

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries

Statistical Summary Guide

Version 2.0

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Introduction

Australia has a long history of providing aid targeted to deliver outcomes for those most in need. The aid program continues to evolve to meet the needs of our changing region and is delivered in a way that is innovative; draws on the skills and expertise across government, non-government organisations and international agencies; and represents value for money.

This guide provides a comprehensive statistical reference which complements reporting of the Australian aid program. This includes a detailed explanation of the concepts and definitions that underpin reporting for Australia's Official Support as well as references to related information.

The *Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Summary 2015-16 User Guide* should prove an invaluable reference document for aid program data users.

Concepts and Definitions

Administrative Costs of Donors

Concept and Definition

Administrative costs of donors refer to departmental expenses incurred by the administrative aid agency responsible for the delivery of the Australian aid program.

Administrative expenses are part of the operating expenses and include expenses associated with the general administration of a business, for example salaries, accounting, information technology, the depreciation expense for equipment and space used in administration, as well as supplies and utilities.

Under the accrual accounting method, administrative expenses appear on the income statement for the period in which they occurred.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support

Investment Priorities

Table 1

Investment Priorities by Type of Partner

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Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities

Table 3

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Agriculture

Concept and Definition

Agriculture development assistance is a type of assistance which aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications, under the broad category *Production Sectors*.

Agriculture is identified as a separate DAC sector but is often combined with fishing and forestry in statistical presentations when included under a target or specific theme such as gender or scholarships. The definition excludes rural development (classified as multi-sector aid) and developmental food aid (a sub-category of commodity aid and general programme assistance). The DAC defines aid to agriculture as including:

- Agricultural policy and administrative management
- Agricultural development
- Agricultural land resources
- Agricultural water resources
- Agricultural inputs
- Food crop production
- Industrial crops/export crops
- Livestock
- Agrarian reform
- Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control
- Agricultural extension
- Agricultural education/training
- Agricultural Research
- Agricultural Services
- Agricultural alternative development
- Agricultural financial services
- Agricultural co-operatives
- Livestock/veterinary services

* Sector coding identifies the specific areas of the recipient's economic or social development the transfer intends to foster and does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor.

Related concepts include Fishing; Food Security and Rural Development; Forestry; and Sustainable Economic Development

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Aid for Trade

Concept and Definition

Aid for Trade represents total Australian Official Development Assistance (ODA) that promotes economic growth and long-term sustainability by improving trade. This aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sectors used to compile aid for trade estimates and include activities such as:

- Engaging in the multilateral trading system and regional trade initiatives
- Improving economic integration on a regional and global basis (e.g. issues, such as harmonisation of standards and mutual recognition of qualifications, which may not be fully covered in the previous objectives)
- Encouraging diversity in trade activities
- Boosting trade and investment flows

Trade generally comprise of the economic activity (exports and imports) and the policy of open markets. Open markets provide:

- Access to larger and diversified markets
- Access to essential goods and services and other key production inputs (at potentially lower costs)
- Opportunities to boost livelihoods, employment, incomes and government revenue
- Investment and private sector development which can increase access to technology, innovation and skills
- Strengthened regional integration
- Greater competition and innovation leading to efficiency and productivity gains
- Promote transparency within governments
- Reductions in rent-seeking activities

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Table 5

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Aid for Trade

Table 8

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Australian Public Sector Organisations

Concept and Definition

The Australian public sector includes the part of the Australian economy that provides basic government services such as health, education, police and public infrastructure.

Australian public sector organisations' refers to the type of partner that delivers Official Development Assistance (ODA) on behalf of the Australian Government. This includes Australian aid appropriations only, channelled through the official sector, i.e. Other Government Departments (OGDs) and agencies.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support
Investment Priorities by Type of Partner

Table 2

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Banking and Financial Services

Concept and Definition

Banking and Financial Services assistance is a type of assistance that aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*. These include:

- Financial policy and administrative management
- Education/training in banking and financial services
- Formal sector intermediaries
- Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries
- Monetary institutions

Related concepts include Finance; and Trade

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Bilateral Aid

Concept and Definition

Bilateral aid refers to transactions undertaken by a donor country directly with a developing country. They include transactions with national and international Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) active in development and other internal development-related transactions such as:

- Interest subsidies
- Spending on promotion of development awareness
- Debt reorganisation
- Administrative costs.

Related concepts include Non-Government Organisations

Related Information

1. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Bilateral Relations and Strategic Policy Engagement

Concept and Definition

Bilateral relations and strategic policy engagement refer to collaborations and exchanges with a developing country that are not considered Official Development Assistance (ODA). These facilitate engagement of the developing country with the international community and may include:

- Support to in-country Multilateral and Non-Government Organisations
- Forums, workshops or conferences that facilitate network development
- Collaboration in research activities or program development
- Sport
- Recreation and the arts
- Student or teacher exchanges
- Scholarships and volunteers

Bilateral relations and strategic policy engagement data are presented as a type of assistance as part of Australia's Other Official Flow (OOF) framework.

* Australia's OOF framework has been developed by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT) to track the different types of engagement that Australia engages with developing countries supporting their development and engagement with the international community.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

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| Bilateral Relations and Strategic Policy Engagement | Table 28 |
| Australian Official Support, Country Profile Tables | Tables 30 to 61 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Business

Concept and Definition

Business development assistance is a type of assistance that aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification *Business and Other Services* under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*.

The DAC defines aid to business and other services as:

- Business Support services and institutions
- Privatisation

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Economic Growth

Table 7

Aid for Trade

Table 8

Private Sector Development

Table 9

Research

Table 10

Climate Finance

Table 12

Gender Equality

Table 15

Disability Inclusion

Table 16

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Climate Change Adaptation

Concept and Definition

Climate change adaptation assistance is a type of assistance that aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications that principally or significantly contribute to the objective of reducing vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks.

Climate change adaptation assistance activities include:

- Information and knowledge generation of climate change
- Climate adaptation capacity development
- Implementation of climate change adaptation programs
- Climate adaptation planning

Related concepts include Climate Finance and Climate Change Mitigation

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Development Assistance
Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit
Climate Finance

Table 12

2. Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Climate Change Mitigation

Concept and Definition

Climate change mitigation is a type of assistance that aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications that principally or significantly contribute to the objective of reducing or limiting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or enhancing GHG sequestration. Activities eligible under this definition can include:

- The mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol
- Assisting in developing countries’ effort to meet their obligations under the Convention
- Institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework and research in developing countries
- The protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks or reservoirs

Related concepts include Climate Finance and Climate Change Adaptation.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Development Assistance
Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit
Climate Finance

Table 12

2. Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Climate Finance

Concept and Definition

Climate finance refers to Australian Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows dedicated to supporting developing countries in their efforts to respond to climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation initiatives.

Climate Finance information has been compiled, in part, using the definitions and methodology outlined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) for Rio Markers.

Related concepts include Climate Change Adaptation and Climate Change Mitigation.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Commercial Suppliers/Contractors

Concept and Definition

Commercial suppliers/contractors provide commercial sector development assistance and refer to the type of partner that delivers Official Development Assistance (ODA) on behalf of the Australian Government.

Commercial sector data includes only Australian aid appropriations that are channelled through the private sector.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support
Investment Priorities by Type of Partner

Table 2

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Communications

Concept and Definition

Communications development assistance is a type of assistance that aligns with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification *Communications*, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*.

The DAC defines communications development assistance as:

- Communications policy and administrative management
- Information and communication technology
- Radio/television/print media
- Telecommunications

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Economic Growth

Aid for Trade

Private Sector Development

Research

Climate Finance

Gender Equality

Disability Inclusion

Table 7

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Table 16

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Constant Prices

Concept and Definition

Constant prices refer to expenditure in terms of price levels prevalent in a chosen base year. The use of constant prices eliminates the effect of inflation on a series of data, making the data from different reference periods directly comparable.

Constant prices are derived using the non-farm Implicit Price Deflators (Non-farm IPD) calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

The 2015-16 constant prices are calculated using the following formula:

Where:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Constant price | = Pconstant |
| Current price | = Pcurrent |
| Non-farm IPD for year of current price | = dcurrent |
| Non-farm IPD for year of constant price | = dbase |

Then

$$P_{\text{constant}} = \frac{P_{\text{current}} \times d_{\text{base}}}{d_{\text{current}}}$$

Related concepts include Current Prices.

Related Information

1. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Construction

Concept and Definition

Construction development assistance data are a type of assistance and aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications, under the broad category *Production Sectors*.

The DAC defines construction aid as including construction sector policy and administrative management. Construction is identified as a separate DAC sector but is often shown combined with industry and mining in statistical presentations when included under a target or specific theme such as gender or scholarships. Construction excludes construction activities within specific sectors (eg hospital or school construction).

* Sector coding identifies the specific areas of the recipient's economic or social development the transfer intends to foster and does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Country Income Group

Concept and Definition

Using the World Bank Atlas country income groups are classified according to their respective GNI per capita. For operation and analytical purposes, the World Bank classifies economies according to Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

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.

For 2014, 2015, 2016 country income groups were defined as:

- Low income, \$1,045 or less
- Lower middle income, \$1,046 - \$4,125
- Upper middle income, \$4,126 - \$12,745
- High income, \$12,746 or more

The purpose of the conversion is to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes.

Related concepts include Gross National Income.

Related Information

1. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Current Prices

Concept and Definition

Current prices refer to expenditure in terms of the actual price levels prevalent in the year of expenditure. The expenditure is without any adjustment for inflation, and is sometimes referred to as nominal.

Related concepts include Constant Prices.

Related Information

1. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

DAC Sectors

Concept and Definition

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is the main body of the Organization for Economic and Cooperation Development (OECD) on aid matters and a key forum of major bilateral donors.

Aid assistance is delivered across a large spectrum of sectors. Arranging aid information into groupings that are both analytical and useful, and in which users can understand, is vital for effective aid delivery.

The DAC have developed a Common Reporting Standard (CRS) classification specifically to track aid flows and to permit measuring the share of each sector (for example health, energy, agriculture) or other purpose category non-sector allocable aid.

The classification defines the economic and social structure in developing countries, referred to as Sector of Destination Classification (Sector or Purpose code). The sector classification does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor. The sector of destination of a contribution is selected by answering the question:

“Which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster?”

All member states of the OECD, for which Australia is one of, classify their Official Development Assistance (ODA) activities against this classification.

* Sector coding identifies the specific areas of the recipient’s economic or social development the transfer intends to foster and does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support

Investment Priorities

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Investment Priorities by Type of Partner

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Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities

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Thematic tables

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*** Thematic data presented in the Statistical Summary have been compiled using markers which follow similar methodology as other Development Assistance Committee (DAC) markers, however these may also include an adjustment for selected payments.*

2. Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Developing Country Governments

Concept and Definition

Developing country governments refer to Australia's bilateral official sector partners comprising partner country government departments and agencies.

Developing country governments are partners that deliver Official Development Assistance (ODA) on behalf of the Australian Government and include Australian aid appropriations only. These are channelled through our bilateral partners official sector.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support
Investment Priorities by Type of Partner

Table 2

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Disability Inclusion

Concept and Definition

Disability inclusion refers to Australian aid that provides support to people with disability to improve the quality of their lives by promoting and improving access to the same opportunities for participation, contribution, decision making, and social and economic well-being as others.

Australia's disability inclusion strategy is set out in *Development for all: Towards a disability-inclusive Australian aid program 2009-2014*. 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 aid program
- Fostering initiatives through a range of support programs such as volunteers , NGO agreements, research, leadership awards and scholarships, sports and small grants
- Capacity development of Disabled Peoples' Organisations
- Strengthening leadership in disability and development

Disability inclusion has been compiled using a disability inclusion marker which follows similar methodology as other Development Assistance Committee (DAC) markers, however also includes an adjustment for selected payments.

Due to the way in which large payments to multilateral organisations or NGOs are recorded within DFAT systems, it is necessary to apply an adjustment. These payments include the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), development funds or grant schemes such as the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme. These payments are grouped together and recorded at the activity level; therefore it is necessary to filter records to extract only those payments to specific agencies that focus on providing assistance to disabled persons.

Disability inclusion aid initiatives are not always mutually exclusive from impairment prevention, i.e. the focus also includes some aspects of impairment prevention and, as such, these initiatives are also included in impairment prevention data outputs. Totals for disability inclusion and impairment prevention cannot be combined to produce total disability aid expenditure.

The level of assistance varies across all activities, with some activities providing a principal or significant focus and other activities providing moderate or minor focus. The focus allows an appropriate quantification of aid flows. Due to the variation in focus, caution should be exercised when interpreting disability inclusion data.

Related concepts include Impairment Prevention.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Table 5

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Disability Inclusion

Table 16

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Education

Concept and Definition

Education assistance is a type of assistance that aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification *Education* under the broad category *Social Infrastructure and Services*. Type of education assistance estimates are presented at both a broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as gender or disability inclusion and at a more detailed level.

Detailed education assistance data are presented in accordance to the DAC sector classification. The categories include:

- Education, level unspecified
 - *Education policy and administrative management*
 - *Education facilities and training*
 - *Teacher training*
 - *Educational research*
- Basic education
 - *Primary education*
 - *Basic life skills for youth and adults*
 - *Early childhood education*
- Secondary education
 - *Secondary education*
 - *Vocational training*
- Post-secondary education
 - *Higher education*
 - *Advanced technical and managerial training*

Sector specific education activities are also included in respective sectors, e.g. either in a specific education code such as Agricultural education or in a general code such as Communications policy/administrative management. In these cases information are presented for these sectors rather than part of the *Education* DAC sector classification.

*Sector coding identifies the specific areas of the recipient's economic or social development the transfer intends to foster and does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor.

Related concepts include Scholarships.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Energy

Concept and Definition

Energy development assistance is a type of assistance that aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification *Energy Generation, Distribution and Efficiency*, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*. The DAC defines aid to energy as including:

- Energy generation, distribution and efficiency – general
- Energy generation, renewable sources
- Hybrid energy electric power plants
- Energy generation, non-renewable sources
- Nuclear energy electric power plants
- Heating, cooling and energy distribution

Type of energy development assistance estimates are presented at the broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as trade enabling, gender or disability inclusion.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Environment

Concept and Definition

Environment development assistance is not singularly defined within a broad sector classification within the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Environment comprises select cross sector classifications under the broad DAC categories of *Water and Sanitation*; *Energy Generation, Distribution and Efficiency*; as well as *Other Sectors* compiled using RIO markers and the Organization for Economic and Cooperation Development (OECD) DAC markers.

* Sector coding identifies the specific areas of the recipient's economic or social development the transfer intends to foster and does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor.

Environment assistance includes:

- Water supply and sanitation
 - *Water resources policy and administrative management*
 - *Water resources protection*
 - *River development*
 - *Other water supply and generation*
- Energy generation and supply
 - *Energy policy and administrative management*
 - *Other energy generation and supply*
- General environmental protection
 - *Environmental policy and administrative management*
 - *Biodiversity*
 - *Environmental education and training*
 - *Environmental research*
- Other sectors

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Support

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Table 5

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Research

Table 10

Environment

Table 11

Climate Finance

Table 12

Bilateral Interaction

Long-Term Australia Awards by Field of Study and Gender

Table 24

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Concept and Definition

Family planning and reproductive health data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification *Population Policies, Programmes and Reproductive Health*.

Presentation of health data includes more detailed disaggregates. While aligning with DAC sectors, some categories have been relabelled to incorporate domestic terminology. The categories include:

- Reproductive health care
- Sexually transmitted disease control
- Family planning
- Other population and health programs

Family planning and reproductive health data are generally presented under the broader Health Official Development Assistance (ODA) however for targeted or specific themed tabulations information is available at a finer disaggregation, for example gender and disability inclusion.

Related concepts include Maternal and Child Health.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Research

Table 10

Gender Equality

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Disability Inclusion

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Impairment Prevention

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Health

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Maternal and Child Health

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Nutrition

Table 21

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Field of Study

Concept and Definition

Field of study is part of scholarship information and refers to the topic students are studying at the time information was collected. Field of study is collected for students that have a status of scholarship suspended, finalised or finalised pending results.

Field of study categories align with the Australian Standard Classification of Education which include:

- Natural and physical sciences
- Information technology
- Engineering and related technologies
- Architecture and building
- Agriculture and environmental studies
- Health
- Education
- Management and commerce
- Society and culture
- Other field of study

Related concepts include Education; Scholarships; and Students.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Development Assistance
Bilateral Interaction

Long-Term Australia Awards by Field of Study and Gender

Table 24

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Fishing

Concept and Definition

Fishing development assistance is a type of assistance that aligns with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification, under the broad category *Production Sectors*. Fishing is identified as a separate DAC sector but is often shown combined with agriculture and forestry in statistical presentations when included under a target or specific theme such as gender or scholarships.

The DAC defines aid to fishing as including:

- Fishing policy and administrative management
- Fishery development
- Fishery education/training
- Fishery research
- Fishery services

Fishing activities are also included in other respective sectors where the primary purpose is support for that respective sectors activity. In these cases information are presented for these sectors rather than part of the DAC sector classification *Fishing*.

More detailed information on agriculture assistance is available in the economic and trade enabling tabulations.

* Sector coding identifies the specific areas of the recipient's economic or social development the transfer intends to foster and does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor.

Related concepts include Agriculture; Environment and Natural Resource Management; Food Security and Rural Development; Forestry; and Sustainable Economic Development.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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| Australian Official Support, Country Profile Tables | Tables 30 to 61 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Food Aid

Concept and Definition

Food aid assistance contributes to world food security and improving responses to emergency food situations and other food needs of developing countries.

Food aid information aligns with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification, under the broad categories *Commodity Aid and General Programme Assistance* and *Humanitarian Assistance*. This includes:

- Food aid/Food security programmes
- Emergency food aid

The Australian Government's food assistance is made up of cash contributions to the World Food Programme and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. Food can be sourced from either Australian suppliers or purchased locally or regionally in developing countries. Australian food aid does not use Australian agricultural surpluses as a means to dump excess Australian produce.

Cereals and cereal products make up about 95 per cent of Australia's food aid commodities. Other foods that are occasionally provided include vegetable oils, pulses, rolled oats and high energy biscuits.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Development Assistance
Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit
Economic Growth
Nutrition
Humanitarian

Table 7
Table 21
Table 23

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Forestry

Concept and Definition

Forestry development assistance is a type of assistance and aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications, under the broad category *Production Sectors*.

The DAC defines aid to forestry as including:

- Forestry policy and administrative management
- Forestry development
- Fuelwood/charcoal
- Forestry education/training
- Forestry research
- Forestry services

Forestry is identified as a separate DAC sector but is often shown as part of aid to agriculture and fishing in statistical presentations when included under a target or specific theme such as gender or scholarships.

More detailed information on forestry assistance is available in the economic and trade enabling tabulations.

* Sector coding identifies the specific areas of the recipient's economic or social development the transfer intends to foster and does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Gender Equality

Concept and Definition

Gender equality is central to economic and human development and to supporting women's rights in a country. Equal opportunity for women and men supports economic growth and helps to reduce poverty. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop.

Gender equality assistance refers to aid initiatives that remove persistent barriers and constraints to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Gender information is compiled using the gender marker methodology for Development Assistance Committee (DAC) activities which are screened and marked as either:

- Targeting gender equality as a 'principal' objective or a 'significant' objective
- Not targeting the objective

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Table 5

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Gender Equality

Table 15

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Government and Civil Society

Concept and Definition

Aid to build capacity in governments and civil society refers to a type of assistance as outlined in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) broad category classification of *Government and Civil Society*; and *Other Social Infrastructure and Services*.

Effective governance estimates are presented at both a broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as gender or disability inclusion and also at a more detailed level. The DAC categories include:

- Government and civil society, general
 - Public sector policy and administrative management
 - Public finance management
 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government
 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions
 - Domestic revenue mobilisation
 - Legal and judicial development
 - Democratic participation and civil society
 - Elections
 - Legislatures and political parties
 - Media and free flow of information
 - Human rights
 - Women's equality organisations and institutions
 - Ending violence against women and girls
- Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security
 - Security system management and reform
 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
 - Participation in international peacekeeping operations
 - Reintegration and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control
 - Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
 - Child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation)
- Other social infrastructure and services
 - Social welfare services
 - Employment policy and administrative management
 - Housing policy and administrative management
 - Low-cost housing
 - Multisector aid for basic social services
 - Culture and recreation
 - Statistical capacity building
 - Narcotics control
 - Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
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| Australian Official Support, Country Profile Tables | Tables 30 to 61 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Gross National Income

Concept and Definition

Gross national income is the aggregate value of gross primary incomes for all institutional sectors, including net primary income receivable from non-residents. GNI was formerly called Gross National Product (GNP). In Australia, GNI is calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Related concepts include Official Development Assistance and Gross National Income Ratio

Health

Concept and Definition

Health assistance information is presented as a type of assistance with detailed disaggregates. These align with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sectors however some categories have been relabelled to incorporate domestic terminology. In some key thematic tabulations health data has been further disaggregated to present family planning and reproductive health data separately. Health assistance categories include:

- Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery
 - Medical education and training
 - Medical research
 - Medical services
 - Health policy and management
- Disease control and health care
 - Primary health care
 - Health infrastructure
 - Nutrition
 - Infectious disease control
 - Malaria control
 - Tuberculosis control
 - Public health education programs
 - Other basic health
- Family planning and reproductive health programs
 - Reproductive health care
 - Family planning
 - Sexually transmitted disease control
 - Other population and health programs

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Humanitarian and Disaster Response

Concept and definition

Humanitarian and disaster response assistance data are presented as a type of assistance. This can be classified under Official Development Assistance (ODA) or Other Official Flows (OOF) support. Humanitarian assistance information is presented at a broad level when included as a specific theme such as gender or disability inclusion, and also at a more detailed level.

Detailed ODA assistance data are presented in accordance to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification though some items may be combined and presented as *Other Government and Civil Society*. Assistance also includes assistance that does not fit the ODA eligibility criteria and is included as Other Official Flows. Humanitarian and Disaster response categories include:

- Emergency response
 - Material relief assistance
 - Emergency food aid
 - Relief co-ordination and support services
- Other humanitarian assistance
 - Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation
 - Disaster prevention and preparedness
 - Refugees in donor countries
 - Land mine clearance
 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
 - Participation in international peacekeeping operations
 - Reintegration and small arms and light weapons control
 - Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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| Australian Official Support, Country Profile Tables | Tables 30 to 61 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Impairment Prevention

Concept and definition

Impairment prevention includes assistance such as targeting avoidable blindness, clearance of land mines and road safety. These preventive measures target the wider population and are excluded from disability inclusion as they are not delivered specifically to persons with a disability. Impairment prevention includes programs such as:

- Primary health focus which, if the condition is left untreated, could lead to impairment or disability, such as diabetes, trachoma and iodine deficiency
- Mine clearance
- Road safety

There is no internationally agreed methodology for assessing the exact share of aid activity expenditure that contributes to impairment prevention. Impairment prevention information has been compiled using an impairment prevention marker which follows a similar methodology as other Development Assistance Committee (DAC) markers.

Impairment prevention aid initiatives are not always mutually exclusive from disability inclusion, i.e. the focus also includes some aspects of disability inclusion and, as such, these initiatives are also included in disability inclusion data outputs. Totals for disability inclusion and impairment prevention cannot be combined to produce total disability aid expenditure.

Impairment prevention categories include:

- Social infrastructure and services
 - Education
 - Health
 - Family planning and reproductive health
 - Water and sanitation
 - Government and civil society
 - Other social infrastructure and services
- Other sectors (includes multisector education and training, seminars and other multisectors not further defined)
- Production sectors
- Humanitarian assistance
- Economic infrastructure and services

The level of assistance varies across all activities, with some activities providing a principal or significant focus and other activities providing moderate or minor focus. Due to the variation in focus, caution should be exercised when interpreting impairment prevention data.

Related concepts include Disability Inclusion.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Support

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Table 5

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Impairment Prevention

Table 17

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Industry

Concept and Definition

Industry development assistance is a type of assistance that aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications, under the broad category *Production Sectors*.

The DAC defines aid to industry as including:

- Industrial policy and administrative management
- Industrial development
- Small and medium sized enterprises (SME) development
- Cottage industries and handicraft
- Agro-industries
- Forest industries
- Textiles, leather and substitutes
- Chemicals
- Fertilizer plants
- Cement/lime/plaster
- Energy manufacturing
- Pharmaceutical production
- Basic metal industries
- Non-ferrous metal industries
- Engineering
- Transport equipment industry
- Technological research and development

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Economic Growth

Table 7

Aid for Trade

Table 8

Private Sector Development

Table 9

Research

Table 10

Climate Finance

Table 12

Gender Equality

Table 15

Disability Inclusion

Table 16

Australian Other Official Flows

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Private Sector Leveraging, Bilateral Relations and Strategic Policy Engagement

Table 26

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Law and Justice

Concept and Definition

Law and justice assistance information are presented as a type of assistance that align with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification of *Government and Civil Society*; *Conflict Prevention and Resolution*, *Peace and Security* as well as Other Sectors. These include:

- Government and civil society
 - Legal and judicial development
 - Democratic participation and civil society
 - Other government and civil society
- Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security
 - Security system management and reform
 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
 - Post-conflict peace-building (UN)
- Other sectors
 - Education
 - Other social infrastructure services
 - Production sectors
 - Humanitarian assistance
 - Other sectors

Law and justice development assistance information also includes law and justice initiatives from other DAC sectors, for example law scholarships. The DAC defines law and justice aid as assistance to developing countries that provides:

- Technical co-operation provided to parliament, government ministries, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to assist review and reform of the security system to improve democratic governance and civilian control
- Support for civilian activities related to peace building, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange
- Support to ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs; judges and courts; legal drafting services
- Participation in the post-conflict peace-building phase of UN peace operations (activities such as human rights & elections monitoring, rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers, rehabilitation of basic national infrastructure, monitoring or retraining of civil administrators and police forces, training in customs and border control procedures, advice or training in fiscal or macroeconomic stabilisation policy, repatriation and demobilisation of armed factions, and disposal of their weapons; support for landmine removal).
- Professional legal education
- Measures that support the improvement of legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations, legislative and constitutional drafting and review, legal reform, integration of formal and informal systems of law
- Capacity building to manage maintenance of law and order and public safety, border management, law enforcement agencies, police, prisons and their supervision, ombudsmen
- Support to institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector, both formal and informal
- Specialised organisations, institutions and frameworks for the prevention of and combat against corruption, bribery, money laundering and other aspects of organised crime, with or without law enforcement powers, e.g. anti-corruption commissions and monitoring bodies, special investigation services, institutions and initiatives of integrity and ethics oversight, specialised NGOs, other civil society and citizens' organisations directly concerned with corruption

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Table 5

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Government and Civil Society

Table 13

Law and Justice

Table 14

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Maternal and Child Health

Concept and Definition

At the June 2012 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Working Party of Statistics meeting, country members agreed to report maternal and child health (MCH) expenditure, using a new standard methodology. The methodology assigns a score to aid activities based on the level of funding targeted to MCH aligning with DAC methodology where records are scored at either the activity or agreement level.

For eligibility, the activity contributes to any one of the following:

- Improved access for women and children to a comprehensive, integrated package of essential health interventions and services along the continuum of care
- Strengthening health systems in order to improve access and deliver integrated high-quality MCH specific services
- MCH specific workforce capacity building, ensuring skilled and motivated health workers in the right place at the right time, with the necessary infrastructure, drugs, equipment and regulations

The methodology differs to the tracking of family planning expenditure reported at the Family Planning Summit. The family planning methodology was devised by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) to guide donors' commitments and is based on apportioning expenditure across DAC health sectors based on analysis of DFID's spending patterns.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Support

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Table 5

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Maternal and Child Health

Table 20

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Mineral Resources and Mining

Concept and Definition

Mineral resources and mining development assistance data are a type of assistance that align with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification *Mining*, under the broad category of *Production Sectors*. Mineral resources and mining assistance, in this format, are generally combined with industry and construction data when included in a target or specific theme such as gender, disability inclusion or impairment prevention.

The DAC defines mineral resources and mining aid as including:

- Mineral/mining policy and administrative management
- Mineral prospection and exploration
- Coal
- Oil and gas
- Ferrous metals
- Nonferrous metals
- Precious metals/materials
- Industrial minerals
- Fertiliser minerals
- Offshore minerals

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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| Private Sector Leveraging, Bilateral Relations and Strategic Policy | Table 26 |
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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Multilateral Aid and Organisations

Concept and Definition

Multilateral aid refers to contributions that are made to multilateral organisations. A multilateral organisation is an international entity whose membership is made up of member governments, who collectively govern the organisation and are its primary source of funds, specifically to:

- Pool contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets
- Conduct all or part of their activities in favour of development
- Comprise an international agency, institution or organisation whose members are governments, or a fund managed autonomously by such an agency

Multilateral organisation information refers to the type of partner that delivers Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) on behalf of the Australian Government. The Australian aid program engages with three main types of multilateral delivery partners:

- International financial institutions, for example the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank
- United Nations organisations, for example the United Nations Children’s Fund, World Food Programme and the United Nations Development Programme
- Other global funds, for example, GAVI Alliance and the Education for All—Fast Track Initiative.

Multilateral organisation information include Australian aid appropriations that are channelled through the multilateral organisations and core payments to multilateral organisations from Other Government Departments (OGDs).

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Support
Investment Priorities by Type of Partner

Table 2

2. Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Net Flows

Concept and Definition

Net flows are the net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 per cent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC *List of ODA Recipients*.

Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in the DAC *List of ODA Recipients*. The DAC List of ODA Recipients shows all countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA). These consist of all low and middle income countries based on gross national income (GNI) per capita as published by the World Bank, with the exception of G8 members, EU members, and countries with a firm date for entry into the EU. The list also includes all of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as defined by the United Nations (UN).

Related concepts include Gross National income

Related Information

1. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Non-Government Organisations

Concept and Definition

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) refers to the type of partner that delivers Official Development Assistance (ODA) on behalf of the Australian Government. 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.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support
Investment Priorities by Type of Partner

Table 2

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Official Development Assistance

Concept and Definition

Official development assistance (ODA) is defined as government aid designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid may be provided bilaterally, from donor to recipient, or channeled through a multilateral development agency such as the United Nations or the World Bank. Aid includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) maintains a list of developing countries and territories; only aid to these countries counts as ODA. The list is periodically updated and currently contains over 150 countries or territories with per capita incomes below USD 12 276 in 2010. A long-standing United Nations target is that developed countries should devote 0.7% of their gross national income to ODA. This indicator is measured as a percentage of gross national income and million USD constant prices, using 2014 as the base year.

ODA consists of flows to countries and territories on the Development Assistance Committee (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
- Transactions of which are:
 - Administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective
 - Concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent)

To ensure consistency in the application ODA eligibility, the DAC has further delineated the boundaries of ODA in many areas, for instance:

- Military aid
 - The supply of military equipment, services or anti-terrorism activities, and the forgiveness of debt incurred for military purposes are not reportable as ODA. The costs of using donors' armed forces to deliver humanitarian aid or perform development services are eligible
- 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
- Civil police work
 - Expenditure on police training is reportable as ODA, unless the training relates to para-military functions. The supply of donor's police services to control civil disobedience is not ODA eligible
- Nuclear energy
 - Nuclear energy provided for civilian purposes is reportable as ODA. Military applications of nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation activities are not ODA eligible

- administrators; and weapons and mine removal for development purposes only
- **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
- **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 repatriation to the developing country of origin are also ODA
- **Research**
 - Research directly and primarily relevant to the problems of developing countries is ODA eligible
- **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

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
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| Volunteers Program, 2013-14 to 2015-16 | Table 25 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income Ratio

Concept and Definition

Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income Ratio (ODA/GNI Ratio) is a measure used to determine the contribution a country is making to assist those in need.

Donor countries providing ODA have different economies. As there is no way for governments to control or predict private capital flows or adjust official flows to compensate for fluctuations in private flows, the DAC uses ODA/GNI ratio as a way to compare ODA flows from Donor countries.

In the *United Nations 1970 General Assembly Resolution*, the world pledged a commitment to reach a target of 0.7 per cent of developed countries Gross National Product (GNP) (now Gross National Income [GNI]) be directed toward ODA.

Official Support

Concept and Definition

Official Support refers to the Australian framework for reporting on all activities beyond traditional development assistance that build and encourage developing countries self-autonomy. Official Support comprises two main groups Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) and supports the analysis of Australia's engagement with developing countries.

Related concepts include Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF)

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

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| Government Departments and Agencies | Table 6 |
| Australian Official Support, Country Profile Tables | Tables 30 to 61 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Other Government Departments

Concept and Definition

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

To avoid double counting, Other Government Department (OGD) information refers to OGD appropriations only and exclude Australian aid appropriations that are channelled through OGD.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

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| Government Departments and Agencies | |
| Bilateral Relations and Strategic Policy Engagement | Table 28 |
| Peace and Security | Table 29 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Other Official Flows

Concept and Definition

Other official flows (OOF) are official sector assistance transactions which do not meet the Official Development Assistance (ODA) criteria, i.e. transactions by the official sector, not private, that are not development-motivated or not concessional, and include:

- Grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes
- Official bilateral transactions intended to promote development but having a grant element of less than 25 per cent
- Official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose. This category includes by definition export credits extended directly to a developing country by an official agency or institution (official direct export credits)
- The net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms
- Subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to developing countries
- Funds in support of private investment

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Other Partners

Concept and Definition

Other partners refer to the type of partner that delivers Official Development Assistance (ODA) on behalf of the Australian Government.

For Australian aid appropriated ODA, other partners include other donor governments, international research centres, public-private partnerships, trade unions, and other partners not further defined.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support
Investment Priorities by Type of Partner

Table 2

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Partner Country

Concept and Definition

Partner countries refer to Australia's bilateral partners that DFAT collaborates with in the delivery of aid assistance to achieve mutually agreed objectives. DFAT collaborates with the partner country to develop a Country Program for each major country partner.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

| | |
|---|----------|
| Australian Official Support Partner Country | Table 4 |
| Australian Official Development Assistance Bilateral Interaction Volunteers Program, 2013-14 to 2015-16 | Table 25 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Private Flows

Concept and Definition

Private flows refer to investment transactions by transnational corporations and private banks; and export credits provided by industries. Private flows are quite volatile from year to year because they represent a balance between positive and negative flows.

Related Information

1. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Private Sector Leveraging

Concept & Definitions

Private Sector leveraging encompasses building the developing countries' private sector to support sustainable development, recognising that the private sector plays a role in sustainability contributing to economic growth, income generation and job creation to support lasting growth. The concept aligns with Australia's private sector development investment strategy which targets three strategic objectives:

- Building better business and investment environments
- Maximising the development impact of business
- Supporting growth in specific markets

Transactions are considered Other Official Flows (OOF) by the Organization for Economic and Cooperation Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and include financial and non-financial leveraging that facilitates a developing country's economic engagement and self-autonomy, including Private Sector instruments and Trade Facilitation and business enabling.

Related concepts include Trade facilitation and Business Enabling.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Refugees in Donor Countries

Concept and Definition

A refugee is a person who is outside his/her home country because of a well-founded fear of persecution on account of their race, religion, nationality, social group or political opinion.

Assistance to persons who have fled from their homes because of civil war or severe unrest may be counted as refugee related for Donor Countries if the refugee is located in a donor country or for Material Relief Assistance and Service if located in a developing country.

Official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries can only be counted as official development assistance during the first twelve months of their stay. Expenditure of this nature includes payments for refugees' transport to the host country and temporary sustenance (food, shelter and training). This item also includes expenditures for voluntary resettlement of refugees in a developing country.

Expenditures on deportation or other forcible measures to repatriate refugees are not counted as official development assistance. Amounts spent to promote the integration of refugees into the economy of the donor country, or resettle them elsewhere than in a developing country, are also excluded.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

| | |
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| Australian Official Support Investment Priorities | Table 1 |
| Australian Official Development Assistance Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit Humanitarian | Table 23 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Region of Benefit

Concept and Definition

Region of benefit refers to the location of Australia's bilateral partners grouped according to regional geographical boundaries. Australia collaborates with these partners in the delivery of aid assistance to achieve mutually agreed objectives.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

| | |
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| Impairment Prevention | Table 17 |
| Education | Table 18 |
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| Peace and Security | Table 27 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Scholarships – Australia Awards

Concept and Definition

The Australia Awards are an important component of Australia's investment in education and provide long and short term study and professional development opportunities to citizens from developing countries around the globe.

They are targeted to provide enhanced leadership, knowledge and technical skills to partner governments, tertiary institutions and strategic organisations that are driving sustainable development. Australia awards aim to:

- Develop capacity and leadership skills so that individuals can contribute to development in their home country
- Build people-to-people linkages at the individual, institutional and country levels.

Australia Awards information presented include:

- DFAT managed Australia Awards scholarships (AAS), Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships (AAPS) and Australia Awards Fellowships (AAF)
- John Allwright Fellowships managed by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

Related concepts include Field of Study; Scholarships (Other) and Students.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Education

Table 18

Bilateral Interaction

Long-Term Australia Awards by Field of Study and Gender

Table 24

Australian Official Support, Country Profile Tables

Tables 30 to 61

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Scholarships – Other

Concept and Definition

Information collected for scholarships offered by other government departments are reported as Other Official Flows as they do not meet the requirements for Official Development Assistance (ODA).

The student numbers for these scholarships are reported on a calendar year and reflect offers of scholarships in the given intake year. An example includes Department of Education and Training managed Endeavour Scholarships and Fellowships.

Related data items include Field of Study; Scholarships (Australia Awards) and Students.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support, Country Profile Tables

Tables 30 to 61

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Students

Concept and Definition

Student information presented refer to the number of students participating in a scholarship program. These can relate to either the number of students actually on scholarships at the time or students offered a scholarship. Student numbers for those offered scholarships are reported on a calendar year and reflect offers of scholarships in the given intake year.

Data are collected for students that have a status of scholarship suspended, finalised or finalised pending results.

Student data are further disaggregated by the gender status of the student, i.e. whether they are male or female.

Related concepts include Field of Study and Scholarships.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Development Assistance
Bilateral Interaction

Long-Term Australia Awards by Field of Study and Gender
Australian Official Support, Country Profile Tables

Table 24
Tables 30 to 61

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Tourism

Concept and Definition

Tourism development assistance information is presented as a type of assistance that aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*.

Tourism development assistance is presented at a broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as trade enabling, gender or disability inclusion.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Economic Growth

Table 7

Aid for Trade

Table 8

Private Sector Development

Table 9

Research

Table 10

Gender Equality

Table 15

Disability Inclusion

Table 16

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Trade

Concept and Definition

Trade development assistance data is a type of assistance that aligns with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification *Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade Related Adjustment*, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*. This includes:

- Trade policy and administrative management
- Trade facilitation
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs)
- Multilateral trade negotiations
- Trade-related adjustment
- Trade education/training

As a type of assistance, the term trade refers to aid assistance that is provided to the aid sector and, as such, is different to trade enabling. Trade enabling is a broader concept which groups together all initiatives that promote the expansion of trade and include sectors other than trade, for example the construction of roads, rail or ports to provide better access to markets.

Type of trade development assistance estimates are presented at the broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as trade enabling, gender or disability inclusion.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

| | |
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2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Trade Facilitation and Business Enabling

Concept and Definition

Trade facilitation and business enabling information is presented as a type of assistance under the broad category *Private Sector Leveraging*. This represents the networks and engagement with developing countries' private sectors.

Transactions under trade facilitation and business enabling are considered Other Official Flows (OOF) by the Organization for Economic and Cooperation Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and may include:

- Business government dialogue
- Building networks and private sector engagement
- Development of business match making facilities and systems
- Promotional activities to attract potential project partners
- Other business advisory services

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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| Engagement | |
| Australian Official Support, Country Profile Tables | Tables 30 to 61 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Transport and Storage

Concept and Definition

Transport and storage development assistance is a type of assistance that aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification *Transport and Storage*, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*. These include:

- Transport policy and administrative management
- Road transport
- Rail transport
- Water transport
- Education and training in transport and storage
- Storage
- Air transport

Type of transport and storage development assistance estimates are presented at the broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as enabling trade, gender or disability inclusion.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

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|--|----------|
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| Climate Finance | Table 12 |
| Gender Equality | Table 15 |
| Disability Inclusion | Table 16 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Type of Assistance

Concept and Definition

Type of assistance refers to the sector in which Australian aid is provided and aligns with Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classifications.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

| | |
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| Disability Inclusion | Table 16 |
| Impairment Prevention | Table 17 |
| Education | Table 18 |
| Health | Table 19 |
| Maternal and Child Health | Table 20 |
| Nutrition | Table 21 |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | Table 22 |
| Humanitarian | Table 23 |
| Australian Other Official Flows | |
| Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit | |
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| Peace and Security | Table 27 |

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Type of Partner

Concept and Definition

Type of partner refers to the type of organisation that the Australian Government works with to deliver aid.

Australian aid appropriations by type of partner refer to Australian aid appropriations channelled through each organisation type and are grouped as:

- Australia Public Service Organisations
- Commercial Suppliers
- Developing Country Governments
- Multilateral Organisations
- Non-Government Organisations
- Other partners
- Universities and Academic Institutions

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support
Investment Priorities by Type of Partner

Table 2

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Universities and Academic Institutions

Concept and Definition

Universities and academic institutions refer to tertiary level educational institutions that deliver Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) on behalf of the Australian Government, i.e. a type of partner.

Universities and academic institution information include Australian appropriations that are channelled through the tertiary education sector.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Support
Investment Priorities by Type of Partner

Table 2

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Volunteers

Concept and Definition

Volunteer information presents the number of Australian individuals offering their time and professional skills to deliver aid assistance. Volunteers promote positive people-to-people links between individuals, organisations and communities in developing countries and in Australia.

The Australian Volunteer for International Development (AVID) program provides opportunities for skilled Australians to contribute to the Australian Government's aid program. The program supports the deployment of Australians to undertake volunteer assignments aimed at improving the capacity of host organisations in sectors of high priority for Australian and partner governments.

Related Information

1. Publication

*Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector
Statistical Summary 2015-16*

Australian Official Development Assistance
Bilateral Interaction
Volunteers Program, 2013-14 to 2015-16
Australian Official Support, Country Profile Tables

Table 25
Tables 30 to 61

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Concept and Definition

Water, sanitation and hygiene refer to the type of aid assistance that improves access to clean water, basic sanitation and improved hygiene behaviors in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and supports improved water security through protection of freshwater sources.

Type of water, sanitation and hygiene assistance information are presented at both a broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as gender or disability inclusion and also at a more detailed level.

Detailed water, sanitation and hygiene assistance is based on the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector classification *Water and Sanitation*. This includes:

- Water sector policy and administrative management
- Water resources conservation (including data collection)
- Water supply and sanitation – large systems
- Water supply – large systems
- Sanitation – large systems
- Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation
- Basic drinking water supply
- Basic sanitation
- River basins' development
- Waste management/disposal
- Education and training in water supply and sanitation

Water, sanitation and hygiene information are also presented as a development objective.

Related Information

1. Publication

Australian Engagement with Developing Countries, Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary 2015-16

Australian Official Support

Investment Priorities

Table 1

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Table 5

Australian Official Development Assistance

Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit

Research

Table 10

Environment

Table 11

Gender Equality

Table 15

Disability Inclusion

Table 16

Impairment Prevention

Table 17

Nutrition

Table 21

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Table 22

2. Australia's Official Development Assistance: Standard Time Series