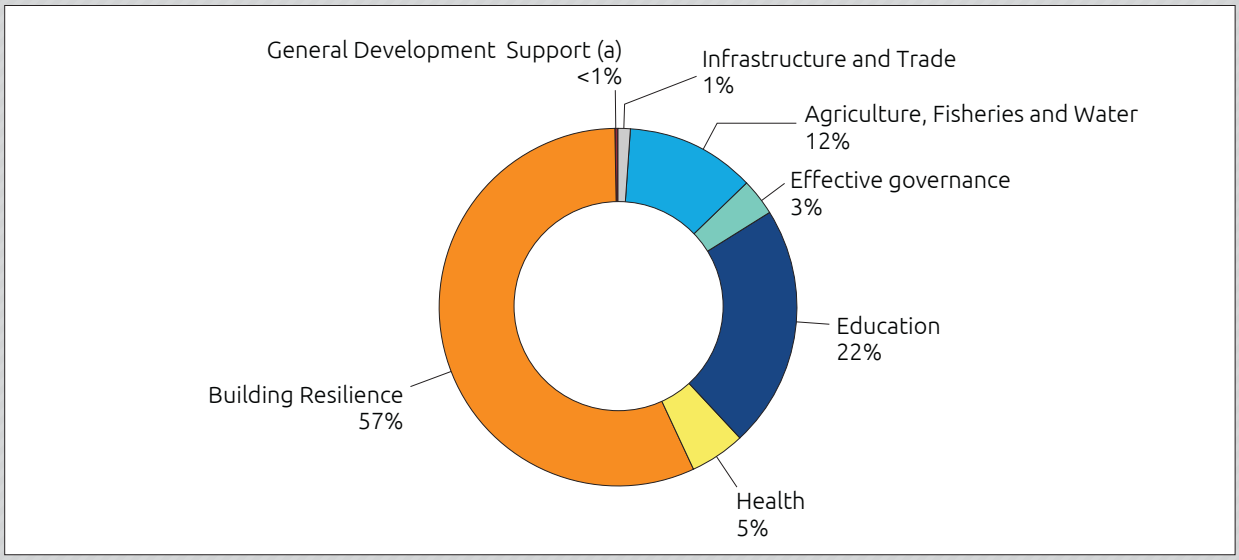
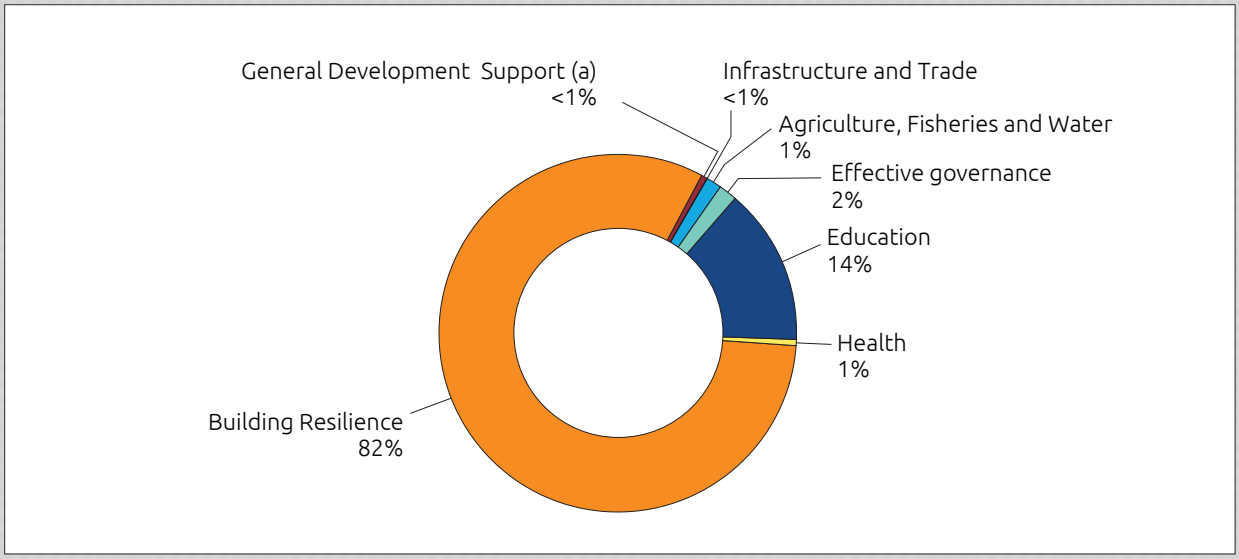


Figure 11. Middle East and North Africa



(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)

Partner country	*Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and International Competitiveness* $'000	*Agriculture, Fisheries and Water* $'000	*Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies* $'000	*Education* $'000	*Health* $'000	*Building Resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection* $'000	*General Development Support* $'000	***Total*** **$'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.

4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Investment Priorities, 2017–18 (a) *continued*

Partner country	*Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and International Competitiveness* $'000	*Agriculture, Fisheries and Water* $'000	*Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies* $'000	*Education* $'000	*Health* $'000	*Building Resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection* $'000	*General Development Support* $'000	***Total*** **$'000**
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

Government Departments and Agencies	*2016-17* $'000	*2017-18* $'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (d)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia (b)* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (b) (d)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (d)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (d)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (d)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (d)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (d)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (e)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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)

Type of assistance	*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	**Total $'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.

People to People Link Tables

23 Australian Official Development Assistance, Long-term Australia Awards, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2017–18 (a)

Field of study	*Pacific (b)* no.	*South-East and East Asia* no.	*South and West Asia* no.	*Other Asia* no.	*Sub-Saharan Africa* no.	*Middle East and North Africa* no.	*Latin America and the Caribbean* no.	*Other* no.	***Total*** **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.

23 Australian Official Development Assistance, Long-term Australia Awards, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2017–18 (a) *continued*

Field of study	*Pacific (b)* no.	*South-East and East Asia* no.	*South and West Asia* no.	*Other Asia* no.	*Sub-Saharan Africa* no.	*Middle East and North Africa* no.	*Latin America and the Caribbean* no.	*Other* no.	***Total*** **no.**
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.

24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2018 (a)(b)

Partner Country	*Long Term* no.	*Short-Term* 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)

Partner Country	*2016-17* no.	*2017-18* 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.

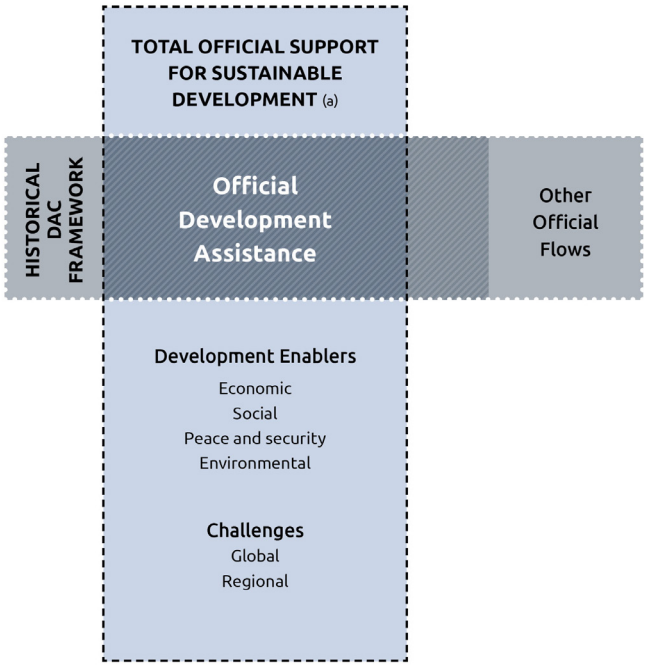
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Development Assistance Committee Special Tables

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) Includes all financial flows (including 'in-kind') to developing countries that contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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[1] (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.

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

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)

	Sustainable Development Goal	*2016-17* $'000	*2017-18* $'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)

Sustainable Development Goal		*Pacific* $'000	*South-East and East Asia* $'000	*South and West Asia* $'000	*Other Asia (b)* $'000	*Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* $'000	*Middle East and North Africa* $'000	*Latin America and the Caribbean* $'000	*Other (c)* $'000	***Total*** **$'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

DAC sector	2016-17 $'000	2017-18 $'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.

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

DAC sector	*2016-17* $'000	*2017-18* $'000
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

Sector/Program	Country	*2016* $'000	*2017* $'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".[2]

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.

2 2018 OECD DAC, Purpose Codes

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.

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