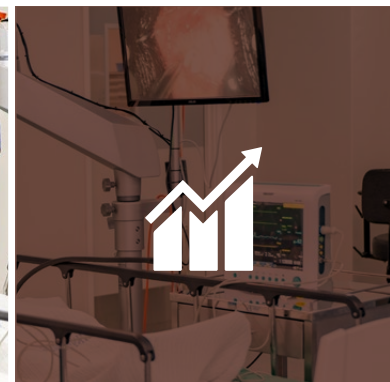


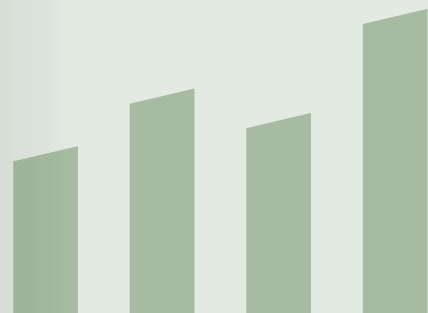


Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



Australia's Official Development Assistance

STATISTICAL SUMMARY 2022–23





Australia's Official Development Assistance Statistical Summary 2022–23

ISSN 2652-0451 (Print)

ISSN 2652-0435 (Online)

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The document should be attributed as:
Commonwealth of Australia, DFAT, Australia's
Official Development Assistance, Statistical
Summary, 2022–23.

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Introduction

Photo credit: DFAT

Australian development assistance

This report, Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2022–23, presents statistical details of Australia's development cooperation and reflects government priorities for 2022–23 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. The Statistical Summary represents a point in time summary using the best available data at the time of publication.

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. In August 2023, the Government published Australia's International Development Policy, which sets the long-term direction for Australia's international development engagement. This publication marks the final instance of ODA reporting against Partnerships for Recovery.

Concepts and definitions

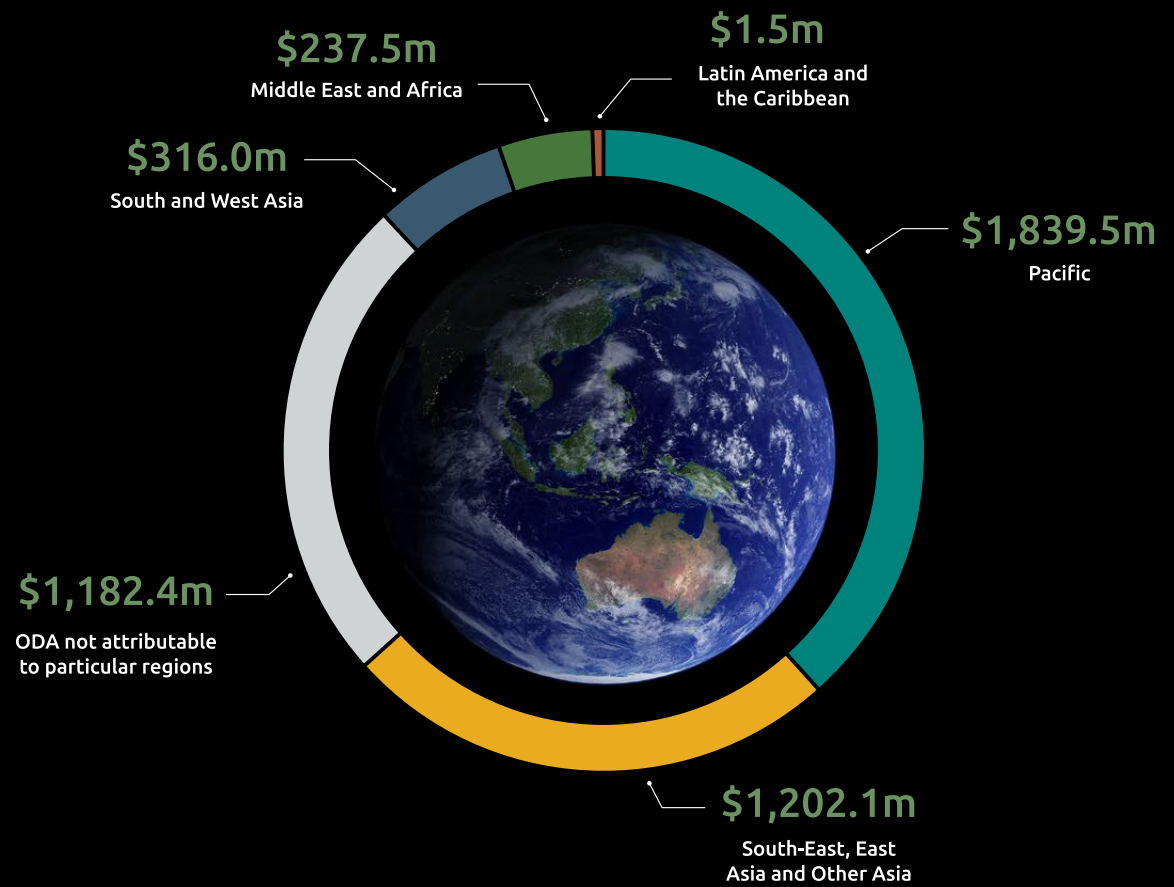
The ODA concepts and definitions used in *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2022–23* are consistent with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) Statistical Reporting Directives. Refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions for further details.

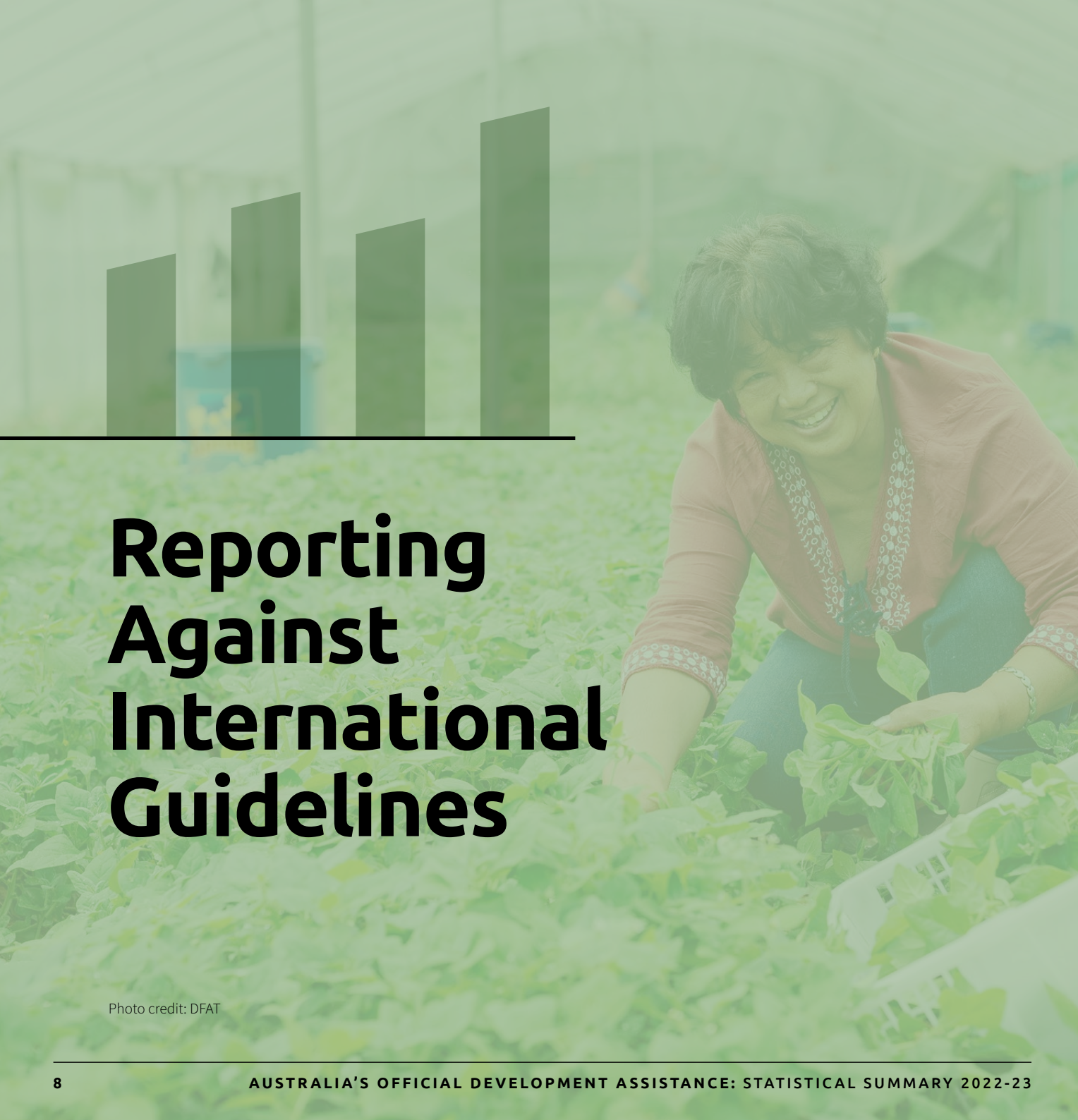
Comparability with other donor countries

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 website 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, 2022–23



Reporting Against International Guidelines

Photo credit: DFAT

Figure 2. Australian Official Development Assistance 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2022–23^(a)



“–” 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 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 54 to 56 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 2022–23 is \$1,756 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 2022–23 is \$571 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, 2022–23^(a)

Sustainable Development Goal	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
1 No poverty	658,353	760,956
2 Zero hunger	223,687	226,799
3 Good health and well-being	958,656	852,580
4 Quality education ^(b)	478,754	567,822
5 Gender equality ^(c)	84,714	107,685
6 Clean water and sanitation	118,600	116,802
7 Affordable and clean energy	61,763	155,548
8 Decent work and economic growth	271,476	210,640
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure	137,892	174,891
10 Reduce inequalities	117,239	140,266
11 Sustainable cities and communities	202,927	236,182
12 Responsible consumption and production	87,973	84,616
13 Climate action ^(d)	n.a.	n.a.
14 Life below water	14,254	33,899
15 Life on land	14,066	41,847
16 Peace, justice and strong institutions	410,269	401,934
17 Partnerships for the goals	147,998	156,799
Not further defined ^(e)	429,860	509,764
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,418,481	4,779,031

“–” 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 54 to 56 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. As per Table 11, Australia's total gender equality assistance for 2022–23 is \$1,756 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 2022–23 is \$571 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, 2022–23^(a)

DAC sector	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Social infrastructure and services		
Education		
Primary and early childhood	128,189	102,759
Secondary education	35,979	35,961
Post-secondary education	32,988	66,547
Education policy administration, training and research	130,864	131,471
Scholarships	150,733	231,084
Total education	478,754	567,822
Health		
Leadership and capacity building health service delivery	193,216	237,172
Disease control and preventable impairments	672,146	542,184
Total health	865,361	779,357
Family planning and reproductive health ^(b)	96,342	73,493
Improving water supply and sanitation	118,600	116,802
Government and civil society		
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	62,544	68,865
Government and civil society general	609,407	628,620
Total government and civil society	671,951	697,485
Other social infrastructure and services	152,642	214,831
Total social infrastructure and services	2,383,650	2,449,789

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector, 2022–23 - continued

DAC sector	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Economic infrastructure and services		
Transport and storage	207,936	278,977
Communications	30,221	30,176
Energy generation and supply	61,763	155,548
Banking and financial services	46,234	44,007
Business and other services	94,491	45,615
Total economic infrastructure and services	440,645	554,323
Production sectors		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		
Agriculture	215,580	208,099
Forestry	2,616	15,661
Fishing	14,254	33,899
Total agriculture, forestry and fishing	232,451	257,659
Industry, mining and construction		
Industry	32,792	24,819
Mineral resources and mining	2,282	2,436
Construction	3,867	702
Total industry, mining and construction	38,941	27,956
Trade and tourism		
Trade	53,777	47,246
Tourism	7,435	8,841
Total trade and tourism	61,212	56,088
Total production sectors	332,604	341,702

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector, 2022–23 - continued

DAC sector	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Multisector		
General environment protection	104,016	114,316
General budget support	92,153	121,626
Other multisector	210,862	309,625
Total multisector	407,030	545,566
Commodity aid and general program assistance		
Development food aid and food security assistance	7,190	8,649
Other general program and commodity assistance	-	-
Total commodity aid and general program assistance	7,190	8,649
Humanitarian assistance		
Emergency response	492,126	508,369
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	15,445	27,375
Disaster prevention and preparedness	38,245	27,764
Total humanitarian assistance	545,816	563,508
Action relating to debt	210	286
Administrative costs of donors	300,030	312,804
Refugees in donor countries	-	-
Promotion of development awareness	1,306	2,404
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,418,481	4,779,031

" - " 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

Photo credit: DFAT

3 Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2022–23^(a)

Sectors	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Economic Infrastructure and services		
Banking and financial services	46,234	44,007
Energy	61,763	155,548
Large water infrastructure	39,310	35,980
Transport and storage ^(b)	207,936	278,977
Communications	30,221	30,176
Other economic infrastructure and services ^(c)	107,588	70,362
Total economic infrastructure and services	493,051	615,050
Agriculture, trade and other production services		
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	232,451	257,659
Trade policy	53,777	47,246
Industry	32,792	24,819
Mining and mineral resources	2,282	2,436
Other agriculture, trade and other production sectors	35,740	45,116
Total agriculture, trade and other production services	357,041	377,276
Governance		
Governance, general	708,041	765,818
Other social infrastructure and services	158,445	231,032
Total governance	866,486	996,850
Education		
Scholarships	150,733	231,084
Education, general	328,020	336,738
Total education	478,754	567,822

3 Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2022–23 - continued

Sectors	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Health		
Health, general	964,007	855,349
Basic water and sanitation	56,354	52,675
Total health	1,020,361	908,024
Humanitarian		
Emergency response	491,209	498,317
Disaster prevention and preparedness	63,338	101,773
Other humanitarian	102,106	82,039
Total Humanitarian	656,653	682,128
Multisector and general support		
General environment protection	104,016	114,316
Action relating to debt	210	286
Other multisector ^(d)	441,909	517,279
Total multisector and general support	546,135	631,881
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,418,481	4,779,031

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

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

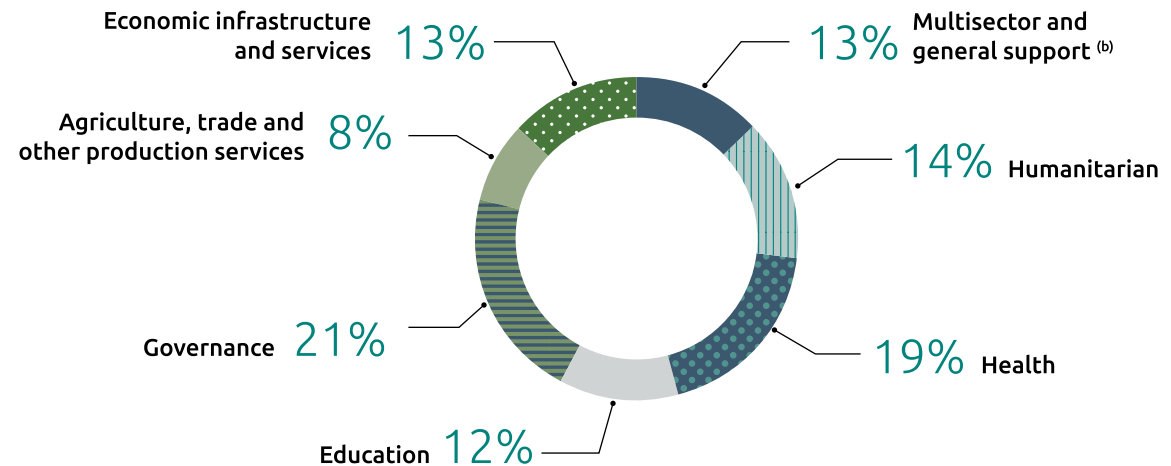
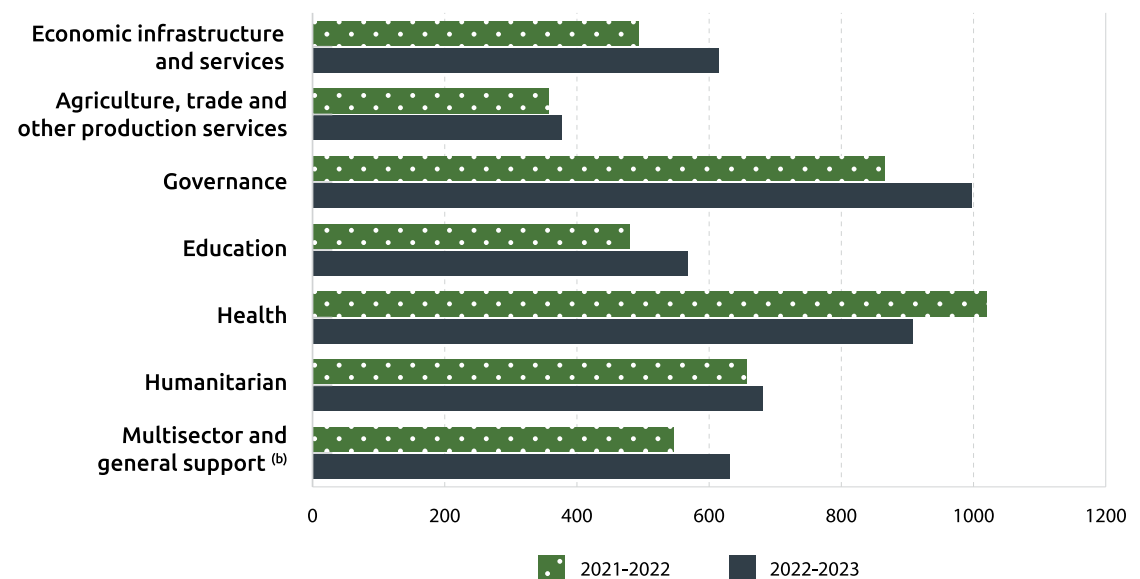
(a) Sector group based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 52 for further information.

(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, 2022–23

Figure 4. Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2021–22 to 2022–23 ^(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 52.

(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, 2022–23^(a)

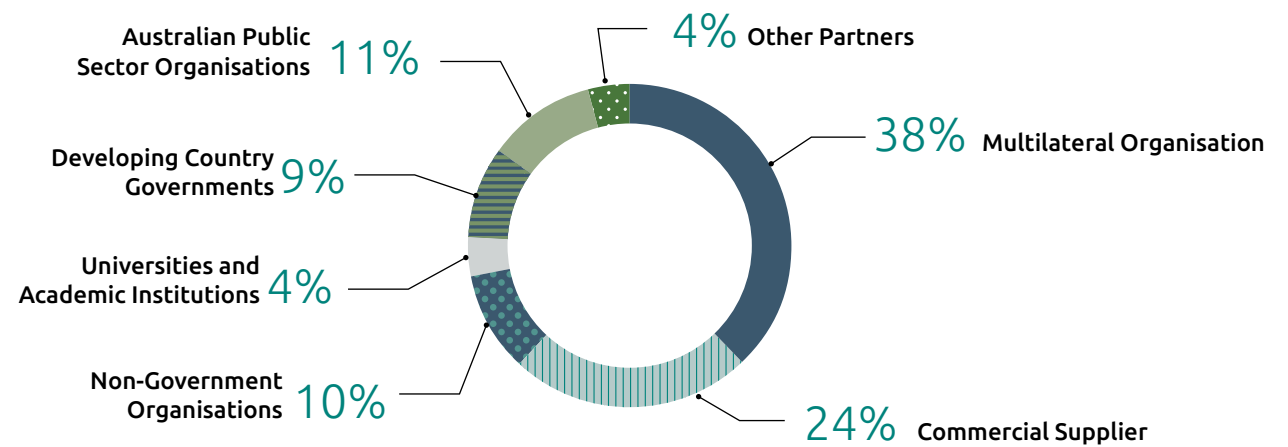
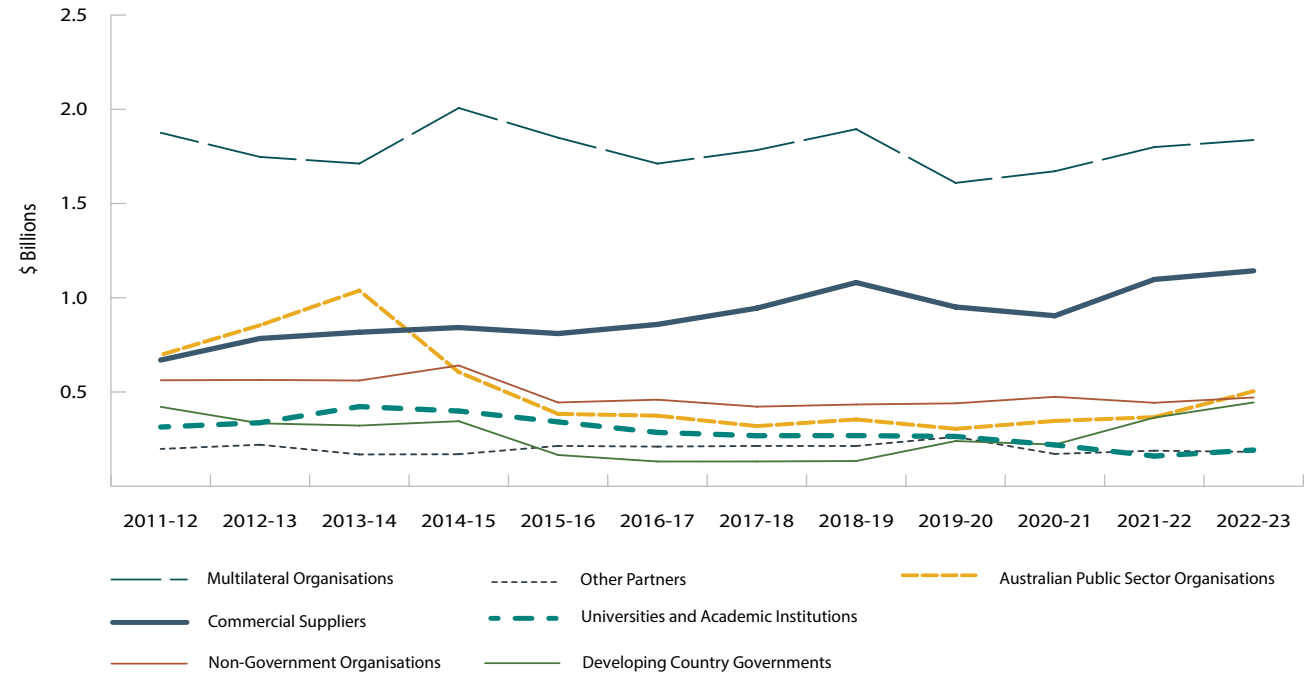
Sectors	Multilateral Organisation \$'000	Commercial Supplier \$'000	Non-Government Organisations \$'000	Universities and Academic Institutions \$'000	Developing Country Governments \$'000	Australian Public Sector Organisations \$'000	Other Partners \$'000	Total \$'000
Economic Infrastructure and Services	182,310	247,325	18,835	1,964	148,792	10,164	5,661	615,050
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	141,743	96,471	30,550	2,661	9,469	16,995	79,386	377,276
Governance	261,804	298,349	127,314	4,236	159,467	126,483	19,197	996,850
Education	109,146	183,497	47,904	167,390	45,208	3,934	10,743	567,822
Health	468,599	180,796	83,899	9,498	55,873	85,838	23,521	908,024
Humanitarian	429,403	67,240	149,078	979	21,605	10,182	3,641	682,128
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	244,751	69,332	13,281	5,337	4,135	255,175	39,870	631,881
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	1,837,756	1,143,011	470,860	192,064	444,548	508,771	182,020	4,779,031

“ - ” 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 52 for further information.

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

Figure 5. Australia Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2022–23

Figure 6. Australia Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2011–12 to 2022–23


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

Region of benefit	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Pacific		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	264,427	315,689
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	79,277	103,043
Governance	425,293	515,461
Education	247,519	280,786
Health	345,148	291,501
Humanitarian	88,593	80,693
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	211,659	252,304
Total Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	1,661,917	1,839,476
Southeast and East Asia ^(c)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	101,259	155,599
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	115,561	110,792
Governance	241,244	315,457
Education	153,808	192,369
Health	321,192	140,462
Humanitarian	85,285	102,470
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	128,287	129,920
Total Southeast and East Asia	1,146,635	1,147,070
South and West Asia		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	12,248	18,383

5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group - continued

Region of benefit	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	17,188	11,618
Governance	50,838	31,910
Education	34,081	48,260
Health	35,066	18,716
Humanitarian	171,616	162,047
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	26,099	25,043
Total South and West Asia	347,136	315,978
Other Asia ^(d)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	12,782	18,407
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	5,417	10,348
Governance	7,054	6,259
Education	278	80
Health	22,986	9,813
Humanitarian	10,880	3,776
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	31,077	6,320
Total Other Asia	90,475	55,005
Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	1,698	1,668
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	16,595	20,937
Governance	6,887	11,761

5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group - continued

Region of benefit	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Education	8,294	7,791
Health	14,063	15,051
Humanitarian	32,513	80,365
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	8,754	10,618
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	88,805	148,191
Middle East and North Africa		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	635	157
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	613	869
Governance	718	877
Education	1,505	1,457
Health	2,662	3,862
Humanitarian	69,066	75,995
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	5,731	6,106
Total Middle East and North Africa	80,930	89,324
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	93	2
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	323	409
Governance	292	207
Education	461	497
Health	245	245
Humanitarian	70	2
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	194	103
Total Latin American and the Caribbean	1,677	1,465

5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group - continued

Region of benefit	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Other ^(e)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	99,910	105,142
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	122,067	119,261
Governance	134,161	114,917
Education	32,808	36,581
Health	278,998	428,374
Humanitarian	198,630	176,780
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	134,332	201,467
Total Other	1,000,906	1,182,522
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,418,481	4,779,031

“ - ” 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 52 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

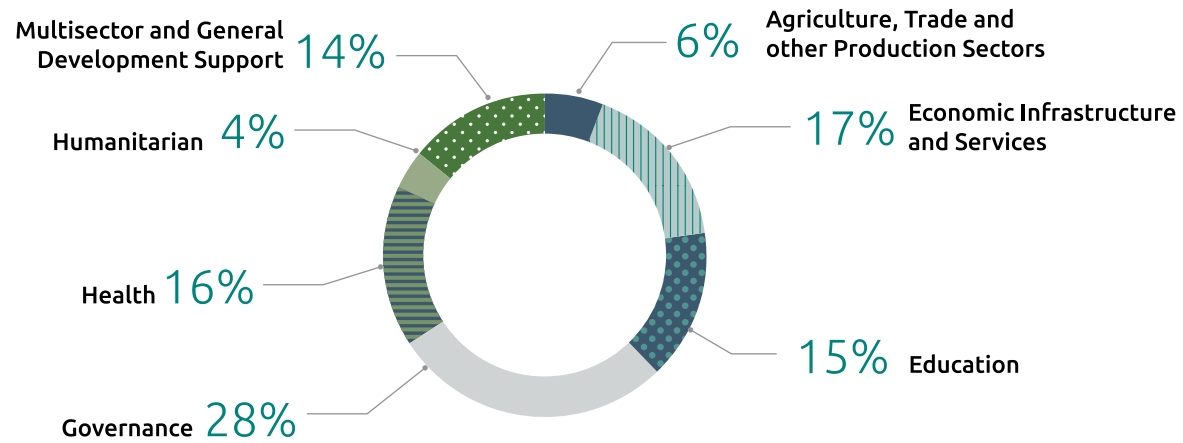


Figure 8. Southeast and East Asia

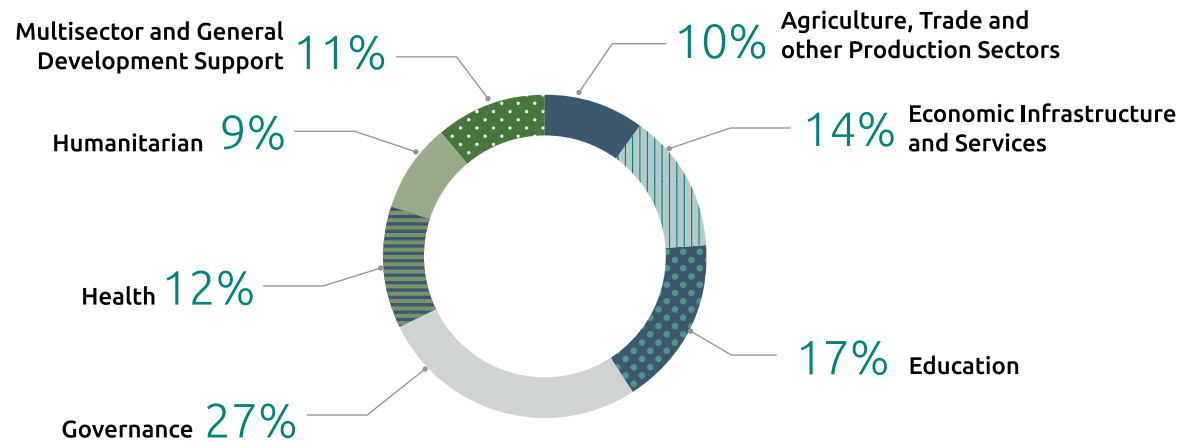


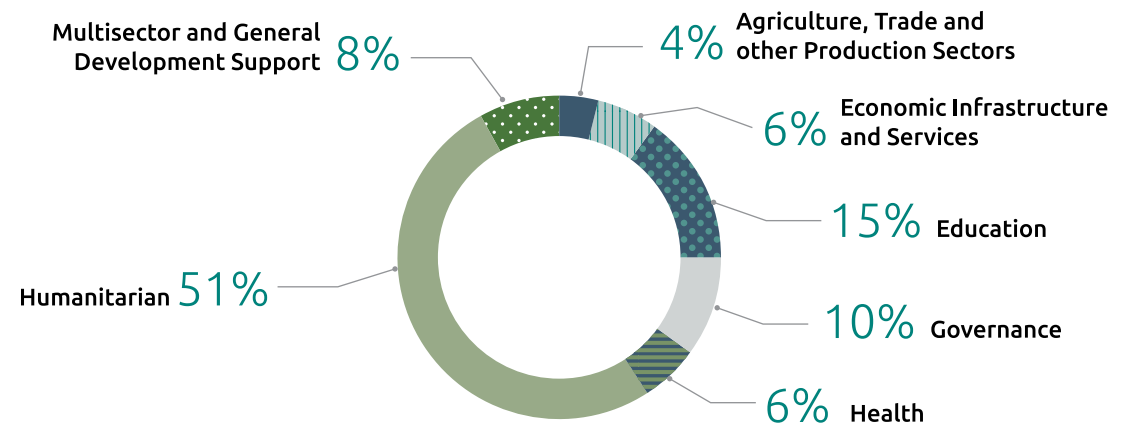
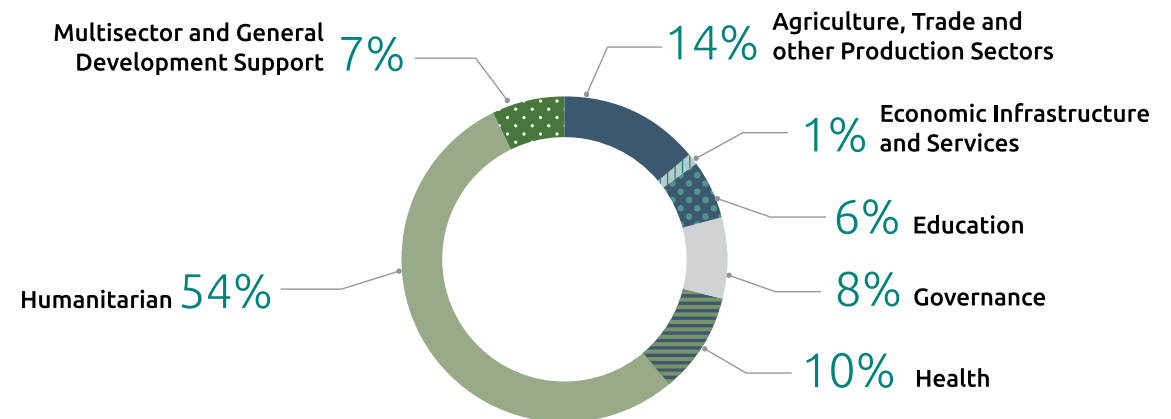
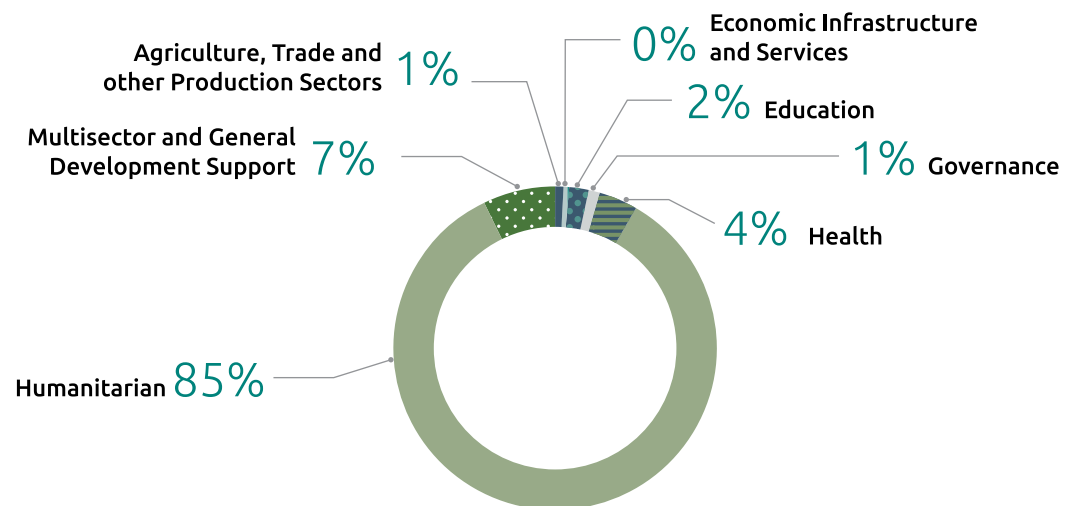
Figure 9. South and West Asia**Figure 10. Sub-Saharan Africa**

Figure 11. Middle East and North Africa



6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2022–23^(a)

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
Pacific								
Fiji	13,082	8,695	58,691	25,720	15,567	18,947	8,554	149,256
Kiribati	4,661	996	15,762	11,824	2,937	5,470	949	42,599
Nauru	4,927	3	5,616	5,114	7,377	2,673	6,243	31,953
Niue and Tokelau	-	17	2,180	110	-	-	400	2,706
Papua New Guinea	198,366	20,531	148,446	89,336	132,233	19,054	35,961	643,926
Samoa	2,997	2,634	31,858	13,056	6,360	1,591	1,809	60,305
Solomon Islands	27,029	11,760	66,995	29,165	28,268	2,219	9,708	175,145
Tonga	6,384	2,361	20,189	5,948	36,374	3,122	423	74,801
Tuvalu	290	3	16,038	2,428	1,362	1,096	181	21,398
Vanuatu	15,612	10,907	35,503	27,013	12,009	8,047	3,421	112,511
North Pacific ^(b)	26,041	81	1,453	2,340	3,805	1,350	309	35,379
Regional Pacific Island countries ^(c)	16,300	45,054	112,731	68,732	45,209	17,123	184,347	489,496
Total Pacific	315,689	103,043	515,461	280,786	291,501	80,693	252,304	1,839,476

6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2022–23 - 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
Southeast and East Asia								
Cambodia	13,335	17,305	19,570	14,898	22,389	376	7,561	95,434
Indonesia	45,370	39,765	105,179	62,884	37,314	6,479	9,785	306,775
Laos	6,328	1,681	7,696	23,345	6,816	373	4,718	50,956
Mongolia	-	1,085	1,163	5,548	249	400	109	8,553
Myanmar	896	8,237	25,138	13,435	21,335	69,887	3,791	142,720
Philippines	5,657	6,950	31,427	19,518	16,181	16,371	4,741	100,845
Timor-Leste	19,466	7,672	81,130	9,047	13,452	2,843	3,962	137,572
Vietnam	33,975	8,704	13,001	19,534	9,766	276	10,006	95,262
Regional East Asia ^(c)	30,573	19,394	31,153	24,159	12,960	5,467	85,247	208,953
Total Southeast and East Asia	155,599	110,792	315,457	192,369	140,462	102,470	129,920	1,147,070
South and West Asia								
Afghanistan	-	-	400	4,000	-	45,685	-	50,085
Bangladesh	1,196	3,382	10,295	23,416	3,515	72,850	1,026	115,681
Bhutan	102	5	68	2,642	1,116	-	-	3,934
Maldives	-	-	553	1,997	-	-	-	2,549
Nepal	762	2,995	7,276	5,071	4,282	1,545	2,181	24,112
Pakistan	876	2,686	378	3,249	1,440	10,291	177	19,096
Sri Lanka	5,507	920	10,195	5,841	163	31,067	372	54,064
Regional South and West Asia ^(c)	9,940	1,630	2,746	2,044	8,201	609	21,288	46,457
Total South and West Asia	18,383	11,618	31,910	48,260	18,716	162,047	25,043	315,978

6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2022–23 - 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
Other Asian Countries ^(c)	18,407	10,348	6,259	80	9,813	3,776	6,320	55,005
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,668	20,937	11,761	7,791	15,051	80,365	10,618	148,191
Middle East and North Africa ^(d)	157	869	877	1,457	3,862	75,995	6,106	89,324
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	409	207	497	245	2	103	1,465
Other ^(e)	105,142	119,261	114,917	36,581	428,374	176,780	201,467	1,182,522
Total Official Development Assistance	615,050	377,276	996,850	567,822	908,024	682,128	631,881	4,779,031

“-” 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 52 for further information.

(b) Includes Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau.

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

(d) Includes the Occupied 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, 2022–23^{(a) (b)}

Government Departments and Agencies	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	-	15,939
Agriculture, Water and the Environment and Bureau of Meteorology	15,893	-
Attorney-General's		
Attorney-General's	8,771	2,095
Australian Federal Police ^(c)	49,185	54,039
Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	-	1,961
Defence	16,066	279
Education	-	30
Education, Skills and Employment	30	-
Employment and Workplace Relations	-	33,760
Finance	-	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade		
Foreign Affairs and Trade	4,090,919	4,389,679
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	101,077	102,002
Export Finance Australia	45,910	16,732
Health	23,503	89,662
Home Affairs	-	2,395
Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts ^(d)	50	200
Treasury	61,699	65,484
State and Territory Governments	5,379	4,775
Total Official Development Assistance	4,418,481	4,779,031

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

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

(a) Figures are grouped at the portfolio level and will include relevant Commonwealth entities and companies within the portfolio unless a separate breakdown is provided.

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

(c) AFP is represented under its current portfolio, Attorney-General's. In 2021–22 it was within the Home Affairs portfolio but figures are presented here for comparability purposes.

(d) Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts is represented with its current portfolio name, noting in 2021–22 its portfolio name was Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications.

8 Australian Official Development Assistance, Loan Disbursements, 2022–23^{(a) (b)}

Sector/Program	Country	Grant equivalent of loan disbursements \$'000	Face value of loan disbursements \$'000
Australia Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific			
Papua New Guinea Ports Infrastructure Investment Program	Papua New Guinea	531	-
Palau Solar Plant Investment ^(c)	Palau	-	13,514
Papua New Guinea Road Wau and Sepik Highways	Papua New Guinea	2,687	-
Total ODA loan disbursement		3,218	13,514

“ - ” 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 27.

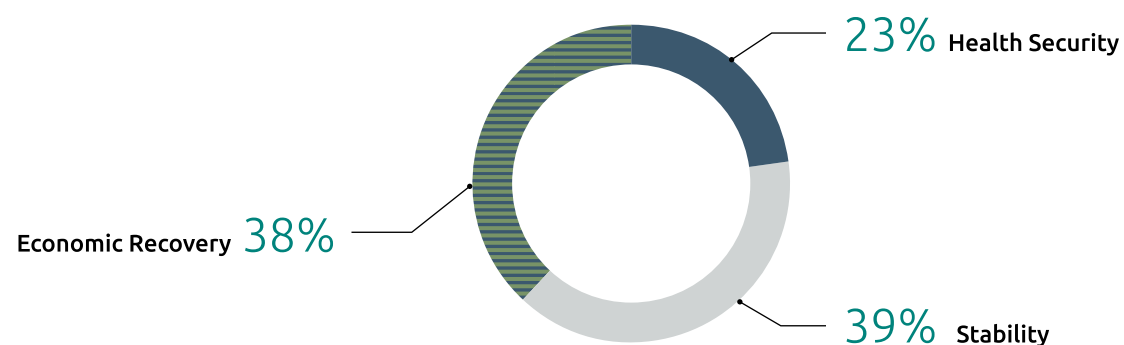
(b) Further detailed information is available on the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific at: <https://www.aiiffp.gov.au>.

(c) The treatment under the statistical directives for loans to the private sector was on the cash flow basis for loans disbursed up to 31 December 2022. For loans from 1 January 2023 these will be accounted for under the grant equivalent method.

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

Pillars	2021–22 \$'000	2022–23 \$'000
Health Security	1,167,664	1,080,451
Stability	1,790,527	1,872,845
Economic Recovery	1,460,291	1,825,735
Total Official Development Assistance	4,418,481	4,779,031

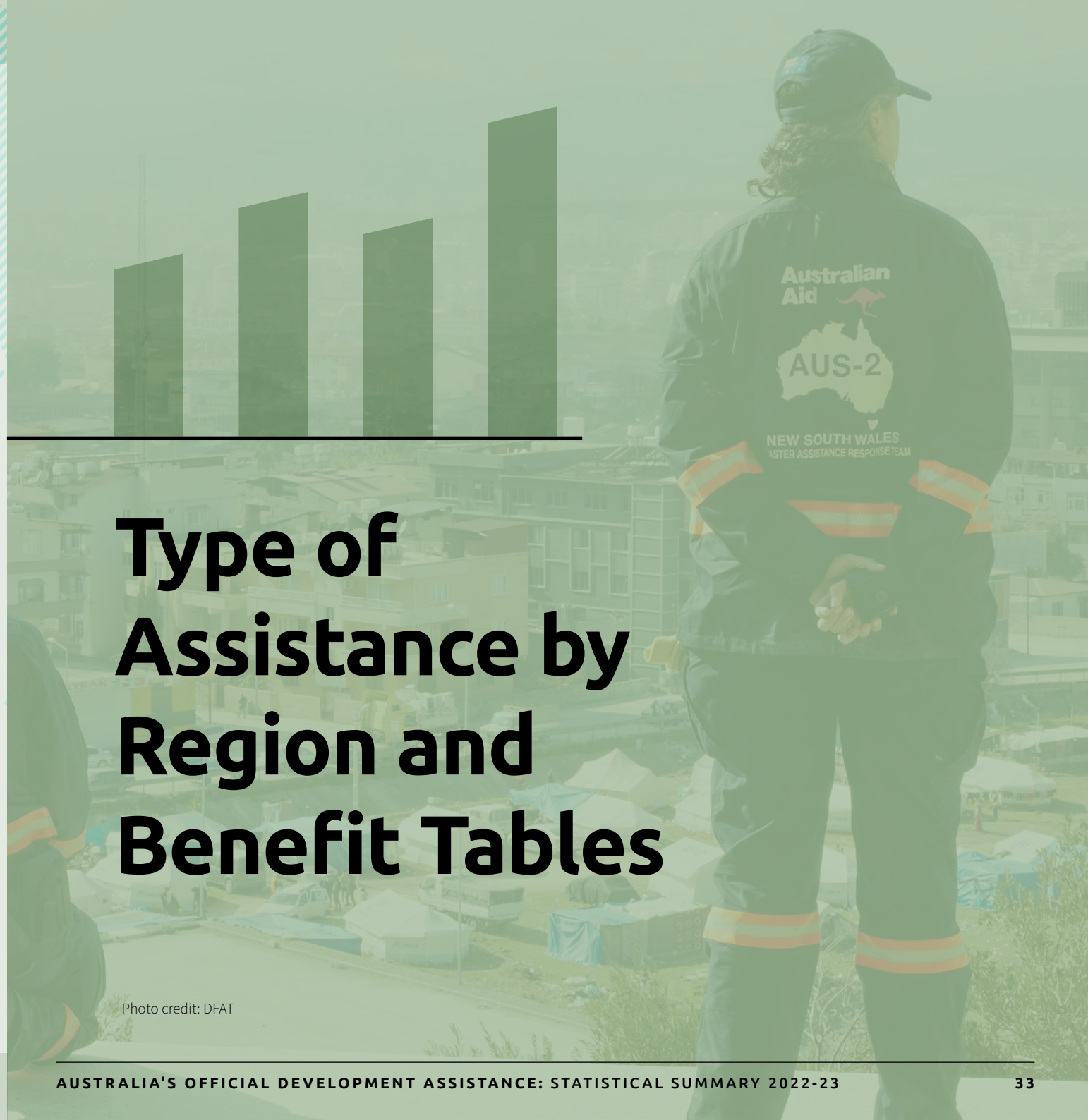
Figure 12. Australian Official Development Assistance, Partnerships for Recovery, 2022–23



“–” 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 49 for further information



Type of Assistance by Region and Benefit Tables

Photo credit: DFAT

10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23^{(a) (b) (c)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast and East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia ^(d) \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^{(e) (f)} \$'000	Total \$'000
Environmental protection									
Environmental policy and administrative management	29,474	4,390	1,457	-	237	29	-	34,566	70,152
Environmental research	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	9	249
Bio-diversity ^(g)	3,180	240	200	1,950	26	-	-	86	5,682
Other environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	97
Total environmental protection	32,654	4,870	1,657	1,950	263	29	-	34,757	76,179
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	36,545	17,427	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,729	60,701
Communications	1,378	1,274	-	-	3	5	-	838	3,498
Energy generation and supply	30,165	24,482	772	-	24	-	-	7,598	63,041
Business, banking and financial services	6,147	3,290	1,333	6,453	255	30	-	2,085	19,592
Total economic infrastructure and services	74,235	46,472	5,105	6,453	282	35	-	14,249	146,832
Production sectors									
Agriculture	11,268	15,871	3,421	328	7,282	149	53	8,628	47,001
Forestry and fishing	17,029	14,340	6	-	88	10	-	507	31,980
Industry	1,237	129	42	5	60	3	5	784	2,265
Mining & mineral resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	199
Other production sectors	2,071	4	-	-	4	-	-	1,927	4,007
Total production sectors	31,605	30,344	3,470	333	7,434	162	58	12,046	85,452

10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast and East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia (d) \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (d) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (e) (f) \$'000	Total \$'000
Humanitarian assistance									
Disaster prevention and preparedness	9,935	11,361	1,313	432	449	294	-	12,275	36,059
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	15,538	540	123	-	-	-	-	509	16,710
Other humanitarian assistance	3,471	2,367	1,798	-	8	1	-	12,218	19,863
Total humanitarian assistance	28,944	14,269	3,233	432	457	295	-	25,001	72,631
Education	21,913	565	201	-	623	75	30	5,365	28,773
Water and Sanitation	13,499	14,620	5,807	820	393	41	6	7,367	42,553
Other sectors (h)	63,029	21,268	1,841	9	2,311	276	47	29,876	118,658
Total Australian Climate Finance ODA	265,880	132,408	21,315	9,997	11,763	913	141	128,661	571,079

“ - ” 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 Climate Finance methodology and compilation refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 8 to 11.

(c) 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 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/delivering-our-climate-commitments>).

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

(e) 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.

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

(g) Biodiversity here 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.

(h) 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, 2022–23^{(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	144,133	111,055	20,418	-	2,750	269	149	1,898	280,672
Health	92,395	24,780	4,164	1	9,721	3,142	-	4,003	138,207
Family planning and reproductive health	17,324	3,938	352	2,478	287	27	-	8,271	32,677
Water supply and sanitation	19,609	33,269	8,574	-	1,872	162	-	4,314	67,799
Government and civil society	211,428	164,857	19,916	5,212	5,895	672	-	20,695	428,675
Other social infrastructure and services	18,912	54,909	9,422	111	895	35	-	619	84,903
Total social infrastructure and services	503,800	392,809	62,846	7,803	21,420	4,307	149	39,799	1,032,933
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	7,647	44,267	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	57,913
Communications	3,007	2,400	4	-	22	-	-	-	5,433
Energy generation and supply	1,058	19,919	1,600	-	30	-	-	-	22,607
Banking and financial services	9,336	1,463	4,300	2,163	1,092	116	-	-	18,472
Business and other services	5,749	11,358	1,266	2,000	93	7	-	2,447	22,920
Total economic infrastructure and services	26,797	79,407	13,168	4,163	1,238	123	-	2,447	127,344

11 Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23 - continued

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
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19,285	41,769	2,441	-	6,452	673	-	-	70,620
Industry, mining and construction	3,923	7,761	172	3,145	200	13	33	1	15,249
Trade and tourism	405	8,817	57	-	65	-	-	1,990	11,335
Total production sectors	23,612	58,347	2,669	3,145	6,718	686	33	1,992	97,204
Humanitarian assistance	31,427	85,664	134,551	3,339	35,030	53,363	-	33,320	376,694
Other sectors ^(e)	74,604	38,998	3,443	-	2,410	127	-	2,684	122,267
Total Australian Gender Equality ODA	660,241	655,224	216,679	18,450	66,816	58,606	182	80,242	1,756,442

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

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

(a) For further details on Gender Equality methodology and compilation refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 23 to 25.

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

(c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to the 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, 2022–23^(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	6,717	3,208	644	-	307	27	-	-	10,902
Health	4,821	4,416	612	53	1,131	516	-	434	11,982
Family planning and reproductive health	698	284	122	124	48	3	-	284	1,563
Water supply and sanitation	919	1,719	366	-	175	16	-	-	3,196
Government and civil society	8,337	26,494	1,217	-	647	92	-	10,160	46,948
Other social infrastructure and services	1,269	3,487	272	11	136	3	-	68	5,246
Total social infrastructure and services	22,760	39,608	3,233	189	2,443	657	-	10,946	79,837
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	1,475	849	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,324
Communications	186	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	192
Energy generation and supply	1,756	36	10	-	3	-	-	-	1,805
Banking and financial services	67	198	51	-	106	12	-	-	434
Business and other services	53	189	70	100	8	1	-	-	421
Total economic infrastructure and services	3,537	1,279	132	100	117	13	-	-	5,177

12 Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23 - continued

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
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	412	596	235	-	596	68	-	-	1,908
Industry, mining and construction	35	69	15	-	17	1	-	-	137
Trade and tourism	40	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Total production sectors	488	683	251	-	612	69	-	-	2,103
Humanitarian assistance	712	5,182	7,045	2	2,182	2,737	-	3,074	20,935
Other sectors ^(e)	3,618	2,919	674	19	327	37	-	207	7,801
Total Australian Disability Inclusion ODA	31,116	49,671	11,335	310	5,681	3,513	-	14,227	115,854

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

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

(a) Disability inclusion refers to assistance provided to persons with a disability. Estimates in this table reflect the value of all activities that provide some level of assistance to disabled persons. The level of assistance varies across all activities with some activities providing principal or significant focus and other activities moderate or minor focus. For further details on how disability inclusion data are compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 17 to 20.

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

(c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to the 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, 2022–23^(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
Basic education									
Primary education	16,582	50,627	9,357	-	1,519	160	49	6,803	85,098
Early childhood education	1,949	1,286	219	-	274	114	16	2,985	6,843
Basic life skills for youth and adults	4,723	1,898	2,570	-	542	79	-	1,005	10,818
Total basic education	23,255	53,812	12,146	-	2,335	354	65	10,792	102,759
Secondary education									
Secondary education	3,873	73	14	-	11	3	11	5,451	9,437
Vocational education	13,958	413	7,442	-	512	74	163	3,961	26,524
Total secondary education	17,831	486	7,457	-	523	77	174	9,412	35,961
Post-secondary education									
Higher education	22,025	666	204	-	159	147	103	3,104	26,408
Advanced technical and managerial training	26,709	11,253	28	-	58	-	-	2,090	40,139
Total post-secondary education	48,735	11,920	232	-	217	147	103	5,194	66,547

13 Australian Official Development Assistance, Education, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23 - continued

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
Other education									
Education policy and administrative management	54,479	5,866	190	30	267	33	-	6,671	67,537
Education facilities and training	40,350	1,935	465	50	1,622	90	114	2,182	46,806
Teacher training	11,552	2,139	265	-	164	6	41	1,515	15,683
Education research	-	764	1	-	71	-	-	609	1,444
Total other education	106,381	10,703	921	80	2,124	130	155	10,976	131,471
Multisector education and training ^(d)	84,583	115,449	27,505	-	2,591	749	-	206	231,084
Total Australian Education ODA	280,786	192,369	48,260	80	7,791	1,457	497	36,581	567,822

“-” 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 the 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, 2022–23^(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
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	998	240	44	-	26	3	-	185	1,497
Medical research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,713	25,713
Medical services	32,988	352	293	-	424	2,091	14	5,000	41,161
Health policy and management	91,643	20,637	931	1,651	1,625	232	-	45,319	162,038
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	125,629	21,229	1,268	1,651	2,076	2,325	14	76,216	230,408
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	34,515	33,976	7,775	1,869	4,057	572	38	120,088	202,889
Health infrastructure	27,454	3,861	603	31	1,713	239	37	1,255	35,192
Nutrition	2,103	3,879	361	-	1,558	162	-	4,349	12,413
Infectious disease control	31,636	47,210	544	2,104	1,003	80	1	134,943	217,520
Malaria control	1,414	3,600	-	1,680	8	-	-	17,501	24,204
Tuberculosis control	1,509	4,520	-	-	-	-	-	17,004	23,033
Public health education programs	14,803	3,183	1,094	-	638	116	77	1,092	21,003
Other basic health	9,041	1,359	529	-	989	101	-	676	12,696
Total disease control and preventable impairments	122,476	101,588	10,907	5,684	9,966	1,269	152	296,907	548,949

14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23 - continued

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
Family planning and reproductive health programs ^(d)									
Reproductive health care	8,210	1,314	505	743	359	21	18	12,188	23,357
Family planning	8,255	2,674	416	991	32	6	-	10,204	22,579
Sexually transmitted disease control	1,708	4,068	49	743	14	-	-	22,476	29,059
Other population and health programs	250	115	212	-	61	-	20	340	998
Total family planning and reproductive health programs	18,422	8,172	1,182	2,478	467	27	38	45,207	75,993
Total Australian Health ODA	266,527	130,988	13,357	9,813	12,509	3,621	204	418,331	855,349

“-” 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 the 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, 2022–23^{(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
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	1,791	381	167	-	340	42	-	223	2,943
Medical research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical services	13,195	141	117	-	170	836	5	2,000	16,464
Health policy and management	36,342	8,080	371	660	649	93	-	18,128	64,323
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	51,328	8,601	655	660	1,159	970	5	20,350	83,730
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	7,983	10,269	6,199	472	1,621	229	15	8,876	35,663
Health infrastructure	10,978	1,531	240	12	685	96	15	502	14,059
Nutrition	2,068	3,740	350	-	1,554	162	-	2,454	10,327
Infectious disease control ^(e)	12,604	18,811	217	836	401	32	-	108,856	141,756
Public health education programs	5,921	1,272	438	-	255	46	31	437	8,400
Water supply and sanitation	3,621	1,324	771	-	379	36	6	1,332	7,469
Other basic health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total disease control and preventable impairments	43,175	36,947	8,215	1,320	4,894	600	67	122,455	217,674

15 Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23 - continued

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
Family planning and reproductive health programs ^(f)									
Reproductive health care	4,691	1,314	505	743	359	21	18	9,765	17,415
Family planning	4,651	2,674	416	991	32	6	-	5,767	14,538
Sexually transmitted disease control	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Other population and health programs	250	115	212	-	61	-	20	178	836
Total family planning and reproductive health programs	9,636	4,103	1,133	1,735	453	27	38	15,710	32,834
Humanitarian and food aid	1,192	6,095	16,289	4	1,231	7,157	-	5,300	37,267
Other ^(g)	315	3,933	286	-	10	-	-	1,969	6,513
Total Australian Maternal and Child Health ODA	105,646	59,680	26,577	3,719	7,747	8,754	111	165,784	378,018

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

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

(a) Maternal and child health (MCH) data has been compiled using a maternal, neonatal and child health methodology “Muskoka 2”. For further information on how data is compiled please refer to Appendix 2 Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 28 to 31.

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

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

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

(e) Includes Tuberculosis and Malaria Control.

(f) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table reflects investments presented in table 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, 2022–23^{(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
Government Departments and Agencies									
Health policy and administrative management	4,582	1,032	47	83	81	12	-	2,266	8,102
Medical education/training	50	12	2	-	1	-	-	9	75
Medical services	1,649	18	15	-	21	105	1	250	2,058
Basic health care	598	354	84	-	203	29	2	353	1,623
Basic health infrastructure	1,373	193	30	2	86	12	2	63	1,760
Health education	740	159	55	-	32	6	4	55	1,050
Health personnel development	175	38	19	-	41	5	-	19	297
Population policy and administrative management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Reproductive health care	1,642	263	101	149	72	4	4	2,438	4,671
Family planning	8,255	2,674	416	991	32	6	-	10,204	22,579
STD control including HIV/AIDS	85	203	2	37	1	-	-	999	1,328
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	12	6	11	-	3	-	1	3	36
General budget support	473	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	608
Total Australian Family Planning ODA	19,634	5,088	781	1,261	573	178	13	16,672	44,200

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

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

(a) Family Planning data are presented in this table using the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit. This narrower targeted focus differs from the standard reporting approach for presenting family 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 22.

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

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

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

17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23^{(a) (b) (c)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast and East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(e) \$'000	Total \$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
Health policy and management	3,597	897	-	-	-	-	-	178	4,672
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	3,724	897	-	-	-	-	-	178	4,799
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	1,180	5,017	-	-	-	-	-	557	6,754
Nutrition ^(f)	2,103	2,204	361	-	1,558	162	-	558	6,946
Public health education programs	-	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	341
Reproductive health care	338	294	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,632
Total other health	3,621	7,857	361	-	1,558	162	-	2,115	15,673
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,298	1,579
Water supply and sanitation	3,727	1,525	970	-	-	-	-	1,503	7,726
Social and welfare services	1,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	627	2,468
Total social infrastructure and services	5,849	1,525	970	-	-	-	-	3,428	11,773

17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast and East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(e) \$'000	Total \$'000
Humanitarian Assistance									
Emergency food aid	-	5,500	-	-	17,500	14,000	-	34,500	71,500
Other humanitarian assistance	-	235	21,023	-	-	7,875	-	-	29,133
Total humanitarian assistance	-	5,735	21,023	-	17,500	21,875	-	34,500	100,633
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,972	14,033
Food aid and food security	-	6,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,080
Other ^(g)	2,626	1,520	-	-	-	-	-	1,285	5,431
Total Australian Nutrition Official Development Assistance	16,881	23,614	22,354	-	19,058	22,037	-	54,478	158,422

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

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

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

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

(c) For further details on how nutrition data presented in this publication has been compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 39 and 40.

(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, 2022–23^(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
Water resources policy and management									
Water sector policy and administrative management	5,293	8,228	428	2,732	-	-	-	6,032	22,713
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	263	1,383	61	-	122	3	-	3,603	5,434
Total water resources policy and management	5,556	9,611	489	2,732	122	3	-	9,634	28,147
Water supply and sanitation systems, urban	-	23,083	3,154	-	-	-	-	6,654	32,890
Water supply and sanitation systems, rural	24,111	8,779	5,141	-	2,527	241	41	9,172	50,013
Other water supply and sanitation									
River basins' development	-	1,186	-	-	-	-	-	509	1,696
Waste management/disposal	-	3	2	-	111	-	-	1,278	1,394
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	863	694	219	-	15	-	-	871	2,662
Total other water supply and sanitation	863	1,884	220	-	126	-	-	2,658	5,752
Total Australian Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ODA	30,530	43,357	9,004	2,732	2,775	244	41	28,118	116,802

" - " 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 the 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, 2022–23^(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
Government and civil society, general									
Public sector policy and administrative management	64,080	91,406	2,172	535	226	-	-	14,971	173,390
Public finance management	24,795	13,317	133	-	-	-	-	11,151	49,395
Domestic revenue mobilisation	6,861	5,945	-	-	-	-	-	2,755	15,561
Election management	28,496	5	-	-	-	2	-	484	28,987
Legal and judicial development	89,158	27,135	1	4,085	56	-	-	592	121,028
Democratic participation and civil society	33,087	5,311	12,641	400	464	28	19	44	51,995
Human rights	9,762	11,253	2,194	607	3,170	356	115	20,425	47,881
Women's equality organisations and institutions	20,714	7,099	1,185	261	1,008	285	30	11,799	42,380
Ending violence against women and girls	37,312	19,832	2,505	260	1,690	102	-	3,603	65,305
Other government and civil society, general ^(d)	21,255	1,397	1,018	-	119	6	22	4,485	28,301
Total government and civil society, general	335,519	182,700	21,848	6,148	6,733	779	186	70,310	624,223
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	4,571	23,917	1,860	806	24,653	2,761	-	10,296	68,865
Other government and civil society ^(e)	76,626	81,136	9,809	111	1,536	92	21	45,500	214,831
Total Australian Government and Civil Society ODA	416,716	287,754	33,517	7,066	32,922	3,632	207	126,105	907,920

“-” 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 the lower geographic level.

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

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

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

This table incorporates data previously reported in the Australian Official Development Assistance, Law and Justice table in prior years' statistical summaries.

20 Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23^(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
Emergency response									
Material relief assistance	19,417	50,155	92,474	85	10,461	55,101	1	79,589	307,284
Emergency food aid	(22)	14,670	-	-	40,000	14,000	-	34,575	103,223
Relief co-ordination and support services	1,365	6,937	56,828	-	539	2,312	-	19,829	87,810
Total emergency response	20,759	71,762	149,303	85	51,000	71,413	1	133,993	498,317
Other humanitarian assistance									
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	16,507	1,800	6,990	-	-	-	-	2,078	27,375
Disaster prevention and preparedness	41,578	17,720	3,894	2,884	4,712	1,821	-	30,413	103,023
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land mine clearance	1,377	113	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,414	3,904
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	472	10,623	860	806	482	38	-	8,112	21,392
Participation in international peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-	24,171	2,723	-	237	27,132
Reintegration and Small Arms Light Weapons control	-	452	-	-	-	-	-	529	981
Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Total other humanitarian assistance	59,933	30,708	12,744	3,691	29,365	4,582	-	42,787	183,811
Total Australian Humanitarian and Disaster Response ODA	80,693	102,470	162,047	3,776	80,365	75,995	2	176,780	682,128

" - " 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 the 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, 2022–23^(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	201,341	49,837	6,000	-	-	-	-	21,799	278,977
Communications	20,055	6,364	4	-	32	34	-	3,687	30,176
Energy generation and supply	64,872	44,678	1,600	-	116	-	2	44,279	155,548
Banking and financial services	13,928	2,102	4,772	3,663	1,278	116	-	18,148	44,007
Business and other services	14,194	18,663	2,793	8,299	105	7	-	1,554	45,615
Total economic infrastructure and services	314,390	121,644	15,168	11,962	1,531	157	2	89,468	554,323
Production sectors									
Agriculture	42,175	56,516	9,833	38	17,766	758	228	80,784	208,099
Forestry	184	13,420	23	-	911	40	-	1,081	15,661
Fishing	28,281	2,454	3	-	16	-	1	3,144	33,899
Industry	4,971	8,235	205	7,577	303	13	63	3,451	24,819
Mineral resources and mining	-	1,085	-	-	535	-	-	816	2,436
Construction	677	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	702
Trade and tourism	20,255	17,733	57	-	69	-	-	17,974	56,088
Total production sectors	96,543	99,444	10,121	7,615	19,600	812	292	107,275	341,702

21 Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23 - continued

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
Other sectors									
Other social and infrastructure services	46,824	66,771	9,484	111	991	20	-	34,952	159,154
Environmental policy and governance	43,955	17,411	1,888	1,978	2,102	129	2	46,851	114,316
Urban and rural development	2,243	10,661	1,068	6,446	1,241	54	117	9,585	31,414
Food aid and food security programs ^(d)	-	5,288	50	-	3,239	-	-	72	8,649
Total other sectors	93,022	100,131	12,490	8,535	7,573	203	120	91,459	313,532
Total Australian Economic Growth ODA	503,955	321,218	37,779	28,112	28,705	1,173	414	288,202	1,209,557

“-” 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 the 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, 2022–23^(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
Trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment									
Trade policy and administrative management	3,929	2,270	19	-	1	-	-	4,340	10,559
Trade facilitation	9,930	50	29	-	3	-	-	5,868	15,879
Regional trade agreements	-	13,997	-	-	-	-	-	12	14,010
Multilateral trade negotiations	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,311	6,462
Trade education, training and trade adjustment	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	336
Total trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment	14,309	16,318	48	-	4	-	-	16,568	47,246
Economic infrastructure									
Transport and storage	201,341	49,837	6,000	-	-	-	-	21,799	278,977
Communications	20,055	6,364	4	-	32	34	-	3,687	30,176
Energy supply and generation	64,872	44,678	1,600	-	116	-	2	44,279	155,548
Total economic infrastructure	286,268	100,879	7,603	-	149	34	2	69,766	464,701
Building productive capacity									
Business and other services	14,194	18,663	2,793	8,299	105	7	-	1,554	45,615
Banking and financial services	13,928	2,102	4,772	3,663	1,278	116	-	18,148	44,007
Agriculture	42,175	56,516	9,833	38	17,766	758	228	80,784	208,099
Forestry	184	13,420	23	-	911	40	-	1,081	15,661

22 Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23 - continued

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
Fishing	28,281	2,454	3	-	16	-	1	3,144	33,899
Industry	4,971	8,235	205	7,577	303	13	63	3,451	24,819
Mineral resources and mining	-	1,085	-	-	535	-	-	816	2,436
Tourism	5,946	1,415	9	-	65	-	-	1,406	8,841
Total building productive capacity	109,679	103,891	17,638	19,577	20,979	935	292	110,385	383,376
Total Australian Aid for Trade ODA	410,257	221,087	25,289	19,577	21,132	969	294	196,718	895,324

“-” 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 the 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, 2022–23^(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
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	40,667	11,666	7,470	-	571	74	164	6,051	66,663
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and civil society	196,184	133,136	3,323	4,621	336	-	-	31,198	368,799
Other social infrastructure and services	37,849	2,231	1,747	-	120	19	-	1,304	43,270
Total social infrastructure and services	274,700	147,033	12,540	4,621	1,027	93	164	38,553	478,731
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	201,341	49,837	6,000	-	-	-	-	21,799	278,977
Communications	20,055	6,364	4	-	32	34	-	3,687	30,176
Energy generation and supply	64,872	44,678	1,600	-	116	-	2	44,279	155,548
Banking and financial services	13,928	2,102	4,772	3,663	1,278	116	-	18,148	44,007
Business and other services	14,194	18,663	2,793	8,299	105	7	-	1,554	45,615
Total economic infrastructure and services	314,390	121,644	15,168	11,962	1,531	157	2	89,468	554,323
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	54,106	49,584	2,338	38	10,708	751	203	28,531	146,260
Industry, mining and construction	4,971	9,320	205	7,577	839	13	63	4,267	27,255
Trade and tourism	20,255	17,733	57	-	69	-	-	17,974	56,088
Total production sectors	79,333	76,637	2,600	7,615	11,615	764	265	50,772	229,602
Other sectors ^(d)	32,346	15,436	1,526	-	113	-	1	35,194	84,616
Total Australian Private Sector Development ODA	700,769	360,750	31,835	24,198	14,287	1,015	433	213,986	1,347,272

“-” 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 the 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, 2022–23^(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
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	78	858	1	-	71	-	-	1,309	2,316
Health	4,285	1,588	-	-	-	-	-	25,713	31,586
Family planning and reproductive health care	162	499	-	-	-	-	-	-	661
Water supply and sanitation	60	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	580
Government and civil society	985	119	-	120	-	-	-	-	1,224
Conflict prevention and resolution	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	384	463
Other social infrastructure and services	814	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	824
Total social infrastructure and services	6,383	3,153	521	120	71	-	-	27,406	37,653
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and Storage	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Communications	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Energy generation and supply	36	1,581	24	-	-	-	-	-	1,641
Business, banking and financial services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total economic infrastructure and services	208	1,581	24	-	-	-	-	-	1,813

24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Research, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2022–23 - continued

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
Production sectors									
Agriculture	18,027	15,975	7,289	-	9,882	-	-	48,440	99,613
Forestry and fishing	19,500	300	-	-	-	-	-	16	19,816
Industry	1,666	2,285	-	-	-	-	-	23	3,973
Mining and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and tourism	151	12	-	-	-	-	-	500	663
Total production sectors	39,344	18,572	7,289	-	9,882	-	-	48,979	124,066
Environmental protection	45	1,450	-	28	535	-	-	535	2,592
Humanitarian assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors ^(d)	7,054	6,894	746	639	250	4	-	7,241	22,829
Total Australian Research ODA	53,034	31,650	8,580	786	10,738	4	-	84,161	188,953

“-” 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 the 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, 2022–23^{(a) (b) (c)}

Sector/Program	Country	Total amount invested by Australia \$'000	Total amount of private finance mobilised from Australian official effort \$'000
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development			
Australian Development Investments	South East Asia Region	6,000	22,488
Total Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development		6,000	22,488
Project finance			
Australian Climate Finance Partnership	South East Asia Region	30,019	2,175
Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG)	South East Asia Region	2,000	5,600
Total Project finance		32,019	7,775
Total Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments		38,019	30,263

“ - ” 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 paragraphs 44–45 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.



People to People Link Tables

Photo credit: DFAT

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2022–23^{(a) (b)}

Field of study	Pacific ^(c)	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Female students									
Natural and physical sciences	38	24	3	-	2	2	-	-	69
Information technology	16	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	31
Engineering and related technologies	41	10	5	-	1	-	-	-	57
Architecture and building	3	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	20
Agriculture and environmental studies	19	40	21	-	1	-	-	-	81
Health	280	66	16	-	7	1	-	-	370
Education	116	50	9	-	-	-	-	-	175
Management and commerce	51	127	25	-	3	1	-	-	207
Society and culture	106	195	36	-	7	5	-	-	349
Other field of study ^(d)	6	27	5	-	-	1	-	-	39
Total female students	676	562	129	-	21	10	-	-	1,398
Male students									
Natural and physical sciences	25	27	6	-	5	-	-	-	63
Information technology	18	27	13	-	-	-	-	-	58
Engineering and related technologies	47	33	10	-	2	1	-	-	93
Architecture and building	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
Agriculture and environmental studies	16	27	9	-	4	-	-	-	56
Health	107	37	8	-	3	-	-	-	155

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2022–23 - continued

Field of study	Pacific ^(c)	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Education	94	21	7	-	-	-	-	-	122
Management and commerce	39	63	20	-	3	3	-	-	128
Society and culture	60	133	38	-	7	2	-	-	240
Other field of study ^(d)	11	27	4	-	-	-	-	-	42
Total male students	425	400	117	-	24	6	-	-	972
Gender not specified									
Management and commerce	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Health	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Society and culture	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other field of study ^(d)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total students									
Natural and physical sciences	63	51	9	-	7	2	-	-	132
Information technology	34	37	18	-	-	-	-	-	89
Engineering and related technologies	88	43	15	-	3	1	-	-	150
Architecture and building	11	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	35
Agriculture and environmental studies	35	67	30	-	5	-	-	-	137

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2022–23 - continued

Field of study	Pacific ^(c)	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Health	387	104	24	-	10	1	-	-	526
Education	210	71	16	-	-	-	-	-	297
Management and commerce	90	194	45	-	6	4	-	-	339
Society and culture	166	330	74	-	14	7	-	-	591
Other field of study ^(d)	17	55	9	-	-	1	-	-	82
Total Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance	1,101	970	246	-	45	16	-	-	2,378

“ - ” 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 2022–23.

(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, 2023^{(a) (b)}

Partner Country	Long-term no.	Short-term no.
Pacific		
Federated States of Micronesia	9	1
Fiji	17	25
Kiribati	12	6
Marshall Islands	-	1
Nauru	9	-
Niue	3	-
Palau	2	-
Papua New Guinea	312	130
Samoa	28	46
Solomon Islands	26	33
Tokelau	-	-
Tonga	35	4
Tuvalu	9	1
Vanuatu	10	5
Wallis and Futuna	-	-
Total Pacific	472	252
Southeast and East Asia		
Cambodia	47	33
China	-	-
Indonesia	237	375
Laos	36	121
Malaysia	10	33

27 Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2023 - continued

Partner Country	Long-term no.	Short-term no.
Mongolia	10	72
Myanmar	27	12
Philippines	29	339
Thailand	10	9
Timor-Leste	10	140
Vietnam	60	546
Total Southeast and East Asia	476	1,680
South and West Asia		
Afghanistan	-	-
Bangladesh	40	192
Bhutan	7	14
India	-	87
Maldives	8	8
Nepal	8	74
Pakistan	8	30
Sri Lanka	16	95
Total South and West Asia	87	500
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	112
Middle East and North Africa ^(c)	14	13
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-
Other	-	7
Total Number of Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance	1,049	2,564

“ - ” 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 2022 for 2023 commencement. Short-term refer to number of participants (including Fellows) in Calendar Year 2023.

(c) Includes Palestinian Territories, Morocco and Tunisia.

28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers, 2022–23^(a)

Partner Country	2021–22 In-country	2021–22 Remote	2021–22 Total	2022–23 In-country	2022–23 Remote	2022–23 Hybrid ^(b)	2022–23 Total
Pacific							
Federated States of Micronesia	-	13	13	4	5	-	9
Fiji	-	28	28	10	8	-	18
Kiribati	-	18	18	4	5	2	11
Marshall Islands	-	2	2	1	2	-	3
Palau	3	1	4	3	-	-	3
Papua New Guinea	14	19	33	22	10	-	32
Samoa	1	10	11	4	3	-	7
Solomon Islands	7	17	24	27	11	3	41
Tonga	1	13	14	10	3	-	13
Tuvalu	-	3	3	-	1	-	1
Vanuatu	20	7	27	38	4	-	42
Total Pacific	46	131	177	123	52	5	180
Southeast and East Asia							
Cambodia	7	23	30	20	9	-	29
Indonesia	-	55	55	6	18	-	24
Laos	2	11	13	6	6	1	13
Mongolia	2	17	19	3	7	2	12

28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers, 2022–23 - continued

Partner Country	2021–22 In-country	2021–22 Remote	2021–22 Total	2022–23 In-country	2022–23 Remote	2022–23 Hybrid ^(b)	2022–23 Total
Myanmar	-	9	9	-	7	-	7
Philippines	-	23	23	-	7	-	7
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2	36	38	35	11	1	47
Vietnam	6	41	47	7	16	6	29
Total Southeast and East Asia	19	215	234	77	81	10	168
South and West Asia							
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	-	9	9	1	4	-	5
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	14	14	-	9	-	9
Sri Lanka	-	16	16	-	10	1	11
Total South and West Asia	-	39	39	1	23	1	25
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	-	2	2	1	3	-	4
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	10	10	-	7	-	7
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

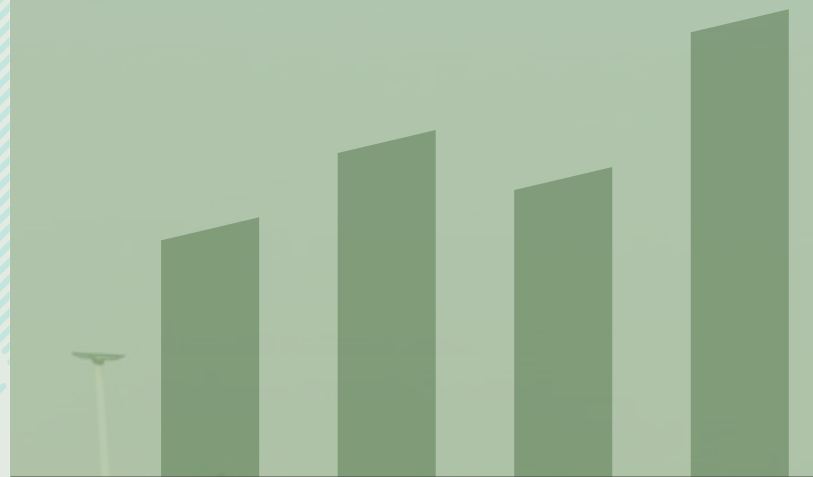
28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers, 2022–23 - continued

Partner Country	2021–22 In-country	2021–22 Remote	2021–22 Total	2022–23 In-country	2022–23 Remote	2022–23 Hybrid ^(b)	2022–23 Total
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	43	43	1	17	-	18
Tanzania	-	9	9	3	12	-	15
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	-	64	64	5	39	-	44
Middle East and North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program	65	449	514	206	195	16	417

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

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

(b) Hybrid volunteering assignments include both in-country and remote components.



Appendices

Photo credit: DFAT

Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes

Australia's Official Support to Developing Countries

1. *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2022–23*, incorporates total Official Development Assistance (ODA) across the Australian public sector.

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

2. The statistical data in this publication is based on data extracted in November 2023.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

3. *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2022–23*, complies with official development assistance as defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development — Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). Refer to Official Development Assistance in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Primary Purpose Classification

4. Australia's development program has been classified according to the DAC Primary Purpose classification. As stated by the DAC this classification has been 'specifically developed to track aid flows and to permit measuring the share of each sector (e.g., health, 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:

"Which specific area of the recipient's economic and social structure is the transfer intended to foster?"¹

Accrual accounting in the development program

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.
6. Refer to Accrual accounting in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details.

Rounding

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

Further information

8. Further information about these and related statistics, including time series data, are available from the DFAT website (www.dfat.gov.au).

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

Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions

Accrual accounting

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

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

Australian development programs

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

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

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 *Counting Australia's Climate Finance*, DFAT, 2022 at: Supporting the Indo-Pacific to tackle climate change | Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (<https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/climate-change/supporting-indo-pacific-tackle-climate-change>)
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 OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook, 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 this 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:
 - 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 activities 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. The Australian Government is preparing a new Disability Equity and Rights Strategy. It will be published in 2024. The strategy will be underpinned by a core principle of supporting an active and central role for persons with disabilities in society.

18. Disability inclusion data published uses both the OECD DAC Disability Inclusion marker and a DFAT developed disability inclusion marker. There is no internationally agreed methodology for assessing the exact share of development activity expenditure that contributes to disability inclusion.
19. Figures published in Table 12 exclude core payments to multilateral organisations, departmental costs of running the development funding program and the Australian ODA delivered by other government agencies. 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.
20. The level of specific disability inclusion expenditure varies across all development activities, with some activities providing mainstreamed disability inclusion support and others providing targeted supported. Due to this variation, including year to year, caution should be exercised when interpreting disability inclusion financial data. This more detailed approach to data by DFAT allows for an approximate qualification of specific development flows.

Expenses

21. See *Cash payments*.

Family Planning

22. 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

23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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

26. 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

27. 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 41 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. From 1 January 2023, disbursements for loans to the private sector will be accounted for under the grant equivalent method.

Maternal and Child Health

28. 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.
29. The Muskoka2 methodology assigns a pre-determined percentage of funding to the set of agreed DAC sector purpose codes deemed to benefit RMNCH.
30. 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.
31. 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](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2018)3/RD2&docLanguage=en)

Multilateral flows

32. 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 for administrative purposes are channelled through multilateral and regional organisations, are also reported as multilateral flows.

Negative flows

33. 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:
 - 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 unexpended resources.
34. Negative flows presented in this publication do not necessarily reflect an outward flow of cash being returned to Australia from a developing country. In some instances, these flows may also reflect an accounting adjustment.

Negative values

35. See *Negative flows*.

Net bilateral costs

36. 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

37. 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 *Core payments*.

Non-government organisations (NGOs)

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

Nutrition

39. 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.

40. 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)

41. ODA, as defined by the DAC, consists of flows to countries and territories on the 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).
42. 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.
 - b. *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;
 - c. *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;
 - d. *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;
 - e. *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;
 - f. *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;

- g. *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
- h. *Research*: Research directly and primarily relevant to the problems of developing countries is ODA eligible.

Other government departments (OGD)

43. 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

44. 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.
45. 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

46. 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.
47. For a complete list refer to the Development Assistance Committee Reporting Directives, List of ODA-eligible organisations (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financingsustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm>)

Partner country

48. 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 *Country programs*.

Partnerships for Recovery Pillars

49. ODA expenditure has been aggregated against the three pillars of Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response, which was released by the Government in May 2020. The three pillars are:

- a. *Health Security*: 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. *Stability*: 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. *Economic Recovery*: 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

50. See *Australian development programs*.

Regional programs

51. 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

52. 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:

- a. *Economic Infrastructure and Services*: 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. *Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors*: 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. *Governance*: 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.

53. Historical ODA reporting is available at:

<https://www.dfat.gov.au/aboutus/publications/statistical-summaries-australias-international-developmentcooperation>

Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

54. 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/>

55. 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 industrialisation 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.

56. 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

57. 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

58. 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

Abbreviation	Definition
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.

Least Developed Countries	Other Low-income countries (per capita GNI <=USD1,045 in 2020)	Upper middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD4,096 - USD12,695 in 2020)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic People's Republic of Korea Syrian Arab Republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the Grenadines Serbia South Africa Suriname Thailand Tonga Turkey Turkmenistan Venezuela Wallis and Futuna
	Lower middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD1,046 – USD4,095 in 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	

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

