



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Australian Official Development Assistance

Statistical Summary 2021–22





Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Australian Official Development Assistance

Statistical Summary 2021-22



ISSN 2652-0451 (Print)
ISSN 2652-0435 (Online)

Creative Commons

With the exception of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms and where otherwise noted all material presented in this document is provided under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia (creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/) licence. The details of the relevant licence conditions are available on the Creative Commons website (accessible using the links provided) as is the full legal code for the CC BY 3.0 AU licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>).

The document should be attributed as: Commonwealth of Australia, DFAT, *Australia's Official Development Assistance, Statistical Summary, 2021-22*.

Contact

Inquiries about this document should be directed to:
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
RG Casey Building, John McEwen Crescent, Barton ACT 0221 Australia
+61 2 6261 1111 (Phone)
aidstatsinquiries@dfat.gov.au (Email)

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	5
Reporting Against International Guidelines	8
1 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2021-22	10
2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector 2021-22.....	11
Overview Tables	14
3 Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2021-22.....	15
4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Sector Group by Type of Partner, 2021-22	18
5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group	20
6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2021-22	25
7 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government Departments and Agencies, 2021-22	27
8 Australian Official Development Assistance, Grant equivalent of loans, 2021-22	28
9 Australian Official Support by Partnerships for Recovery Pillars.....	29
Type of Assistance by Region and Benefit Tables.....	30
10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22	31
11 Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22	33
12 Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22	34
13 Australian Official Development Assistance, Education, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22.....	35
14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22	36
15 Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22.....	37
16 Supplementary Table: Australian Official Development Assistance in Family Planning based on the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit, by Region, 2021-22	38
17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22	39
18 Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22.....	40
19 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22.....	41
20 Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22.....	42
21 Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22	43
22 Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22..	44
23 Australian Official Development Assistance, Private Sector Development, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22.....	45
24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Research, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22	46
25 Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments, 2021-22	47
People to People Link Tables.....	48
26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2021-22	49

27 Long-Term and Short-Term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2022	51
28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers 2021-22	52
Appendices	54
Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes.....	55
Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions	56
Appendix 3: Abbreviations and Symbols.....	65
Appendix 4: DAC List of Aid Recipients ^(a)	67

Introduction

1

Introduction

Australian development assistance

This report, Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2021-22, presents statistical details of Australia's development cooperation and reflects government priorities for 2021-22 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 development program was delivered and the type of official development assistance (ODA) that was delivered.

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

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

This publication includes ODA reporting against *Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response*, which was released by the Government in May 2020. The Government has commissioned a new policy in 2022-23 to set the long-term direction for Australia's international development engagement.

Concepts and definitions

The ODA concepts and definitions used in *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2021-22* are consistent with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) Statistical Reporting Directives. Refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions for further details.

Changes in this issue

Changes in this issue from the previous version include:

- *Temporary, Targeted and Supplementary Measures* – All tables now incorporate Temporary, Targeted and Supplementary (TTS) measures, which are no longer separately presented. For tables with 2020-21 comparatives, the totals incorporate TTS.
- *Grant Equivalent of Concessional Loans (table 8)* – An additional table detailing the grant equivalent of the concessional component of loans has been included for 2021-22. The table details the grant equivalent of concessional loans under the Australia Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP). The grant equivalent for the loans has been included in ODA total figures.
- *Private Finance Mobilised (table 25)* - Private Finance Mobilised is also now reported on a financial year basis where previously it was reported on a calendar year basis. As such, there is a break in series from 2020-21 and earlier periods and users are advised to exercise caution when presenting and comparing data. 2021-22 includes reporting against two new initiatives: the Emerging Markets Impact Investment Fund and the Australian Climate Finance Partnership, which were not included in previous reporting.
- *Removal of the Law and Justice table* - This data is incorporated into the Government and Civil Society Table (table 19).

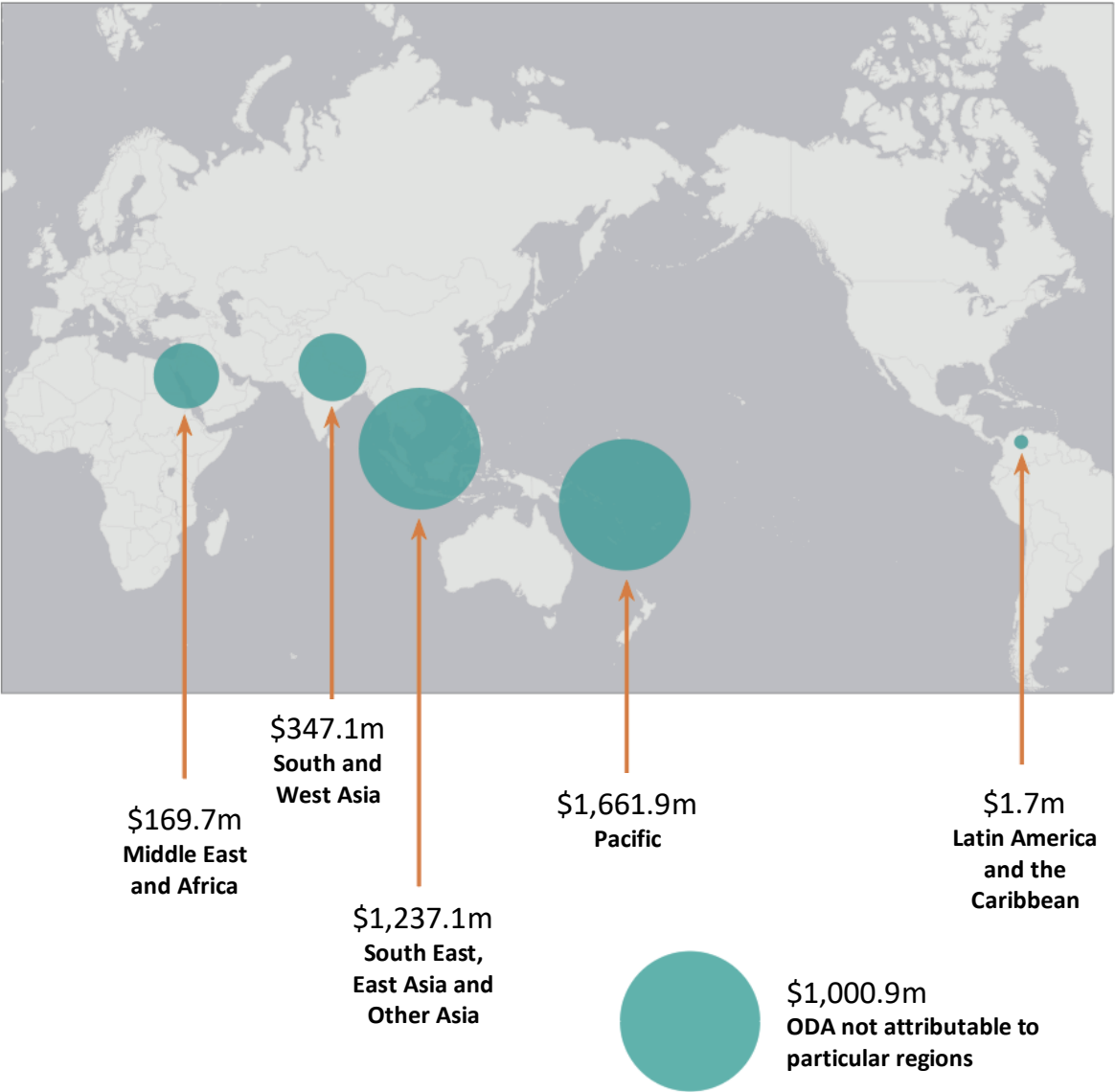
Comparability with other donor countries

To facilitate comparability between donor countries, Australia annually reports its development assistance to the OECD DAC, in United States dollars (USD) and on a calendar year basis. Statistical information is provided at the investment level.

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

Statistics in this publication are stated in Australian dollars (AUD) 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.

Figure 1. Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22



Reporting Against International Guidelines

2

Figure 2. Australian Official Development Assistance 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2021-22^(a)



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

(a) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a United Nations initiative, officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>. For further information about the Sustainable Development Goals refer to paragraphs 56 to 58 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

(b) Includes scholarships.

(c) Data presented for SDG5 reflects only those aid investments with a primary goal of Support for Women's Equality Organisations and Institutions (DAC purpose code 15170) or Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (DAC purpose code 15180), and is not reflective of Australia's total ODA contribution to gender equality which cuts across all SDGs. See Table 11 for Australia's expenditure contributing to gender equality. As per Table 11, Australia's total gender equality assistance for 2021-22 is \$1,501 million.

(d) Not reported as there is no dedicated DAC sector code for climate change. Instead, the OECD DAC uses Rio Markers to promote mainstreaming of climate considerations in all sectors. In line with this, climate change is integrated across the breadth of Australia's development assistance. A more comprehensive picture of Australia's climate change assistance is presented in Table 10 based on Rio Marker reporting methods. As per Table 10, Australia's total climate change assistance for 2021-22 is \$449 million.

(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.

1 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2021-22 ^(a)		
		2020-21
		2021-22
<i>Sustainable Development Goal</i>		<i>\$'000</i>
1 No poverty		684,363
2 Zero hunger		234,725
3 Good health and well-being		989,157
4 Quality Education ^(b)		541,427
5 Gender equality ^(c)		79,529
6 Clean water and sanitation		139,046
7 Affordable and clean energy		76,802
8 Decent work and economic growth		245,863
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure		92,159
10 Reduce inequalities		141,590
11 Sustainable cities and communities		173,905
12 Responsible consumption and production		83,669
13 Climate action ^(d)		n.a.
14 Life below water		22,917
15 Life on land		7,541
16 Peace, justice and strong institutions		415,429
17 Partnerships for the goals		107,953
Not further defined ^(e)		469,233
Total Australian Official Development Assistance		4,505,309
		4,418,481

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

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

(a) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can cut across multiple goals and are not mutually exclusive. Data presented in this table reflects the aid investments' primary goal intent and is not reflective of Australia's total ODA contribution to sustainable development. For further information about the Sustainable Development Goals refer to paragraphs 56 to 58 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

(b) Includes scholarships.

(c) Data presented for SDG5 reflects only those aid investments with a primary goal of Support for Women's Equality Organisations and Institutions (DAC purpose code 15170) or Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (DAC purpose code 15180), and is not reflective of Australia's total ODA contribution to gender equality which cuts across all SDGs. See Table 11 for Australia's expenditure contributing to gender equality. As per Table 11, Australia's total gender equality assistance for 2021-22 is \$1,501 million.

(d) Not reported as there is no dedicated DAC sector code for climate change. Instead, the OECD DAC uses Rio Markers to promote mainstreaming of climate considerations in all sectors. In line with this, climate change is integrated across the breadth of Australia's development assistance. A more comprehensive picture of Australia's climate change assistance is presented in Table 11 based on Rio Marker reporting methods. As per Table 10, Australia's total climate change assistance for 2021-22 is \$449 million.

(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.

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector 2021-22 ^(a)

	2020-21	2021-22
<i>DAC sector</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Social infrastructure and services		
Education		
Primary and early childhood	124,722	128,189
Secondary education	46,364	35,979
Post-secondary education	30,038	32,988
Education policy administration, training and research	124,127	130,864
Scholarships	216,177	150,733
Total education	541,427	478,754
Health		
Leadership and capacity building health service delivery	174,285	193,216
Disease control and preventable impairments	680,079	672,146
Total health	854,364	865,361
Family planning and reproductive health ^(b)	137,344	96,342
Improving water supply and sanitation	139,046	118,600
Government and civil society		
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	74,378	62,544
Government and civil society general	622,301	609,407
Total government and civil society	696,679	671,951
Other social infrastructure and services	269,309	152,642
Total social infrastructure and services	2,638,169	2,383,650
Economic infrastructure and services		
Transport and storage	158,633	207,936
Communications	27,584	30,221
Energy generation and supply	76,802	61,763
Banking and financial services	40,126	46,234
Business and other services	66,239	94,491

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector 2021-22 ^(a) (continued)

	2020-21	2021-22
<i>DAC sector</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
<i>Total economic infrastructure and services</i>	<i>369,384</i>	<i>440,645</i>
Production sectors		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		
Agriculture	211,927	215,580
Forestry	1,504	2,616
Fishing	22,917	14,254
<i>Total agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	<i>236,349</i>	<i>232,451</i>
Industry, mining and construction		
Industry	57,518	32,792
Mineral resources and mining	3,680	2,282
Construction	15	3,867
<i>Total industry, mining and construction</i>	<i>61,212</i>	<i>38,941</i>
Trade and tourism		
Trade	30,545	53,777
Tourism	6,880	7,435
<i>Total trade and tourism</i>	<i>37,424</i>	<i>61,212</i>
<i>Total production sectors</i>	<i>334,985</i>	<i>332,604</i>
Multisector		
General environment protection	92,486	104,016
General budget support	47,087	92,153
Other multisector	283,518	210,862
<i>Total multisector</i>	<i>423,091</i>	<i>407,030</i>

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector 2021-22 ^(a) (continued)

	2020-21	2021-22
<i>DAC sector</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Commodity aid and general program assistance		
Development food aid and food security assistance	16,290	7,190
Other general program and commodity assistance	-	-
<i>Total commodity aid and general program assistance</i>	<i>16,290</i>	<i>7,190</i>
Humanitarian assistance		
Emergency response	380,175	492,126
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	27,587	15,445
Disaster prevention and preparedness	31,354	38,245
<i>Total humanitarian assistance</i>	<i>439,116</i>	<i>545,816</i>
Action relating to debt	103	210
Administrative costs of donors	283,195	300,030
Refugees in donor countries	52	-
Promotion of development awareness	925	1,306
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,505,309	4,418,481

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

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

(a) Presents Australia's expenditure on the basis of purpose codes which list codes, names and descriptions used to identify the sector of destination of a contribution. This purpose code classification is maintained by the OECD and used by donors to report on their aid flows to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) databases. Further information on OECD DAC sectors area available from <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodelists.htm>

(b) Includes social mitigation of HIV/AIDS.

Overview Tables

3

3 Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2021-22 ^(a)

	2020-21	2021-22
<i>Sectors</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Economic Infrastructure and services		
Banking and financial services	40,126	46,234
Energy	76,802	61,763
Large water infrastructure	42,747	39,310
Transport and storage ^(b)	158,633	207,936
Communications	27,584	30,221
Other economic infrastructure and services ^(c)	82,307	107,588
Total economic infrastructure and services	428,199	493,051
Agriculture, trade and other production services		
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	236,349	232,451
Trade policy	30,545	53,777
Industry	57,518	32,792
Mining and mineral resources	3,680	2,282
Other agriculture, trade and other production sectors	52,457	35,740
Total agriculture, trade and other production services	380,548	357,041
Governance		
Governance, general	674,614	708,041
Other social infrastructure and services	287,948	158,445
Total governance	962,561	866,486
Education		
Scholarships	216,177	150,733
Education, general	325,250	328,020
Total education	541,427	478,754

3 Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2021-22 ^(a) (continued)

	2020-21	2021-22
Sectors	\$'000	\$'000
Health		
Health, general	995,867	964,007
Basic water and sanitation	71,567	56,354
Total health	1,067,434	1,020,361
Humanitarian		
Emergency response	373,667	491,209
Disaster prevention and preparedness	48,929	63,338
Other humanitarian	118,559	102,106
Total humanitarian	541,155	656,653
Multisector and general support		
General environment protection	92,486	104,016
Action relating to debt	103	210
Other multisector ^(d)	491,395	441,909
Total multisector and general support	583,984	546,135
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,505,309	4,418,481

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

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

(a) Sector group based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 54 for further information.

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

(c) Includes business support, urban development support and industry support.

(d) Includes administrative costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisector not further defined.

Figure 3. Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2021-22

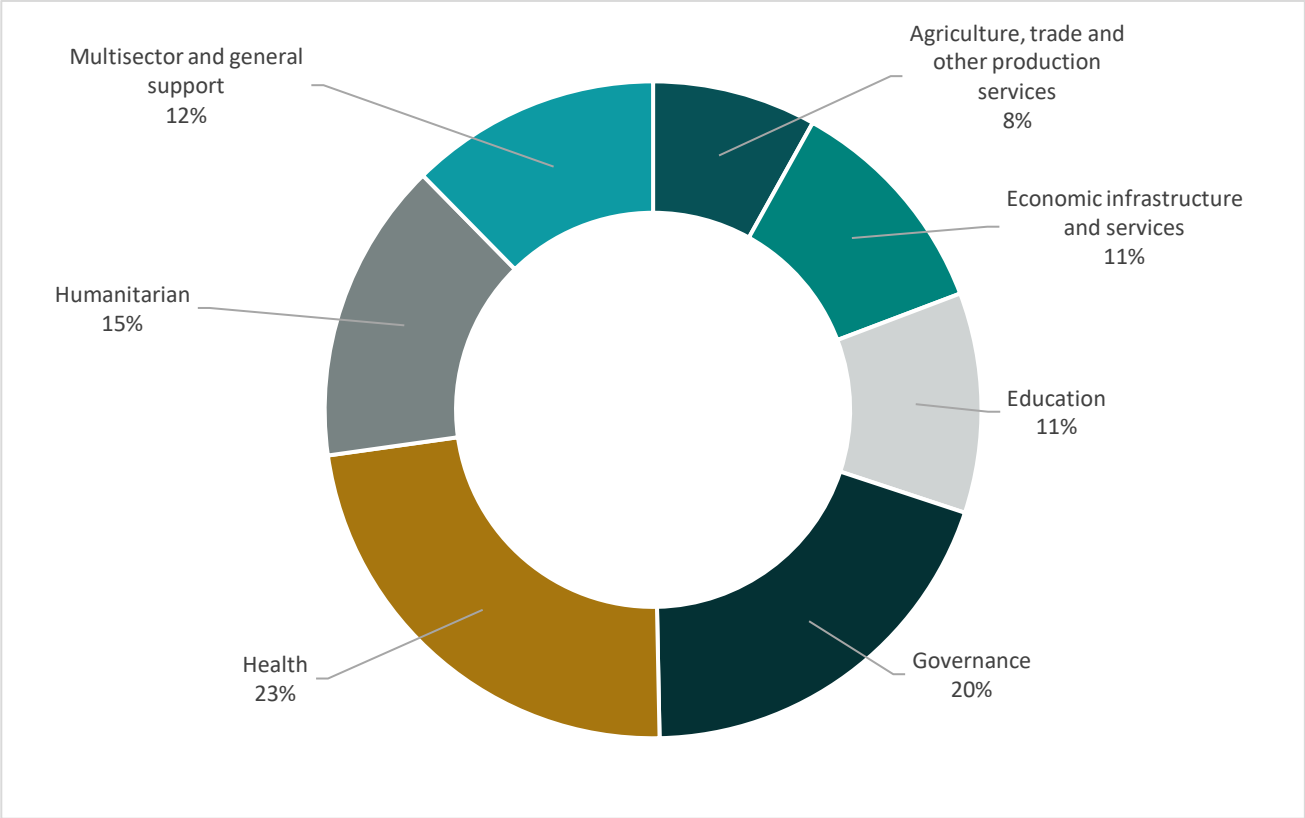
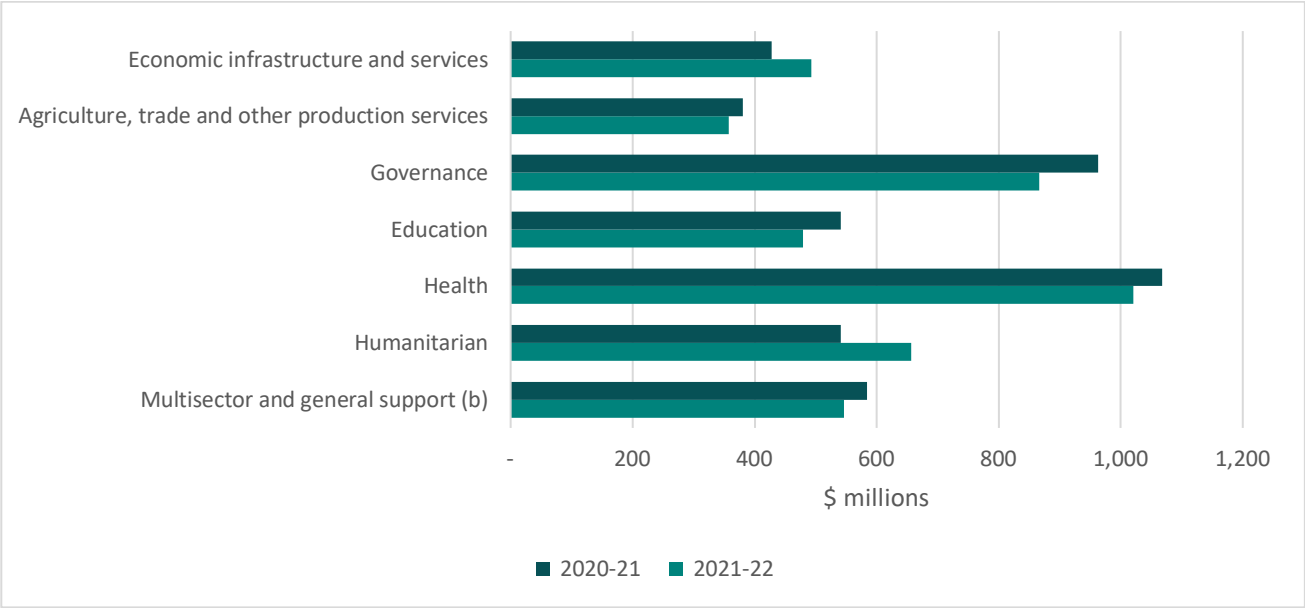


Figure 4. Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2020-21 to 2021-22 ^(a)



Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
(a) For further details on how sector groups are compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions paragraph 54.
(b) Includes action relating to debt, administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined

4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Sector Group by Type of Partner, 2021-22 ^(a)

	<i>Multilateral Organisation</i>	<i>Commercial Supplier</i>	<i>Non- Government Organisations</i>	<i>Universities and Academic Institutions</i>	<i>Developing Country Governments</i>	<i>Australian Public Sector Organisations</i>	<i>Other Partners</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Sectors</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Economic Infrastructure and Services	146,307	172,762	12,704	1,634	147,018	6,876	5,750	493,051
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	126,648	99,395	28,919	4,709	2,796	17,103	77,470	357,041
Governance	248,264	288,765	113,230	6,393	101,813	87,423	20,597	866,486
Education	86,401	161,089	48,698	111,098	57,827	4,442	9,198	478,754
Health	566,198	248,846	86,720	28,728	28,665	26,758	34,446	1,020,361
Humanitarian	386,840	80,284	135,882	1,400	22,728	24,285	5,234	656,653
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	238,906	45,997	16,625	5,943	3,255	199,631	35,777	546,135
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	1,799,564	1,097,139	442,778	159,907	364,101	366,519	188,472	4,418,481

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

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

(a) Sector Groups based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 54 for further information.

(b) Includes administrative costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined.

Figure 5. Australia Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2021-22

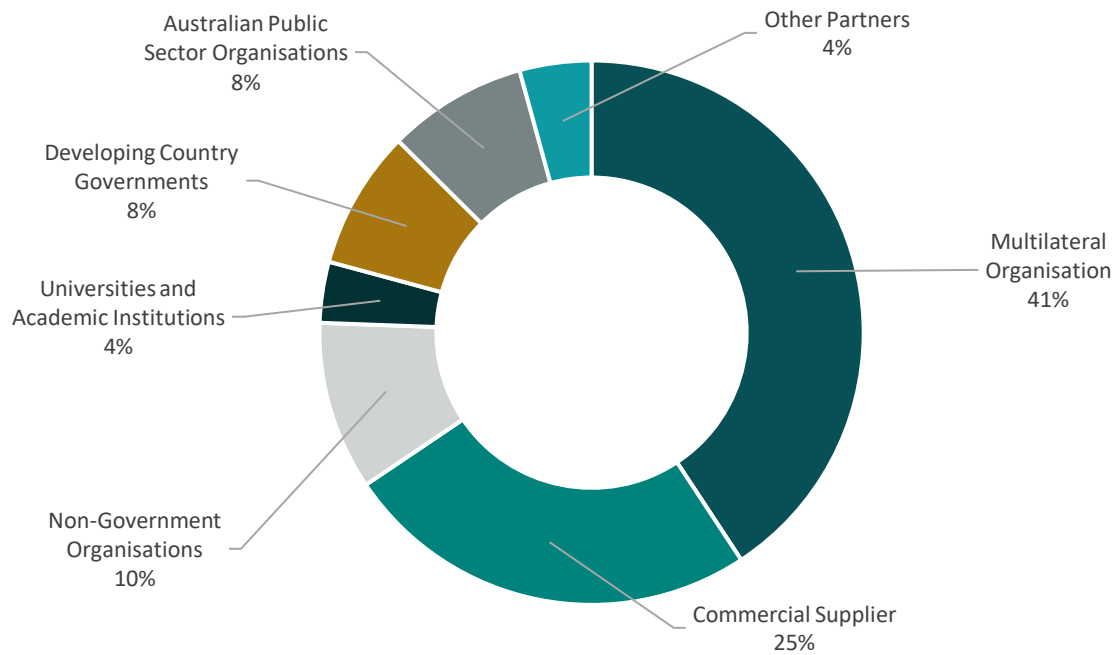
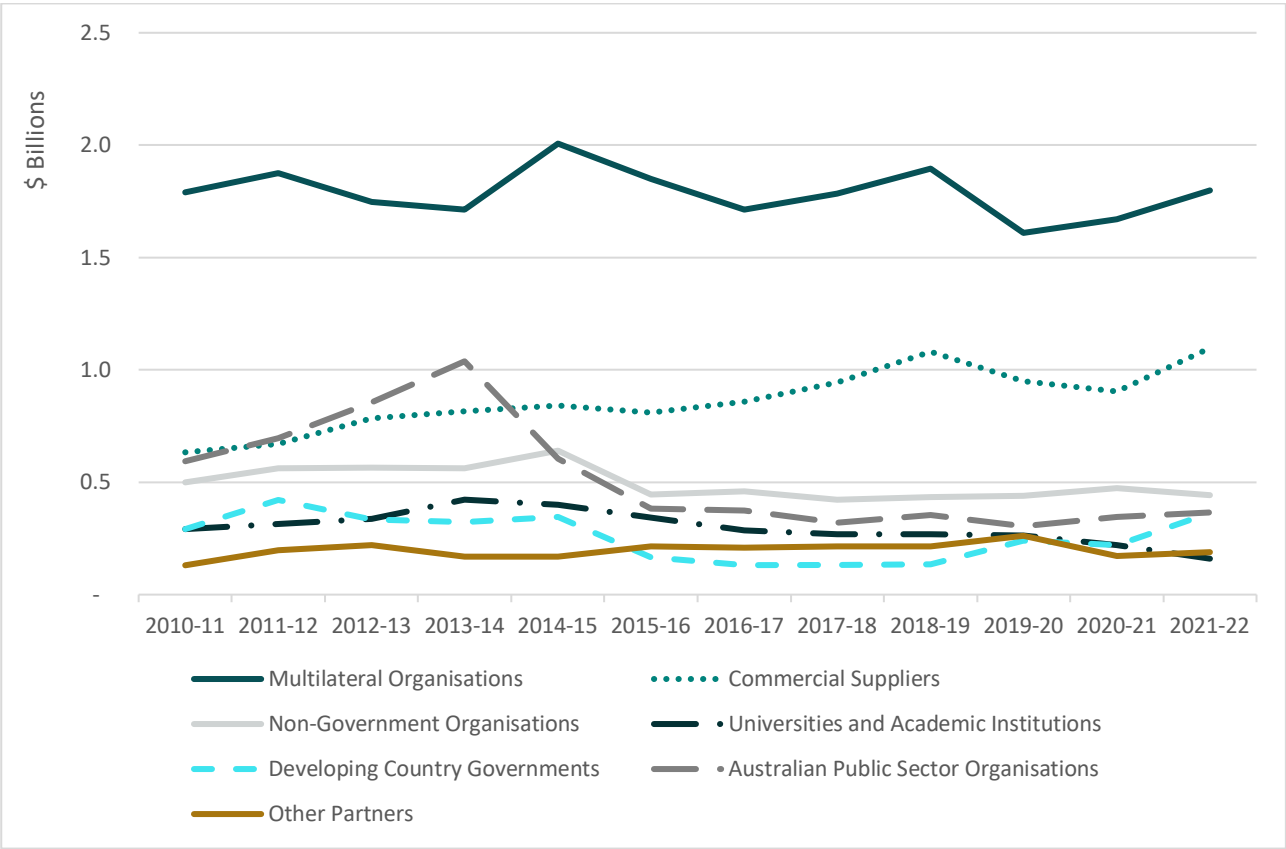


Figure 6. Australia Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2010-11 to 2021-22



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

5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group ^(a)

	2020-21	2021-22
<i>Region of benefit</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Pacific		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	174,927	264,427
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	79,690	79,277
Governance	550,700	425,293
Education	236,826	247,519
Health	395,174	345,148
Humanitarian	78,276	88,593
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	205,151	211,659
Total Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	1,720,744	1,661,917
Southeast and East Asia^(c)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	104,389	101,259
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	114,597	115,561
Governance	237,465	241,244
Education	165,008	153,808
Health	311,889	321,192
Humanitarian	83,089	85,285
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	114,863	128,287
Total East Asia	1,131,301	1,146,635
South and West Asia		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	9,304	12,248
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	21,445	17,188
Governance	69,405	50,838
Education	45,413	34,081
Health	91,127	35,066
Humanitarian	110,499	171,616
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	26,923	26,099
Total South and West Asia	374,117	347,136

5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group ^(a) (continued)

	2020-21	2021-22
<i>Region of benefit</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Other Asia^(d)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	16,144	12,782
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	10,455	5,417
Governance	3,098	7,054
Education	447	278
Health	6,269	22,986
Humanitarian	23,637	10,880
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	5,779	31,077
Total Other Asia	75,829	90,475
Sub-Saharan Africa^(d)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	939	1,698
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	23,037	16,595
Governance	9,833	6,887
Education	21,583	8,294
Health	11,918	14,063
Humanitarian	35,907	32,513
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	7,518	8,754
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	110,734	88,805
Middle East and North Africa		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	55	635
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	4,031	613
Governance	544	718
Education	1,702	1,505
Health	9,069	2,662
Humanitarian	99,171	69,066
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	10,625	5,731
Total North Africa and the Middle East	125,196	80,930

5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group ^(a) (continued)

	2020-21	2021-22
<i>Region of benefit</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	48	93
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	156	323
Governance	269	292
Education	516	461
Health	319	245
Humanitarian	1,719	70
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	357	194
Total Latin American and the Caribbean	3,384	1,677
Other^(e)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	122,392	99,910
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	127,138	122,067
Governance	91,249	134,161
Education	69,932	32,808
Health	241,669	278,998
Humanitarian	108,856	198,630
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	202,767	134,332
Total other	964,004	1,000,906
Total Official Development Assistance	4,505,309	4,418,481

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

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

(a) Sector Group based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 54 for further information.

(b) Includes administrative costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisector not further defined.

(c) Includes Timor-Leste.

(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.

Figure 7. Pacific

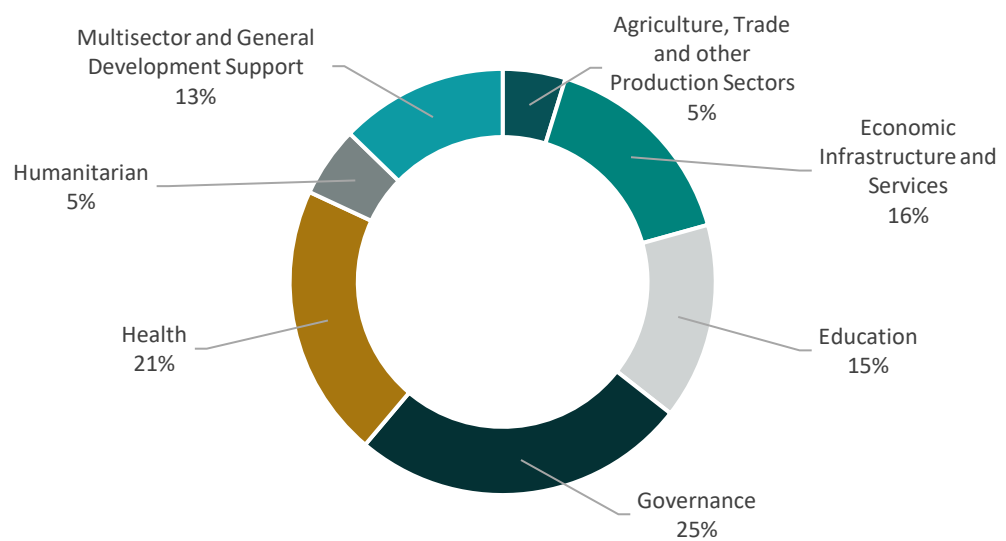


Figure 8. Southeast and East Asia

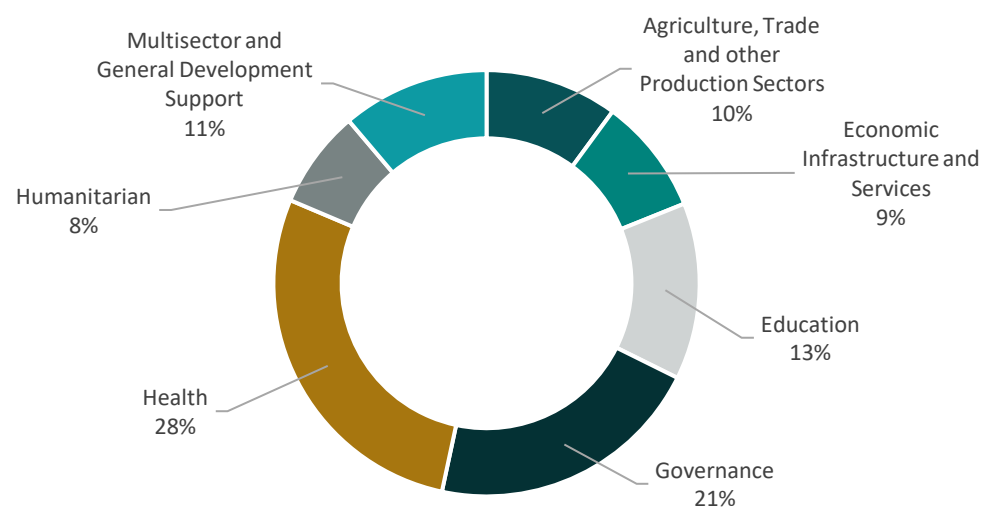


Figure 9. South and West Asia

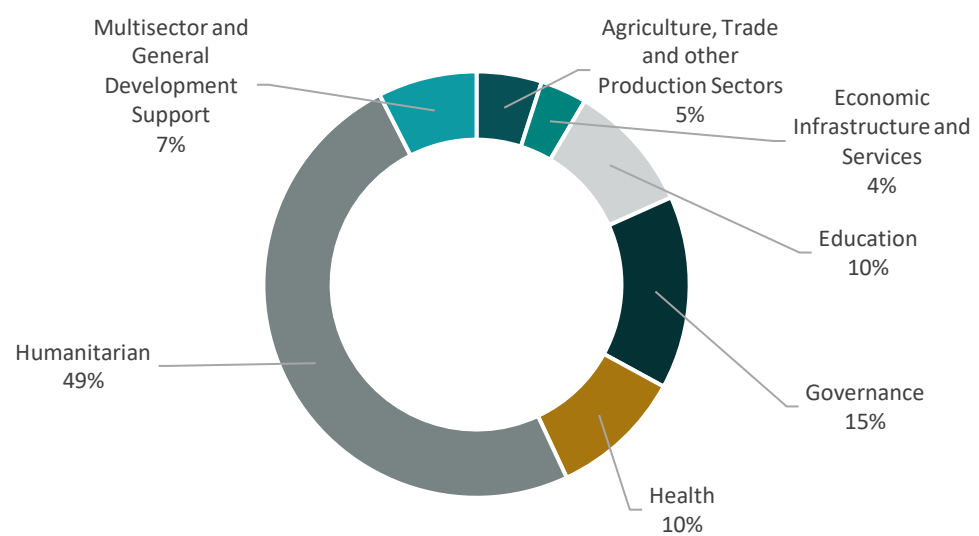


Figure 10. Sub-Saharan Africa

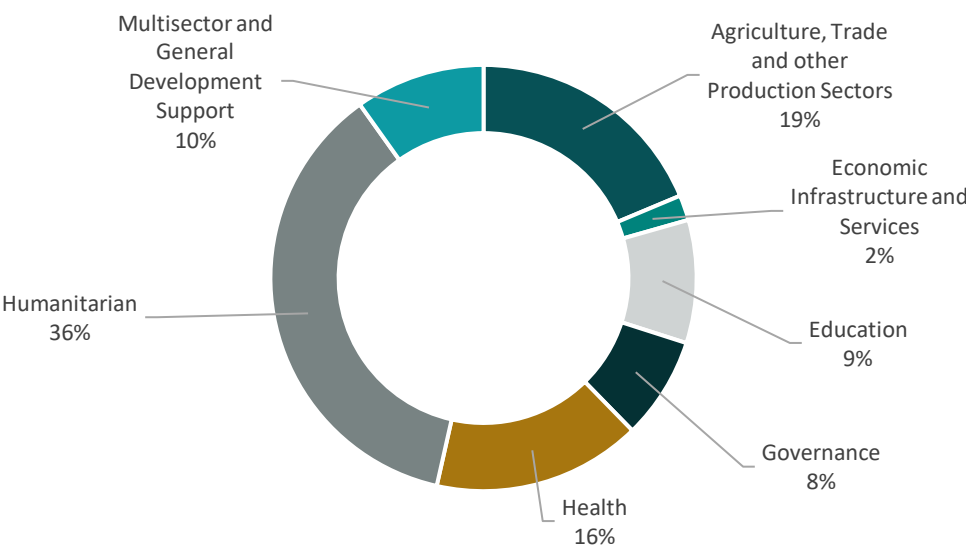
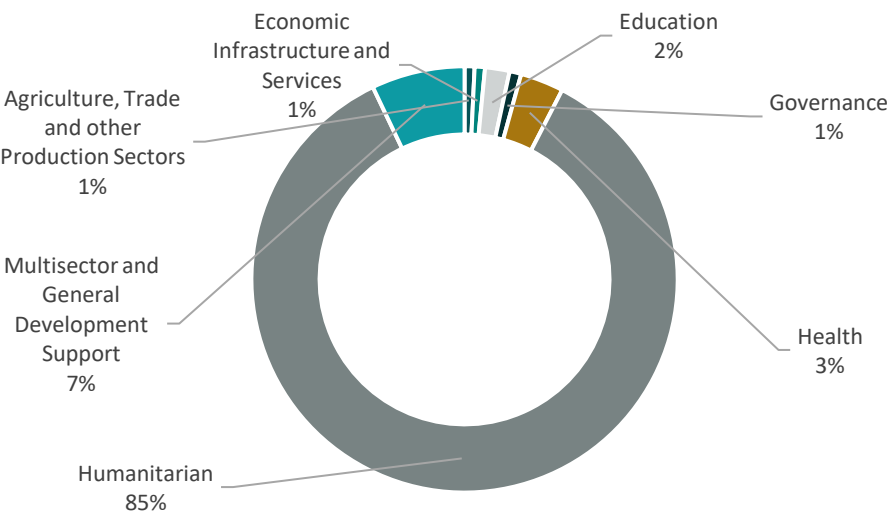


Figure 11. Middle East and North Africa



6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2021-22 ^(a)

<i>Partner Country</i>	<i>Economic Infrastructure and Services</i>	<i>Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors</i>	<i>Governance</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Humanitarian</i>	<i>Multisector and General Development Support</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Pacific								
Fiji	56,729	9,742	44,541	14,540	19,603	15,411	7,856	168,422
Kiribati	2,622	5,858	5,223	14,429	8,741	1,977	568	39,418
Nauru	1,069	519	11,058	4,901	7,162	-	3,337	28,046
Niue and Tokelau	35	600	1,687	173	639	17	455	3,606
Papua New Guinea	164,253	17,947	172,735	98,128	222,337	8,259	22,463	706,121
Samoa	2,697	2,628	24,780	14,520	9,754	985	1,500	56,863
Solomon Islands	15,774	9,377	59,278	21,519	22,602	7,229	9,011	144,791
Tonga	2,492	2,607	15,574	9,655	5,620	35,778	310	72,037
Tuvalu	442	380	9,854	2,186	1,579	29	467	14,938
Vanuatu	12,475	9,710	15,183	31,280	14,442	6,718	1,629	91,437
North Pacific ^(b)	1,167	900	2,660	7,389	2,845	113	588	15,661
Regional Pacific Island countries ^(c)	4,671	19,009	62,721	28,798	29,825	12,078	163,475	320,577
Total Pacific	264,427	79,277	425,293	247,519	345,148	88,593	211,659	1,661,917
Southeast and East Asia								
Cambodia	8,800	16,708	17,220	8,434	30,929	389	9,010	91,490
Indonesia	41,169	34,041	103,266	46,272	63,021	21,605	14,399	323,773
Laos	3,174	6,320	9,988	17,783	15,692	162	3,585	56,704
Mongolia	-	1,193	1,458	2,982	220	-	1,626	7,479
Myanmar	1,085	2,091	20,398	16,104	17,052	30,050	3,895	90,674
Philippines	8,947	8,446	15,125	20,325	50,848	23,192	3,771	130,653
Timor-Leste	9,329	16,772	33,835	10,116	31,002	8,575	3,416	113,046
Vietnam	14,265	19,816	13,671	10,202	61,903	235	7,984	128,076
Regional East Asia ^(c)	14,490	10,175	26,283	21,590	50,525	1,077	80,601	204,741
Total Southeast and East Asia	101,259	115,561	241,244	153,808	321,192	85,285	128,287	1,146,635

6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2021-22 ^(a) (continued)

Partner Country	Economic Infrastructure and Services \$'000	Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors \$'000	Governance \$'000	Education \$'000	Health \$'000	Humanitarian \$'000	Multisector and General Development Support \$'000	Total \$'000
South and West Asia								
Afghanistan	-	682	1,769	1,000	-	73,178	73	76,702
Bangladesh	2,370	3,634	29,013	21,869	4,247	63,648	623	125,404
Bhutan	1,177	19	180	1,410	720	-	90	3,595
Maldives	-	-	1,203	658	-	-	233	2,095
Nepal	2,229	3,534	11,368	3,000	4,733	967	389	26,219
Pakistan	459	3,982	727	1,640	2,125	9,413	13	18,360
Sri Lanka	4,719	1,153	5,890	2,683	8,564	24,229	179	47,418
Regional South and West Asia ^(c)	1,293	4,184	687	1,821	14,678	181	24,499	47,342
Total South and West Asia	12,248	17,188	50,838	34,081	35,066	171,616	26,099	347,136
Other Asian Countries ^(c)	12,782	5,417	7,054	278	22,986	10,880	31,077	90,475
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,698	16,595	6,887	8,294	14,063	32,513	8,754	88,805
Middle East and North Africa ^(d)	635	613	718	1,505	2,662	69,066	5,731	80,930
Latin America and the Caribbean	93	323	292	461	245	70	194	1,677
Other ^(e)	99,910	122,067	134,161	32,808	278,998	198,630	134,332	1,000,906
Total Official Development Assistance	493,051	357,041	866,486	478,754	1,020,361	656,653	546,135	4,418,481

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

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

(a) Sector Group based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 54 for further information.

(b) Includes Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau.

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

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

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

7 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government Departments and Agencies, 2021-22 ^(a)

	2020-21	2021-22
<i>Government Departments and Agencies</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Agriculture, Water and the Environment and Bureau of Meteorology	16,539	15,893
Attorney-Generals	9,246	8,771
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	96,598	101,077
Defence	-	16,066
Education, Skills and Employment	20	30
Finance	148	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	4,160,739	4,136,829
Health	43,620	23,503
Australian Federal Police	46,229	49,185
Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications	1,881	50
State and Territory Governments	7,572	5,379
Treasury	122,718	61,699
Total Official Development Assistance	4,505,309	4,418,481

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

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

(a) Further information on donated vaccines is available at <https://indopacifichealthsecurity.dfat.gov.au/covid-19-vaccine-access>. These donated vaccines are not include in ODA figures.

8 Australian Official Development Assistance, Grant equivalent of loans, 2021-22 ^(a) ^(b)

<i>Sector/Program</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Grant equivalent of loan disbursements \$'000</i>
Australia Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific		
Ports Infrastructure Investment Program	Papua New Guinea	45,910
Total grant equivalent (ODA) of loans		45,910

"-" 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 information about ODA grant equivalent of loans refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions, paragraph 29.

(b) Further detailed information is available on the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific at: <https://www.aiffp.gov.au>.

9 Australian Official Support by Partnerships for Recovery Pillars ^(a)

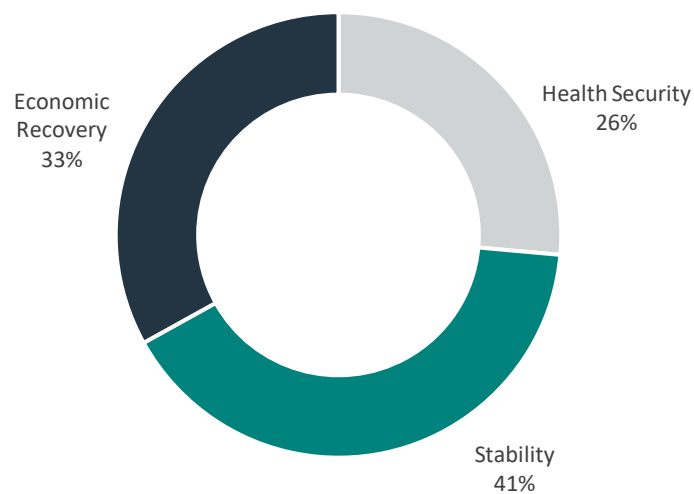
Pillars	2020-21 \$'000	2021-22 \$'000
Health Security	1,231,232	1,167,664
Stability	1,696,295	1,790,527
Economic Recovery	1,577,782	1,460,291
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,505,309	4,418,481

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

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

(a) The three Partnerships for Recovery pillars are sector based. See Appendix 2, paragraph 51 for further information.

Figure 12. Australian Official Development Assistance, Partnerships for Recovery, 2021-22



Type of Assistance by Region and Benefit Tables

4

10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia (c)	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d) (e)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Environmental protection									
Environmental policy and administrative management	33,433	4,032	165	21,332	2,328	12	6	24,524	85,832
Environmental research	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	18	438
Biodiversity ^(f)	244	420	1	244	1	-	-	57	968
Other environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	124
Total environmental protection	33,677	4,872	166	21,576	2,329	12	6	24,723	87,361
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	37,916	4,533	666	919	-	-	-	4,016	48,049
Communications	7,192	251	361	230	1	1	-	1,190	9,226
Energy generation and supply	9,406	1,911	655	3,090	6	-	7	5,381	20,457
Business, banking and financial services	10,901	2,027	603	2,954	117	12	-	4,746	21,361
Total economic infrastructure and services	65,415	8,722	2,285	7,193	124	13	7	15,333	99,093
Production sectors									
Agriculture	9,333	12,138	3,630	108	4,911	53	21	10,008	40,202
Forestry and fishing	1,796	1,217	3	1,229	8	-	2	840	5,096
Industry	950	82	41	-	27	2	1	1,675	2,778
Mining & mineral resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	227
Other production sectors	841	5	-	-	4	-	-	753	1,603
Total production sectors	12,920	13,442	3,675	1,337	4,950	55	24	13,503	49,906
Humanitarian assistance									
Disaster prevention and preparedness	9,177	2,479	163	1,332	394	305	-	8,613	22,463
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	14,010	515	-	-	1	-	2	392	14,919
Other humanitarian assistance	249	3,059	1,311	-	7	-	4	5,225	9,855
Total humanitarian assistance	23,435	6,053	1,473	1,332	402	305	5	14,231	47,237

10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b)} (continued)

	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia (c)	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d) (e)	Total
Type of assistance	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Education	15,893	410	176	9	294	61	13	4,812	21,668
Water and Sanitation	11,176	12,184	3,694	1,811	256	236	6	8,109	37,472
Other sectors ^(g)	61,211	10,852	1,759	575	1,160	189	28	30,720	106,495
Total Australian Climate Finance ODA	223,728	56,534	13,229	33,833	9,515	871	89	111,432	449,232

" - " 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) Figures in this table represent the climate-related component of the expenditure under each sector. Total Australian climate finance equals Official Development Assistance (ODA) climate finance grants and loans (this table) plus the climate finance portion of: non-ODA grants and loans, and amounts mobilised from the private sector by Australian Official Development Finance investments. For further detail on total climate finance support by Australia and tracking against the Australian Government's \$2 billion climate finance commitment over the period 2020-2025, refer to the DFAT website (<https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/climate-change/supporting-indo-pacific-tackle-climate-change>).

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

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

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

(f) Biodiversity reflects the climate finance portion of investments that have selected the OECD DAC Biodiversity Sector. This is not equal to the total value of Australia's biodiversity-related expenditure.

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

11 Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast 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	96,287	80,544	20,272	147	2,531	196	85	2,923	202,985
Health	89,554	27,985	13,327	507	9,376	1,536	-	5,800	148,085
Family planning and reproductive health	9,885	5,267	642	396	595	96	-	11,780	28,661
Water supply and sanitation	7,702	29,240	10,779	36	1,724	163	-	6,826	56,471
Government and civil society	175,145	152,663	33,739	3,794	4,495	492	-	12,418	382,748
Other social infrastructure and services	30,766	24,035	12,128	2,787	1,031	84	-	358	71,188
Total social infrastructure and services	409,340	319,734	90,887	7,667	19,752	2,567	85	40,107	890,139
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	16	27,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,417
Communications	1,107	119	3	8	21	-	-	-	1,258
Energy generation and supply	2,225	933	-	13	28	-	-	-	3,199
Banking and financial services	4,776	2,527	4,846	267	966	97	-	1,666	15,145
Business and other services	6,066	10,659	696	-	74	-	-	1,550	19,045
Total economic infrastructure and services	14,190	41,638	5,545	288	1,089	97	-	3,216	66,064
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,012	16,440	3,437	52	4,928	478	-	-	41,346
Industry, mining and construction	3,842	9,213	252	2,099	189	4	11	6,080	21,689
Trade and tourism	820	13,330	79	-	58	-	-	3,753	18,040
Total production sectors	20,674	38,983	3,768	2,151	5,175	481	11	9,833	81,075
Humanitarian assistance	26,483	58,501	131,342	6,819	5,848	42,754	-	86,307	358,055
Other sectors ^(e)	60,197	20,228	1,766	20,019	1,576	107	-	2,133	106,025
Total Australian Gender Equality ODA	530,884	479,084	233,307	36,943	33,440	46,007	95	141,597	1,501,357

"-" 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) For further details on Gender Equality methodology and compilation refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 25 to 27.

(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 multisector not further defined.

12 Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b)}

	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total
Type of assistance	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	4,679	3,697	692	15	280	19	-	-	9,382
Health	4,596	2,886	780	14	1,072	154	-	-	9,501
Family planning and reproductive health	449	245	57	3	65	10	-	402	1,230
Water supply and sanitation	1,667	2,618	1,104	4	158	16	-	949	6,516
Government and civil society	7,183	18,413	2,972	310	496	58	-	8,695	38,128
Other social infrastructure and services	2,059	2,039	539	21	127	8	-	65	4,858
Total social infrastructure and services	20,633	29,897	6,143	365	2,199	265	-	10,111	69,614
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	641	727	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,368
Communications	450	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	455
Energy generation and supply	666	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	676
Banking and financial services	58	134	515	1	95	10	-	-	812
Business and other services	164	167	62	91	5	-	-	-	489
Total economic infrastructure and services	1,979	1,040	576	94	100	10	-	-	3,799
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	279	540	341	5	470	49	-	-	1,684
Industry, mining and construction	31	50	23	-	11	1	-	-	116
Trade and tourism	23	396	-	-	-	-	-	3	422
Total production sectors	332	986	364	5	481	49	-	3	2,222
Humanitarian Assistance	2,755	1,842	5,924	20	67	956	-	2,358	13,922
Other sectors ^(e)	3,638	2,803	755	36	246	25	-	12,807	20,311
Total Australian Disability Inclusion ODA	29,337	36,569	13,762	521	3,094	1,305	-	25,279	109,868

"-" 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) 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 signification focus and other activities moderate or minor focus. For further details on how disability inclusion data are compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 17 to 22.

(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 multisector not further defined.

13 Australian Official Development Assistance, Education, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^(a)

	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
Type of assistance	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Basic education									
Primary education	47,273	51,610	10,431	29	1,089	106	69	6,050	116,656
Early childhood education	1,911	931	132	111	105	69	21	1,260	4,540
Basic life skills for youth and adults	804	3,488	1,014	10	672	75	-	932	6,994
Total basic education	49,987	56,028	11,576	149	1,866	250	91	8,242	128,189
Secondary education									
Secondary education	9,779	241	20	-	81	-	6	3,084	13,211
Vocational education	8,881	762	8,436	32	627	402	148	3,480	22,769
Total secondary education	18,660	1,003	8,456	32	708	402	154	6,564	35,979
Post-secondary education									
Higher education	7,537	1,531	410	6	230	18	105	2,781	12,617
Advanced technical and managerial training	9,023	9,840	374	-	16	-	-	1,118	20,371
Total post-secondary education	16,560	11,371	783	6	246	18	105	3,899	32,988
Other education									
Education policy and administrative management	58,262	1,769	226	34	183	-	-	6,249	66,725
Education facilities and training	44,669	2,074	248	57	791	54	72	2,681	50,647
Teacher training	5,199	3,922	151	-	233	71	40	1,761	11,378
Education research	-	1,090	-	-	70	-	-	954	2,114
Total other education	108,131	8,855	626	91	1,277	126	112	11,646	130,864
Multisector education and training ^(d)	54,181	76,550	12,640	-	4,197	709	-	2,457	150,733
Total Australian Education ODA	247,519	153,808	34,081	278	8,294	1,505	461	32,808	478,754

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

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

(a) Sector groups based on broad level 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.

14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	1,541	628	49	-	157	13	19	132	2,538
Medical research	-	485	-	-	-	-	-	697	1,182
Medical services	2,537	635	659	-	952	289	-	4,581	9,654
Health policy and management	104,704	29,646	570	17	933	191	-	37,891	173,952
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	108,782	31,394	1,278	17	2,041	494	19	43,301	187,326
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	106,055	213,802	4,516	17,076	3,703	820	20	12,045	358,037
Health infrastructure	51,604	889	8,850	18	1,348	377	56	957	64,100
Nutrition	1,816	2,435	752	104	1,334	118	-	3,313	9,873
Infectious disease control	19,308	33,241	11,685	3,410	1,404	172	23	48,064	117,308
Malaria control	1,898	7,029	-	591	14	-	-	45,890	55,421
Tuberculosis control	1,232	7,002	9	235	9	-	-	41,894	50,380
Public health education programs	9,448	2,960	910	37	780	129	53	687	15,003
Other basic health	5,723	723	437	-	522	54	-	453	7,913
Total disease control and preventable impairments	197,084	268,082	27,159	21,471	9,113	1,670	153	153,304	678,035
Family planning and reproductive health programs ^(d)									
Reproductive health care	4,682	911	399	13	204	35	-	6,481	12,725
Family planning	6,342	4,426	419	13	97	4	-	15,151	26,452
Sexually transmitted disease control	1,245	5,550	16	751	14	14	-	46,524	54,113
Other population and health programs	3,270	395	249	-	312	56	-	1,073	5,355
Total family planning and reproductive health programs	15,540	11,282	1,083	776	626	110	-	69,228	98,646
Total Australian Health ODA	321,405	310,758	29,520	22,264	11,780	2,274	172	265,833	964,007

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table has been compiled using DAC sectors, which differs from the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit for tracking family planning expenditure. Data compiled using the Summit methodology is presented in Table 16.

15 Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	790	401	118	-	196	27	8	212	1,752
Medical research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical services	1,015	254	264	-	381	116	-	1,729	3,758
Health policy and management	40,891	11,854	228	7	373	77	-	15,012	68,441
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	42,696	12,509	610	7	950	219	8	16,953	73,951
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	13,660	24,753	2,436	1,740	1,459	326	8	5,668	50,050
Health infrastructure	20,637	329	3,539	7	539	151	23	377	25,603
Nutrition	1,806	2,371	750	104	1,334	118	-	2,509	8,992
Infectious disease control ^(e)	7,831	14,055	10,234	1,364	561	69	9	34,716	68,840
Public health education programs	3,777	1,172	364	15	312	51	21	242	5,954
Water supply and sanitation	3,593	1,966	832	108	341	24	11	2,105	8,981
Other basic health	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Total disease control and preventable impairments	51,340	44,645	18,156	3,338	4,547	740	72	45,618	168,456
Family planning and reproductive health programs ^(f)									
Reproductive health care	4,045	911	399	13	204	35	-	6,195	11,801
Family planning	4,277	3,363	419	13	97	4	-	8,398	16,571
Sexually transmitted disease control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	66
Other population and health programs	1,936	222	165	-	152	23	-	461	2,959
Total family planning and reproductive health programs	10,257	4,497	983	25	453	62	-	15,120	31,397
Humanitarian and food aid	1,614	4,566	14,967	523	223	4,908	2	10,526	37,329
Other ^(g)	1,019	4,846	1,117	-	-	-	-	2,391	9,373
Total Australian Maternal and Child Health ODA	106,926	71,063	35,832	3,893	6,172	5,930	82	90,607	320,506

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

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

(a) Sector groups based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors.

(b) Maternal and child health (MCH) data has been compiled using a maternal, neonatal and child health methodology "Muskoka 2". For further information on how data is compiled please refer to Appendix 2 Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 30 to 33.

(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 14 and 16 that specifically target maternal and child health.

(g) Includes education, governance, social infrastructure and other multisector not further defined or captured as part of the three Muskoka 2 partners.

16 Supplementary Table: Australian Official Development Assistance in Family Planning based on the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit, by Region, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b)}

	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (c)</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Government Departments and Agencies</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Health policy and administrative management	5,235	1,482	29	1	47	10	-	1,895	8,698
Medical education/training	77	31	2	-	8	1	1	7	127
Medical services	127	32	33	-	48	14	-	229	483
Basic health care	1,199	824	95	1	182	41	1	492	2,836
Basic health infrastructure	2,580	44	443	1	67	19	3	48	3,205
Health education	472	148	46	2	39	6	3	34	750
Health personnel development	30	20	12	-	17	3	-	20	101
Population policy and administrative management	67	14	7	-	13	3	-	47	152
Reproductive health care	936	182	80	3	41	7	-	1,296	2,545
Family planning	6,342	4,426	419	13	97	4	-	15,151	26,452
STD control including HIV/AIDS	58	277	1	19	1	1	-	2,234	2,590
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	96	5	5	-	2	-	-	6	115
General budget support	321	90	-	-	-	-	-	50	461
Total Australian Family Planning ODA	17,542	7,578	1,172	39	561	109	7	21,509	48,516

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

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

(a) Sector groups based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors.

(b) 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 and reproductive health program data using OECD DAC sectors presented in Table 14. For further details on the methodology refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraph 24.

(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.

17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b) (c)}

	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (d)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (e)	Total
Type of assistance	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Health policy and management	3,402	135	-	-	-	-	-	422	3,958
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	3,449	135	-	-	-	-	-	422	4,005
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	1,871	1,935	-	-	-	-	-	557	4,364
Nutrition ^(f)	1,816	1,972	752	104	1,308	118	-	237	6,306
Public health education programs	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	33	273
Reproductive health care	256	270	-	6	-	-	-	1,137	1,670
Total other health	3,943	4,417	752	110	1,308	118	-	1,964	12,612
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	835	626	-	-	-	-	-	505	1,965
Water supply and sanitation	1,536	2,311	986	-	-	-	-	2,022	6,854
Social and welfare services	1,485	635	88	-	-	-	-	651	2,860
Total social infrastructure and services	3,856	3,572	1,074	-	-	-	-	3,178	11,679
Humanitarian Assistance									
Emergency food aid	-	3,192	15,465	1,122	1,186	7,436	-	31,931	60,332
Other humanitarian assistance	-	17,184	24,673	2,618	3,000	7,914	-	343	55,732
Total humanitarian assistance	-	20,376	40,138	3,740	4,186	15,350	-	32,274	116,064
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,160	14,832
Food aid and food security	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Other (g)	4,773	1,657	4,961	-	-	-	-	2,262	13,653
Total Australian Nutrition ODA	17,693	36,157	46,924	3,850	5,494	15,468	-	53,260	178,846

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

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

(a) Sector groups based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors.

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

(c) For further details on how nutrition data presented in this publication has been compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 41 and 42.

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

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

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

(g) Other includes rural development, women's organisations and other multisector aid not further defined.

18 Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Water resources policy and management									
Water sector policy and administrative management	3,273	5,034	3,397	1,518	-	-	-	5,584	18,807
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	399	188	1,535	332	338	-	-	1,337	4,130
Total water resources policy and management	3,673	5,222	4,932	1,850	338	-	-	6,921	22,936
Water supply and sanitation systems, urban	23	28,995	1,546	707	23	525	-	5,802	37,620
Water supply and sanitation systems, rural	23,549	10,178	5,545	722	2,274	163	73	13,135	55,640
Other water supply and sanitation									
River basins' development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	563	563
Waste management/disposal	-	6	3	-	71	-	-	1,047	1,127
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	194	256	-	-	9	225	-	30	714
Total other water supply and sanitation	194	262	3	-	80	225	-	1,639	2,403
Total Australian Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ODA	27,439	44,657	12,026	3,279	2,716	913	73	27,497	118,600

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

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

(a) Sector groups based on broad level 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.

19 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b)}

	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total
Type of assistance	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Government and civil society, general									
Public sector policy and administrative management	94,461	80,547	1,521	12	-	-	-	10,457	186,999
Public finance management	30,382	8,761	140	-	-	-	-	21,711	60,994
Domestic revenue mobilisation	4,449	17,998	-	-	-	-	-	6,986	29,434
Election management	17,499	3	2,000	1	-	1	-	501	20,004
Legal and judicial development	84,365	25,577	49	2,561	-	-	19	1,183	113,754
Democratic participation and civil society	21,524	7,131	10,755	22	425	25	19	947	40,848
Human rights	15,303	14,012	2,436	315	2,775	329	187	13,873	49,229
Women's equality organisations and institutions	15,722	6,168	1,269	1,245	1,283	221	48	8,550	34,507
Ending violence against women and girls	14,602	14,501	17,447	70	492	7	-	3,087	50,207
Other government and civil society, general ^(e)	15,133	914	880	3	126	5	-	6,369	23,430
Total government and civil society, general	313,440	175,613	36,496	4,229	5,101	588	274	73,666	609,407
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	1,608	24,032	2,143	154	22,189	2,239	-	10,178	62,544
Other government and civil society ^(f)	46,812	34,662	14,196	3,170	1,406	130	17	52,250	152,642
Total Australian Government and Civil Society ODA	361,860	234,308	52,835	7,553	28,696	2,957	292	136,094	824,593

"-" 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) This table incorporates data previously reported in the Law and Justice table in previous years' statistical summaries.

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

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

20 Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Emergency response									
Material relief assistance	16,670	40,820	100,347	5,615	3,000	56,660	51	116,294	339,457
Emergency food aid	-	8,823	51,307	1,122	4,743	7,436	-	41,963	115,394
Relief co-ordination and support services	22,161	896	5,488	1	29	949	-	6,834	36,358
Total emergency response	38,831	50,540	157,143	6,738	7,772	65,045	51	165,091	491,209
Other humanitarian assistance									
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	7,840	2,004	4,035	-	7	-	20	1,539	15,445
Disaster prevention and preparedness	40,314	15,044	8,296	3,987	2,545	1,782	-	21,821	93,790
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land mine clearance	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	752	2,552
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	1,608	10,492	343	154	401	61	-	8,201	21,260
Participation in international peacekeeping operations	-	7,205	-	-	21,788	2,178	-	220	31,391
Reintegration and Small Arms Light Weapons control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947	947
Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59
Total other humanitarian assistance	49,762	34,745	14,474	4,142	24,741	4,021	20	33,539	165,444
Total Australian Humanitarian and Disaster Response ODA	88,593	85,285	171,616	10,880	32,513	69,066	70	198,630	656,653

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

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

(a) Sector groups based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors.

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

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

21 Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast 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	147,319	36,676	1,332	1,414	-	-	-	21,196	207,936
Communications	19,972	3,654	724	361	21	13	-	5,474	30,221
Energy generation and supply	20,539	5,980	1,310	4,587	28	-	93	29,226	61,763
Banking and financial services	7,158	10,380	5,474	267	1,120	97	-	21,738	46,234
Business and other services	65,499	14,322	1,792	5,424	77	-	-	7,377	94,491
Total economic infrastructure and services	260,486	71,012	10,633	12,054	1,246	110	93	85,011	440,645
Production sectors									
Agriculture	41,298	67,536	11,051	186	15,267	596	257	79,389	215,580
Forestry	1,185	69	10	614	20	2	-	716	2,616
Fishing	9,022	3,041	17	614	-	-	23	1,536	14,254
Industry	4,137	9,761	252	2,099	244	4	22	16,274	32,792
Mineral resources and mining	-	1,328	-	-	-	-	-	954	2,282
Construction	3,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	3,867
Trade and tourism	19,774	27,766	79	-	83	-	-	13,511	61,212
Total production sectors	79,234	109,501	11,409	3,513	15,614	602	303	112,428	332,604
Other sectors									
Other social and infrastructure services	28,849	25,025	13,803	365	1,009	59	17	47,736	116,864
Environmental policy and governance	34,818	11,796	757	21,935	4,356	96	76	30,181	104,016
Urban and rural development	288	2,085	914	76	1,000	11	19	10,205	14,598
Food aid and food security programs ^(d)	298	6,414	86	26	267	-	-	99	7,190
Total other sectors	64,253	45,319	15,560	22,402	6,633	166	113	88,221	242,667
Total Australian Economic Growth ODA	403,973	225,832	37,602	37,968	23,494	878	509	285,660	1,015,916

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

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

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

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

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

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

22 Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^(a)

	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment									
Trade policy and administrative management	14,462	778	37	-	25	-	-	4,287	19,589
Trade facilitation	3,770	932	37	-	-	-	-	7,256	11,995
Regional trade agreements	-	11,836	-	-	-	-	-	10	11,846
Multilateral trade negotiations	375	7,718	-	-	-	-	-	70	8,163
Trade education, training and trade adjustment	-	1,458	-	-	-	-	-	726	2,184
Total trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment	18,607	22,721	75	-	25	-	-	12,350	53,777
Economic infrastructure									
Transport and storage	147,319	36,676	1,332	1,414	-	-	-	21,196	207,936
Communications	19,972	3,654	724	361	21	13	-	5,474	30,221
Energy supply and generation	20,539	5,980	1,310	4,587	28	-	93	29,226	61,763
Total economic infrastructure	187,829	46,310	3,367	6,363	49	13	93	55,895	299,920
Building productive capacity									
Business and other services	65,499	14,322	1,792	5,424	77	-	-	7,377	94,491
Banking and financial services	7,158	10,380	5,474	267	1,120	97	-	21,738	46,234
Agriculture	41,298	67,536	11,051	186	15,267	596	257	79,389	215,580
Forestry	1,185	69	10	614	20	2	-	716	2,616
Fishing	9,022	3,041	17	614	-	-	23	1,536	14,254
Industry	4,137	9,761	252	2,099	244	4	22	16,274	32,792
Mineral resources and mining	-	1,328	-	-	-	-	-	954	2,282
Tourism	1,167	5,045	5	-	58	-	-	1,161	7,435
Total building productive capacity	129,465	111,482	18,600	9,204	16,786	699	303	129,146	415,684
Total Australian Aid for Trade ODA	335,901	180,513	22,041	15,567	16,860	712	396	197,391	769,381

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

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

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

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

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

23 Australian Official Development Assistance, Private Sector Development, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^(a)

	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	17,904	10,603	8,809	32	643	402	148	4,598	43,140
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and civil society	223,391	115,788	2,590	2,573	59	-	19	39,713	384,133
Other social infrastructure and services	25,288	4,854	1,859	2,416	264	15	-	9,493	44,189
Total social infrastructure and services	266,583	131,245	13,258	5,021	966	417	168	53,803	471,461
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	147,319	36,676	1,332	1,414	-	-	-	21,196	207,936
Communications	19,972	3,654	724	361	21	13	-	5,474	30,221
Energy generation and supply	20,539	5,980	1,310	4,587	28	-	93	29,226	61,763
Banking and financial services	7,158	10,380	5,474	267	1,120	97	-	21,738	46,234
Business and other services	65,499	14,322	1,792	5,424	77	-	-	7,377	94,491
Total economic infrastructure and services	260,486	71,012	10,633	12,054	1,246	110	93	85,011	440,645
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35,586	45,768	3,929	1,338	8,545	579	222	32,502	128,470
Industry, mining and construction	4,137	11,089	252	2,099	244	4	22	17,227	35,074
Trade and tourism	19,774	27,766	79	-	83	-	-	13,511	61,212
Total production sectors	59,496	84,623	4,260	3,437	8,872	583	245	63,240	224,755
Other sectors ^(d)	33,554	9,484	184	21,332	2,229	-	51	21,139	87,973
Total Australian Private Sector Development ODA	620,120	296,364	28,334	41,844	13,314	1,110	556	223,193	1,224,834

"-" 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 Environmental policy and administrative management.

24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Research, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2021-22 ^(a)

	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	45	1,149	6	-	70	-	-	1,654	2,924
Health	4,182	5,986	24	584	-	-	-	16,344	27,121
Family planning and reproductive health care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593	593
Water supply and sanitation	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Government and civil society	1,262	4,127	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,389
Conflict prevention and resolution	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	857	1,037
Other social infrastructure and services	635	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,270
Total social infrastructure and services	6,125	12,077	2,530	584	70	-	-	19,449	40,834
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and Storage	312	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	346
Communications	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Energy generation and supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business, banking and financial services	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	174
Total economic infrastructure and services	477	34	-	-	-	-	-	61	572
Production sectors									
Agriculture	16,104	24,876	6,840	-	9,369	-	-	40,095	97,284
Forestry and fishing	1,500	600	-	-	-	-	-	12	2,112
Industry	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	19	23
Mining and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and tourism	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149
Total production sectors	17,754	25,476	6,840	4	9,369	-	-	40,127	99,569
Environmental protection	171	2,276	-	171	-	-	-	79	2,698
Humanitarian assistance	-	846	-	-	-	-	-	-	846
Other sectors ^(d)	1,051	13,756	981	469	333	2	-	8,182	24,774
Total Australian Research ODA	25,578	54,464	10,351	1,228	9,772	2	-	67,897	169,293

"-" 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 multisector not further defined.

25 Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b) (c)}

		Total amount invested by Australia	Total amount of private finance leveraged from Australian official effort
Sector/Program	Country	\$'000	\$'000
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development			
Investing in Women	Southeast and East Asia	2,655	56,876
Emerging Markets Impact Investment Fund	Southeast and East Asia	10,367	28,448
Total Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development		13,022	85,324
Climate change action			
Australian Climate Finance Partnership	Southeast and East Asia	14,547	126,170
Total Climate change action		14,547	126,170
Total Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments		27,569	211,494

" - " 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 only programs with a primary focus on private finance mobilised.

(b) Amounts are calculated using agreed OECD private finance mobilised methodologies.

(c) For further information about Private Finance Mobilised by Official Development Finance Investments refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions, paragraph 46 and 47.

The cover features a grid of four quadrants. The top-left and bottom-right quadrants are solid light green. The top-right and bottom-left quadrants are dark teal. The bottom-left teal quadrant contains a light green wave pattern. The bottom-right green quadrant contains a large dark teal number '5'. The title 'People to People Link Tables' is in white text on the top-right teal quadrant.

People to People Link Tables

5

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b)}

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Pacific (c)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>
Female students									
Natural and physical sciences	30	15	2	-	-	2	-	-	49
Information technology	10	9	3	-	-	1	-	-	23
Engineering and related technologies	16	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	22
Architecture and building	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
Agriculture and environmental studies	9	18	10	-	1	-	-	-	38
Health	99	35	4	-	1	-	-	-	139
Education	39	28	7	-	1	-	-	-	75
Management and commerce	38	73	15	-	3	1	-	-	130
Society and culture	82	129	18	-	2	4	-	-	235
Other field of study ^(d)	6	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	28
Total female students	332	339	67	-	8	8	-	-	754
Male students									
Natural and physical sciences	18	22	3	-	3	-	-	-	46
Information technology	11	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	33
Engineering and related technologies	29	15	3	-	1	1	-	-	49
Architecture and building	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
Agriculture and environmental studies	15	19	7	-	1	-	-	-	42
Health	36	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	60
Education	35	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	54
Management and commerce	23	38	10	-	1	1	-	-	73
Society and culture	31	79	21	-	2	-	-	-	133
Other field of study ^(d)	9	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	26
Total male students	210	236	66	-	8	2	-	-	522

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2021-22 ^{(a) (b)} (continued)

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Pacific (c)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>
Gender not specified									
Management and commerce	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total students									
Natural and physical sciences	48	37	5	-	3	2	-	-	95
Information technology	21	22	12	-	-	1	-	-	56
Engineering and related technologies	45	19	5	-	1	1	-	-	71
Architecture and building	6	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	21
Agriculture and environmental studies	24	37	17	-	2	-	-	-	80
Health	135	54	9	-	1	-	-	-	199
Education	74	43	11	-	1	-	-	-	129
Management and commerce	61	112	25	-	4	2	-	-	204
Society and culture	113	208	39	-	4	4	-	-	368
Other field of study (d)	15	33	6	-	-	-	-	-	54
Total Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance	542	576	133	-	16	10	-	-	1,277

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

(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.

(b) Include scholar data from multiple intakes who were on scholarship in Australia during financial year 2021-22.

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

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

27 Long-Term and Short-Term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2022 ^(a) ^(b)

Partner Country	Long Term	Short-Term
	no.	no.
Pacific		
Federated States of Micronesia	14	-
Fiji	46	-
Kiribati	38	-
Marshall Islands	-	-
Nauru	13	-
Niue	-	-
Palau	-	-
Papua New Guinea	240	-
Samoa	26	-
Solomon Islands	18	-
Tokelau	-	-
Tonga	46	-
Tuvalu	13	-
Vanuatu	30	-
Wallis and Futuna	-	-
Total Pacific	484	-
Southeast and East Asia		
Cambodia	55	-
China	-	-
Indonesia	218	250
Laos	60	-
Malaysia	-	-
Mongolia	10	-
Myanmar	50	-
Philippines	68	200
Thailand	7	-
Timor-Leste	20	-
Vietnam	95	225
Total Southeast and East Asia	583	675
South and West Asia		
Afghanistan	-	-
Bangladesh	50	70
Bhutan	10	25
India	10	-
Maldives	16	25
Nepal	20	20
Pakistan	20	-
Sri Lanka	32	25
Total South and West Asia	158	165
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	-
Middle East and North Africa ^(c)	10	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-
Total Number of Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance	1,235	840

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

(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.

(b) Refers to long-term scholarships offered in Calendar Year 2021 for 2022 commencement. Short-term refer to number of participants in Calendar Year 2022.

(c) Includes Palestinian Territories.

28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers 2021-22 ^(a)

	2020-21	2020-21	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22
<i>Partner Country</i>	<i>In-country</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In-country</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pacific						
Federated States of Micronesia	-	2	2	-	13	13
Fiji	-	25	25	-	28	28
Kiribati	-	7	7	-	18	18
Marshall Islands	-	3	3	-	2	2
Palau	-	-	-	3	1	4
Papua New Guinea	5	8	13	14	19	33
Samoa	-	9	9	1	10	11
Solomon Islands	3	18	21	7	17	24
Tonga	1	10	11	1	13	14
Tuvalu	-	2	2	-	3	3
Vanuatu	12	15	27	20	7	27
Total Pacific	21	99	120	46	131	177
Southeast and East Asia						
Cambodia	5	23	28	7	23	30
Indonesia	-	44	44	-	55	55
Laos	-	5	5	2	11	13
Mongolia	-	15	15	2	17	19
Myanmar	-	12	12	-	9	9
Philippines	-	9	9	-	23	23
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	6	19	25	2	36	38
Vietnam	-	37	37	6	41	47
Total Southeast and East Asia	11	164	175	19	215	234
South and West Asia						
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	-	6	6	-	9	9
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	8	8	-	14	14
Sri Lanka	-	9	9	-	16	16
Total South and West Asia	-	23	23	-	39	39
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	-	2	2	-	2	2
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	2	2	-	10	10
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	15	15	-	43	43
Tanzania	-	6	6	-	9	9
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	-	25	25	-	64	64

28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers 2021-22 ^(a) (continued)

	2020-21	2020-21	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22	2021-22
Partner Country	In-country	Remote	Total	In-country	Remote	Total
Middle East and North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program	32	311	343	65	449	514

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

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

Appendices

6

Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes

Australia's Official Support to Developing Countries	<p>1. <i>Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2021-22</i>, incorporates total Official Development Assistance (ODA) across the Australian public sector.</p> <p>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 development program was delivered, and the type of development activity delivered.</p> <p>2. The statistical data in this publication is based on data extracted in December 2022.</p>
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	<p>3. <i>Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2021-22</i> complies with official development assistance as defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development—Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). Refer to Official Development Assistance in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details.</p>
Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Primary Purpose Classification	<p>4. Australia's development program has been classified according to the <i>DAC Primary Purpose classification</i>. As stated by the DAC this classification has been '<i>specifically developed to track aid flows and to permit measuring the share of each sector (e.g. health, education) or other purpose category "non-sector allocable aid" (e.g. general budget support, multisector) in total aid. The sector of destination is assigned by answering the question:</i></p> <p><i>"Which specific area of the recipient's economic and social structure is the transfer intended to foster?"</i>¹</p>
Accrual accounting in the development program	<p>5. All Australian Government expenditure, in accordance with the accrual accounting framework, is calculated on an expense basis for internal government budgeting and expenditure purposes.</p> <p>6. Refer to Accrual accounting in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details.</p>
Rounding	<p>7. Discrepancies may occur between totals in this publication, the same totals in other sources and the sum of component items due to rounding.</p>
Further information	<p>8. Further information about these and related statistics, including time series data, are available from the DFAT website <www.dfat.gov.au>.</p>

¹ OECD DAC, Purpose Codes: Sector Classification (www.oecd.org)

Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions

Concept	Definition
Accrual accounting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <i>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 organisation.</i>
Australian development programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The Australian development program is delivered through a number of programs, which are the major managerial, administrative and accounting frameworks within which these Australian Government development funds are deployed. There are three main types of development delivery programs: Country Programs, Regional Programs and Global Programs.
Cash payments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 expense 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 (ADF) and International Development Association (IDA). 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 Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Climate finance is the financial assistance provided to developing countries in support of climate change adaptation and mitigation. 9. Australia's climate finance is estimated by assessing each development activity to determine if it has an explicit climate change objective that promotes the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This is done in accordance with OECD DAC guidelines for use of the Rio Markers on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Refer to <i>Counting Australia's Climate Finance</i>, DFAT, 2022 at: Supporting the Indo-Pacific to tackle climate change Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (dfat.gov.au) 10. Where climate change is the principal/primary objective – i.e. the activity would not have been funded but for that objective - 100 per cent of the activity value is counted as climate finance. Where climate change is a significant/secondary objective – i.e. it has other prime objectives but has been formulated or adjusted to help meet climate concerns - an estimate is made of the amount spent on delivering climate results. 11. For further details refer to <i>OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook</i>, Paris: OECD, 2016 at: https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook_FINAL.pdf

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 Programme (UNDP).
Core payments	13. The provision of donor funds to a development organisation without specific conditions as to the use of those funds, allowing the organisation to use them for any development purpose within their mandate. The funds become part of the general financial reserves of the organisation. See also Non-core payments..
Country programs	14. The Australian development 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 development program includes such costs as salaries, equipment costs, rent and other running expenses of the government agency responsible for administering international development cooperation. In his publication, ODA eligible departmental costs are attributed to geographic regions, in the same proportion as the amount of total ODA expensed in those regions.
Development Assistance Committee (DAC)	16. The main committee of the OECD on development matters, and a key forum of major bilateral donors. The key functions of the DAC are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 development-related policy and management issues of interest to members; and d. publish statistics and reports on development and other resource flows to developing countries and related matters, based principally on reporting by members.
Disability inclusion	17. Disability inclusion refers to Australian development activity 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 <i>Development for all 2015 - 2020: Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's aid program</i> , May 2015. <p>18. The 'Development for all' strategy primarily focuses on people with a disability and identifies the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 development 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. <p>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.</p> <p>20. There is no internationally agreed methodology for assessing the exact share of development activity expenditure that contributes to disability inclusion.</p>

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. The level of assistance varies across all activities, with some activities providing mainstreamed disability inclusion support and others providing targeted support. This approach allows for an approximate quantification of development flows. Due to this variation, including year to year, caution should be exercised when interpreting disability inclusion financial data.

Expenses

23. See *Cash payments*.

Family Planning

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

Gender equality

25. Data on gender equality in Australian development activity is based on the OECD gender marker whereby activities are screened and marked as either:
 - a. Targeting gender equality as the 'principal' objective or a 'significant' objective; or
 - b. Not targeting gender equality as a policy objective.
26. The gender equality marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each development investment. A principal objective score means that gender equality is the main objective of the project or programme and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The project or programme would not have been undertaken without this objective. The classification 'significant objective' means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project or program.
27. Gender equality data has been adjusted due to introduction of the 2016 OECD-DAC Minimum Requirements for the gender policy marker and is not comparable with figures reported in earlier years. Figures in Table 11 exclude core payments to multilateral organisations, departmental costs of running the development funding program and the Australian ODA delivered by other government agencies. The data generated by the marker provides an "upper bound" estimate of DAC members' development funding in support of gender equality rather than an exact quantification. The new methodology requires investments to be designed to make a difference for gender equality and women's empowerment, whereas the earlier method included investments where gender equality was merely considered in the design, thus technically overstating expected gender impact.

Global programs

28. 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.

Grant equivalent of loans	29. The OECD DAC Statistical Reporting Directives details the method for the calculation of the grant equivalent for loans. For the grant equivalent to be counted as ODA, the loans must be concessional and are therefore dependent on the grant element. Please refer to paragraph 43 for further details on the thresholds. The method for calculating the ODA grant equivalent has so far been defined for bilateral loans to the official sector and for loans to multilaterals but not for loans to the private sector.
Maternal and Child Health	<p>30. Maternal and Child Health reports expenditure based on the “Muskoka2 method”. Muskoka2 is an agreed standard used by donors to report on their spending for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH). The development of Muskoka2 has been guided by a group of key stakeholders, who have participated in the Joint Countdown to 2030/PMNCH Financing Working Group.</p> <p>31. The Muskoka2 methodology assigns a pre-determined percentage of funding to the set of agreed DAC sector purpose codes deemed to benefit RMNCH.</p> <p>32. Muskoka2 excludes attributions for core payments to GAVI, UNFPA and UNICEF as these institutions apply a fixed percentage of all their disbursements to RMNCH. These derived percentages are applied to their estimates included in this publication.</p> <p>33. Further detailed information is available through the OECD at: http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2018)3/RD2&docLanguage=en</p>
Multilateral flows	34. Resources channelled through international organisations active in development such as the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the World Food Programme (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	<p>35. Development funding 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>36. 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.</p>
Negative values	37. See <i>Negative flows</i> .
Net bilateral costs	38. Additional costs of providing resources to a recipient country, for example the extra cost of assigning personnel to development activities, net of the costs of stationing them at home, and any compensation received from other parties for their relocation.
Non-core payments	39. 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 ‘earmarked’. See also <i>Core payments</i> .

Non-government organisations (NGOs)

40. NGOs are legally constituted organisations that operate independently from any government.

Nutrition

41. 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*.
42. The various health data tables presented in this publication reflect differing methodologies and, as such, health data should not be compared from one table to another.
- a. Table 3, Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Groups, presents health-specific DAC sector codes plus additional health-related DAC sector codes, specifically four additional water and sanitation codes;
 - b. Table 14, Health by Type of Assistance, presents direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240) in the nutrition line of the table;
 - c. Table 15, 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) in the nutrition line of the table; and
 - d. Table 17, 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 in this table 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)

43. 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. Are administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - b. Are 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).

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

Other government departments (OGD)

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

Private Finance Mobilised by Official Development Finance Interventions

46. As part of the Transforming our World: 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. In April 2021 the OECD DAC agreed methodologies for calculating amounts mobilised from the private sector through guarantees, syndicated loans, shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs), direct investment in companies (DICs) / special purpose vehicles (SPVs), credit lines, simple co-financing arrangements and project finance schemes extended for development purposes.
47. Details on Australia's reporting on amounts mobilised from the private sector using these methodologies are presented in Table 25. As this measure includes private funds it is not included in ODA but reported as a separate and additional measure.

Partial ODA	<p>48. Some core payments to multilateral organisations are only partially reportable as ODA. The percentages can be periodically updated as the proportion of the organisation's work which benefits developing countries change over time.</p> <p>49. For a complete list refer to the <i>Development Assistance Committee Reporting Directives, List of ODA-eligible organisations</i> <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm></p>
Partner country	50. Countries that Australia collaborates with in the delivery of development assistance to achieve mutually agreed objectives. Australia collaborates with the partner country to develop a country program for each major country partner. See also <i>Country programs</i> .
Partnerships for Recovery Pillars	<p>51. ODA expenditure has been aggregated against the three pillars of <i>Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response</i>, which was released by the Government in May 2020. The three pillars are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Health Security</i>. Investments in emergency health assistance and maintaining key health services. Includes health policy; basic health, non-communicable diseases; population policies and reproductive health; social mitigation of HIV/AIDS; basic water supply and sanitation. b. <i>Stability</i>. Investments that protect established norms, effective regional and international institutions, and support partners' independence and sovereignty, awareness of risks, and ability to make well-informed policy decisions. Includes basic education; government and civil society; conflict, peace and security; other social infrastructure and services; environment protection; humanitarian and emergency response. c. <i>Economic Recovery</i>. Investments that support partner governments to manage economic slowdown and reduce the impact of the economic crisis on the most vulnerable. Includes secondary education; transport and storage; energy; communications; banking and financial services; business services; agriculture, forestry, fishing; trade; industry; mining; and action relating to debt.
Programs	52. See <i>Australian development programs</i> .
Regional programs	53. Regional programs are specialised development 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 development statistics, expenditure is allocated between countries of benefit whenever identifiable.
Sectors	<p>54. From 2020-21, sectors have replaced investment priorities as the basis for aggregated ODA reporting in Tables 3-6. The attribution of DAC codes to sectors for reporting in this publication has been defined by DFAT, based on sector reporting approaches used by other donors and the OECD. The sectors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Economic Infrastructure and Services</i>. Assistance for networks, utilities and services that facilitate economic activity. Includes: production and distribution of energy; equipment or infrastructure for road, rail, water and air transport; banking and financial services; and business and other services. b. <i>Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors</i>. Contributions to all directly productive sectors. Includes support to: agriculture, fishing and forestry; extractive and manufacturing industries; processing of food and other agricultural products; cottage industry and handicrafts; and trade and tourism. c. <i>Governance</i>. Investments supporting the stronger operation of the public sector and civil society. Includes public sector policy and management; public financial management; domestic revenue mobilisation; legal and judicial development;

elections; media and free flow of information; human rights; ending violence against women and girls; social protection; employment creation; and housing policy, culture and recreation.

- d. *Education*. Reporting against this sector is unchanged from previous reporting against education as an investment priority. Includes basic education; secondary education; post-secondary education; and scholarships. Specialised education in particular fields, such as agriculture or energy, is reported against the sector concerned.
- e. *Health*. Reporting against this sector is unchanged from previous reporting against health as an investment priority. Includes investments in health policy; basic health, non-communicable diseases; population policies and reproductive health; mitigation of HIV/AIDS; and basic water supply and sanitation.
- f. *Humanitarian*. Investments providing humanitarian assistance in response to emergencies. Includes emergency and distress relief; emergency response; relief food aid; short-term reconstruction relief and rehabilitation; and disaster prevention and preparedness.
- g. *Multisector and General Support*. Support for projects which cut across sectors, including general environment protection. Also includes administrative costs not attributed to another sector, debt relief and research.

55. Historical ODA reporting is available at: <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/statistical-summaries-australias-international-development-cooperation>

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 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.

58. SDG data has been adjusted to reflect new methodology for monitoring resource flows that support sustainable development, specifically the mapping of OECD DAC purpose codes and policy markers against SDG targets. The work reflects the DAC's efforts to map SDGs.

Technical assistance

59. 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

60. See *Technical assistance*.

Appendix 3: Abbreviations and Symbols

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AAPS	Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships
AAS	Australia Awards Scholarships
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AFP	Australian Federal Police
ANCP	Australian Non-Government Organisation Cooperation Program
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross National Income
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILO-RBSA	International Labour Organisation- Regular Budget Supplementary Account
ISSS	International Seminar Support Scheme
LDC	Least Developed Countries
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
RH	Reproductive Health
RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
TTS	Temporary, Targeted and Supplementary
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-CVCA	World Health Organization -Core Voluntary Contributions Account

Symbols

Symbol	Definition
\$m	Millions (dollars)
\$'000	Thousands (dollars)
-	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
n.a.	not available

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

Economies are divided according to Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups set in 2020 are: low-income, less than USD1,045; lower-middle income, USD1,046 – USD4,095; upper-middle income, USD4,096 - USD12,695; and high income, USD12,696 or more. The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are defined by the United Nations.

Low-income and middle-income economies are referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is 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.

Classification	Country
Least Developed Countries	Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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, Yemen, Zambia
Other Low-income countries (per capita GNI <=USD1,045 in 2020)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syrian Arab Republic
Lower middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD1,046 – USD4,095 in 2020)	Algeria, Belize, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tokelau, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Zimbabwe
Upper middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD4,096 - USD12,695 in 2020)	Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Montserrat, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, North Macedonia, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Helena, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Serbia, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Venezuela, Wallis and Futuna

(a) Effective for reporting on aid in 2022 and 2023



DFAT.GOV.AU