


















# APPENDIX 1: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The 2030 Agenda consists of 17 SDGs (also known as the global goals) and the AAAA on Financing for Development. The 2030 Agenda established the globally agreed framework for development 2015 to 2030. The 2030 Agenda applies to all countries, is non-binding and represents a modern, comprehensive and ambitious approach to development. The global goals build on and extend the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which shaped considerable progress in development from 2000 to 2015.

 <p><b>1</b> NO POVERTY</p>	<p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>	 <p><b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<p>Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>
 <p><b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER</p>	<p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	 <p><b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<p>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>
 <p><b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<p>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being at all ages</p>	 <p><b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>
 <p><b>4</b> QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	 <p><b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION</p>	<p>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>
 <p><b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<p>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	 <p><b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER</p>	<p>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>
 <p><b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<p>Ensure availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation for all</p>	 <p><b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND</p>	<p>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems</p>
 <p><b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<p>Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	 <p><b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and provide access to justice for all</p>
 <p><b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment</p>	 <p><b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p>	<p>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development</p>
 <p><b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</p>		

## APPENDIX 2: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

**Table 5: Allocations by country, regional and global programs**  
(2016–17 Estimated Outcome)

Program	2016–17 Estimated Outcome \$m
Papua New Guinea <sup>1</sup>	478.7
Solomon Islands	93.2
Vanuatu	42.4
Fiji <sup>2</sup>	48.1
Samoa	23.6
Nauru	21.2
Kiribati	20.2
Tonga	17.6
Tuvalu	6.6
Cook Islands	1.9
Niue and Tokelau	1.8
North Pacific	5.0
Pacific Regional	165.4
<b>Pacific Total</b>	<b>925.8</b>
Indonesia	295.6
Timor-Leste	68.8
Philippines	67.3
Cambodia	62.3
Vietnam	58.5
Myanmar	42.4
Laos	22.0
Mongolia	6.0
ASEAN and Mekong	30.2
South-East and East Asia Regional	7.6
<b>South-East and East Asia Total</b>	<b>660.8</b>
Afghanistan	82.0
Bangladesh	42.4
Pakistan	44.1
Sri Lanka	20.4
Nepal	15.6
Bhutan	2.1
Maldives	2.2
South and West Asia Regional	17.8
<b>South and West Asia Total</b>	<b>226.6</b>

Program	2016–17 Estimated Outcome \$m
Palestinian Territories	20.5
Middle East and North Africa	81.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.5
<b>Africa and the Middle East Total</b>	<b>135.0</b>
<b>Gender Equality Fund</b>	<b>20.0</b>
Regional Scholarships and Education	99.6
Health, Water and Sanitation	62.8
Infrastructure and Rural Development	39.0
Governance	14.9
Fisheries and Agriculture	8.6
Innovation Fund	41.2
Disability	13.1
Direct Aid Program (DAP)	22.0
Other Cross Regional Programs	28.2
<b>Cross Regional Programs Total</b>	<b>329.4</b>
<b>DFAT ODA — Country and Regional Programs Total</b>	<b>2,297.7</b>
Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response	44.5
Protracted Crises and Strengthening Humanitarian Action	73.5
Global Humanitarian Partnerships	132.3
<b>Humanitarian, Emergencies and Refugees Total</b>	<b>250.3</b>
United Nations Development Fund (UNDP)	12.7
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	21.0
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	9.2
United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS)	4.5
World Health Organisation (WHO)	12.4
UN Women	7.8
Commonwealth Organisations	7.2
Contribution to Global Health Program <sup>3</sup>	63.1
Contribution to Global Education Partnerships <sup>3</sup>	10.0
Contribution to Green Climate Fund <sup>3</sup>	20.0
Other ODA eligible contributions <sup>4</sup>	37.0
<b>UN, Commonwealth and Other International Organisations Total</b>	<b>204.9</b>
Global NGO Programs	140.4
Australian Volunteers Program	41.5
Community Engagement and International Research	8.3
<b>NGO, Volunteer and Community Programs Total</b>	<b>190.2</b>

Program	2016–17 Estimated Outcome \$m
Cash Payments to Multilaterals	399.3
<b>DFAT ODA — Global Programs Total</b>	<b>1,044.7</b>
<b>DFAT ODA — Departmental</b>	<b>242.9</b>
<b>Other Government Departments</b>	<b>300.0</b>
Adjustments	-57.5
<b>Total Australian ODA</b>	<b>3,827.8</b>

- 1 PNG's allocation includes funding for the Joint Understanding of \$49.4m in 2016–17. The bilateral allocation is \$427.9m.
- 2 Fiji's allocation in 2016–17 includes additional funding for Tropical Cyclone Winston.
- 3 Payments aligned with multi-year replenishment schedule. There has been no reduction to Australian commitments.
- 4 Includes ODA eligible portions of contributions to the United Nations and other international organisations.

**Table 6: Total Australian ODA by country and region of benefit**  
(2016–17 Estimated Outcome)

Country and Region*	2016–17 Estimated Outcome \$m
Papua New Guinea	547.1
Solomon Islands	164.1
Vanuatu	69.8
Fiji	74.6
Samoa	35.8
Tonga	28.9
Kiribati	30.2
Nauru	24.5
Tuvalu	8.7
Cook Islands	3.1
Niue and Tokelau	3.0
North Pacific	7.3
Pacific Regional	129.3
<b>Pacific Total</b>	<b>1,126.4</b>
Indonesia	357.0
Timor-Leste	93.4
Cambodia	89.1
Vietnam	86.6
Philippines	82.9
Myanmar	78.0
Laos	44.2
Mongolia	10.5
South-East and East Asia Regional	51.3
<b>South-East and East Asia Total</b>	<b>892.9</b>
Afghanistan	84.5
Bangladesh	57.6
Pakistan	50.7
Nepal	31.6
Sri Lanka	29.0
Bhutan	7.6
Maldives	4.4
South and West Asia Regional	26.6
<b>South and West Asia Total</b>	<b>292.0</b>

Country and Region*	2016–17 Estimated Outcome \$m
Middle East and North Africa	83.9
Palestinian Territories	43.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	136.6
<b>Africa and the Middle East Total</b>	<b>263.5</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Core contributions to multilateral organisations and other ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions</b>	<b>1,241.6</b>
<b>Total Australian ODA</b>	<b>3,827.8</b>

\* This table shows total Australian ODA from all agencies and programs attributable to partner countries and regions. This includes DFAT country program allocations, flows from DFAT regional and global programs, and expenditure by other government departments and agencies. Funding allocated to the Gender Equality Fund and humanitarian Emergency Fund at Budget is distributed to appropriate country and regional programs to reflect actual and planned expenditure.

# APPENDIX 3: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>Actual official development assistance expenditure</b>	The total expenditure on ODA for a particular financial year. Note: For statistical information on actual ODA <i>see Australian Engagement with Developing Countries   Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary.</i>
<b>Administered appropriation</b>	Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities that the executive government controls, but which an agency or authority manages on the government's behalf.
<b>Budget allocation</b>	The amount of funding the Australian Government has apportioned to a Department or agency, provided at the time of the Australian Budget — Portfolio Budget Statements.
<b>Appropriation</b>	An amount of public monies the Parliament authorises for spending (that is, funds to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund). Not only does an appropriation authorise the Australian Government to withdraw monies, but it also restricts the expenditure to the particular purpose specified.
<b>Australian aid</b>	Used interchangeably with Australian ODA, it is total ODA delivered through whole-of-government.
<b>Australian aid policy</b>	<p>The Australian Government's defined the key aspects of the aid program in <i>Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability and its accompanying performance framework: Making Performance Count: enhancing the accountability and effectiveness of Australian aid.</i></p> <p>The purpose of the aid program is: <i>To promote Australia's national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.</i> To achieve this purpose, the aid program focuses on driving private sector development and strengthening human development within the Indo-Pacific region through investments in six priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness;</li> <li>» agriculture, fisheries and water;</li> <li>» effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies;</li> <li>» education and health;</li> <li>» building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection; and</li> <li>» gender equality and empowering women and girls.</li> </ul>

**Australian ODA expenditure lifecycle**

The 2017–18 Budget Estimates of ODA will come to be actual expenditure on release of the publication *Australian Engagement with Developing Countries*. An indicative timeline of events is below:

Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Estimated Outcome	Actual Expenditure
Portfolio Budget Statements 2017–18	Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO) 2017–18	Portfolio Budget Statements 2018–19	Following the end of 2017–18 financial year

**Budget estimate**

An estimate, of revenue or expenditure, provided at the time of the Australian Budget.

**DFAT official development assistance**

ODA delivered by the DFAT. Consisting of approximately 91 per cent of Australian Aid, DFAT manages its funding through country, regional and global programs.

**Country Program**

Country programs (also referred to as bilateral programs) are an integrated package of mutually agreed activities — developed planned and implemented jointly with a partner government.

**Regional Program**

A package of activities benefiting multiple countries within a region. For example:

- » Pacific Regional;
- » ASEAN and Mekong;
- » South-East and East Asia Regional; and
- » South and West Asia Regional.

**Global Programs**

The programs delivering development benefits across the developing world, including contributions to:

- » international organisations, emergency and humanitarian and refugee programs;
- » contributions to NGOs and volunteer programs;
- » development education and public information; and
- » development research.

**Estimated outcome**

The predicted outcome for the current financial year; published one year after the Budget Estimate.



<b>Flow</b>	ODA attributed to a country or region of benefit.
<b>Human development index<sup>3</sup></b>	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators, which is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. A country scores higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher and the GDP per capita is higher. Founded by a Pakistani economist, Mahbub ul Haq and later adopted by the UNDP, the HDI was developed to emphasise that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone.

**Indo-Pacific region** Australia's nearest neighbours within the Indian and Pacific oceans, eligible to receive ODA:

<b>Pacific</b>		
Cook Islands	Federated States of Micronesia	Fiji
Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru
Niue	Palau	Papua New Guinea
Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tokelau
Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu

<b>South-East and East Asia</b>		
Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos
Mongolia	Myanmar	Philippines
Timor-Leste	Vietnam	

<b>South and West Asia</b>		
Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan
Nepal	Maldives	Pakistan
Sri Lanka		

<b>African East Coast</b>		
Comoros	Kenya	Madagascar
Mauritius	Mozambique	Seychelles
Somalia	South Africa	Tanzania

**Indo-Pacific percentage calculation** The Indo-Pacific country and region flows divided by the Total Australian ODA attributable to countries and regions.

Noting, the percentage calculation for the Indo-Pacific excludes: United Nations, Commonwealth and Other International Organisations; Cash Payments to Multilaterals; Humanitarian; and other ODA not attributed to particular regions.

3 UNDP, Human Development Index Report, 2016 [<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>]

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**Investment priority**

The aid program investment priorities are:

**Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness**

Investments in infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness 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 island economies, fisheries also represent a major source of domestic revenue.

**Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies**

Investments in effective governance support the stronger operation of the public sector. An effective public sector, led by committed political leaders, invests the country's own resources into pro-growth and poverty reducing activities. It also provides a regulatory environment that supports stronger private sector growth.

**Education and health**

The aid program will include investments in better quality education, enabling young people to get the skills they need to contribute to the economy. Investments in health — particularly health systems — will ensure 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: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection Includes providing humanitarian assistance in response to emergencies. We know that preventing crises is a good investment, so the aid program will also work to reduce disaster risks and promote preparedness. The aid program will strengthen social protection to provide safety nets in the face of shocks and enable the poor to build skills and increase their participation in the economy.

### **Gender equality and empowering women and girls**

Investments promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, in particular:

- » enhancing women’s voice in decision-making, leadership and peace-building;
- » promoting women’s economic empowerment; and
- » ending violence against women and girls.

See Gender equality and women’s empowerment strategy.

### **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.

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#### **Non-government organisation (NGO)**

Legally constituted organisations, NGOs 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.

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#### **Official development assistance (ODA)**

As defined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee’s (DAC), ODA is:

“Flows to countries and territories on the, Development Assistance Committee’s (DAC) *List of ODA Recipients* and to multilateral institutions which are:

- i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- ii. each transaction of which:
  - 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 (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).”<sup>4</sup>

To ensure consistency in the application of ODA eligibility, the DAC has further delineated the boundaries of ODA in many areas; for instance in: military aid, peacekeeping, social and cultural programs, assistance to refugees, civil police work, nuclear energy and research.

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4 OECD, ‘Is it ODA?’, November 2008

<b>Other official flows (OOF)</b>	<p>Official sector transactions to aid-eligible countries or organisations that do not meet the ODA criteria, for example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>grants to aid recipients for representational or essentially commercial purposes;</li> <li>official bilateral transactions intended to promote development but having a grant element of less than 25 per cent;</li> <li>official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose;</li> <li>the net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms;</li> <li>subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to aid recipients;</li> <li>funds in support of private investment; and</li> <li>peacekeeping operations not considered ODA.</li> </ol>
<b>Partner country</b>	<p>Countries that Australia collaborates with in the delivery of aid assistance to achieve mutually agreed objectives. Australia collaborates with the partner country to develop a country program for each major country partner.</p>
<b>Revised budget estimate</b>	<p>An estimate of expenditure on ODA provided at the time of MYEFO — incorporating the effects of decisions made after the Budget, it is a revision to the Budget Estimate.</p>
<b>Sustainable development goals (SDG)</b>	<p>The SDGs are a UN initiative — officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the SDGs comprise of 17 “Global Goals” with 169 targets.</p>

## Further information

The following publications and data products are available at the DFAT website:

- » The *Budget Papers and Portfolio Budget Statements* and accompanying *Budget Highlights*
- » Statistical summary of actual aid expenditure in *Australian Engagement with Developing Countries*
  - *Part 1: Bilateral Relationships at a Glance*
  - *Part 2: Official Sector Statistical Summary*
- » Trade and economic snapshot of selected countries and regions in *Fact Sheets*
- » Assessment of the performance and results of the aid program in *Performance of Australian Aid*

# APPENDIX 4: ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Abbreviations	
<b>AAAA</b>	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
<b>AAPTIP</b>	Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons
<b>ACIAR</b>	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AFP</b>	Australian Federal Police
<b>AHP</b>	Australian Humanitarian Partnership
<b>AIIB</b>	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>ATF</b>	Agreement on Trade Facilitation
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asia Nations
<b>AVID</b>	Australian Volunteers for International Development
<b>COP 21</b>	The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference
<b>CSIRO</b>	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>DFAT</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>DIBP</b>	Department of Immigration and Border Protection
<b>DPO</b>	Disabled People's Organisations
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GGGI</b>	Global Green Growth Institute
<b>GLAD</b>	Global Action on Disability Network
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communications Technology
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
<b>LMAP</b>	Labour Mobility Assistance Program
<b>MDF</b>	Market Development Facility
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MIKTA</b>	Mexico, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Turkey and Australia
<b>MYEFO</b>	Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organisation
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OGD</b>	Other Government Departments
<b>OOF</b>	Other Official Flow
<b>PATHWAYS</b>	Education Pathways for Peace in Mindanao

<b>PDF</b>	Pacific Disability Forum
<b>PIC</b>	Pacific Island Countries
<b>PNG</b>	Papua New Guinea
<b>PSP</b>	Pacific Sports Partnerships
<b>RAMSI</b>	Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands
<b>RSIPF</b>	Royal Solomon Islands Police Force
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Sized Enterprise
<b>SPC</b>	The Pacific Community
<b>SPRINT</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health Program in Crisis and Post Crisis Situations
<b>SWP</b>	Seasonal Worker Program
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TRIANGLE in ASEAN</b>	Tripartite Action to Enhance the Contribution of Labour Migration to Growth and Development in ASEAN
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCERF</b>	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNOCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WASP</b>	World Bank-Australia Safeguards Partnership
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
<b>Symbols</b>	
<b>\$m</b>	Millions (dollars)
<b>\$'000</b>	Thousands (dollars)
<b>US\$</b>	United States of America dollar
<b>0.0</b>	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)