



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



Australia's Official Development Assistance

STATISTICAL SUMMARY 2024-25



Australia's Official Development Assistance Statistical Summary 2024–25

ISSN 2652-0451 (Print)

ISSN 2652-0435 (Online)

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Introduction

Credit: Australia Awards



Australian development assistance

This report, Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary 2024–25, presents statistical details of Australia's development cooperation and reflects government priorities for 2024–25 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*](#).

[AusDevPortal](#), launched in December 2024, provides searchable comprehensive financial and performance information on Australia's ODA investments.

This report details Australia's ODA. Australia's contributions to development go far beyond the ODA budget. A whole-of-nation effort across different levels of government, institutions and communities is building valuable ties in our region and beyond to deliver real impact.

Concepts and definitions

The ODA concepts and definitions used in Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2024–25 are consistent with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) Statistical Reporting Directives. Refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions for further details.

Changes in this issue

This edition introduces a minor methodology adjustment to partner groupings, reclassifying the following partners between the Other Partners and Types of Partner categories to better align with the DAC methodology and improve data transparency and accuracy.

- Research Institutions from Other Partners to Universities and Academic Institutions
- Foreign Government – Fellow Donors from Developing Country Governments to Other Partners
- NA (non-contract expenditure) from Other Partners to Australian Public Sector Organisations

This adjustment affects Table 4 and Figures 5 and 6 only, and the impact of this change on overall figures is minor. Data presented in this edition remains comparable with previous reports, subject to the caveat of minor adjustments to partner groupings in 2024–25.

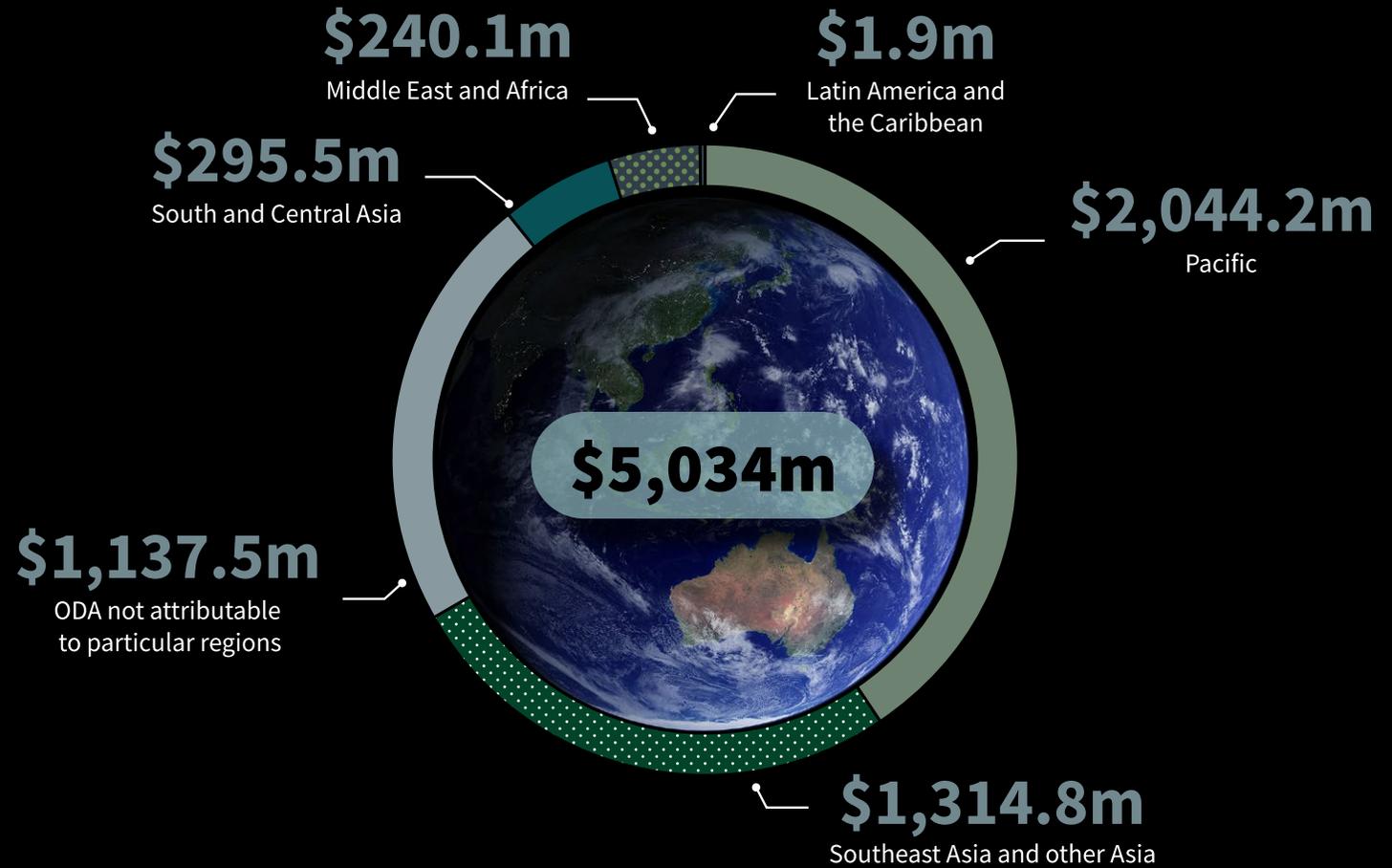
Comparability with other donor countries

To facilitate comparability between donor countries, Australia reports its development assistance annually 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 <https://www.oecd.org/dac>.

Statistics in this publication are stated in Australian dollars (AUD) and based on the Australian financial year, unless otherwise specified. This may, in some instances, limit direct comparability between Australia's development cooperation and that of other donor countries.

Figure 1. Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25





Reporting Against International Guidelines

Credit: Australian Volunteers Program

Figure 2. Australian Official Development Assistance 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2024–25 ^(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 53 to 55 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 2024–25 is \$2,614 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 2024–25 is \$918 million.

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

1 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2024–25 ^(a)

Sustainable Development Goal	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
1 No poverty	669,207	719,067
2 Zero hunger	236,731	261,580
3 Good health and well-being	633,298	602,186
4 Quality education ^(b)	598,378	575,625
5 Gender equality ^(c)	118,912	144,412
6 Clean water and sanitation	125,284	119,945
7 Affordable and clean energy	198,482	172,587
8 Decent work and economic growth	222,929	353,051
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure	163,676	219,485
10 Reduce inequalities	135,534	143,760
11 Sustainable cities and communities	234,847	180,535
12 Responsible consumption and production	46,842	74,424
13 Climate action ^(d)	n.a.	n.a.
14 Life below water	26,519	18,413
15 Life on land	34,861	30,143
16 Peace, justice and strong institutions	527,697	591,501
17 Partnerships for the goals	166,352	282,404
Not further defined ^(e)	667,425	544,824
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,806,975	5,033,941

“ - ” 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 53 to 55 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 2024–25 is \$2,614 million.

(d) Not reported as there is no dedicated DAC sector code for climate change. Instead, the OECD DAC uses Rio Markers to promote mainstreaming of climate considerations in all sectors. In line with this, climate change is integrated across the breadth of Australia's development assistance. A more comprehensive picture of Australia's climate change assistance is presented in Table 11 based on Rio Marker reporting methods. As per Table 10, Australia's total climate change assistance for 2024–25 is \$918 million.

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

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector, 2024–25 ^(a)

DAC sector	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
Social infrastructure and services		
Education		
Primary and early childhood	84,400	88,236
Secondary education	33,248	34,070
Post-secondary education	39,515	25,258
Education policy administration, training and research	129,111	144,262
Scholarships	312,103	283,800
Total education	598,378	575,625
Health		
Leadership and capacity building health service delivery	212,284	254,942
Disease control and preventable impairments	309,845	256,271
Total health	522,128	511,213
Family planning and reproductive health ^(b)	111,682	91,439
Improving water supply and sanitation	125,284	119,945
Government and civil society		
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	94,778	86,919
Government and civil society general	701,659	794,632
Total government and civil society	796,437	881,551
Other social infrastructure and services	176,068	194,199
Total social infrastructure and services	2,329,976	2,373,972

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector, 2024–25 - continued

DAC sector	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
Economic infrastructure and services		
Transport and storage	237,608	227,269
Communications	37,950	82,472
Energy generation and supply	198,482	172,587
Banking and financial services	70,884	188,956
Business and other services	39,512	44,743
Total economic infrastructure and services	584,436	716,027
Production sectors		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		
Agriculture	229,914	251,374
Forestry	4,994	6,197
Fishing	26,519	18,413
Total agriculture, forestry and fishing	261,427	275,984
Industry, mining and construction		
Industry	25,832	16,574
Mineral resources and mining	1,957	2,059
Construction	13,179	10,078
Total industry, mining and construction	40,967	28,711
Trade and tourism		
Trade	59,565	68,464
Tourism	9,535	7,771
Total trade and tourism	69,101	76,235
Total production sectors	371,495	380,931

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector, 2024–25 - continued

DAC sector	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
Multisector		
General environment protection	83,142	106,440
General budget support	136,223	254,241
Other multisector	457,004	321,546
Total multisector	676,368	682,227
Commodity aid and general program assistance		
Development food aid and food security assistance	1,268	3,342
Other general program and commodity assistance	-	-
Total commodity aid and general program assistance	1,268	3,342
Humanitarian assistance		
Emergency response	480,741	523,455
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	8,415	7,366
Disaster prevention and preparedness	21,401	27,483
Total humanitarian assistance	510,557	558,304
Action relating to debt	285	4,124
Administrative costs of donors	325,869	311,549
Refugees in donor countries	28	-
Promotion of development awareness	6,692	3,465
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,806,975	5,033,941

“ - ” 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 through sectors and purpose codes which identify the specific areas of the recipient's economic or social structure that the contributions are intended to foster. This purpose code classification is maintained by the OECD and used by donors to report on their aid flows to the DAC databases. Further information on OECD DAC sectors are available from <https://www.oecd.org/en/data/insights/data-explainers/2024/10/resources-for-reporting-development-finance-statistics.html>

(b) Includes social mitigation of HIV/AIDS.



Overview Tables

Credit: Save the Children, Laos.

3 Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2024–25 ^(a)

Sectors	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
Economic Infrastructure and services		
Banking and financial services	70,884	188,956
Energy	198,482	172,587
Large water infrastructure	40,362	42,179
Transport and storage ^(b)	237,608	227,269
Communications	37,950	82,472
Other economic infrastructure and services ^(c)	72,201	65,851
Total economic infrastructure and services	657,486	779,314
Agriculture, trade and other production services		
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	261,427	275,984
Trade policy	59,565	68,464
Industry	25,832	16,574
Mining and mineral resources	1,957	2,059
Other agriculture, trade and other production sectors	48,811	51,542
Total agriculture, trade and other production services	397,592	414,623
Governance		
Governance, general	855,039	1,065,073
Other social infrastructure and services	180,384	201,905
Total governance	1,035,424	1,266,978
Education		
Scholarships	312,103	283,800
Education, general	286,275	291,825
Total education	598,378	575,625

3 Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2024–25 - continued

Sectors	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
Health		
Health, general	636,310	605,152
Basic water and sanitation	53,607	38,799
Total health	689,917	643,950
Humanitarian		
Emergency response	475,192	516,591
Disaster prevention and preparedness	110,852	95,958
Other humanitarian	86,216	78,085
Total humanitarian	672,260	690,634
Multisector and general support		
General environment protection	83,142	106,440
Action relating to debt	285	4,124
Other multisector ^(d)	672,492	552,252
Total multisector and general support	755,919	662,816
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,806,975	5,033,941

“-” 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 grouping based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 51 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 and contributions to research and scientific institutions that are non-sector allocable, and other multisector that are not further defined.

Figure 3. Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2024–25

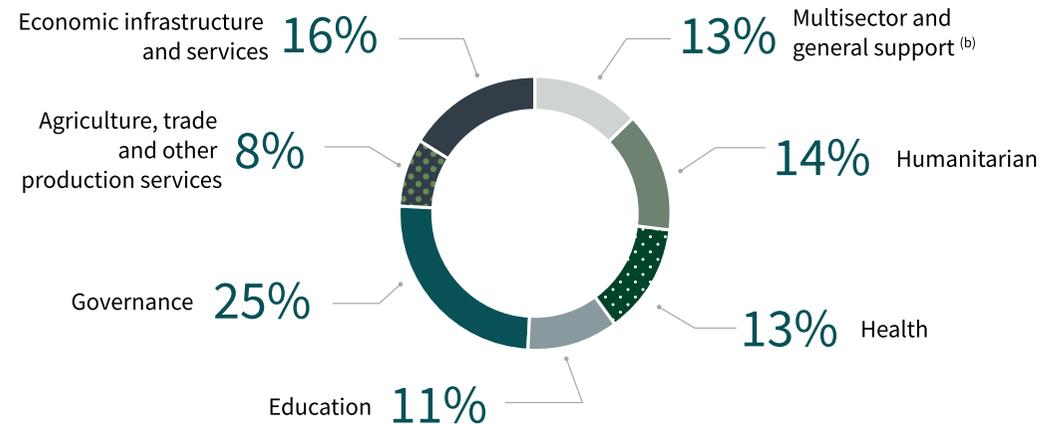
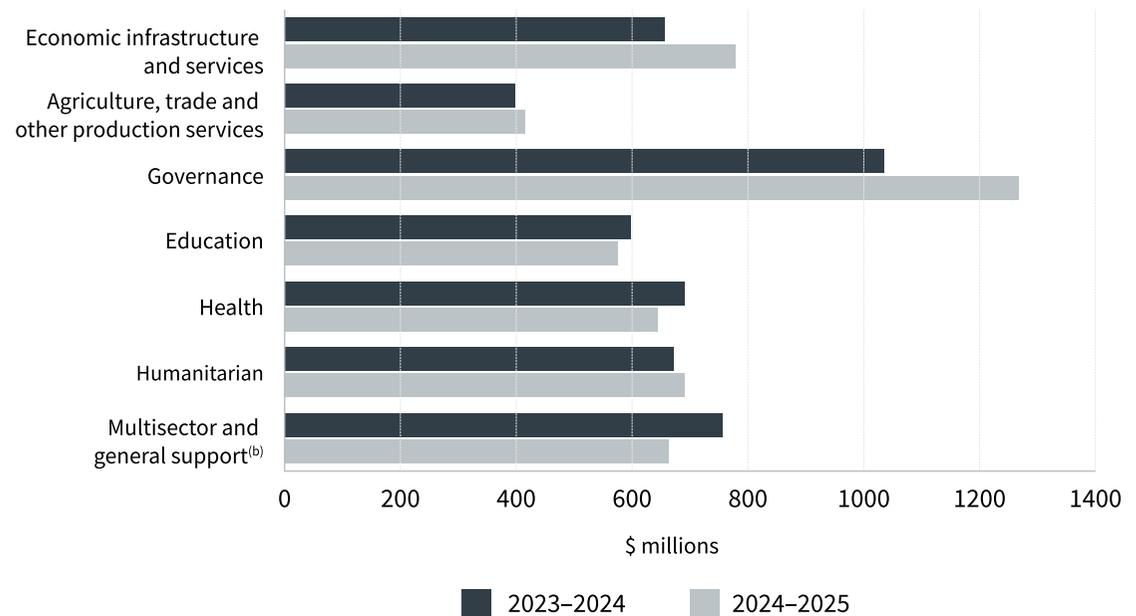


Figure 4. Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2023–24 to 2024–25^(a)



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

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

(a) Sector grouping based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 51 for further information.

(b) Includes administrative costs, contributions to research and scientific institutions that are non-sector allocable, and other multisector that are not further defined.

4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Sector Group by Type of Partner, 2024–25 ^(a)

Sectors	Multilateral Organisations	Commercial Suppliers	Non-Government Organisations	Universities, Academic and Research Institutions	Developing Country Governments	Australian Public Sector Organisations	Other Partners	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Economic Infrastructure and Services	220,701	443,095	16,214	3,607	74,136	20,493	1,068	779,314
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	157,521	109,114	33,730	92,253	4,117	17,491	395	414,623
Governance	284,358	383,362	160,660	23,068	293,465	119,861	2,203	1,266,978
Education	99,267	196,702	46,803	203,211	18,198	10,244	1,200	575,625
Health	321,754	138,110	92,478	32,611	17,020	29,246	12,731	643,950
Humanitarian	445,589	81,576	141,797	3,349	7,143	10,863	316	690,634
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	257,301	73,203	24,256	17,299	2,260	287,948	549	662,816
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	1,786,491	1,425,162	515,938	375,398	416,340	496,147	18,464	5,033,941

“ - ” 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 51 for further information.

(b) Includes administrative costs, and contributions to research and scientific institutions which are non-sector allocable, and other multisector not further defined.

Figure 5. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2024–25

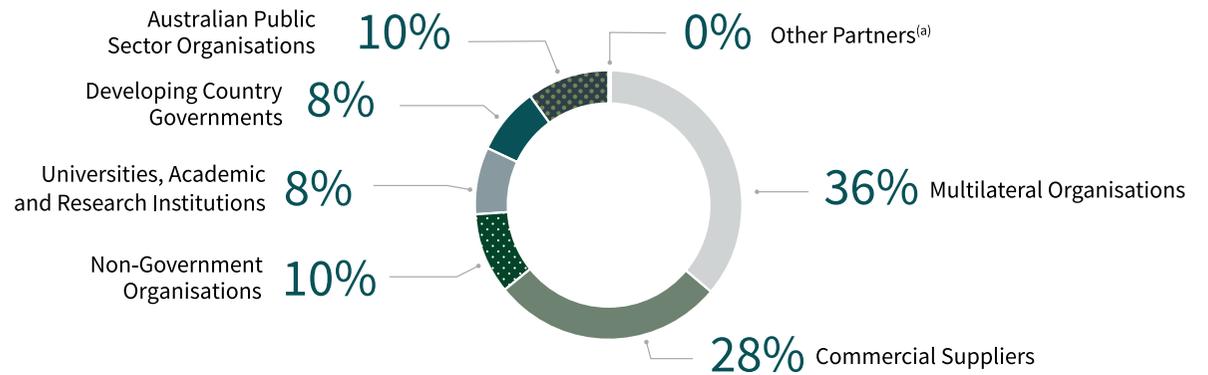
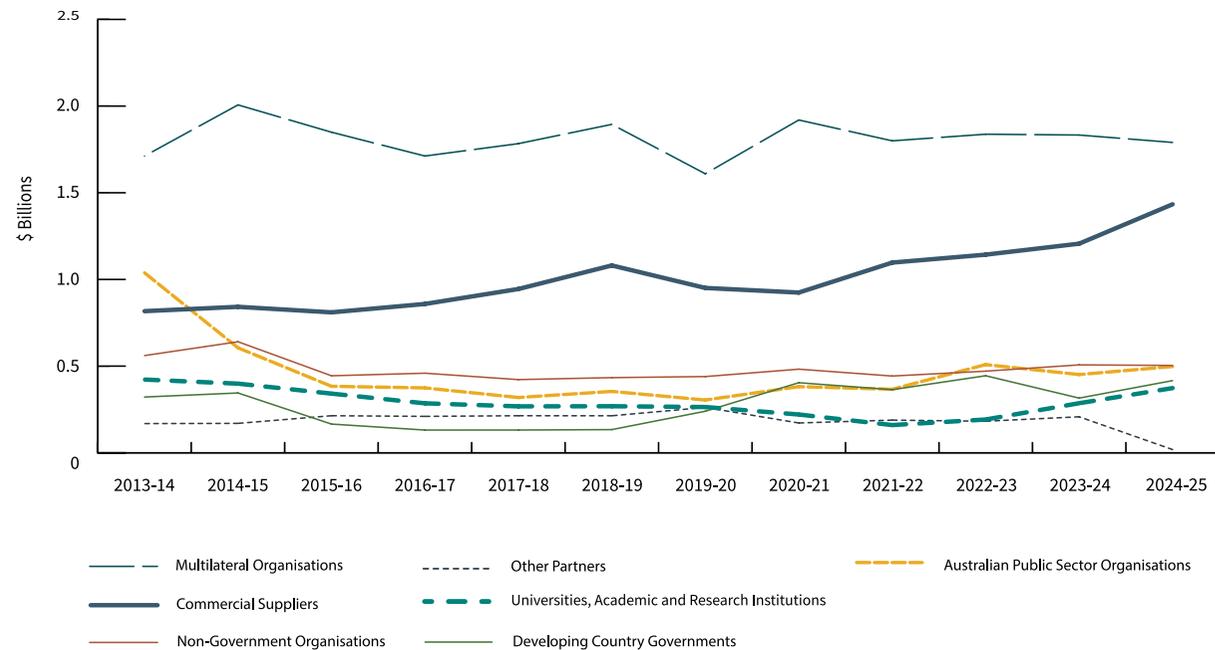


Figure 6. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2013–14 to 2024–25 ^(b)



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

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

(a) Includes public-private partnerships, networks, fellow donor governments and organisations which do not fit any other category.

(b) Data from 2024–25 onwards has an adjusted methodology for partner grouping. The data remains largely comparable because impact of this change on overall figures is minor. This adjustment did not affect Multilateral Organisations, Commercial Suppliers, or Non-Government Organisations.

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

Region of benefit	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
Pacific		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	325,076	328,644
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	94,969	106,265
Governance	567,624	765,679
Education	249,389	247,181
Health	220,273	211,301
Humanitarian	78,023	71,561
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	320,384	313,558
Total Pacific	1,855,737	2,044,189
Southeast Asia ^(c)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	175,043	203,889
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	118,025	110,628
Governance	276,961	293,935
Education	223,583	202,217
Health	97,745	88,681
Humanitarian	94,768	130,965
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	163,113	169,451
Total Southeast Asia	1,149,237	1,199,765

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

Region of benefit	2023-24 \$'000	2024-25 \$'000
South and Central Asia		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	7,638	6,546
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	25,113	18,241
Governance	39,314	40,993
Education	61,440	57,490
Health	22,758	17,092
Humanitarian	132,469	126,869
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	28,612	28,243
Total South and Central Asia	317,345	295,475
Other Asia ^(d)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	11,543	66,573
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	16,582	12,347
Governance	4,885	5,087
Education	581	459
Health	15,809	15,665
Humanitarian	3,626	8,882
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	9,941	6,018
Total Other Asia	62,968	115,031

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

Region of benefit	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	937	1,594
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	15,297	15,238
Governance	8,605	11,196
Education	13,937	14,275
Health	13,611	14,986
Humanitarian	71,243	39,244
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	14,195	10,048
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	137,826	106,580
Middle East and North Africa		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	1,040	283
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	2,679	2,297
Governance	6,512	6,292
Education	2,928	3,968
Health	3,490	3,068
Humanitarian	99,358	107,877
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	8,790	9,707
Total Middle East and North Africa	124,796	133,494

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

Region of benefit	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	36	40
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	146	186
Governance	233	494
Education	400	575
Health	145	215
Humanitarian	28	234
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	209	163
Total Latin American and the Caribbean	1,197	1,907
Other ^(e)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	136,172	171,746
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	124,781	149,422
Governance	131,290	143,302
Education	46,119	49,461
Health	316,086	292,941
Humanitarian	192,745	205,001
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	210,676	125,627
Total Other	1,157,868	1,137,500
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,806,975	5,033,941

“ - ” 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 51 for further information.

(b) Includes administrative costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisector not further defined. Includes administrative costs and contributions to research and scientific institutions that are non-sector allocable, and other multisector that are 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

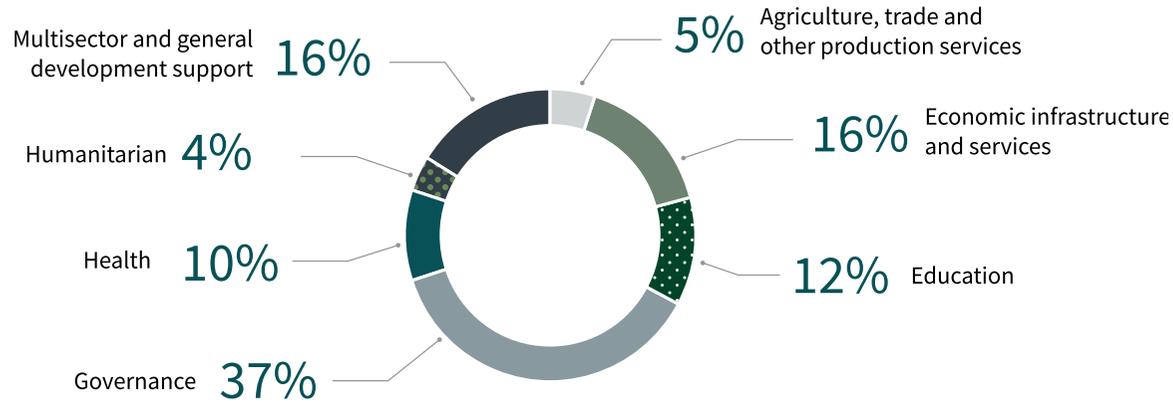


Figure 8. Southeast Asia

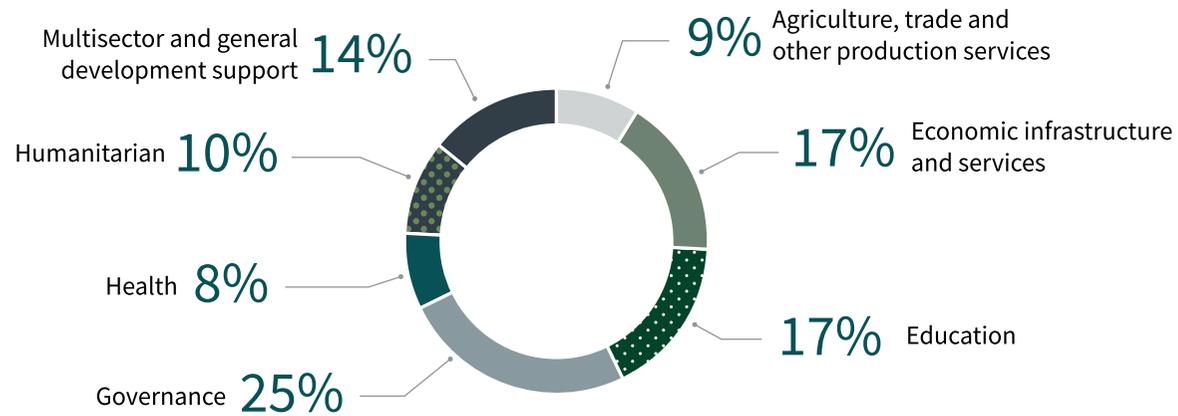


Figure 9. South and Central Asia

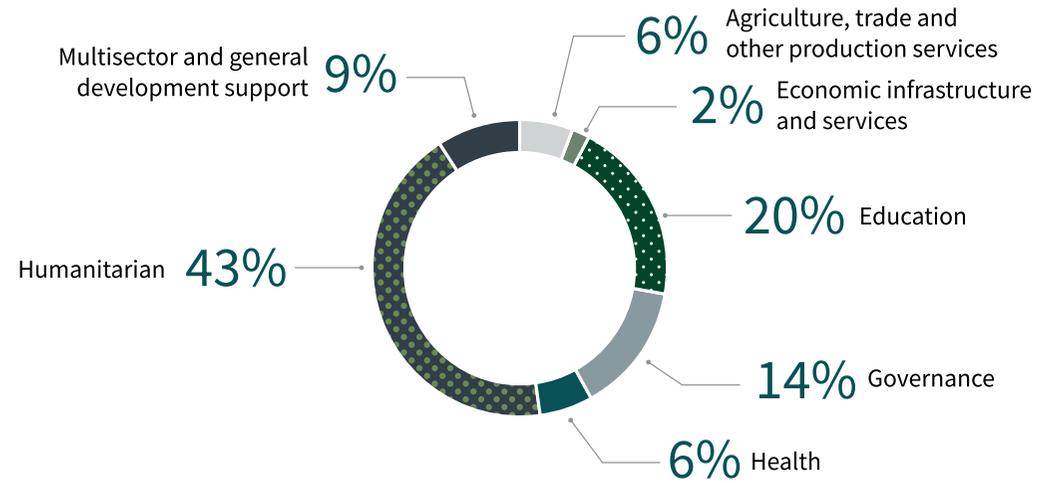


Figure 10. Sub-Saharan Africa

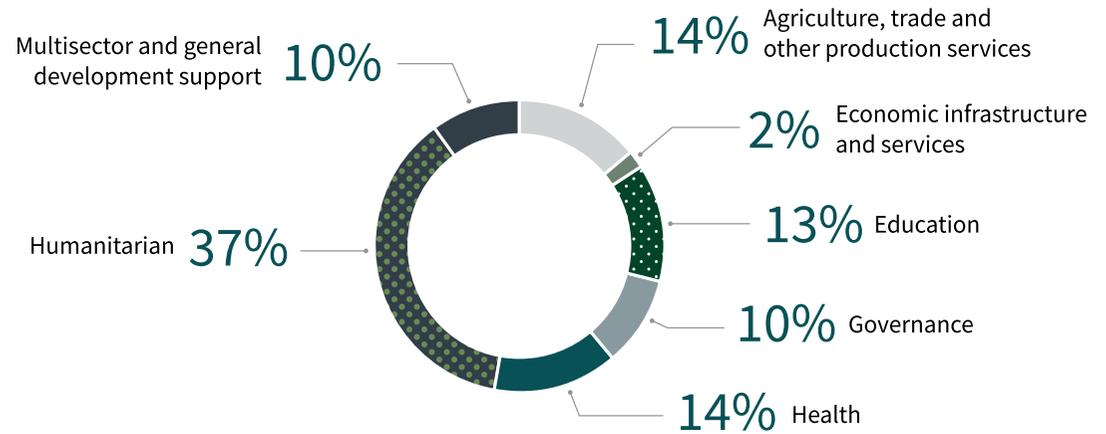
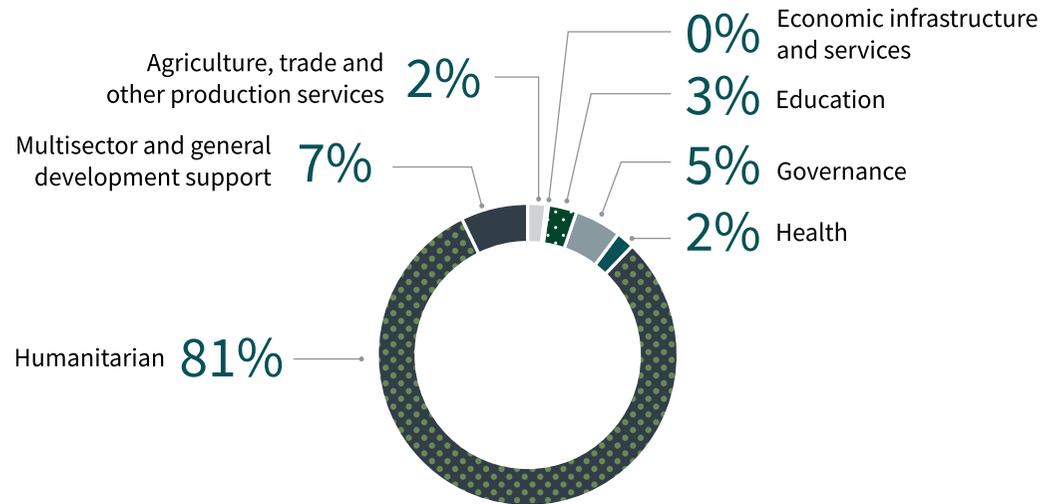


Figure 11. Middle East and North Africa



6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2024-25 ^(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								
Federated States of Micronesia	7,539	15	515	1,698	301	-	596	10,664
Fiji	3,164	11,010	79,170	23,148	25,216	5,706	7,054	154,468
Kiribati	13,022	1,420	15,739	10,848	3,142	1,941	683	46,795
Nauru	33,928	163	30,097	6,540	5,210	99	3,728	79,764
Niue and Tokelau	793	0	1,531	127	190	0	400	3,042
Palau	154	44	1,089	679	1,096	405	113	3,582
Papua New Guinea	105,416	25,756	288,673	93,271	87,868	18,457	68,705	688,146
Republic of the Marshall Islands	92	35	2,512	448	1,851	180	20	5,139
Samoa	8,864	3,743	33,834	10,870	4,421	268	3,090	65,091
Solomon Islands	54,091	15,871	61,926	22,388	9,233	6,828	11,589	181,927
Tonga	7,260	2,385	36,968	7,509	9,485	2,816	163	66,587
Tuvalu	20,864	118	24,606	4,282	5,274	5,091	595	60,831
Vanuatu	14,053	5,450	34,588	29,158	15,595	11,286	4,298	114,429
Regional Pacific Island countries ^(b)	59,404	40,254	154,428	36,217	42,417	18,484	212,522	563,725
Total Pacific	328,644	106,265	765,679	247,181	211,301	71,561	313,558	2,044,189

Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2024–25 - 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 Asia								
Cambodia	10,902	18,736	23,841	13,703	8,636	397	4,898	81,112
Indonesia	119,086	28,852	116,989	67,548	12,819	7,590	14,886	367,769
Laos	3,978	7,855	5,864	21,663	9,936	306	6,158	55,760
Myanmar	747	5,245	15,674	23,639	11,741	90,078	5,060	152,183
Philippines	3,965	5,151	28,500	18,998	6,829	21,824	9,813	95,079
Timor-Leste	6,880	13,033	54,770	17,844	22,815	4,058	5,029	124,428
Vietnam	15,908	17,180	17,317	26,893	5,565	4,247	14,023	101,133
Regional Southeast Asia ^(b)	42,423	14,575	30,980	11,929	10,340	2,465	109,585	222,299
Total Southeast Asia	203,889	110,628	293,935	202,217	88,681	130,965	169,451	1,199,765
South and Central Asia								
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	55,344	-	55,344
Bangladesh	1,379	4,330	18,738	23,189	2,703	67,107	4,027	121,473
Bhutan	1,216	39	335	3,361	717	-	-	5,669
Maldives	389	-	1,405	2,975	698	-	1,018	6,485
Mongolia	-	148	1,539	6,207	553	341	718	9,505
Nepal	1,296	2,909	8,893	5,982	4,351	1,070	1,084	25,585
Pakistan	27	2,465	425	4,362	3,639	27	227	11,172
Sri Lanka	1,076	5,928	6,711	8,828	746	2,531	190	26,010
Regional South and Central Asia ^(b)	1,163	2,423	2,947	2,586	3,685	449	20,979	34,231
Total South and Central Asia	6,546	18,241	40,993	57,490	17,092	126,869	28,243	295,475

Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2024–25 - 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 ^(b)	66,573	12,347	5,087	459	15,665	8,882	6,018	115,031
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,594	15,238	11,196	14,275	14,986	39,244	10,048	106,580
Middle East and North Africa ^(c)	283	2,297	6,292	3,968	3,068	107,877	9,707	133,494
Latin America and the Caribbean	40	186	494	575	215	234	163	1,907
Other ^(d)	171,746	149,422	143,302	49,461	292,941	205,001	125,627	1,137,500
Total Official Development Assistance	779,314	414,623	1,266,978	575,625	643,950	690,634	662,816	5,033,941

“-” 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 51 for further information.

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

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

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

7 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government Departments and Agencies, 2024–25 ^{(a) (b)}

Government Departments and Agencies	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	17,632	18,769
Attorney-General's		
Attorney-General's	3,262	3,793
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	16	-
Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water		
Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	3,277	3,269
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	111	-
Defence	398	498
Education	30	-
Employment and Workplace Relations	7,796	8,638
Finance	-	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade		
Foreign Affairs and Trade	4,522,085	4,702,702
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	112,793	116,963
Export Finance Australia	2,732	1,479
Health, Disability and Ageing	15,020	15,442
Home Affairs		
Home Affairs	4,631	4,827
Australian Federal Police	46,190	42,718
Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts	4,451	4,243
Treasury	66,393	109,882
State and Territory Governments	158	720
Total Official Development Assistance	4,806,975	5,033,941

“-” 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 excluded in ODA figures.

8 Australian Official Development Assistance, Loan Disbursements, 2024–25 ^(a) ^(b)

Sector/Program	Country	Grant equivalent of loan disbursements \$'000
Australia Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific		
Connect Papua New Guinea - Roads Repair - AIFFP loan to Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	1,479
Department of the Treasury		
2024 Loan Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	99,602
Total ODA loan disbursement		101,081

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

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

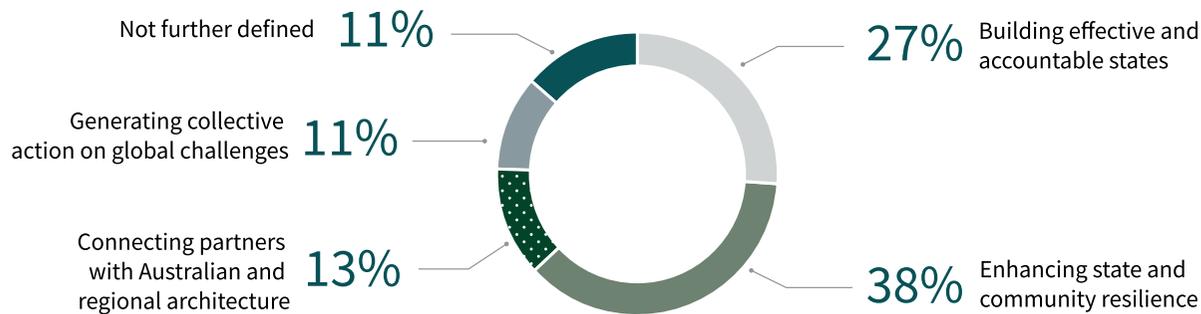
(a) For further information about ODA grant equivalent of loans. Refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions, paragraph 26.

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

9 Australian Official Development Assistance, International Development Policy ^{(a) (b)}

Pillars	2023–24 \$'000	2024–25 \$'000
Building effective and accountable states	1,109,706	1,331,886
Enhancing state and community resilience	1,926,499	1,926,672
Connecting partners with Australian and regional architecture	589,098	672,726
Generating collective action on global challenges	520,365	565,673
Not further defined ^(c)	661,307	536,984
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,806,975	5,033,941

Figure 12. Australian Official Development Assistance, International Development Policy, 2024–25



“-” 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 the International Development Policy Pillars, refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions, paragraph 27.

(b) Australia’s International Development Policy is available on the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s website at <https://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/development/australias-international-development-policy>.

(c) Includes multisector aid, other programs, departmental and other administrative expenses that cannot be attributed to an International Development Policy pillar.

Type of Assistance by Region and Benefit Tables

Credit: DFAT



10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 ^{(a) (b) (c)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	21,246	11,855	644	-	957	48	-	43,623	78,374
Environmental research	11	597	648	-	-	-	-	14	1,271
Bio-diversity ^(g)	2,925	1,104	259	-	3	-	-	151	4,443
Other environmental protection	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	119
Total environmental protection	24,257	13,556	1,552	-	960	48	-	43,833	84,207
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	35,166	8,047	134	-	-	-	-	12,653	56,001
Communications	8,440	1,277	130	-	-	-	-	2,242	12,089
Energy generation and supply	26,802	31,044	519	403	15	-	-	12,283	71,066
Business, banking and financial services	12,466	53,432	430	55,694	366	83	-	17,016	139,486
Total economic infrastructure and services	82,873	93,800	1,214	56,096	380	83	-	44,195	278,642
Production sectors									
Agriculture	20,997	22,180	5,220	8,075	6,981	134	-	43,608	107,196
Forestry and fishing	6,247	1,268	-	17	161	-	-	1,979	9,671
Industry	1,468	48	50	461	28	16	-	2,840	4,910
Mining & mineral resources	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	362
Other production sectors	5,528	3,627	305	150	-	-	-	2,140	11,750
Total production sectors	34,245	27,123	5,575	8,702	7,170	150	-	50,923	133,889

10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	28,980	7,426	739	1,123	2,811	2	-	11,972	53,052
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	163	499	-	-	-	-	-	621	1,282
Other humanitarian assistance	1,814	782	1,031	1,910	7	2,952	-	31,110	39,606
Total humanitarian assistance	30,957	8,707	1,769	3,033	2,819	2,954	-	43,702	93,940
Education	17,111	1,519	1,409	-	202	47	-	15,642	35,931
Water and Sanitation	8,359	22,537	4,056	-	589	-	-	20,055	55,597
Other sectors ^(h)	106,447	45,564	3,793	351	2,418	299	1	77,299	236,171
Total Australian Climate Finance ODA	304,249	212,807	19,370	68,183	14,538	3,581	1	295,648	918,377

“ - ” 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 10.

(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 \$3 billion climate finance commitment over the period 2020–2025, refer to the DFAT website (<https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/climate-change/supporting-indo-pacific-tackle-climate-change/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/en/topics/development-finance-for-climate-and-the-environment.html>); 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, 2024–25 ^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	179,089	160,745	36,577	359	10,808	2,534	171	1,183	391,466
Health	143,977	55,893	8,936	2,969	10,790	2,739	-	6,598	231,902
Family planning and reproductive health	13,871	5,871	1,232	-	718	-	-	250	21,942
Water supply and sanitation	15,391	47,534	4,837	-	2,310	1,633	-	12,754	84,457
Government and civil society	278,423	205,749	24,969	4,450	6,393	4,029	-	19,192	543,204
Other social infrastructure and services	69,963	34,532	12,344	22	4,037	13	-	1,230	122,142
Total social infrastructure and services	700,713	510,324	88,894	7,800	35,055	10,948	171	41,206	1,395,112
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	129,820	25,575	1,343	-	-	-	-	-	156,739
Communications	53,322	7,194	1,304	-	-	-	-	225	62,045
Energy generation and supply	25,991	45,060	1,693	403	93	-	-	-	73,240
Banking and financial services	13,559	56,523	1,129	65,141	1,216	259	-	203	138,030
Business and other services	7,705	24,136	956	284	161	13	-	3,817	37,074
Total economic infrastructure and services	230,398	158,489	6,425	65,828	1,470	272	-	4,245	467,127

11 Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	31,000	31,493	5,148	8,075	8,972	457	-	2,070	87,214
Industry, mining and construction	14,454	434	108	1,678	276	99	30	-	17,079
Trade and tourism	7,131	23,585	1,067	838	-	-	-	570	33,191
Total production sectors	52,585	55,512	6,324	10,591	9,248	555	30	2,640	137,485
Humanitarian assistance	55,976	111,735	112,474	8,761	20,125	78,547	-	43,804	431,422
Other sectors ^(e)	119,910	49,960	4,998	599	3,448	184	-	4,215	183,315
Total Australian Gender Equality ODA	1,159,582	886,021	219,115	93,579	69,346	90,507	201	96,111	2,614,461
Principal Objective	126,881	113,736	7,110	12,376	1,499	136	-	14,582	276,320
Significant Objective	1,032,702	772,284	212,004	81,203	67,847	90,371	201	81,529	2,338,141
Total Australian Gender Equality ODA	1,159,582	886,021	219,115	93,579	69,346	90,507	201	96,111	2,614,461

“-” 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 22 to 24.

(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 Equity, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 ^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	79,537	46,770	18,224	359	2,492	669	-	-	148,051
Health	82,056	54,088	8,847	694	10,772	1,107	-	7,382	164,947
Family planning and reproductive health	15,341	11,771	1,869	-	718	-	-	6,000	35,699
Water supply and sanitation	17,463	41,365	4,833	-	2,220	-	-	12,754	78,634
Government and civil society	207,433	190,147	19,002	2,063	6,832	800	-	15,575	441,852
Other social infrastructure and services	24,555	34,858	11,014	22	996	13	-	86	71,543
Total social infrastructure and services	426,385	378,999	63,787	3,138	24,030	2,589	-	41,798	940,726
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	56,901	15,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,181
Communications	8,115	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,321
Energy generation and supply	26,827	23,298	299	-	107	-	-	-	50,531
Banking and financial services	4,129	19,884	1,129	-	1,132	259	-	-	26,534
Business and other services	4,484	11,331	177	-	166	13	-	2,500	18,672
Total economic infrastructure and services	100,457	69,999	1,605	-	1,405	272	-	2,500	176,239

12 Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Equity, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	23,286	13,988	5,123	8,075	6,257	457	-	2,070	59,255
Industry, mining and construction	4,912	290	102	-	236	99	-	-	5,638
Trade and tourism	4,293	20,129	942	-	-	-	-	-	25,365
Total production sectors	32,491	34,407	6,167	8,075	6,493	555	-	2,070	90,258
Humanitarian assistance	6,290	94,729	64,938	-	20,164	43,513	-	33,488	263,123
Other sectors ^(e)	88,461	91,544	13,709	(3)	5,184	2,005	-	1,797	202,697
Total Australian Disability Equity ODA	654,084	669,677	150,206	11,210	57,277	48,936	-	81,653	1,673,043
Principal Objective	12,984	47,852	983	3	5	-	-	8,270	70,096
Significant Objective	641,101	621,825	149,223	11,206	57,272	48,936	-	73,383	1,602,947
Total Australian Disability Equity ODA	654,084	669,677	150,206	11,210	57,277	48,936	-	81,653	1,673,043

“-” 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 equity refers to assistance provided to people with disability. Estimates in this table reflect the value of all activities that provide some level of assistance to people with disability. The level of assistance varies across all investments with some providing principal or significant focus and other activities moderate or minor focus. For further details on how disability equity data is compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 16 to 19.

(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, 2024–25 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	17,060	28,541	7,938	-	597	346	44	9,660	64,185
Early childhood education	9,187	902	22	-	421	144	-	3,580	14,255
Basic life skills for youth and adults	6,064	2,230	644	-	317	219	19	303	9,796
Total basic education	32,310	31,673	8,603	-	1,335	708	63	13,543	88,236
Secondary education									
Secondary education	208	157	-	-	-	-	-	9,211	9,575
Vocational education	8,300	3,295	7,903	-	303	185	193	4,316	24,494
Total secondary education	8,508	3,452	7,903	-	303	185	193	13,527	34,070
Post-secondary education									
Higher education	8,186	4,433	27	-	55	-	-	2,348	15,049
Advanced technical and managerial training	8,356	340	373	-	54	39	-	1,046	10,209
Total post-secondary education	16,541	4,773	400	-	110	40	-	3,394	25,258

13 Australian Official Development Assistance, Education, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	64,348	27,150	1,318	359	625	-	-	7,616	101,415
Education facilities and training	15,908	1,935	486	100	615	144	103	3,578	22,870
Teacher training	8,700	5,713	241	-	227	-	-	2,558	17,438
Education research	1,250	150	-	-	1	-	-	1,137	2,538
Total other education	90,206	34,948	2,044	459	1,469	144	103	14,889	144,262
Multisector education and training ^(d)	99,615	127,370	38,540	-	11,058	2,892	216	4,109	283,800
Total Australian Education ODA	247,181	202,217	57,490	459	14,275	3,968	575	49,461	575,625

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

Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the compo

(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 and the Global Partnership for Education.

14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health (excluding Water supply and sanitation), Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	341	338	118	-	-	-	-	217	1,016
Medical research	4,492	5,278	-	1,552	-	-	-	16,562	27,884
Medical services	2,462	287	889	-	488	311	-	5,210	9,646
Health policy and management	111,272	17,363	2,805	5,870	947	1,633	30	50,929	190,849
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	118,567	23,266	3,813	7,422	1,435	1,944	30	72,918	229,394
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	12,980	20,520	3,822	-	3,514	547	-	10,965	52,348
Health infrastructure	8,437	189	150	-	3,104	25	-	1,277	13,181
Nutrition	2,197	4,705	405	-	831	-	-	4,328	12,465
Infectious disease control	10,171	3,627	362	1,695	1,692	-	-	100,610	118,157
Malaria control	1,050	191	-	3,141	-	-	-	20,624	25,005
Tuberculosis control	997	-	-	1,218	66	-	-	11,624	13,905
Public health education programs	8,555	2,157	1,227	-	409	36	29	687	13,100
Other basic health	17,511	12,676	2,006	-	581	517	-	366	33,657
Total disease control and preventable impairments	61,896	44,065	7,972	6,054	10,197	1,125	29	150,480	281,819

14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health (excluding Water supply and sanitation), Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast Asia	South and Central 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
Family planning and reproductive health programs^(d)									
Reproductive health care	6,433	10,426	860	-	692	-	-	9,100	27,510
Family planning	6,667	2,244	738	-	26	-	85	10,202	19,963
Sexually transmitted disease control	2,245	148	62	2,192	-	-	23	38,084	42,754
Other population and health programs	242	2,700	208	-	-	-	-	561	3,711
Total family planning and reproductive health programs	15,587	15,518	1,869	2,192	718	-	108	57,947	93,939
Total Australian Health ODA	196,051	82,849	13,653	15,668	12,350	3,068	167	281,345	605,152

“-” 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, 2024–25 ^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	651	2,095	359	-	114	207	-	198	3,623
Medical research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical services	985	115	355	-	195	124	-	2,084	3,857
Health policy and management	44,021	7,008	970	2,348	379	630	12	20,372	75,739
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	45,656	9,218	1,684	2,348	687	960	12	22,653	83,219
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	5,243	9,371	2,549	-	1,405	219	-	6,420	25,207
Health infrastructure	3,375	111	23	-	1,241	10	-	511	5,271
Nutrition	2,197	4,000	209	-	831	-	-	2,433	9,669
Infectious disease control ^(e)	4,068	1,451	145	678	677	-	-	79,308	86,327
Public health education programs	3,422	863	489	-	163	14	12	275	5,238
Water supply and sanitation	2,242	820	496	-	392	630	7	1,697	6,283
Other basic health	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
Total disease control and preventable impairments	20,548	16,623	3,912	678	4,711	873	19	90,644	138,006

15 Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	3,679	7,259	575	-	525	-	-	6,665	18,703
Family planning	3,913	2,244	738	-	26	-	83	5,982	12,987
Sexually transmitted disease control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other population and health programs	242	1,323	208	-	-	-	-	281	2,055
Total family planning and reproductive health programs	7,834	10,827	1,522	-	552	-	84	12,928	33,746
Humanitarian and food aid	727	7,960	16,867	247	837	12,277	1	6,001	44,918
Other ^(g)	1,921	5,817	715	108	49	1,265	6	2,025	11,904
Total Australian Maternal and Child Health ODA	76,687	50,446	24,699	3,381	6,835	15,375	121	134,250	311,793

“-” 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, 2024–25 ^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast Asia	South and Central Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(c)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other ^(d)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Health policy and administrative management	5,564	868	140	294	47	82	1	2,546	9,542
Medical education/training	17	17	6	-	-	-	-	11	51
Medical services	123	14	44	-	24	16	-	260	482
Basic health care	644	876	91	-	176	27	-	269	2,083
Basic health infrastructure	422	9	7	-	155	1	-	64	659
Health education	428	108	61	-	20	2	1	34	655
Health personnel development	64	244	43	-	14	26	-	14	405
Population policy and administrative management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Reproductive health care	1,287	2,085	172	-	138	-	-	1,820	5,502
Family planning	6,667	2,244	738	-	26	-	85	10,202	19,963
STD control including HIV/AIDS	112	7	3	110	-	-	1	1,779	2,013
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	12	135	10	-	-	-	-	5	162
General budget support	1,231	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,271
Total Australian Family Planning ODA	16,571	6,648	1,317	403	602	153	89	17,029	42,813

“ - ” 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 21.

(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, 2024–25 ^{(a) (b) (c)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(e) \$'000	Total \$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health policy and management	606	94	-	-	-	-	-	1	701
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	606	94	-	-	-	-	-	1	701
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	300	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	557	2,983
Nutrition ^(f)	2,197	4,705	405	-	831	-	-	2,656	10,793
Public health education programs	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reproductive health care	375	0	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,875
Total other health	2,872	6,830	405	-	831	-	-	4,713	15,651
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	1,243	77	-	-	-	-	-	1,298	2,618
Water supply and sanitation	710	710	592	-	-	-	-	1,780	3,793
Social and welfare services	768	815	-	-	-	-	-	627	2,210
Total social infrastructure and services	2,722	1,602	592	-	-	-	-	3,706	8,622

17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
Other humanitarian assistance	-	3,970	15,552	-	4,748	20,875	-	-	45,145
Total humanitarian assistance	-	3,970	15,552	-	4,748	20,875	-	40,000	85,145
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	644	4,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,719
Food aid and food security	-	3,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,260
Other ^(g)	1,838	178	59	-	37	-	-	1,285	3,397
Total Australian Nutrition ODA	8,682	20,009	16,608	-	5,616	20,875	-	49,705	121,495

“ - ” 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 to 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 programs for maternal feeding, breastfeeding and weaning foods, child feeding and school feeding.

(g) 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, 2024–25 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	6,094	12,905	1,090	(1)	-	1,633	-	10,783	32,503
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	1,777	820	410	-	109	-	-	3,348	6,464
Total water resources policy and management	7,870	13,725	1,500	(1)	109	1,633	-	14,131	38,967
Water supply and sanitation systems, urban	210	31,263	-	-	-	-	-	7,646	39,119
Water supply and sanitation systems, rural	14,809	5,369	3,306	(3)	2,605	-	49	11,314	37,448
Other water supply and sanitation									
River basins' development	-	883	-	-	-	-	-	481	1,363
Waste management/disposal	70	133	-	-	-	-	-	1,494	1,697
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	441	463	133	-	31	-	-	282	1,351
Total other water supply and sanitation	511	1,479	133	-	31	-	-	2,256	4,411
Total Australian Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ODA	23,401	51,836	4,939	(4)	2,745	1,633	49	35,347	119,945

“-” 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, 2024–25 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	123,315	102,276	3,674	372	746	1,633	-	13,335	245,350
Public finance management	32,073	16,826	2,952	-	-	-	-	32,038	83,888
Domestic revenue mobilisation	7,916	2,528	100	-	-	-	-	5,554	16,098
Election management	2,332	895	-	-	-	-	-	457	3,683
Legal and judicial development	72,442	28,287	57	1,369	1	-	-	618	102,773
Democratic participation and civil society	38,402	8,052	6,953	242	251	54	80	1,788	55,822
Human rights	16,138	16,987	2,519	598	2,213	246	24	17,139	55,864
Women's equality organisations and institutions	38,349	14,187	2,046	1,870	1,602	582	80	11,602	70,317
Ending violence against women and girls	33,150	27,965	7,699	615	1,928	-	191	2,547	74,095
Other government and civil society, general ^(d)	53,391	9,802	2,422	-	-	2,059	-	7,699	75,372
Total government and civil society, general	417,508	227,805	28,420	5,065	6,741	4,573	375	92,777	783,262
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	16,325	25,402	2,489	377	19,577	4,352	-	18,397	86,919
Other government and civil society ^(e)	88,802	43,725	12,333	22	1,255	87	119	47,857	194,199
Total Australian Government and Civil Society ODA	522,635	296,932	43,242	5,463	27,574	9,012	494	159,030	1,064,381

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

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

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

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to 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, institutional capacity building, special programs 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, 2024–25 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Emergency response									
Material relief assistance	14,415	68,372	105,090	5,556	18,994	104,550	112	91,670	408,759
Emergency food aid	791	14,478	8,917	-	-	-	-	55,890	80,076
Relief co-ordination and support services	703	12,140	5,785	139	57	596	-	8,336	27,756
Total emergency response	15,909	94,990	119,791	5,696	19,051	105,146	112	155,896	516,591
Other humanitarian assistance									
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	727	4,991	16	-	-	-	-	1,633	7,366
Disaster prevention and preparedness	45,306	13,445	4,573	2,810	615	11	122	29,076	95,958
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land mine clearance	182	1,716	1,300	-	-	-	-	1,314	4,512
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	9,438	15,823	1,189	377	554	36	-	16,502	43,919
Participation in international peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-	19,024	2,684	-	220	21,928
Reintegration and Small Arms Light Weapons control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	359
Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total other humanitarian assistance	55,652	35,975	7,078	3,187	20,193	2,731	122	49,105	174,043
Total Australian Humanitarian and Disaster Response ODA	71,561	130,965	126,869	8,882	39,244	107,877	234	205,001	690,634

“ - ” 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, 2024–25 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	166,010	27,141	1,343	-	-	-	-	32,774	227,269
Communications	63,863	9,344	1,304	-	-	10	-	7,951	82,472
Energy generation and supply	61,160	50,891	1,761	403	192	-	40	58,140	172,587
Banking and financial services	16,223	56,966	1,129	65,304	1,235	259	-	47,839	188,956
Business and other services	8,787	26,363	1,010	866	166	13	-	7,537	44,743
Total economic infrastructure and services	316,045	170,704	6,546	66,573	1,594	283	40	154,242	716,027
Production sectors									
Agriculture	52,614	59,432	12,979	8,075	13,813	566	146	103,748	251,374
Forestry	1,198	596	14	-	561	-	9	3,819	6,197
Fishing	13,426	2,177	1,014	220	30	-	-	1,546	18,413
Industry	4,952	543	108	3,215	256	99	30	7,371	16,574
Mineral resources and mining	1,011	-	-	-	76	-	-	973	2,059
Construction	10,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10,078
Trade and tourism	24,524	33,561	1,067	838	-	-	-	16,246	76,235
Total production sectors	107,796	96,309	15,183	12,348	14,736	665	186	133,708	380,931

21 Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	58,601	22,957	11,754	19	759	56	97	34,471	128,715
Environmental policy and governance	30,221	17,593	1,956	616	3,286	164	23	52,581	106,440
Urban and rural development	2,917	1,499	1,558	-	393	-	-	9,466	15,834
Food aid and food security programs ^(d)	-	3,260	-	-	-	-	-	82	3,342
Total other sectors	91,740	45,310	15,268	635	4,438	220	120	96,600	254,331
Total Australian Economic Growth ODA	515,581	312,323	36,998	79,556	20,768	1,167	346	384,550	1,351,288

“-” 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, 2024–25 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	3,618	11,891	-	390	-	-	-	1,918	17,817
Trade facilitation	16,636	796	-	-	-	-	-	7,146	24,579
Regional trade agreements	-	15,175	-	-	-	-	-	44	15,220
Multilateral trade negotiations	714	3,099	514	260	-	-	-	5,672	10,258
Trade education, training and trade adjustment	84	147	125	188	-	-	-	46	590
Total trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment	21,053	31,108	639	838	-	-	-	14,827	68,464
Economic infrastructure									
Transport and storage	166,010	27,141	1,343	-	-	-	-	32,774	227,269
Communications	63,863	9,344	1,304	-	-	10	-	7,951	82,472
Energy supply and generation	61,160	50,891	1,761	403	192	-	40	58,140	172,587
Total economic infrastructure	291,034	87,376	4,408	403	192	10	40	98,866	482,328
Building productive capacity									
Business and other services	8,787	26,363	1,010	866	166	13	-	7,537	44,743
Banking and financial services	16,223	56,966	1,129	65,304	1,235	259	-	47,839	188,956
Agriculture	52,614	59,432	12,979	8,075	13,813	566	146	103,748	251,374
Forestry	1,198	596	14	-	561	-	9	3,819	6,197

22 Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast Asia	South and Central 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	13,426	2,177	1,014	220	30	-	-	1,546	18,413
Industry	4,952	543	108	3,215	256	99	30	7,371	16,574
Mineral resources and mining	1,011	-	-	-	76	-	-	973	2,059
Tourism	3,472	2,452	429	-	-	-	-	1,419	7,771
Total building productive capacity	101,683	148,529	16,683	77,681	16,138	937	186	174,251	536,088
Total Australian Aid for Trade ODA	413,770	267,013	21,729	78,921	16,330	947	226	287,944	1,086,880

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

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

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

(b) Includes 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, 2024–25 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	16,656	3,636	8,276	-	357	224	193	5,362	34,703
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and civil society	274,052	155,856	8,776	1,740	747	3,691	-	53,674	498,536
Other social infrastructure and services	53,267	2,705	459	3	-	9	-	1,144	57,587
Total social infrastructure and services	343,975	162,197	17,510	1,743	1,104	3,924	193	60,180	590,826
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	166,010	27,141	1,343	-	-	-	-	32,774	227,269
Communications	63,863	9,344	1,304	-	-	10	-	7,951	82,472
Energy generation and supply	61,160	50,891	1,761	403	192	-	40	58,140	172,587
Banking and financial services	16,223	56,966	1,129	65,304	1,235	259	-	47,839	188,956
Business and other services	8,787	26,363	1,010	866	166	13	-	7,537	44,743
Total economic infrastructure and services	316,045	170,704	6,546	66,573	1,594	283	40	154,242	716,027
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46,546	34,387	6,309	8,295	8,921	348	155	45,319	150,280
Industry, mining and construction	5,963	543	108	3,215	332	99	30	8,344	18,633
Trade and tourism	24,524	33,561	1,067	838	-	-	-	16,246	76,235
Total production sectors	77,033	68,491	7,485	12,348	9,252	447	185	69,908	245,148
Other sectors ^(d)	17,237	13,292	812	-	68	-	-	43,015	74,424
Total Australian Private Sector Development ODA	754,290	414,684	32,354	80,664	12,018	4,653	417	327,346	1,626,425

“-” 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, 2024–25 ^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	1,250	161	11	-	22	15	7	1,143	2,609
Health	12,911	10,808	6	3,200	27	12	2	16,564	43,531
Family planning and reproductive health care	54	2	-	542	-	-	4	-	602
Water supply and sanitation	-	700	285	-	12	-	2	-	1,000
Government and civil society	375	537	6	-	8	4	8	5	942
Conflict prevention and resolution	-	234	-	-	3	-	-	590	827
Other social infrastructure and services	1	12	6	-	8	3	4	1,006	1,039
Total social infrastructure and services	14,591	12,453	314	3,742	81	34	27	19,308	50,549
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications	90	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Energy generation and supply	-	237	2	-	3	-	1	-	244
Business, banking and financial services	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	6
Total economic infrastructure and services	90	249	3	-	3	-	1	1	348

24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Research, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2024–25 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central 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	17,535	26,205	7,623	-	6,955	4	5	53,372	111,698
Forestry and fishing	3,060	-	14	-	1	-	-	15	3,090
Industry	1,581	-	-	1,536	1	-	-	16	3,134
Mining and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and tourism	136	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
Total production sectors	22,312	26,230	7,636	1,536	6,956	4	6	53,403	118,084
Environmental protection	2,627	837	841	616	46	-	1	38	5,006
Humanitarian assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Other sectors ^(d)	3,945	9,326	1,187	764	2,610	2	5	7,406	25,245
Total Australian Research ODA	43,565	49,095	9,982	6,659	9,695	40	44	80,156	199,235

“-” 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, 2024–25 ^{(a) (b) (c)}

Sector/Program	Country	Total amount invested by Australia	Total amount of private finance mobilised from Australian official effort
		\$'000	\$'000
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development			
Australian Development Investments	Southeast Asia Region	19,967	28,170
Total small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development		19,967	28,170
Project finance			
Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG)	Southeast Asia Region South and Central Asia Region	21,400	30,400
Australian Climate Finance Partnership (ACFP)	Southeast Asia Region	32,270	53,620
Impact Private Sector Partnerships	Pacific Regional Southeast Asia Regional South and Central Asia Region	-	3,157
Total project finance		53,670	87,177
Total Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments		73,637	115,347

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



People to People Link Tables

Credit: Australian Volunteers Program / Harjono Djoyobisono

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2024–25 ^{(a) (b)}

Field of study	Pacific ^(c) no.	Southeast Asia no.	South and Central Asia no.	Other Asia no.	Sub-Saharan Africa no.	Middle East and North Africa no.	Latin America and the Caribbean no.	Other no.	Total no.
Female students									
Natural and physical sciences	35	29	4	-	4	-	-	-	72
Information technology	9	16	7	-	1	-	-	-	33
Engineering and related technologies	53	17	9	-	7	1	-	-	87
Architecture and building	10	14	4	-	1	1	-	-	30
Agriculture and environmental studies	27	59	20	-	13	-	-	-	119
Health	285	67	8	-	-	1	-	-	361
Education	85	54	4	-	2	-	-	-	145
Management and commerce	81	91	24	-	3	1	-	-	200
Society and culture	105	186	54	-	20	3	-	-	368
Other field of study ^(d)	14	46	5	-	3	-	-	-	68
Total female students	704	579	139	-	54	7	-	-	1,483
Male students									
Natural and physical sciences	21	32	1	-	6	-	-	-	60
Information technology	30	39	7	-	-	2	-	-	78
Engineering and related technologies	65	28	14	-	8	1	-	-	116
Architecture and building	14	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	25
Agriculture and environmental studies	25	43	12	-	7	-	-	-	87
Health	89	38	7	-	-	-	-	-	134

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2024–25 - continued

Field of study	Pacific ^(c)	Southeast Asia	South and Central 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	73	29	4	-	1	-	-	-	107
Management and commerce	46	73	23	-		3	-	-	145
Society and culture	51	114	36	-	8	1	-	-	210
Other field of study ^(d)	11	38	3	-	1		-	-	53
Total male students	425	442	110	-	31	7	-	-	1,015
Gender not specified									
Management and commerce	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Health	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Society and culture	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other field of study ^(d)	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total students	1,130	1,034	250	-	85	14	-	-	2,513
Total students									
Natural and physical sciences	56	61	5	-	10	-	-	-	132
Information technology	39	55	14	-	1	2	-	-	111
Engineering and related technologies	118	45	23	-	15	2	-	-	203
Architecture and building	24	22	7	-	1	1	-	-	55
Agriculture and environmental studies	52	102	32	-	20	-	-	-	206

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2024–25 - continued

Field of study	Pacific ^(c)	Southeast Asia	South and Central 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	374	108	15	-	-	1	-	-	498
Education	158	83	8	-	3	-	-	-	252
Management and commerce	128	168	47	-	3	4	-	-	350
Society and culture	156	301	90	-	28	4	-	-	579
Other field of study ^(d)	25	89	9	-	4	-	-	-	127
Total Long-term Australia Awards ODA	1,130	1,034	250	-	85	14	-	-	2,513

“ - ” 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 2024–25.

(c) Includes DFAT managed Australia Awards Scholarships (Australia) and Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships (AAPS in Pacific and AAPNG in Papua New Guinea).

(d) Includes creative arts (communications, journalism, media studies and designs), tourism and hospitality and mixed field programs.

27 Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2025 ^(a) ^(b)

Partner Country	Long-term no.	Short-term no.
Pacific		
Federated States of Micronesia	7	5
Fiji	81	59
Kiribati	30	4
Marshall Islands	4	-
Nauru	18	3
Niue	1	-
Palau	3	4
Papua New Guinea	294	264
Samoa	44	10
Solomon Islands	56	103
Tokelau	-	-
Tonga	27	4
Tuvalu	23	4
Vanuatu	52	21
Wallis and Futuna	1	1
Total Pacific	641	482
Southeast Asia		
Cambodia	62	29
China	-	-
Indonesia	275	458
Laos	49	113
Malaysia	12	6

27 Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2025 - continued

Partner Country	Long-term no.	Short-term no.
Myanmar	42	-
Philippines	62	125
Thailand	12	33
Timor-Leste	33	22
Vietnam	92	189
Total Southeast Asia	639	975
South and Central Asia		
Afghanistan	-	-
Bangladesh	62	93
Bhutan	12	11
India	-	35
Maldives	16	28
Mongolia	17	34
Nepal	20	35
Pakistan	18	36
Sri Lanka	28	46
Total South and Central Asia	173	318
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	58
Middle East and North Africa ^(c)	14	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	5
Other ^(d)	-	15
Total Number of Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards ODA	1,516	1,853

“ - ” 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 2024 for 2025 commencement. Short-term refers to number of participants (including Fellows) in Calendar Year 2025.

(c) Includes Palestine.

(d) Includes Ukraine (part of Australia Awards Fellowships Round 20).

28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers, 2024–25 ^(a)

Partner Country	2023–24 In-country	2023–24 Remote	2023–24 Hybrid ^(b)	2023–24 Total	2024–25 In-country	2024–25 Remote	2024–25 Hybrid ^(b)	2024–25 Total
Pacific								
Federated States of Micronesia	4	1	-	5	3	-	-	3
Fiji	15	2	4	21	20	1	17	38
Kiribati	5	1	-	6	6	1	3	10
Marshall Islands	4	3	3	10	4	1	2	7
Palau	1	-	-	1	9	-	-	9
Papua New Guinea	24	3	2	29	24	3	6	33
Samoa	7	1	2	10	6	-	3	9
Solomon Islands	31	6	5	42	23	5	5	33
Tonga	11	1	2	14	16	-	5	21
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	5
Vanuatu	34	1	2	37	23	-	8	31
Total Pacific	136	19	20	175	137	11	51	199
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia	13	8	7	28	8	6	19	33
Indonesia	12	22	1	35	24	28	5	57
Laos	5	5	3	13	8	3	5	16
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4	3	2	9	5	2	2	9

28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers, 2024–25 - continued

Partner Country	2023–24 In-country	2023–24 Remote	2023–24 Hybrid ^(b)	2023–24 Total	2024–25 In-country	2024–25 Remote	2024–25 Hybrid ^(b)	2024–25 Total
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	32	5	4	41	25	3	11	39
Vietnam	4	19	18	41	5	12	35	52
Total Southeast Asia	70	62	35	167	75	54	77	206
South and Central Asia								
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	5	3	-	8	5	2	1	8
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	4	14	10	28	2	12	16	30
Nepal	-	3	7	10	1	-	10	11
Sri Lanka	2	7	2	11	3	-	5	8
Total South and Central Asia	11	27	19	57	11	14	32	57
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1	7	-	8	-	7	-	7
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers, 2024–25 - continued

Partner Country	2023–24 In-country	2023–24 Remote	2023–24 Hybrid ^(b)	2023–24 Total	2024–25 In-country	2024–25 Remote	2024–25 Hybrid ^(b)	2024–25 Total
South Africa	-	13	2	15	1	10	5	16
Tanzania	5	16	2	23	5	7	9	21
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	7	36	4	47	6	25	15	46
Middle East and North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program	224	144	78	446	229	104	175	508

“-” 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



Credit: Mekong-Australia Partnership (MAP)

Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes

Australia's Official Support to Developing Countries

1. *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2024–25*, incorporates total Official Development Assistance (ODA) across the Australian public sector.
2. 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.

The statistical data in this publication is based on data extracted in November 2025.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

3. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2024–25, 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?"

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, is available from the DFAT website (<https://www.dfat.gov.au/>).

Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions

Accrual accounting

1. Accrual accounting refers to an accounting method that records financial transactions when they are incurred regardless of when cash is exchanged, that is, it records flows at the time the economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred, or extinguished.

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.
2. 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.

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 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/publications/international-relations/counting-australias-climate-finance>)
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 change adaptation or mitigation – an estimate is made of the amount spent on delivering climate results.

Co-financing

11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

14. 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)

15. 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:
- Adopt authoritative policy guidance for DAC members;
 - Conduct periodic reviews of its members' development cooperation programs;
 - Provide a forum for dialogue, exchange and the building of international consensus on development-related policy and management issues of interest to members; and
 - Publish statistics and reports on development and other resource flows to developing countries and related matters, based principally on reporting by members.

Disability Equity

16. Data on disability equity in Australian development programs is based on the OECD disability inclusion policy marker against which activities are screened and marked as either:
- Targeting disability inclusion as the 'principal' objective or a 'significant' objective, or
 - Not targeting disability as a policy objective.

17. The disability inclusion policy marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each development program. A principal objective score means that disability inclusion is the main objective of the program and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The program would not have been undertaken without this objective. The classification 'significant objective' means that disability inclusion is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the program.
18. In the 2023-24 edition of this report, disability expenditure data has been adjusted to align with DFAT's approach to reporting on gender equality data and is not comparable with figures reported prior to FY 2023-24. The data generated by the marker provides an "upper bound" estimate of DAC members' development funding in support of disability inclusion rather than an exact quantification.
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 equity calculations as they are not delivered specifically to people with disability.

Expenses

20. See *Cash payments*.

Family Planning

21. 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

22. Data on gender equality in Australian development programs is based on the OECD gender equality policy 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.
23. The gender equality policy marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each development program. A principal objective score means that gender equality is the main objective of the program and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The program 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 program.
24. 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

25. 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

26. 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 been defined for loans to the official sector, multilaterals and the private sector.

International Development Policy Pillars

27. ODA expenditure has been aggregated against four pillars contained in the International Development Policy, released by the Government in August 2023, and used in Australia’s International Development Performance and Delivery Framework for Tier 2 performance measures. ODA resource flows have been mapped by OECD DAC purpose codes against each

pillar. Some ODA is allocated to ‘not further defined’, which includes funding not able to be distributed to one of the four pillars, such as multisector aid. The four pillars are:

- a. Building effective and accountable states: Investments that build governance and civil society, economic policy reform and management, private sector development, banking and financial services, industry, social protection, and gender and disability equality.
- b. Enhancing state and community resilience: Investments related to infrastructure, education, health, water and sanitation, humanitarian assistance and food security, climate action, the environment, transport, biodiversity and marine security.
- c. Connecting partners with Australian and regional architecture: Investments related to strengthening leadership and effective governance, labour mobility, strengthening regional architecture, scholarships and trade.
- d. Generating collective action on global challenges: Investments related to multilateral engagement, general development support, emergency assistance and other humanitarian.

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 [here](#).

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*.

Programs

- 49. See *Australian development programs*.

Regional programs

50. 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

51. 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.

52. Historical ODA reporting is available at:

<https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/statistical-summaries-australias-international-development-cooperation>

Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

53. 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/>

54. 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.
55. 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

56. 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

57. 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 2022 are: low-income, less than USD1,135; lower-middle income, USD1,136 – USD4,465; upper-middle income, USD4,466 – USD13,845; and high income, USD13,846 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 <=USD1,135 in 2022)	Upper middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD4,466 - USD13,845 in 2022)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Angola • Bangladesh • Benin • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		
	Lower middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD1,136 – USD4,465 in 2022)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algeria • Bhutan • Bolivia • Cabo Verde • Cameroon • Congo • Côte d’Ivoire • Egypt • Eswatini • Ghana • Honduras • India • Iran • Jordan • Kenya • Kyrgyzstan • Lebanon • Micronesia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongolia • Morocco • Nicaragua • Nigeria • Pakistan • Papua New Guinea • Philippines • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Tajikistan • Tokelau • Tunisia • Ukraine • Uzbekistan • Vanuatu • Viet Nam • Zimbabwe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albania • Argentina • Armenia • Azerbaijan • Belarus • Belize • Bosnia and Herzegovina • Botswana • Brazil • China (People’s Republic of) • Colombia • Costa Rica • Cuba • Dominica • Dominican Republic • Ecuador • El Salvador • Equatorial Guinea • Fiji • Gabon • Georgia • Grenada • Guatemala • Guyana • Indonesia • Iraq • Jamaica • Kazakhstan • Kosovo • Libya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Türkiye • Turkmenistan • Venezuela • Wallis and Futuna • West Bank and Gaza Strip

(a) Effective for reporting on aid in 2024 and 2025

