



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Statistical Summary, 2019–20



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Cover photograph: Participating in the brown onion harvest with TOMAK farmers in Baucau, Timor-Leste, November 2019. TOMAK (To'os ba Moris Di'ak, or Farming for Prosperity) is an agricultural livelihoods program supported by the Australian Government in Timor-Leste. TOMAK works closely with government, private sector and NGO partners to help farming families live more prosperous and sustainable lives. Photo: DFAT/Modesto Lopes



Contents

Introduction	1
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Overview Tables

Table 1	Investment Priorities	6
Table 2	Investment Priorities by Type of Partner	8
Table 3	Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities	10
Table 4	Partner Country by Investment Priorities	14
Table 5	Government Departments and Agencies	16

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit Tables

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

People to People Link Tables

Table 22	Long-Term Australia Awards by Field of Study and Gender	36
Table 23	Long-Term and Short-Term Australia Awards by Country	38
Table 24	Volunteers Program	39

International Development Guidelines

Table 25	2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent	43
Table 26	2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent by Region of Benefit	44
Table 27	Development Assistance Committee Sectors	45
Table 28	Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector	47



Appendices

Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes	50
Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions	51
Appendix 3: Abbreviations and Symbols	64
Appendix 4: Development Assistance Committee List of ODA Recipients	65



Introduction

Australian development assistance

This report, *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2019-20*, presents statistical details of Australia's development cooperation and reflects government priorities for 2019-20 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 development assistance delivered.

The current release continues on from the previous issue, presenting all official development assistance (ODA) provided by Australia to developing countries.

This report 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.*

Concepts and definitions

The ODA concepts and definitions used in *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2019-20* 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.

The Government released *Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response*, in May 2020. The strategy prioritises three lines of effort – health security, economic recovery and stability – with a focus on reaching the most vulnerable, particularly women, girls and those with a disability.

Partnerships for Recovery may mean that there is a change in expenditure profiles in future Statistical Summaries.

Comparability with other donor countries

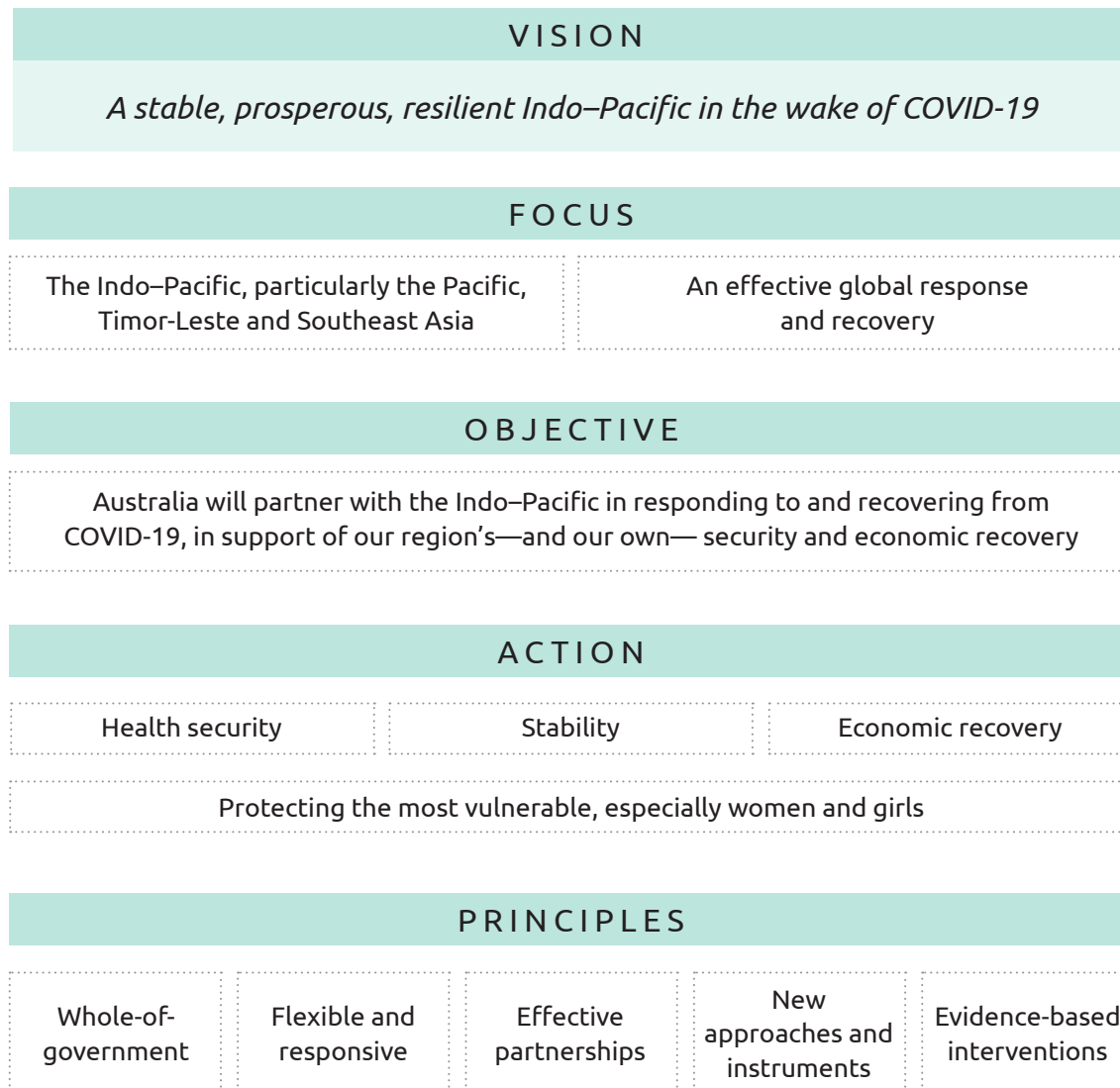
To facilitate comparability between donor countries, Australia annually reports its development assistance:

- To the OECD DAC.
- Converted to United States dollars (USD) and on a calendar year basis.
- Statistical information at the investment level.

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

Statistics in this publication are stated in Australian dollars (AUD) and reported on an Australian financial year basis, unless otherwise specified. This may restrict, in some instances, a direct comparison between Australia's development cooperation and that of other donor countries.

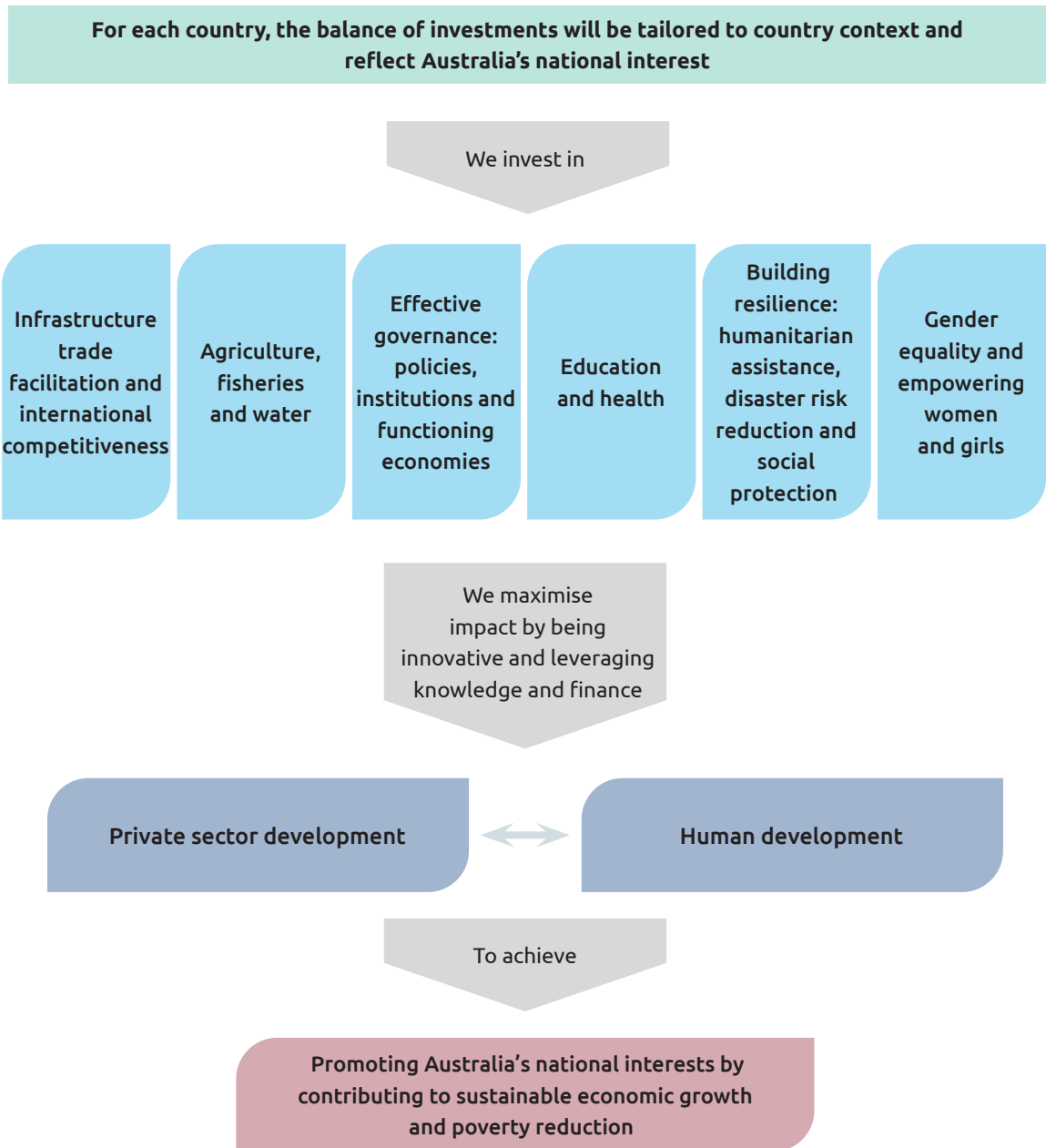
Figure 1a: Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response



Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response strategy (released on 29 May 2020) provides the framework for Australia's COVID-19 development response. The whole-of-government strategy sets out how the development program will contribute to the stability, prosperity and resilience of the Indo-Pacific. It focuses efforts on health security, economic recovery and stability in light of COVID-19. This is underpinned by a strong emphasis on protecting the most vulnerable, including women and girls. The strategy also builds in flexibility to respond to emerging needs in partner countries and contribute to a global response.

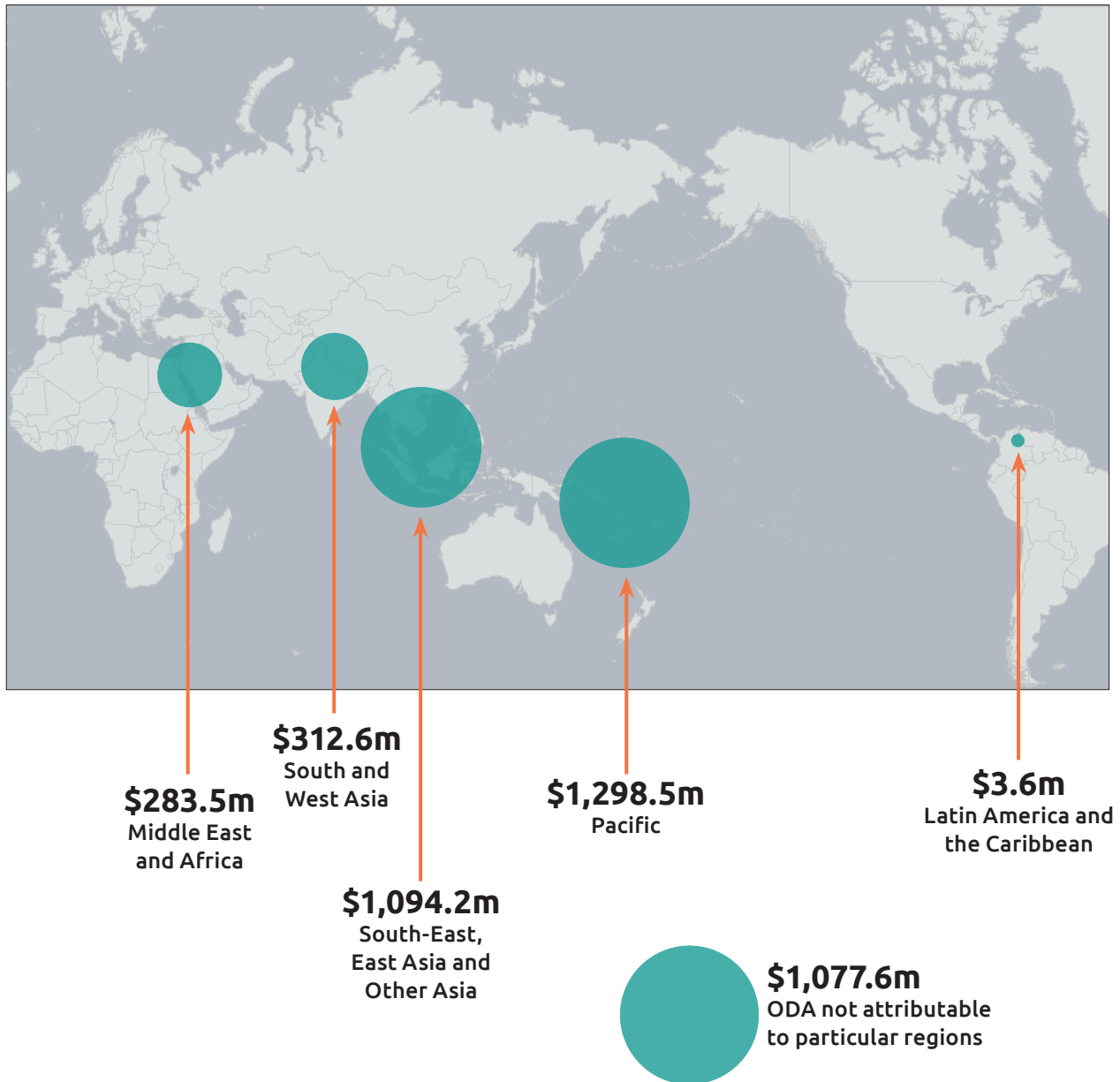
As the majority of investments were implemented in the period before *Partnerships for Recovery* was released, for the purposes of this publication, statistical information is presented against investment priorities shown in Figure 1b.

**Figure 1b: The strategic framework for the development program:
Australian Aid: Promoting Prosperity, Reducing poverty¹**



¹ This framework was superseded by *Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response*, released in May 2020.

Figure 2: Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019-20



Overview Tables



1 Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities (a)

	2018-19	2019-20
<i>Investment priorities</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness		
Banking and finance	62,318	39,788
Energy	142,534	122,238
Large water infrastructure	82,286	57,762
Trade policy	44,108	30,359
Transport (b)	217,830	186,452
Urban development and construction	33,970	15,229
Other infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness (c)	233,653	151,545
Total infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	816,699	603,374
Agriculture, fisheries and water		
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	279,956	226,515
Rural development	43,837	37,241
Water resource management	48,564	22,946
Total agriculture, fisheries and water	372,357	286,702
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies		
Governance	672,641	719,725
Mining and mineral resources	73,295	5,446
Total effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	745,936	725,171
Education		
Scholarships	287,670	262,556
Education, general	371,816	352,642
Total education	659,486	615,197
Health		
Health, general	562,491	702,099
Basic water and sanitation	54,270	39,164
Total health	616,761	741,263
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection		
Conflict prevention and resolution	88,183	72,689
Environment	133,817	77,837
Humanitarian assistance	413,387	463,030
Refugees in donor countries	-	-
Social services and food security	145,476	99,716
Total building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	780,863	713,271
General development support		
Action relating to debt	32,040	-
Other multisector (d)	354,914	385,003
Total general development support	386,954	385,003
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,379,057	4,069,981

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

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

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

(c) Includes business support, communications, industry support and tourism.

(d) Includes administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined.

Figure 3: Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priority, 2019-20 (a)

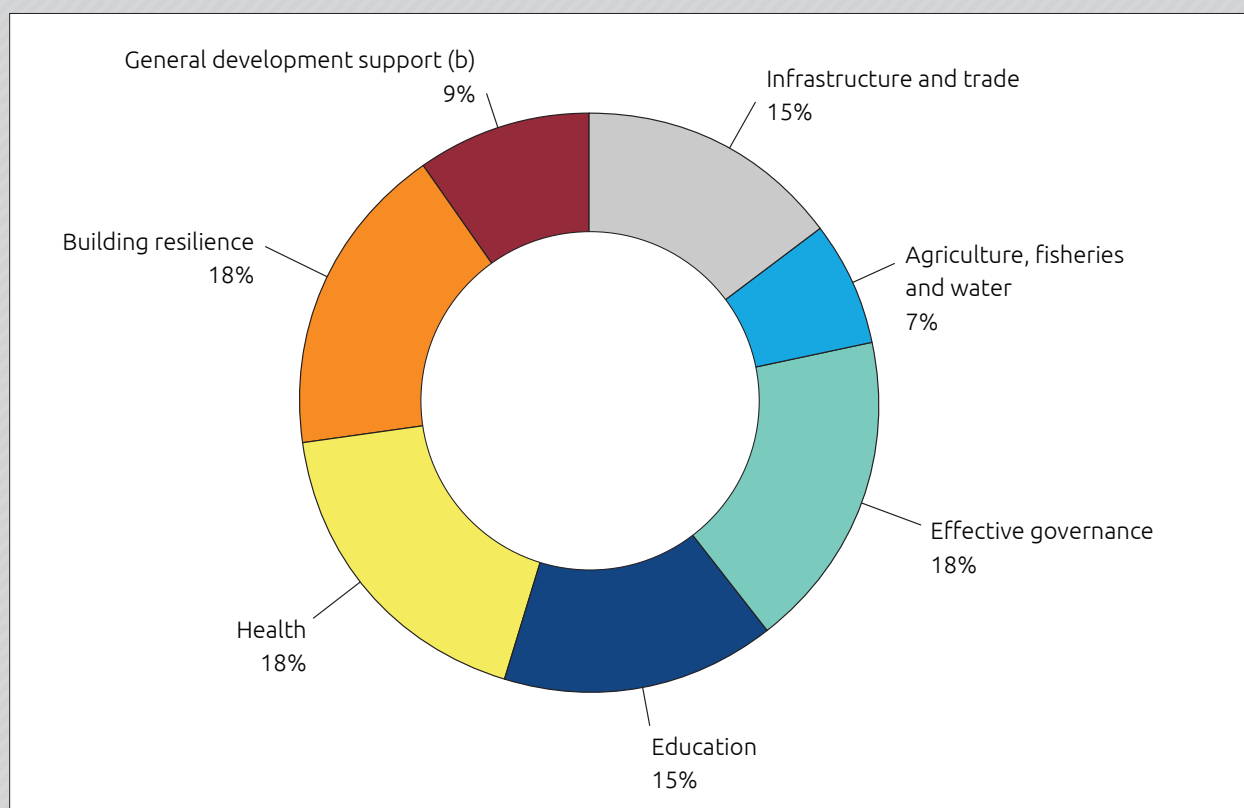
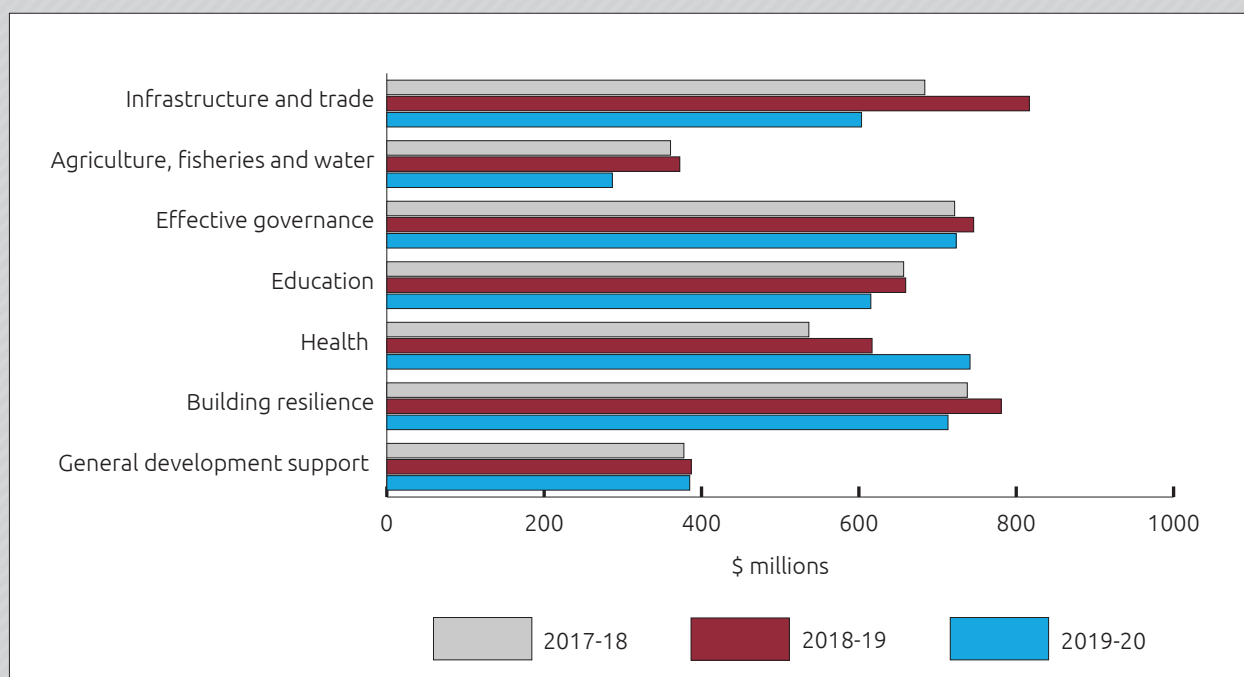


Figure 4: Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priority 2017-18 to 2019-20 (a)



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

(a) For further details on how investment priorities are compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions paragraph 34.

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

2 Australian Official Development Assistance, Investment Priorities by Type of Partner, 2019-20 (a)

<i>Investment priorities</i>	<i>Multilateral Organisations</i>	<i>Commercial Suppliers</i>	<i>Non-Government Organisations</i>	<i>Universities and Academic Institutions</i>	<i>Developing Country Governments</i>	<i>Australian Public Sector Organisations</i>	<i>Other Partners</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	313,661	161,960	19,501	2,808	73,297	8,810	23,337	603,374
Agriculture, fisheries and water	108,256	49,757	28,142	108	1,413	12,755	86,272	286,702
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	169,088	260,972	111,572	7,506	42,561	86,322	47,151	725,171
Education	133,579	167,299	44,367	230,415	18,941	646	19,950	615,197
Health	316,284	210,376	68,722	13,460	82,115	7,602	42,705	741,263
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	432,943	86,688	145,437	2,430	21,164	14,436	10,174	713,271
General development support (b)	135,731	13,862	21,999	7,302	173	173,880	32,055	385,003
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	1,609,542	950,913	439,739	264,029	239,664	304,449	261,644	4,069,981

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

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

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

Figure 5. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2019-20

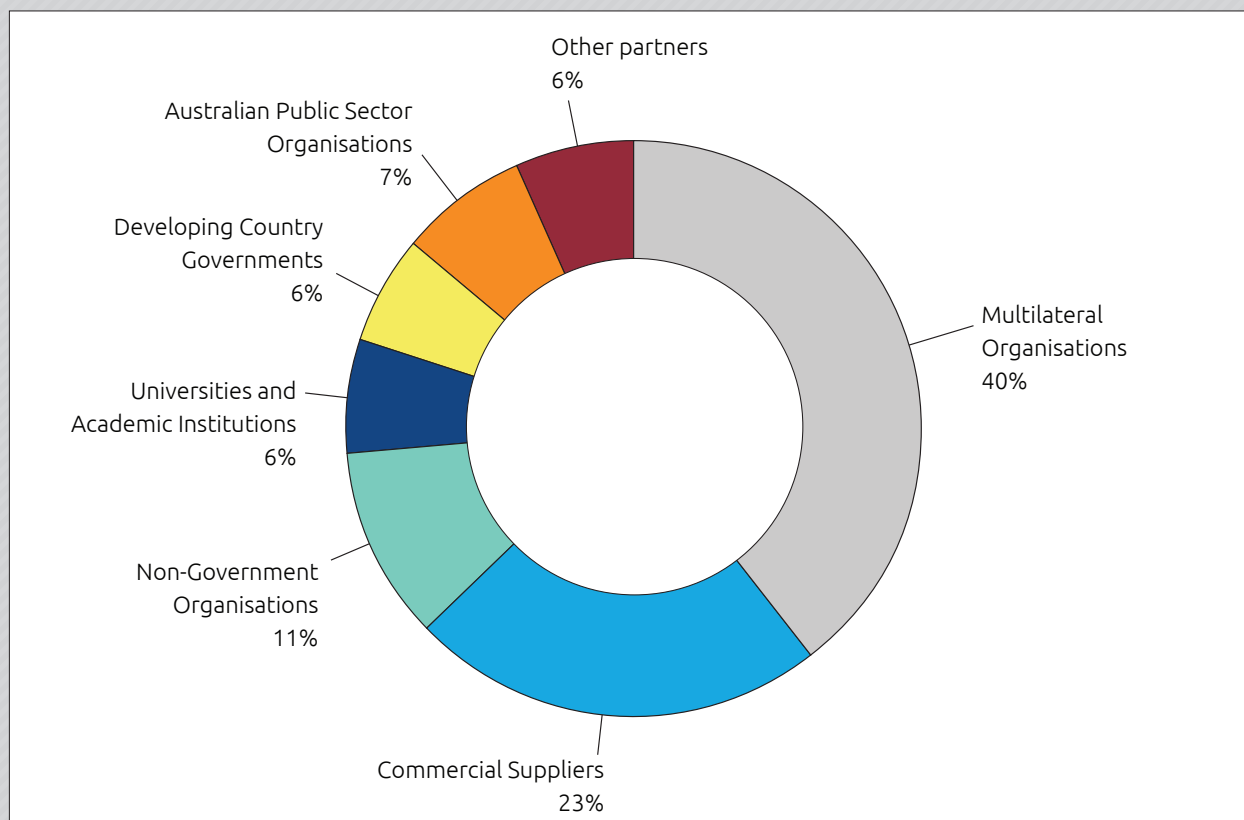
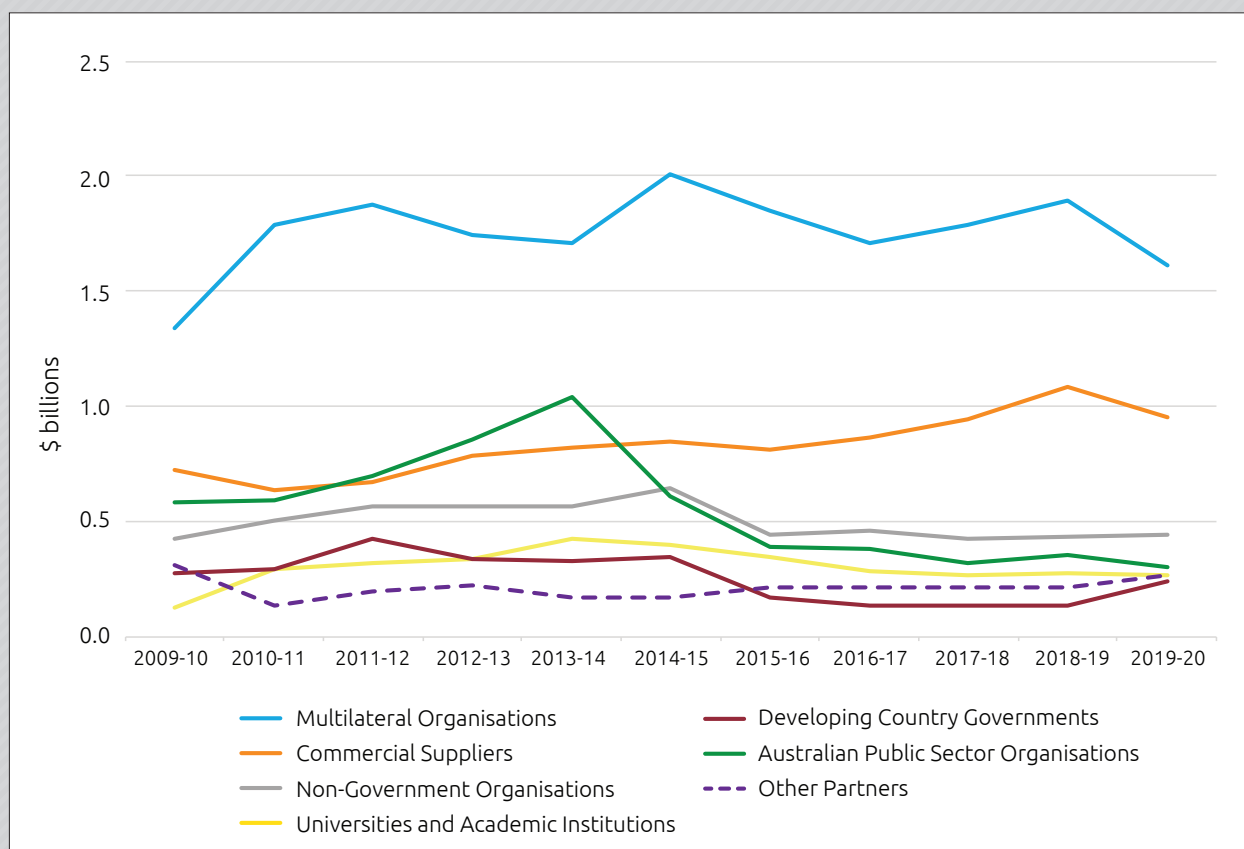


Figure 6. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2009-10 to 2019-20



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

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

	2018-19	2019-20
<i>Region of benefit</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Pacific		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	291,934	205,488
Agriculture, fisheries and water	69,665	53,471
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	336,992	356,549
Education	213,493	212,266
Health	200,906	326,960
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	105,079	116,518
General development support (b)	34,424	27,211
Total Pacific	1,252,495	1,298,463
Southeast and East Asia		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	139,681	124,849
Agriculture, fisheries and water	116,679	91,701
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	162,436	201,939
Education	230,111	198,528
Health	71,765	87,906
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	116,708	119,390
General development support (b)	39,229	36,963
Total Southeast and East Asia	876,609	861,276
South and West Asia		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	27,487	19,378
Agriculture, fisheries and water	54,231	36,828
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	57,915	49,528
Education	67,388	55,068
Health	20,070	32,689
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	113,760	116,389
General development support (b)	2,338	2,700
Total South and West Asia	343,189	312,579
Other Asia (c)		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	101,382	99,739
Agriculture, fisheries and water	15,192	7,580
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	70,121	5,213
Education	-	818
Health	6,702	12,904
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	16,660	48,545
General development support (b)	2,922	58,159
Total Other Asia	212,978	232,959

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

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

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

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

	2018-19	2019-20
<i>Region of benefit</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Sub-Saharan Africa (b)		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	1,994	639
Agriculture, fisheries and water	17,473	17,319
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	8,093	7,310
Education	41,517	38,312
Health	9,785	5,640
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	79,117	67,369
General development support (c)	69	15
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	158,048	136,605
Middle East and North Africa		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	10,141	478
Agriculture, fisheries and water	4,610	7,108
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	3,230	1,506
Education	27,087	15,186
Health	5,273	1,621
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	139,075	120,883
General development support (c)	-	69
Total Middle East and North Africa	189,416	146,852
Latin American and the Caribbean		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	507	96
Agriculture, fisheries and water	734	129
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	1,452	395
Education	655	245
Health	586	319
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	3,156	2,426
General development support (c)	-	-
Total Latin American and the Caribbean	7,090	3,610
Other (d)		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	243,574	152,707
Agriculture, fisheries and water	93,773	72,566
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	105,696	102,730
Education	79,236	94,774
Health	301,673	273,224
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	207,308	121,751
General development support (c)	307,972	259,884
Total other	1,339,232	1,077,637
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,379,057	4,069,981

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

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

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

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

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

Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities, 2019–20

Figure 7. Pacific

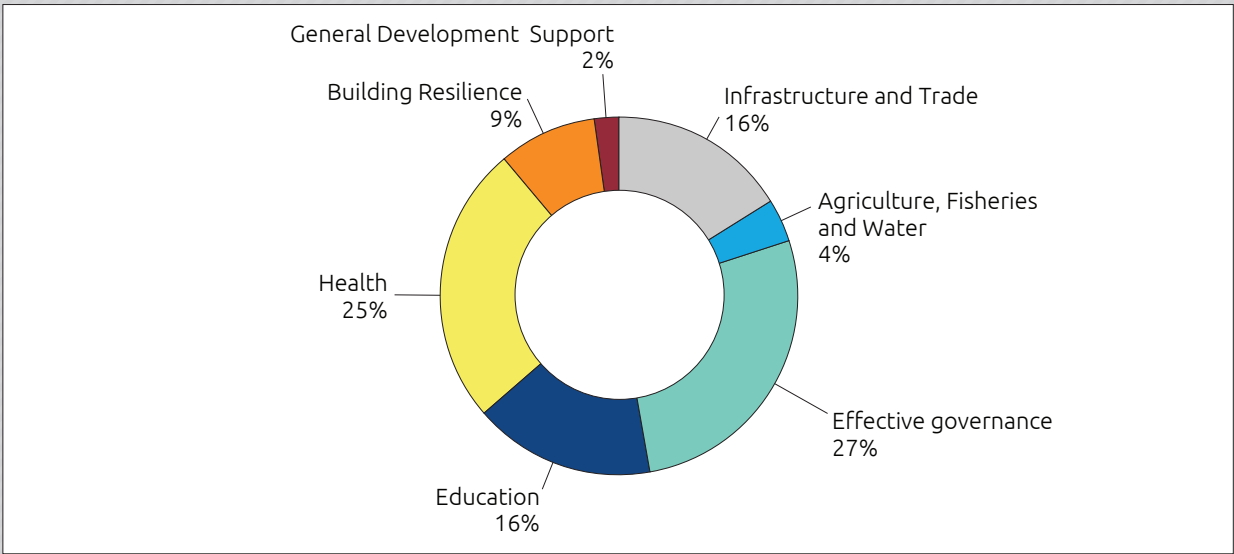
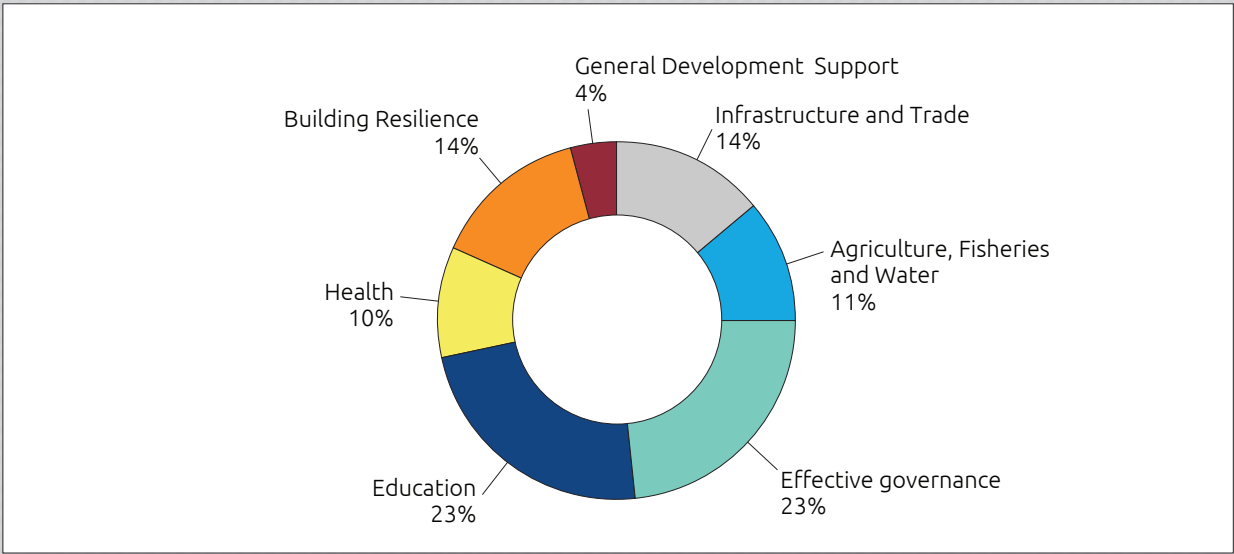


Figure 8. Southeast and East Asia



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

Figure 9. South and West Asia

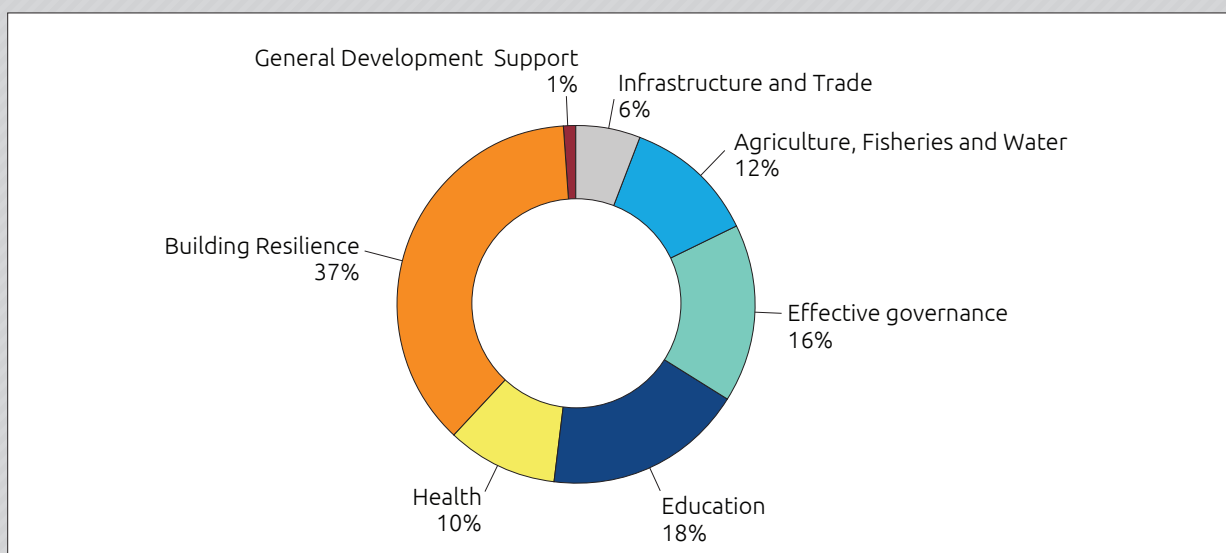


Figure 10. Sub-Saharan Africa

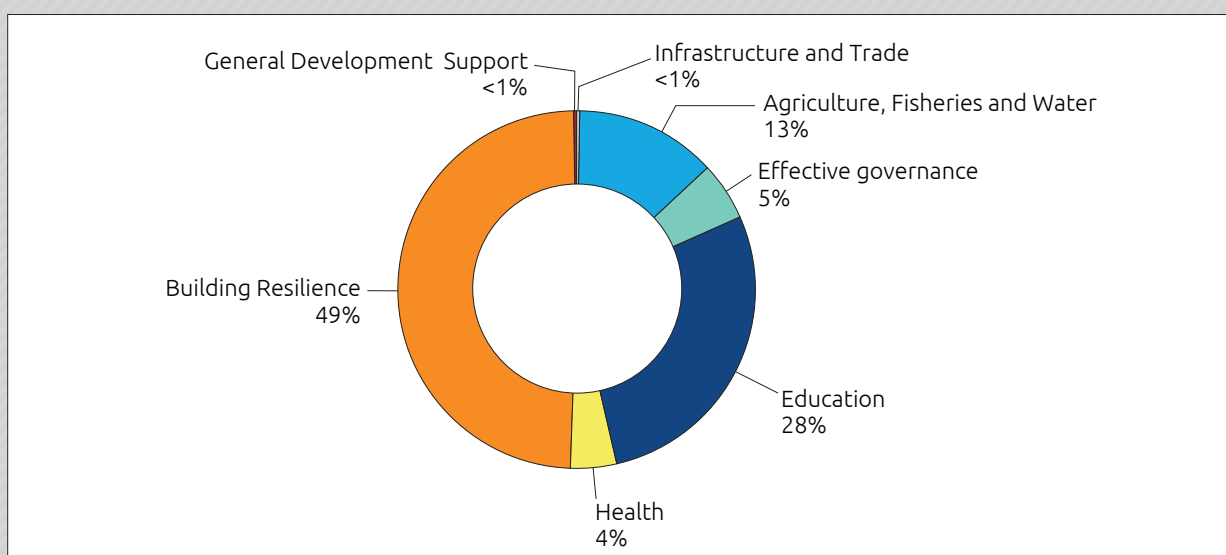
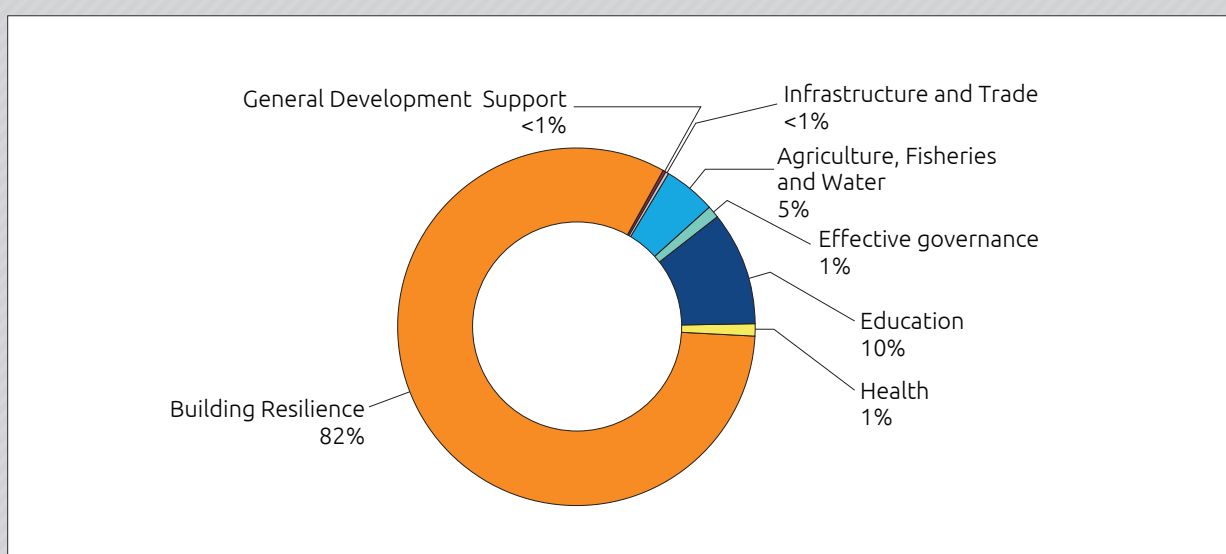


Figure 11. Middle East and North Africa



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

4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Investment Priorities, 2019–20 (a)

<i>Partner country</i>	<i>Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and International Competitiveness</i>	<i>Agriculture, Fisheries and Water</i>	<i>Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Building Resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection</i>	<i>General Development Support</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Pacific								
Cook Islands	406	1,610	159	964	15	1,707	-	4,861
Fiji	14,964	4,256	12,152	20,027	11,709	11,307	6,484	80,898
Kiribati	1,071	1,556	9,737	14,328	3,676	1,825	182	32,375
Nauru	7,667	647	8,407	2,870	3,092	1,668	4,238	28,589
Niue and Tokelau	406	647	1,354	419	15	1,751	-	4,593
Papua New Guinea	116,418	24,288	183,321	75,847	187,086	25,574	6,326	618,860
Samoa	2,138	1,468	10,967	15,614	7,863	2,932	23	41,004
Solomon Islands	32,266	2,685	56,241	24,594	35,288	10,552	72	161,696
Tonga	3,872	2,052	10,005	5,323	7,469	3,726	250	32,695
Tuvalu	794	757	5,415	4,264	1,581	1,957	102	14,870
Vanuatu	10,044	3,063	20,852	20,065	16,280	20,317	1,063	91,685
North Pacific (b)	4,401	1,942	1,373	2,552	2,587	5,376	256	18,488
Regional Pacific Island countries (c)	11,042	8,499	36,567	25,399	50,299	27,826	8,216	167,848
Total Pacific	205,488	53,471	356,549	212,266	326,960	116,518	27,211	1,298,463
Southeast and East Asia								
Cambodia	12,199	15,020	13,244	11,202	14,644	3,883	406	70,598
Indonesia	52,036	31,099	91,881	80,985	23,425	24,078	18,798	322,300
Laos	4,407	5,911	4,310	21,253	5,665	3,545	226	45,316
Mongolia	-	127	1,951	6,947	311	706	299	10,339
Myanmar	3,325	7,410	17,034	28,081	4,549	41,836	2,539	104,775
Philippines	14,018	4,490	12,679	22,700	647	28,383	984	83,901
Timor-Leste	8,496	14,920	39,770	11,184	32,934	11,344	2,040	120,687
Vietnam	21,059	11,641	15,106	14,333	4,900	974	9,938	77,949
Regional East Asia (c)	9,309	1,083	5,964	1,844	833	4,642	1,735	25,410
Total Southeast and East Asia	124,849	91,701	201,939	198,528	87,906	119,390	36,963	861,276

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

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

(b) Includes Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau.

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

4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Investment Priorities, 2019–20 (a) *continued*

<i>Partner country</i>	<i>Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and International Competitiveness</i>	<i>Agriculture, Fisheries and Water</i>	<i>Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Building Resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection</i>	<i>General Development Support</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
South and West Asia								
Afghanistan	232	13,347	26,952	5,588	12,585	15,361	1,208	75,274
Bangladesh	3,231	3,421	3,915	23,117	12,980	86,548	257	133,469
Bhutan	2,467	141	68	3,378	526	-	-	6,581
Maldives	-	-	409	1,448	-	-	-	1,858
Nepal	1,633	3,025	5,086	7,040	2,502	2,460	237	21,982
Pakistan	4,965	6,922	775	7,030	1,976	6,618	857	29,143
Sri Lanka	4,855	204	9,887	6,572	1,443	4,995	141	28,097
Regional South and West Asia (b)	1,995	9,768	2,436	894	678	407	(0)	16,178
Total South and West Asia	19,378	36,828	49,528	55,068	32,689	116,389	2,700	312,579
Other Asian Countries (b)	99,739	7,580	5,213	818	12,904	48,545	58,159	232,959
Sub-Saharan Africa	639	17,319	7,310	38,312	5,640	67,369	15	136,605
Middle East and North Africa (c)	478	7,108	1,506	15,186	1,621	120,883	69	146,852
Latin America and the Caribbean	96	129	395	245	319	2,426	-	3,610
Other (d)	152,707	72,566	102,730	94,774	273,224	121,751	259,884	1,077,637
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	603,374	286,702	725,171	615,197	741,263	713,271	385,003	4,069,981

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

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

(a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.

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

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

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

5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government Departments and Agencies

	2018-19	2019-20
<i>Government Departments and Agencies</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Agriculture and Water Resources	13,408	14,776
Attorney-General's	1,398	9,604
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	106,814	101,363
Defence	555	-
Education, Skills and Employment	9,610	1,475
Environment and Energy	781	-
Finance	324	307
Foreign Affairs and Trade	3,975,715	3,667,114
Health	11,991	13,146
Home Affairs		
Australian Federal Police	59,498	51,051
Home Affairs (excl. AFP)	2,276	2,282
Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications	450	1
State and Territory Governments	499	436
Treasury	195,738	208,425
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,379,057	4,069,981

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

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

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit Tables



6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019-20 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	92,734	26,733	1,743	25,336	-	-	-	39,906	186,452
Communications	47,957	1,704	40	3,514	100	-	-	3,305	56,620
Energy generation and supply	12,373	6,231	7,168	53,885	-	-	-	42,581	122,238
Banking and financial services	11,205	9,110	2,182	2,805	4	-	-	14,482	39,788
Business and other services	30,002	11,459	5,585	8,012	109	-	33	11,947	67,147
Total economic infrastructure and services	194,272	55,237	16,718	93,552	213	-	33	112,221	472,246
Production sectors									
Agriculture	38,875	73,473	15,038	5,895	12,602	7,108	85	59,482	212,557
Forestry	121	120	40	-	-	-	-	438	719
Fishing	10,608	1,600	-	25	-	-	-	1,006	13,239
Industry	3,973	10,758	121	-	76	-	42	5,013	19,982
Mineral resources and mining	969	1,097	-	-	144	-	-	3,235	5,446
Construction	256	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	540
Trade and tourism	5,729	20,628	276	-	31	-	-	11,490	38,155
Total production sectors	60,531	107,676	15,475	5,920	12,852	7,108	127	80,949	290,638
Other sectors									
Other social and infrastructure services	42,781	37,245	10,432	-	906	52	64	26,051	117,530
Environmental policy and governance	32,116	3,353	415	27,089	1,485	37	-	13,472	77,968
Urban and rural development	181	15,633	14,309	584	4,717	-	22	16,485	51,930
Food aid and food security programs (d)	1,758	9,284	17,941	-	200	-	7	292	29,482
Total other sectors	76,835	65,516	43,097	27,674	7,308	89	92	56,299	276,910
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth	331,638	228,430	75,291	127,145	20,373	7,197	252	249,469	1,039,794

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment									
Trade policy and administrative management	1,677	10,579	92	-	-	-	-	1,704	14,053
Trade facilitation	3,187	700	-	-	31	-	-	8,570	12,488
Regional trade agreements	-	2,431	-	-	-	-	-	53	2,485
Multilateral trade negotiations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade education, training and trade adjustment	-	1,008	25	-	-	-	-	301	1,334
Total trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment	4,864	14,719	117	-	31	-	-	10,628	30,359
Economic infrastructure									
Transport and storage	92,734	26,733	1,743	25,336	-	-	-	39,906	186,452
Communications	47,957	1,704	40	3,514	100	-	-	3,305	56,620
Energy supply and generation	12,373	6,231	7,168	53,885	-	-	-	42,581	122,238
Total economic infrastructure	153,064	34,668	8,951	82,735	100	-	-	85,792	365,311
Building productive capacity									
Business and other services	30,002	11,459	5,585	8,012	109	-	33	11,947	67,147
Banking and financial services	11,205	9,110	2,182	2,805	4	-	-	14,482	39,788
Agriculture	38,875	73,473	15,038	5,895	12,602	7,108	85	59,482	212,557
Forestry	121	120	40	-	-	-	-	438	719
Fishing	10,608	1,600	-	25	-	-	-	1,006	13,239
Industry	3,973	10,758	121	-	76	-	42	5,013	19,982
Mineral resources and mining	969	1,097	-	-	144	-	-	3,235	5,446
Tourism	865	5,910	159	-	-	-	-	862	7,796
Total building productive capacity	96,618	113,527	23,126	16,736	12,934	7,108	159	96,465	366,673
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade	254,546	162,914	32,194	99,471	13,065	7,108	159	192,885	762,343

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

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

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

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

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

8 Australian Official Development Assistance, Private Sector Development, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast and East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	41,235	745	4,233	793	276	113	38	4,649	52,083
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and civil society	231,479	113,699	19,890	700	2,352	-	133	47,253	415,506
Other social infrastructure and services	25,963	18,743	7,724	-	2,000	-	-	11,152	65,582
Total social infrastructure and services	298,677	133,187	31,848	1,494	4,628	113	170	63,054	533,171
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	92,734	26,733	1,743	25,336	-	-	-	39,906	186,452
Communications	47,957	1,704	40	3,514	100	-	-	3,305	56,620
Energy generation and supply	12,373	6,231	7,168	53,885	-	-	-	42,581	122,238
Banking and financial services	11,205	9,110	2,182	2,805	4	-	-	14,482	39,788
Business and other services	30,002	11,459	5,585	8,012	109	-	33	11,947	67,147
Total economic infrastructure and services	194,272	55,237	16,718	93,552	213	-	33	112,221	472,246
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29,598	42,826	1,606	25	176	7,108	85	28,150	109,574
Industry, mining and construction	4,942	11,855	121	-	220	-	42	8,248	25,428
Trade and tourism	5,729	20,628	276	-	31	-	-	11,490	38,155
Total production sectors	40,270	75,310	2,003	25	427	7,108	127	47,888	173,157
Other sectors (d)	28,099	2,674	354	27,089	1,162	-	-	6,619	65,998
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Private Sector Development	561,318	266,408	50,924	122,160	6,430	7,221	330	229,782	1,244,572

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Includes multisector education and training, urban and rural development projects and other multisectors not further defined.

9 Australian Official Development Assistance, Research, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast and East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	216	250	3	-	22	-	-	1,981	2,472
Health	5,040	6,753	-	453	27	-	-	13,535	25,808
Family planning and reproductive health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply and sanitation	-	115	2,606	-	-	-	-	-	2,721
Government and civil society	415	4,690	115	4	-	-	-	382	5,606
Conflict prevention and resolution	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	384	540
Other social infrastructure and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total social infrastructure and services	5,827	11,808	2,723	458	49	-	-	16,282	37,148
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Communications	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Energy generation and supply	8	-	495	-	-	-	-	-	502
Business, banking and financial services	1,023	1,891	4	75	-	-	-	-	2,992
Total economic infrastructure and services	1,137	1,891	510	75	-	-	-	-	3,612
Production sectors									
Agriculture	22,291	32,516	11,317	-	12,425	-	-	21,779	100,329
Forestry and fishing	1,542	477	-	-	-	-	-	9	2,028
Industry	-	174	-	-	-	-	-	11	185
Mining and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and tourism	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Total production sectors	23,846	33,167	11,317	-	12,425	-	-	21,799	102,555
Environmental protection	-	540	-	-	-	37	-	118	695
Humanitarian assistance	-	2	2	-	-	50	-	735	790
Other sectors (d)	6,465	10,277	1,030	-	146	8	-	9,615	27,541
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Research	37,276	57,686	15,583	533	12,621	95	-	48,549	172,341

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Includes multisector research, rural development and other multisectors not further defined.

10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)(b)(c)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast and East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (d) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (e) (f) \$'000	Total \$'000
Environmental protection									
Environmental policy and administrative management	23,481	1,854	45	11,592	21	-	-	3,645	40,638
Environmental research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Bio-diversity	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,803	3,403
Other environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Total environmental protection	25,081	1,854	45	11,592	21	-	-	5,498	44,091
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	26,220	4,408	-	9,826	-	-	-	8,237	48,691
Communications	1,320	-	-	1,409	36	-	-	436	3,201
Energy generation and supply	4,512	1,579	822	21,210	-	-	-	7,624	35,746
Business, banking and financial services	4,209	3,064	-	3,989	-	-	-	4,662	15,924
Total economic infrastructure and services	36,262	9,051	822	36,433	36	-	-	20,958	103,562
Production sectors									
Agriculture	4,386	8,209	2,905	2,274	290	-	-	8,727	26,790
Forestry and fishing	1,486	386	-	-	-	-	-	296	2,167
Industry	88	62	-	-	-	-	-	763	913
Mining & mineral resources	50	3	-	-	-	-	-	726	779
Other production sectors	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	842	991
Total production sectors	6,159	8,659	2,905	2,274	290	-	-	11,353	31,639
Humanitarian assistance									
Disaster prevention and preparedness	5,031	4,129	519	4,704	72	-	-	1,303	15,759
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	617	653
Other humanitarian assistance	1,819	280	1,613	112	180	306	-	483	4,792
Total humanitarian assistance	6,850	4,409	2,168	4,816	252	306	-	2,403	21,204
Education	11,268	36	81	-	36	72	-	6,560	18,052
Other sectors (g)	18,562	11,201	8,494	24,579	1,670	342	-	21,898	86,746
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance	104,182	35,211	14,514	79,695	2,304	720	-	68,670	305,295

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

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

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

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

(c) Includes the climate finance portion of core contributions to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

(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) 2018-19 ODA for 'environmental policy and administrative management' was artificially high due to multilateral payments brought forward from 2019-20 and 2020-21.

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

11 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Government and civil society, general									
Public sector policy and administrative management	128,257	84,724	12,664	367	2,352	-	133	20,773	249,269
Public finance management	11,553	7,999	677	275	-	-	-	15,312	35,816
Domestic revenue mobilisation	10,744	12,567	3,668	-	-	-	-	5,560	32,538
Election management	6,287	3,282	800	-	44	-	-	1,287	11,699
Legal and judicial development	90,361	20,391	6,233	58	-	-	-	1,280	118,323
Democratic participation and civil society	21,532	7,292	2,876	240	18	38	19	1,382	33,397
Human rights	21,303	27,437	3,068	116	2,035	349	110	17,500	71,918
Women's equality organisations and institutions	4,552	4,068	596	14	379	1,083	98	12,074	22,864
Ending violence against women and girls	24,163	9,745	7,422	4,093	117	-	-	2,419	47,958
Other government and civil society, general (d)	3,755	1,042	317	-	37	-	-	9,892	15,044
Total government and civil society, general	322,507	178,546	38,320	5,163	4,982	1,470	359	87,480	638,826
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	6,866	20,270	10,118	350	25,953	2,579	186	14,084	80,406
Other government and civil society (e)	56,178	39,168	10,462	376	3,090	88	99	31,410	140,872
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society	385,551	237,984	58,900	5,888	34,025	4,137	645	132,974	860,104

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 Australian Official Development Assistance, Law and Justice, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Government and civil society									
Legal and judicial development	90,361	20,391	6,233	58	-	-	-	1,280	118,323
Democratic participation and civil society	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Other government and civil society (d)	2,376	1,149	317	-	-	-	-	2,447	6,289
Total government and civil society	92,844	21,540	6,550	58	-	-	-	3,727	124,719
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security									
Security system management and reform	276	50	70	-	-	-	-	-	395
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	276	50	70	-	-	-	-	-	395
Other sectors									
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other social infrastructure and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic infrastructure and services	610	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,123
Production sectors	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209
Humanitarian assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors (e)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Total other sectors	839	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,353
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Law and Justice	93,959	22,103	6,620	58	-	-	-	3,727	126,467

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Includes specialised organisations, institutions and frameworks focusing on the prevention of corruption, bribery, money laundering and other aspects of organised crime.

(e) Includes professional-level vocational training programs, in-service training, trade related legislation and regulatory reforms and other multisectors not further defined.

13 Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)(b)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	70,638	21,507	16,881	-	3	13,132	-	53,167	175,328
Health	121,437	34,479	20,331	20	-	-	-	-	176,266
Family planning and reproductive health	17,091	2,540	-	100	-	-	-	7,695	27,426
Water supply and sanitation	9,892	32,007	9,918	500	-	-	-	2,580	54,897
Government and civil society	170,899	140,449	11,824	4,093	-	915	133	22,529	350,841
Other social infrastructure and services	36,913	32,894	7,646	-	-	-	-	-	77,453
Total social infrastructure and services	426,869	263,875	66,600	4,713	3	14,047	133	85,972	862,211
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	1,364	15,922	1,743	-	-	-	-	-	19,029
Communications	1,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	1,747
Energy generation and supply	923	331	7,165	-	-	-	-	-	8,418
Banking and financial services	7,907	1,079	2,182	-	-	-	-	-	11,167
Business and other services	16,515	7,065	5,585	1,000	-	-	-	1,045	31,211
Total economic infrastructure and services	27,952	24,397	16,674	1,000	-	-	-	1,548	71,572
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,974	24,960	2,533	-	-	7,108	-	83	45,659
Industry, mining and construction	4,071	9,403	-	-	-	-	-	1,567	15,041
Trade and tourism	984	7,014	117	-	-	-	-	575	8,689
Total production sectors	16,029	41,377	2,650	-	-	7,108	-	2,225	69,389
Humanitarian assistance	21,753	41,293	60,617	1,122	12,000	88,904	-	15,067	240,756
Other sectors (e)	40,931	31,493	24,327	2,500	2	1	-	5,619	104,873
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality	533,534	402,436	170,868	9,335	12,004	110,059	133	110,431	1,348,801

" - " 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 27 to 30.

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

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

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

(e) Includes multisector education and training, urban and rural development projects and other multisectors not further defined.

14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)(b)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast and East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (c) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (d) \$'000	Total \$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	3,467	2,737	302	-	65	-	-	4,303	10,874
Health	4,072	1,300	12,062	-	25	-	-	62	17,521
Family planning and reproductive health	186	70	9	10	8	-	-	360	641
Water supply and sanitation	1,634	109	9	-	-	-	-	-	1,751
Government and civil society	2,431	9,460	3,491	-	28	-	-	7,516	22,927
Other social infrastructure and services	935	291	44	-	23	-	-	808	2,101
Total social infrastructure and services	12,725	13,967	15,917	10	149	-	-	13,049	55,816
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Communications	1,307	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1,315
Energy generation and supply	1,319	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,328
Banking and financial services	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Business and other services	58	54	1,957	-	12	-	-	-	2,081
Total economic infrastructure and services	2,695	83	1,962	-	12	-	-	-	4,751
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	133	155	24	-	7	-	-	-	320
Industry, mining and construction	34	33	13	-	8	-	-	-	88
Trade and tourism	92	31	17	-	3	-	-	88	232
Total production sectors	259	219	55	-	19	-	-	88	640
Humanitarian assistance	995	688	3,314	22	-	13,230	-	482	18,732
Other sectors (e)	511	5,083	9,661	-	44	1	-	7,062	22,363
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion	17,186	20,039	30,908	32	225	13,231	-	20,681	102,302

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

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

(a) Disability inclusion refers to assistance provided to persons with a disability. Estimates in this table reflect the value of all activities that provide some level of assistance to disabled persons. The level of assistance varies across all activities with some activities providing principal or significant focus and other activities moderate or minor focus. For further details on how disability inclusion data are compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 17 to 22.

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

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

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

(e) Includes multisector education and training, seminars and other multisectors not further defined.

15 Australian Official Development Assistance, Education, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Basic education									
Primary education	29,616	37,634	12,710	-	312	13,231	12	63,655	157,169
Early childhood education	1,786	1,322	372	-	667	165	-	2,122	6,434
Basic life skills for youth and adults	75	150	22	-	119	30	27	699	1,122
Total basic education	31,476	39,105	13,104	-	1,098	13,426	39	66,476	164,725
Secondary education									
Secondary education	6,488	34	42	-	29	-	24	4,358	10,974
Vocational education	9,150	745	4,208	793	276	113	38	3,754	19,077
Total secondary education	15,638	779	4,250	793	306	113	61	8,111	30,051
Post-secondary education									
Higher education	16,456	1,864	291	-	237	7	88	3,978	22,920
Advanced technical and managerial training	32,085	-	25	-	-	-	-	896	33,006
Total post-secondary education	48,540	1,864	316	-	237	7	88	4,874	55,926
Other education									
Education policy and administrative management	32,088	26,401	4,025	25	2,047	163	-	11,396	76,145
Education facilities and training	12,950	2,667	224	-	622	152	19	1,352	17,986
Teacher training	1,789	3,350	439	-	122	-	37	738	6,475
Education research	191	250	3	-	22	-	-	868	1,334
Total other education	47,018	32,668	4,691	25	2,813	315	56	14,354	101,940
Multisector education and training (d)	69,593	124,113	32,707	-	33,859	1,324	-	959	262,556
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Education	212,266	198,528	55,068	818	38,312	15,186	245	94,774	615,197

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Includes scholarships.

16 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019-20 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	452	441	121	-	60	-	38	125	1,236
Medical research	37	172	-	-	27	-	-	974	1,211
Medical services	6,049	2,295	5	-	58	100	37	1,076	9,621
Health policy and management	52,858	11,540	2,312	912	986	427	33	27,739	96,807
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	59,397	14,448	2,438	912	1,131	527	108	29,914	108,875
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	98,241	45,578	18,670	800	2,990	794	48	7,456	174,577
Health infrastructure	85,254	-	-	38	136	-	48	1,002	86,478
Nutrition	42	2,431	5,886	-	360	-	-	3,398	12,117
Infectious disease control	16,880	9,524	80	9,486	-	-	11	63,852	99,833
Malaria control	2,010	1,524	-	1,368	-	-	-	44,468	49,371
Tuberculosis control	1,664	1,392	-	-	-	-	-	41,441	44,496
Public health education programs	6,352	359	1,300	-	48	100	11	494	8,664
Other basic health	3,228	247	-	-	150	-	-	158	3,783
Total disease control and preventable impairments	213,672	61,054	25,936	11,693	3,684	894	118	162,269	479,319
Family planning and reproductive health (d)									
Reproductive health care	11,023	2,730	301	50	641	100	-	21,230	36,074
Family planning	5,304	374	78	50	-	-	-	5,368	11,174
Sexually transmitted disease control	16,984	455	-	-	15	-	-	43,814	61,269
Other population and health	3,599	-	-	200	-	-	-	1,590	5,388
Total family planning and reproductive health	36,910	3,559	379	300	656	100	-	72,001	113,905
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Health	309,978	79,061	28,754	12,904	5,472	1,521	225	264,184	702,099

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table has been compiled using DAC sectors which differs from the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit for tracking family planning expenditure. Data compiled using the Summit methodology is presented in Table 18.

17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)(b)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	934	252	47	-	83	-	15	111	1,443
Medical research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical services	2,299	872	2	-	22	38	14	310	3,557
Health policy and management	20,070	4,385	879	346	375	162	13	10,403	36,632
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	23,302	5,510	928	346	480	200	41	10,824	41,631
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	38,497	16,608	7,306	314	1,172	311	19	2,649	66,875
Health infrastructure	33,419	-	-	15	53	-	19	387	33,894
Nutrition	42	2,406	5,545	-	357	-	-	2,560	10,910
Infectious disease control (e)	6,684	3,769	32	3,756	-	-	4	41,428	55,674
Public health education programs	2,134	121	437	-	16	34	4	141	2,886
Water supply and sanitation	2,495	1,299	579	-	25	15	14	1,437	5,863
Total disease control and preventable impairments	83,272	24,202	13,898	4,085	1,623	360	59	48,602	176,102
Family planning and reproductive health (f)									
Reproductive health care	9,259	2,293	252	42	538	84	-	9,770	22,239
Family planning	162	11	2	2	-	-	-	1,359	1,536
Sexually transmitted disease control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62
Other population and health	2,009	-	-	34	-	-	-	315	2,358
Total family planning and reproductive health	11,430	2,304	255	77	538	84	-	11,507	26,195
Humanitarian and food aid	1,276	3,587	5,886	216	889	6,449	44	4,741	23,088
Other (g)	202	2,439	782	56	-	1,165	-	2,529	7,173
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health	119,481	38,043	21,749	4,781	3,530	8,258	144	78,204	274,190

" - " 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 35 to 38.

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

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

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

(e) Includes Tuberculosis and Malaria control.

(f) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table reflects investments presented in table 16 and 18 that specifically target maternal and child health.

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

18 Supplementary Table: Australian Official Development Assistance in Family Planning based on the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) (b)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast and East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (c) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (d) \$'000	Total \$'000
Health policy and administrative management	2,643	577	116	46	49	21	2	1,387	4,840
Medical education and training	23	22	6	-	3	-	2	6	62
Medical services	302	115	-	-	3	5	2	54	481
Basic health care	1,435	1,083	535	-	149	40	2	373	3,618
Basic health infrastructure	4,263	-	-	2	7	-	2	50	4,324
Health education	318	18	65	-	2	5	1	25	433
Health personnel development	96	10	-	-	8	-	-	8	121
Population policy and administrative management	77	-	-	10	-	-	-	76	163
Reproductive health care	2,205	546	60	10	128	20	-	4,246	7,215
Family planning	5,304	374	78	50	-	-	-	5,368	11,174
STD control including HIV/AIDS	781	23	-	-	1	-	-	2,185	2,990
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	107
General budget support	6	-	13	-	-	-	-	1	19
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Family Planning	17,555	2,767	873	118	350	91	11	13,782	35,546

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

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

(a) Family Planning data are presented in this table using the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit. This narrower targeted focus differs from the standard reporting approach for presenting family planning and reproductive health program data using OECD DAC sectors presented in Table 16. For further details on the methodology refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions -paragraph 26.

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

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

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

19 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)(b)(c)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (d)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (e)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health policy and management	6,822	115	142	58	-	-	-	155	7,293
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	6,822	115	142	58	-	-	-	155	7,293
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	1,211	-	-	-	-	2,795	-	434	4,440
Nutrition (f)	1,937	5,945	5,301	-	957	6	62	3,209	17,418
Public health education programs	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	325
Reproductive health care	367	-	-	295	-	-	-	84	747
Total other health	3,808	5,945	5,301	295	957	2,801	62	3,760	22,930
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	244
Social and welfare services	-	-	1,881	-	-	-	-	420	2,301
Total social infrastructure and services	-	-	1,881	-	-	-	-	665	2,546
Humanitarian Assistance									
Emergency food aid	-	9,970	-	-	18,072	18,105	-	11	46,159
Other humanitarian assistance	-	3,156	13,378	-	-	19,140	-	524	36,198
Total humanitarian assistance	-	13,127	13,378	-	18,072	37,245	-	535	82,357
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	-4	622	-	-	-	-	-	627
Food aid and food security	303	2,772	8,328	-	-	-	-	-	11,403
Other (g)	582	4	2,111	-	-	361	-	1,678	4,737
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition	11,524	21,959	31,764	354	19,029	40,407	62	6,793	131,892

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

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

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

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

(c) For further details on how nutrition data presented in this publication has been compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions -paragraphs 46 and 47.

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

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

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

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

20 Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast and East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Water resources policy and management									
Water sector policy and administrative management	3,862	5,054	7,751	1,572	-	-	-	3,465	21,704
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1,220	1,242
Total water resources policy and management	3,862	5,054	7,751	1,572	-	-	22	4,685	22,946
Water supply and sanitation systems, urban	996	33,958	1,952	4,065	319	478	-	11,052	52,821
Water supply and sanitation systems, rural	16,982	8,845	3,935	-	169	100	93	9,025	39,148
Other water supply and sanitation									
River basins' development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,619	1,619
Waste management/disposal	88	89	-	1,626	-	-	22	1,497	3,322
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Total other water supply and sanitation	88	89	-	1,626	-	-	22	3,132	4,956
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	21,927	47,945	13,638	7,263	488	578	137	27,894	119,872

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

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

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

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

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

21 Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast and East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Emergency response									
Material relief assistance	18,621	39,462	20,649	2,052	8,797	50,229	-	39,582	179,391
Emergency food aid	-	9,970	349	-	21,775	8,721	-	161	40,977
Relief co-ordination and support services	8,059	1,032	56,065	6,069	4,600	49,861	2,170	19,636	147,493
Total emergency response	26,680	50,464	77,063	8,121	35,172	108,811	2,170	59,380	367,861
Other humanitarian assistance									
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	757	-	101	-	-	2,954	-	3,215	7,026
Disaster prevention and preparedness	16,720	13,339	2,695	463	200	6,450	-	7,666	47,533
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land mine clearance	-	170	1,425	-	-	-	-	1,210	2,804
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	3,109	10,948	2,998	300	81	100	-	11,388	28,924
Participation in international peacekeeping operations	-	6,423	4,778	-	25,871	2,479	186	198	39,935
Reintegration and Small Arms Light Weapons control	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	832	968
Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57
Total other humanitarian assistance	20,722	30,880	11,996	763	26,153	11,983	186	24,564	127,248
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response	47,402	81,344	89,059	8,885	61,325	120,794	2,356	83,944	495,108

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

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

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

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

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

People to People Link Tables



22 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2019-20 (a)(b)(c)

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Pacific (c)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>
Female students									
Natural and physical sciences	64	56	7	-	18	-	-	-	145
Information technology	21	20	6	-	-	1	-	-	48
Engineering and related technologies	62	35	20	-	12	-	-	-	129
Architecture and building	11	21	7	-	3	-	-	-	42
Agriculture and environmental studies	49	110	19	-	38	1	-	-	217
Health	302	110	23	-	48	-	-	-	483
Education	139	76	29	-	10	-	-	-	254
Management and commerce	127	194	57	-	19	5	-	-	402
Society and culture	175	406	108	-	50	5	-	-	744
Other field of study (d)	10	20	8	-	1	-	-	-	39
Total female students	960	1,048	284	-	199	12	-	-	2,503
Male students									
Natural and physical sciences	50	57	13	-	24	-	-	-	144
Information technology	38	46	18	-	1	1	-	-	104
Engineering and related technologies	87	71	32	-	36	-	-	-	226
Architecture and building	12	15	7	-	2	-	-	-	36
Agriculture and environmental studies	35	74	27	-	52	1	-	-	189
Health	135	43	19	-	34	1	-	-	232
Education	115	62	15	-	6	-	-	-	198
Management and commerce	86	181	50	-	21	6	-	-	344
Society and culture	117	328	80	-	46	9	-	-	580
Other field of study (d)	12	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	36
Total male students	687	897	265	-	222	18	-	-	2,089

" - " 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 in Australia in financial year 2019-20.

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

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

22 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2019–20 (a)(b)(c) continued

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Pacific (d)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other Asia</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>
Total Students									
Natural and physical sciences	114	113	20	-	42	-	-	-	289
Information technology	59	66	24	-	1	2	-	-	152
Engineering and related technologies	149	106	52	-	48	-	-	-	355
Architecture and building	23	36	14	-	5	-	-	-	78
Agriculture and environmental studies	84	184	46	-	90	2	-	-	406
Health	437	153	42	-	82	1	-	-	715
Education	254	138	44	-	16	-	-	-	452
Management and commerce	213	375	107	-	40	11	-	-	746
Society and culture	292	735	188	-	96	14	-	-	1,325
Other field of study (e)	22	40	12	-	1	-	-	-	75
Total Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance	1,647	1,946	549	-	421	30	-	-	4,593

" - " 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 in Australia in financial year 2019-20.

(c) Total of number of students may not reflect the sum of specific genders due to students not identifying as male or female.

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

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

23 Long-Term and Short-Term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2020 (a) (b)

Partner Country	Long Term	Short-Term
	no.	no.
Pacific		
Cook Islands	-	-
Federated States of Micronesia	19	-
Fiji	22	-
Kiribati	28	-
Marshall Islands	4	-
Nauru	16	-
Niue	6	-
Palau	1	-
Papua New Guinea	269	-
Samoa	46	-
Solomon Islands	37	-
Tokelau	-	-
Tonga	43	-
Tuvalu	18	-
Vanuatu	21	-
Wallis and Futuna	1	-
Total Pacific	531	-
Southeast and East Asia		
Cambodia	45	-
China	-	-
Indonesia	251	400
Laos	32	-
Malaysia	-	-
Mongolia	26	-
Myanmar	41	-
Philippines	64	-
Thailand	-	-
Timor-Leste	20	-
Vietnam	51	-
Total Southeast and East Asia	530	400
South and West Asia		
Afghanistan	-	-
Bangladesh	50	40
Bhutan	13	-
India	10	10
Maldives	12	15
Nepal	23	40
Pakistan	23	-
Sri Lanka	30	40
Total South and West Asia	161	145
Sub-Saharan Africa	113	125
Middle East and North Africa (c)	12	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-
Total Number of Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance	1,347	670

" - " denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).
(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.
(b) Refers to scholarships offered in Calendar Year 2020.
(c) Includes Palestinian Territories.

24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers 2019-20 (a)

	2018-19	2019-20
<i>Partner Country</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Pacific		
Federated States of Micronesia	14	12
Fiji	60	44
Kiribati	14	11
Marshall Islands	2	3
Palau	1	2
Papua New Guinea	51	37
Samoa	30	18
Solomon Islands	68	45
Tonga	25	34
Tuvalu	5	8
Vanuatu	82	76
Total Pacific	352	290
Southeast and East Asia		
Cambodia	79	71
Indonesia	155	96
Laos	40	31
Mongolia	29	33
Myanmar	71	59
Philippines	13	12
Thailand	-	-
Timor-Leste	59	49
Vietnam	66	74
Total Southeast and East Asia	512	425
South and West Asia		
Bangladesh	-	-
Bhutan	16	11
Maldives	-	-
Nepal	25	26
Sri Lanka	14	15
Total South and West Asia	55	52
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Botswana	-	-
Eswatini	7	5
Ethiopia	-	-
Ghana	-	-
Kenya	-	-
Lesotho	6	3
Malawi	-	-
Namibia	-	-
South Africa	57	19
Tanzania	28	16
Uganda	-	-
Zambia	-	-
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	98	43
Middle East and North Africa	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program	1,017	810

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

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

International Development Guidelines



Figure 12: Australian Official Development Assistance 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2019-20 (a)

	1. NO POVERTY \$546.4 million		10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES \$123.2 million
	2. ZERO HUNGER \$261.9 million		11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES \$107.9 million
	3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING \$697.4 million		12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION \$66.0 million
	4. QUALITY EDUCATION (b) \$615.2 million		13. CLIMATE ACTION (c) n.a.
	5. GENDER EQUALITY \$70.8 million		14. LIFE BELOW WATER \$13.2 million
	6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION \$119.9 million		15. LIFE ON LAND \$11.6 million
	7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY \$122.2 million		16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS \$460.6 million
	8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH \$211.6 million		17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS \$59.7 million
	9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE \$217.2 million		TARGET NOT FURTHER DEFINED \$365.1 million

TOTAL AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: \$4,070.0 million

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 58 to 60 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

(b) Includes scholarships.

(c) 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 2019-20 is \$305 million.

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

	2018-19	2019-20
<i>Sustainable Development Goal</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
1 No poverty	545,699	546,404
2 Zero hunger	275,780	261,895
3 Good health and well-being	554,158	697,375
4 Quality Education (b)	659,486	615,197
5 Gender equality	64,819	70,822
6 Clean water and sanitation	185,120	119,872
7 Affordable and clean energy	142,534	122,238
8 Decent work and economic growth	334,282	211,565
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure	237,755	217,244
10 Reduce inequalities	142,964	123,227
11 Sustainable cities and communities	168,178	107,929
12 Responsible consumption and production	114,235	65,998
13 Climate action (c)	n.a.	n.a.
14 Life below water	20,674	13,239
15 Life on land	18,907	11,584
16 Peace, justice and strong institutions	467,066	460,627
17 Partnerships for the goals	109,076	59,703
Not further defined (d)	338,322	365,061
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,379,057	4,069,981

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 Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 58 to 60.

(b) Includes scholarships.

(c) 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 2019-20 is \$305 million.

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

26 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)

<i>Sustainable Development Goal</i>	<i>Pacific</i>	<i>Southeast and East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia (b)</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</i>	<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
1 No poverty	79,233	101,100	102,840	8,680	40,795	111,817	2,255	99,684	546,404
2 Zero hunger	47,936	87,564	36,695	5,895	16,255	7,108	91	60,350	261,895
3 Good health and well-being	307,080	79,061	28,754	12,704	5,472	1,521	225	262,558	697,375
4 Quality Education (d)	212,266	198,528	55,068	818	38,312	15,186	245	94,774	615,197
5 Gender equality	28,715	13,813	8,018	4,107	496	1,083	98	14,493	70,822
6 Clean water and sanitation	21,927	47,945	13,638	7,263	488	578	137	27,894	119,872
7 Affordable and clean energy	12,373	6,231	7,168	53,885	-	-	-	42,581	122,238
8 Decent work and economic growth	69,421	76,558	8,164	10,816	364	-	74	46,167	211,565
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure	131,413	18,432	40	28,385	100	-	-	38,873	217,244
10 Reduce inequalities	53,685	38,900	6,774	356	2,281	423	164	20,643	123,227
11 Sustainable cities and communities	28,384	26,714	6,051	13,726	200	6,450	-	26,405	107,929
12 Responsible consumption and production	28,099	2,674	354	27,089	1,162	-	-	6,619	65,998
13 Climate action (e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
14 Life below water	10,608	1,600	-	25	-	-	-	1,006	13,239
15 Life on land	3,782	687	101	-	64	-	-	6,949	11,584
16 Peace, justice and strong institutions	218,369	110,573	30,022	925	28,358	2,579	319	69,483	460,627
17 Partnerships for the goals	22,438	21,518	6,204	125	2,000	-	-	7,418	59,703
Not further defined (f)	22,733	29,377	2,687	58,159	258	106	-	251,740	365,061
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Sustainable Development Goals	1,298,463	861,276	312,579	232,959	136,605	146,852	3,610	1,077,637	4,069,981

" - " 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 Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 58 to 60.

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

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

(d) Includes scholarships.

(e) 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 2019-20 is \$305 million.

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

27 Australian Official Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sectors (a)

	2018-19	2019-20
<i>DAC sector</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Social infrastructure and services		
Education		
Primary and early childhood	133,401	164,725
Secondary education	39,789	30,051
Post-secondary education	58,272	55,926
Education policy administration, training and research	140,354	101,940
Scholarships	287,670	262,556
Total education	659,486	615,197
Health		
Leadership and capacity building health service delivery	92,723	110,238
Disease control and preventable impairments	380,541	477,955
Total health	473,264	588,194
Family planning and reproductive health (b)	87,497	112,433
Improving water supply and sanitation	185,120	119,872
Government and civil society		
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	95,217	80,406
Government and civil society general	637,651	638,826
Total government and civil society	732,868	719,232
Other social infrastructure and services	148,984	140,872
Total social infrastructure and services	2,287,219	2,295,799
Economic infrastructure and services		
Transport and storage	217,830	186,452
Communications	109,278	56,620
Energy generation and supply	142,534	122,238
Banking and financial services	62,318	39,788
Business and other services	86,917	67,147
Total economic infrastructure and services	618,877	472,246
Production sectors		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		
Agriculture	256,905	212,557
Forestry	2,377	719
Fishing	20,674	13,239
Total agriculture, forestry and fishing	279,956	226,515
Industry, mining and construction		
Industry	31,236	19,982
Mineral resources and mining	73,295	5,446
Construction	4,229	540
Total industry, mining and construction	108,760	25,968
Trade and tourism		
Trade	44,108	30,359
Tourism	6,222	7,796
Total trade and tourism	50,330	38,155
Total production sectors	439,046	290,638

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

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

(b) Includes social mitigation of HIV/AIDS.

27 Australian Official Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sectors (a) *continued*

	2018-19	2019-20
<i>DAC sector</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Multisector		
General environment protection	133,943	77,968
General budget support	7,177	3,886
Other multisector (b)	164,134	189,497
Total multisector	305,254	271,351
Commodity aid and general program assistance		
Development food aid and food security assistance	18,875	29,482
Other general program and commodity assistance	-	-
Total commodity aid and general program assistance	18,875	29,482
Humanitarian assistance		
Emergency response	360,968	387,716
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	14,292	7,026
Disaster prevention and preparedness	38,126	47,533
Total humanitarian assistance	413,387	442,275
Action relating to debt	32,040	-
Administrative costs of donors	264,353	268,190
Refugees in donor countries	-	-
Promotion of development awareness	6	-
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,379,057	4,069,981

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

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

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

(b) Includes urban development and management, rural development, non-agricultural alternative development, research and other sectors not further specified.

28 Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments, 2019 (a)(b)

Sector/Program	Country	Total amount invested by Australia	Total amount of private finance leveraged from Australian official effort
		\$'000	\$'000
Business support services and institutions			
Business Partnership Platform	Global Unspecified	5,222	5,577
Global Initiative	Global Unspecified	-	3,327
Total business support services and institutions		5,222	8,904
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development			
Investing in Women	Indonesia	1,919	5,469
Investing in Women	Philippines	1,786	1,006
Investing in Women	Vietnam	287	1,437
Pacific Tourism Development	Papua New Guinea	-	77
Pacific Tourism Development	Vanuatu	-	53
Total Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development		3,992	8,042
Total Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments		9,214	16,946

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

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

(a) Reportable on a calendar year basis.

(b) For further information about Private Finance Mobilised by Official Development Finance Investments refer to paragraphs 51-52 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

Appendices





Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes

Australia's Official Support to Developing Countries

1. *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2019-20*, incorporates total Official Development Assistance (ODA) across the Australian public sector.

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

2. The statistical data in this publication are based on data extracted in January 2021.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

3. *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2019-20* 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, energy, agriculture) or other purpose category "non-sector allocable aid" (e.g. general budget support, humanitarian aid) in total aid. The sector of destination is assigned by answering the question: "Which specific area of the recipient's economic and social structure is the transfer intended to foster".*¹

Accrual accounting in the development program

5. The Australian Government moved to an accrual accounting framework in 1999–2000. As part of that framework, all Australian Government expenditure, is calculated on an expenses basis for internal government budgeting and expenditure purposes.
6. Refer to Accruals accounting in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details.

Rounding

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

Further information

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

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



Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions

Accrual accounting

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

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

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 expenses basis used in Australian Government financial records to a cash basis.
6. In particular, adjustments from expenses to cash are required in relation to expenditure to meet major multi-year liabilities such as commitments to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) and International Development Association (IDA). For each financial year, these adjustments exclude the expenses recorded in relation to those commitments, but include the cash paid under those commitments in that year.
7. Adjustments are also made for such items as movements in creditors and depreciation.



- Climate Finance**
- 8. Climate finance is the financial assistance provided to developing countries in support of climate change adaptation and mitigation.
 - 9. Australia's climate finance is estimated by assessing each development activity to determine if it has an explicit climate change objective that promotes the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This is done in accordance with OECD DAC guidelines for use of the Rio Markers on climate change adaptation and mitigation.
 - 10. Where climate change is the principal/primary objective – i.e. the activity would not have been funded but for that objective - 100 per cent of the activity value is counted as climate finance. Where climate change is a significant/secondary objective – i.e. it has other prime objectives but has been formulated or adjusted to help meet climate concerns - an estimate is made of the amount spent on delivering climate results.
 - 11. For further details refer to *OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook*, Paris: OECD, 2016 at: https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook_FINAL.pdf
- Co-financing**
- 12. An arrangement under which a development activity is funded jointly by the Australian Government and a development organisation outside Australia, such as the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) or the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).
- Core payments**
- 13. The provision of donor funds to a development organisation without specific conditions as to the use of those funds, allowing the organisation to use them for any development purpose within their mandate. The funds become part of the general financial reserves of the organisation. See also Non-core payments.
- Country programs**
- 14. The Australian development program has a separate country program for each major partner country, which is planned and implemented jointly with the partner government. Each country program consists of an integrated package of mutually agreed activities, developed and implemented under an agreed country strategy.
- Departmental expenditure**
- 15. For any Australian Government department or agency, departmental expenditure refers to the costs of operating the organisation concerned. Departmental expenditure in the Australian development program includes such costs as salaries, equipment costs, rent and other running expenses of the government agency responsible for administering international development cooperation.



**Development
Assistance
Committee (DAC)**

16. The main committee of the OECD on development matters, and a key forum of major bilateral donors. The key functions of the DAC are to:
- 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
inclusion**

17. Disability inclusion refers to Australian development activity that provides support to people with disability to improve the quality of their lives by promoting and improving access to the same opportunities for participation, contribution, decision making, and social and economic well-being as others. Australia's disability inclusion strategy is set out in *Development for all 2015 - 2020: Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's aid program*, May 2015.
18. The 'Development for all' strategy primarily focuses on people with a disability and identifies the following priorities:
- Comprehensive support for partner governments' efforts towards disability-inclusive development;
 - Focus on promoting and facilitating better access to education and to infrastructure for people with disability across the development program;
 - Capacity development of Disabled Peoples' Organisations;
 - Fostering initiatives through a range of support programs such as volunteers, NGO agreements, research, leadership awards and scholarships, sports and small grants; and
 - Strengthening leadership in disability and development.
19. Programs delivered for reducing preventable impairments target the wider population and are therefore excluded from disability inclusion as they are not delivered specifically to persons with a disability.
20. There is no internationally agreed methodology for assessing the exact share of development activity expenditure that contributes to disability inclusion.
21. Disability inclusion data presented in this summary has been compiled using a DFAT developed disability inclusion marker which follows similar methodology as DAC markers however also includes an adjustment for selected payments.
22. The level of assistance varies across all activities, with some activities providing mainstreamed disability inclusion support and others providing targeted support. This approach allows for an approximate quantification of development flows. Due to this variation, including year to year, caution should be exercised when interpreting disability inclusion financial data.



Effective Governance

23. Effective governance is one of the key priorities of the Australian development program and aims to help people overcome poverty by supporting capable management of a developing country's resources through building institutions and processes that are accountable, responsive and transparent. This allows participation of citizens and civil society in the processes of government. Effective governance also contributes to achieving other development goals, such as health and education, as it supports partner government-led development efforts.
24. Australia's support to effective governance falls into three pillars:
- a. Delivering better services through: improved government efficiency and effectiveness; and more accountable, open and responsive governments;
 - b. Improved security and enhanced justice; and
 - c. Enhanced human rights.

Expenses

25. See *Cash payments*.

Family Planning

26. 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 organizations, including UNFPA, the World Bank, World Health Organisation (WHO), and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.



Gender equality

27. Gender equality is central to economic and human development and to supporting women's rights. Equal opportunity for women and men supports economic growth and helps to reduce poverty. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop. When women and girls are empowered, economies grow faster, children's health improves and there is more stability. COVID-19 has had a disproportionate impact on women and girls who are overrepresented in sectors hardest hit by COVID-19 disruptions, are doing more unpaid care work, and are at even greater risk of exploitation, violence and abuse.
28. Data on gender equality in Australian development activity is based on the OECD gender marker whereby activities are screened and marked as either:
- Targeting gender equality as the 'principal' objective or a 'significant' objective; or
 - Not targeting gender equality as a policy objective.
29. The gender equality marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each development investment. A principal objective score means that gender equality is the main objective of the project or programme and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The project or programme would not have been undertaken without this objective. The classification "significant objective" means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project or program.
30. 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 13 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.

General Development Support

31. General Development Support refers to development funding initiatives which cut across multiple strategic goals. General development support initiatives include financial contributions to:
- Trust funds such as the World Bank Trust Fund which provides support for key multisector basic services;
 - Core support for multilateral organisations such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Commission; and
 - Budget Support to bilateral partners.
32. General development support development funding cannot be further classified and is assigned the generic DAC sector classification Multisector aid (43010).



Global programs

33. 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; development research; and the International Seminar Support Scheme (ISSS).

Investment Priorities

34. Investment priority data presented in this publication reflect concepts defined within DFAT. These are:
- Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness (Infrastructure and trade).* Investments in infrastructure and trade are aimed directly at supporting the private sector to expand. Better infrastructure reduces the cost of doing business, while trade facilitation ensures that businesses can take advantage of international opportunities;
 - Agriculture, fisheries and water.* Agriculture and fisheries are key growth sectors and critical to strengthening global food security and improving nutrition. These sectors provide important pathways out of poverty. Increased agricultural productivity plus improved water resource management increases incomes and frees up labour to move into other sectors. For Pacific island economies, fisheries also represent a major source of domestic revenue;
 - Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies (Effective governance).* Investments in effective governance support the stronger operation of the public sector. An effective public sector, led by committed political leaders, invests a country's own resources into pro-growth and poverty reducing activities. It also provides a regulatory environment that supports stronger private sector growth. For further information see also paragraphs 23 and 24;
 - Education.* Better quality education enables young people to get the skills they need to contribute to the economy;
 - Health.* Investments in health—particularly health systems—ensure that women, men and children can access better health and live healthy and productive lives;
 - Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection (Building resilience).* Investments in building resilience includes providing humanitarian assistance in response to emergencies. Preventing crises is a good investment. The development program works to reduce disaster risks and promote preparedness. The development program also strengthens social protection to provide safety nets in the face of shocks to enable the poor to build skills and increase their participation in the economy;
 - General development support.* Administrative costs that are not attributable to another investment priority including multisector aid, debt relief and research where sector cannot be identified. For further information see also paragraphs 31 and 32.



Maternal and Child Health

35. 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.
36. The Muskoka2 methodology assigns a pre-determined percentage of funding to the set of agreed DAC sector purpose codes deemed to benefit RMNCH.
37. 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.
38. Further detailed information is available through the OECD at: [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/STAT/RD\(2018\)3/RD2&docLanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2018)3/RD2&docLanguage=en)

Multilateral flows

39. Resources channelled through international organisations active in development such as the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Population Fund (UNDP), and the World Food Program (WFP) include core and non-core payments. Payments made to third parties that for administrative purposes are channelled through multilateral and regional organisations, are also reported as multilateral flows.

Negative flows

40. 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:
- 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
 - Reimbursements from partners for unexpensed resources.
41. Negative flows presented in this publication do not necessarily reflect an outward flow of cash being returned to Australia from a developing country. In some instances, these flows may also reflect an accounting adjustment.

Negative values

42. See *Negative flows*.

Net bilateral costs

43. Additional costs of providing resources to a recipient country, for example the extra cost of assigning personnel to development activities, net of the costs of stationing them at home, and any compensation received from other parties for their relocation.

Non-core payments

44. Payments to a development organisation made with specific conditions, that is where the donor specifies any aspect of how the funds are to be used. These payments are often referred to as ‘Ear-Marked’. See also *Core payments*.



Non-government organisations (NGOs)

45. NGOs are legally constituted organisations that operate independently from any government. Their primary purpose is to pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development.

Nutrition

46. Although there is a DAC sector code for reporting activities aimed at direct nutrition interventions, there is no common, agreed approach to track resources for “nutrition-sensitive” development assistance. These outcomes are drawn from the nutritional conceptual framework (UNICEF 1990), the reference document *Addressing Undernutrition in External Assistance (EC2011)* and the *SUN Movement Strategy 2012-2015*.
47. 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 1, Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities, presents health-specific DAC sector codes plus additional health-related DAC sector codes, specifically three additional water and sanitation codes;
 - b. Table 16, Health by Type of Assistance, presents direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240);
 - c. Table 17, 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); and
 - d. Table 19, Nutrition by Type of Assistance, presents nutrition investments identified as ‘nutrition specific’ or ‘nutrition sensitive’ defined using the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) methodology. The Nutrition line refers to direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240), or ‘nutrition specific’. These investments relate to direct feeding programs for maternal feeding, breastfeeding and weaning foods, child feeding and school feeding.



**Official
development
assistance
(ODA)**

48. ODA, as defined by the DAC, consists of flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions which are provided by official agencies, including state and local government, or by their executive agencies, and:
- a. Is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - b. Is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent. In the case of non-grants finance:
 - i. 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Least Developed Countries and other Low Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 9 per cent);
 - ii. 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Lower Middle Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 7 per cent);
 - iii. 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Upper Middle Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 6 per cent); and
 - iv. 10 per cent in the case of loans to multilateral institutions (calculated at a rate of discount of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development).
49. To ensure consistency in the application of ODA eligibility, the DAC has further delineated the boundaries of ODA in many areas, for instance:
- a. *Peace and Security:* The DAC has issued revised guidelines on peace and security assistance (2016). The reporting of peace and security-related activities is guided by the general principle that the main objective is the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries.

Financing of military equipment or services is generally excluded from ODA reporting, the exception covering human rights, humanitarian law, disaster response, anti-corruption, and improved civilian oversight.

Anti-Terrorism: Activities combatting terrorism are not reportable as ODA, as they generally target perceived threats to donor, as much as to recipient countries, rather than focusing on the economic and social development of the recipient;
 - b. *Peacekeeping:* Most peacekeeping expenditures are excluded in line with the exclusion of military costs. However, the net bilateral cost of some closely-defined development activities within United Nations (UN) administered or approved peacekeeping operations are included, such as: human rights; election monitoring; rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers and of national infrastructure; advice on economic stabilisation; monitoring and training of administrators; and weapons and mine removal for development purposes only;



- c. *Social and cultural programs*: Expenditure on the promotion of museums, libraries, art and music schools, and sport training facilities and venues that builds developing countries capacity are reported as ODA. One-off interventions such as sponsoring concert tours or athletes' travel costs are not ODA eligible. Cultural programs in developing countries whose main purpose is to promote the culture and values of the donor are not reportable as ODA;
- d. *Assistance to refugees*: Assistance to refugees in developing countries is reportable as ODA. Temporary assistance to refugees from developing countries arriving in donor countries is also reportable as ODA during the first twelve months of stay, and all costs associated with voluntary repatriation to the developing country of origin are also ODA;
- e. *Civil police work*: Expenditure on some police training is reportable as ODA, unless the training relates to para-military functions or is tactical in nature. The supply of donor's police services to control civil disobedience is not ODA eligible;
- f. *Nuclear energy*: Nuclear energy provided for developing country civilian purposes is reportable as ODA. Military applications of nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation activities are not ODA eligible; and
- g. *Research*: Research directly and primarily relevant to the problems of developing countries is ODA eligible.

Other government departments (OGD)

50. 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

51. As part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the DAC has been working to establish an international standard for measuring the volume of private finance mobilised by official development finance interventions. This work is carried out jointly with the OECD-led Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance, and in close consultation with multilateral and bilateral development finance institutions. Data collection on amounts mobilised has been implemented in the regular DAC statistical system, starting with five instruments: guarantees, syndicated loans, collective investment vehicles (CIVs), direct investment in companies (DICs) and credit lines. Methodological work is ongoing to expand the scope of the measure with new approaches having been developed for two additional mechanisms: standards grants and loans in simple co-financing arrangements and project finance schemes.

The objectives for current reporting are three-fold:

- Pilot the new methodologies developed for standards grants and loans in simple co-financing arrangements and project finance schemes;
- Complement data on amounts mobilised through direct investment in companies and credit lines; and
- Test the feasibility of capturing the mobilisation effect of contributions to specific funds and facilities.

52. Details on Australia's reporting on amounts mobilised from the private sector are presented in Table 28. As this measure includes private funds it is not included in ODA but reported as a separate and additional measure.

Partial ODA

53. Some core payments to multilateral organisations are only partially reportable as ODA. For example, the table below shows the percentage of core payments to the multilateral organisation listed which can currently be counted as ODA. The percentages can be periodically updated as the proportion of the organisation's work which benefits developing countries change over time.

Table A: Selected core payments of multilateral organisations eligible for Official Development Assistance

Multilateral organisation		Core Payments eligible as ODA %
AIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	85
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation	83
GEF	Global Environment Facility	100
ILO-RBSA	International Labour Organisation – regular budget supplementary account	100
ILO-assessed	International Labour Organisation – assessed	60
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	60
UNHCR	United Nations Organisation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	100
WHO-CVCA	World Health Organisation – core voluntary contributions account	100
WHO-assessed	World Health Organisation – assessed contributions	76

54. For a complete list refer to the *Development Assistance Committee Reporting Directives, List of ODA-eligible organisations* <<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm>>

Partner country

55. 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

56. See *Australian development programs*.

Regional programs

57. 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.



Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

58. The SDGs are a United Nations initiative, officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They comprise of 17 Global Goals with 169 targets. The SDGs are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals interconnect and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve each Goal and target by 2030. For more information visit <<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>>
59. The 17 Global Goals are:
1. *No Poverty*: End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
 2. *Zero Hunger*: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
 3. *Good Health and Well-being*: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
 4. *Quality Education*: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
 5. *Gender Equality*: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
 6. *Clean Water and Sanitation*: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
 7. *Affordable and Clean Energy*: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
 8. *Decent Work and Economic Growth*: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
 9. *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure*: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;
 10. *Reduce Inequalities*: Reduce inequality within and among countries;
 11. *Sustainable Cities and Communities*: Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
 12. *Responsible Consumption and Production*: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
 13. *Climate Action*: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
 14. *Life Below Water*: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
 15. *Life on Land*: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems;
 16. *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; and
 17. *Partnerships for the Goals*: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.
60. 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**

61. 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**

62. See *Technical assistance*.



Appendix 3: Abbreviations and Symbols

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AAPS	Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships
AAS	Australia Awards Scholarships
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AFP	Australian Federal Police
ANCP	Australian Non-Government Organisation Cooperation Program
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross National Income
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILO-RBSA	International Labour Organisation- Regular Budget Supplementary Account
ISSS	International Seminar Support Scheme
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFDC	Official Resource Flows to Developing Countries
OGD	Other Government Departments
OOF	Other Official Flows
RH	Reproductive Health
RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisation
WHO-CVCA	World Health Organisation -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 2016 are: low income, less than USD1,005; lower middle income, USD1,006 - USD3,955; upper middle income, USD3,956 - USD12,235; and high income, USD12,236 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 convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status.

Least developed countries	Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia
Other low-income countries (per capita GNI ≤USD1 005 in 2016)	Korea Democratic People's Republic, Zimbabwe
Lower middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD1 006 - USD3 955 in 2016)	Armenia, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tokelau, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza Strip
Upper middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD3 956 - USD12 235 in 2016)	Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Cook Islands ^(b) , Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Montserrat, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, North Macedonia, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Helena, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Venezuela, Wallis and Futuna

a) Effective for reporting on aid in 2020

b) During a special review that took place in July 2019, the DAC agreed that the Cook Islands will graduate from the list on 1 January 2020.

