













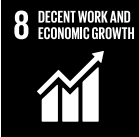




# APPENDIX 1: 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The 2030 Agenda consists of 17 SDGs (Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development). The 2030 Agenda established the globally agreed framework for development from 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 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**  
2017–18 Estimated outcome

Program	2017–18 Estimated outcome \$m
Papua New Guinea <sup>1</sup>	471.8
Solomon Islands	92.7
Vanuatu	45.7
Fiji <sup>2</sup>	40.2
Samoa	23.6
Nauru	21.2
Kiribati	20.2
Tonga	23.8
Tuvalu	6.6
Cook Islands	1.9
Niue and Tokelau	1.8
North Pacific	5.0
Pacific Regional	181.0
<b>Pacific total</b>	<b>935.6</b>
Indonesia	296.2
Timor-Leste	68.9
The Philippines	65.0
Vietnam	56.5
Cambodia	62.4
Myanmar	56.3
Laos	22.4
Mongolia	6.0
ASEAN and Mekong	33.0
South-East and East Asia Regional	8.6
<b>South-East and East Asia total</b>	<b>675.3</b>
Afghanistan	80.0
Bangladesh	72.8
Pakistan	39.8
Sri Lanka	19.5
Nepal	17.7
Bhutan	2.3
Maldives	1.8
South and West Asia Regional	20.1
<b>South and West Asia total</b>	<b>254.0</b>

Program	2017–18 Estimated outcome \$m
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.0
The Middle East and North Africa (includes the Palestinian Territories)	131.5
<b>The Middle East and Africa total</b>	<b>171.5</b>
<b>Gender Equality Fund</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Regional Scholarships and Education	102.2
Health, Water and Sanitation	132.3
Infrastructure and Rural Development	43.3
Innovation Fund	48.7
Other Sectoral Programs	87.7
<b>Indo-Pacific Sectoral programs total</b>	<b>414.2</b>
<b>Country and Regional programs total</b>	<b>2,487.7</b>
Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response	42.0
Protracted Crises and Strengthening Humanitarian Action	38.9
Global Humanitarian Partnerships	142.2
<b>Humanitarian, Emergencies and Refugees total</b>	<b>223.1</b>
United Nations Development Fund	12.7
United Nations Children's Fund	21.0
United Nations Population Fund	9.2
United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS	4.5
World Health Organization	12.4
UN Women	7.8
Commonwealth organisations	7.2
Contribution to Global Health Program <sup>3</sup>	64.5
Contribution to Global Education Programs <sup>3</sup>	15.0
Contribution to Green Climate Fund <sup>3</sup>	20.0
Other ODA eligible contributions <sup>4</sup>	44.6
<b>UN, Commonwealth and Other International Organisations total</b>	<b>218.9</b>
Global NGO Programs	132.7
Australian Volunteers Program	42.6
Community Engagement and International Research	7.0
<b>NGO, Volunteer and Community Programs total</b>	<b>182.3</b>

Program	2017–18 Estimated outcome \$m
Cash payments to multilateral organisations	376.1
<b>Global programs total</b>	<b>1,000.4</b>
<b>Departmental</b>	<b>248.9</b>
<b>Other Government Departments</b>	<b>242.9</b>
<b>Other Government Departments—Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>164.2</b>
Adjustments	-67.5
<b>Total Australian ODA</b>	<b>4,076.6</b>

1 PNG's allocation includes funding for the Joint Understanding of \$62.0m in 2018–19.

2 Fiji's allocation in 2017–18 includes additional funding for Tropical Cyclone Winston.

3 Payments align 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.

5 ODA eligible portion of the Australian Government contribution to the AIIB, managed by the Treasury.

**Table 6: Total Australian ODA by country and region of benefit**  
2017–18 Estimated outcome

Country and Region*	2017–18 Estimated outcome \$m
Papua New Guinea	541.0
Solomon Islands	136.9
Vanuatu	64.3
Fiji	61.7
Samoa	35.0
Nauru	26.1
Kiribati	27.7
Tonga	34.6
Tuvalu	8.5
Cook Islands	3.4
Niue and Tokelau	2.7
North Pacific	7.9
Pacific Regional	180.1
<b>Pacific total</b>	<b>1,130.1</b>
Indonesia	359.0
Timor-Leste	95.0
The Philippines	83.2
Vietnam	82.2
Cambodia	89.1
Myanmar	84.2
Laos	43.1
Mongolia	11.6
South-East and East Asia Regional	250.6
<b>South-East and East Asia total</b>	<b>1,098.0</b>
Afghanistan	80.7
Bangladesh	89.9
Pakistan	49.6
Nepal	33.9
Sri Lanka	27.6
Bhutan	8.4
Maldives	3.8
South and West Asia Regional	26.7
<b>South and West Asia total</b>	<b>320.5</b>

Country and Region*	2017–18 Estimated outcome \$m
Sub-Saharan Africa	137.3
The Middle East and North Africa (includes the Palestinian Territories)**	153.6
<b>The Middle East and Africa total</b>	<b>290.9</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean total</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Core contributions to multilateral organisations and other ODA not attributable to particular countries or regions</b>	<b>1,228.1</b>
<b>Total Australian ODA</b>	<b>4,076.6</b>

\* Total Australian ODA attributable to partner countries and regions. Funding allocated to the Gender Equality Fund and Humanitarian Emergency Fund at Budget is attributed to appropriate country and regional programs to reflect actual and planned expenditure.

\*\* Includes Iraq, Syria, and other flows to the region.

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>Appropriation</b>	The 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, it also restricts expenditure to the purpose specified.
<b>Australia Awards Scholarship</b>	Australia Awards Scholarships awardee numbers represent those students that are studying on long-term scholarships, awarded and funded by DFAT, who are studying in Australia on an Australia Awards Scholarship or in selected education institutions in the Pacific region under the Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships.
<b>Australian Aid</b>	Used interchangeably with Australian ODA, this is the total ODA delivered through whole-of-government.
<b>Australian Aid policy</b>	<p>The Australian Government defined the key aspects of the development program in <i>Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability</i> and its accompanying performance framework: <i>Making Performance Count: enhancing the accountability and effectiveness of Australian aid</i>.</p> <p>The purpose of the development program is: To promote Australia’s national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. To achieve this, Australian Aid 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</li> <li>» gender equality and empowering women and girls.</li> </ul>
<b>Australian Official Development Assistance expenditure lifecycle</b>	<p>The 2018–19 ODA Budget Estimates will come to be actual expenditure on release of the publication Australian Engagement with Developing Countries. An indicative timeline of events is below:</p>

Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Estimated Outcome	Actual Expenditure
Portfolio Budget Statements 2018–19	Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2018–19	Portfolio Budget Statements 2019–20	Following the end of 2018–19 financial year

<b>Budget estimate</b>	An estimate, of revenue or expenditure.
<b>DFAT official development assistance</b>	ODA delivered by DFAT. Consisting of approximately 90 per cent of ODA, DFAT manages its funding through country, regional and global programs.
	<p><b>Country programs</b></p> <p>Country programs (also referred to as bilateral programs) are an integrated package of mutually agreed activities, which are developed planned and implemented jointly with a partner government.</p> <p><b>Regional program</b></p> <p>Regional programs are packages of activities benefiting multiple countries within a region. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Pacific Regional</li> <li>» ASEAN and Mekong</li> <li>» South-East and East Asia Regional</li> <li>» South and West Asia Regional.</li> </ul> <p><b>Global programs</b></p> <p>Global programs deliver development benefits across the developing world and include contributions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» international organisations, emergency and humanitarian and refugee programs</li> <li>» contributions to NGOs and volunteer programs</li> <li>» development education and public information</li> <li>» development research.</li> </ul>
<b>Estimated outcome</b>	The predicted outcome for the current financial year.
<b>Flow</b>	ODA attributed to a country or region of benefit.
<b>Foreign Policy White Paper 2017</b>	<i>Opportunity, Security, Strength: The 2017 Foreign Policy White Paper</i> sets out a comprehensive framework to advance Australia's security and prosperity in a contested and competitive world. Informed by our values, it describes Australia's national interests and the Government's international engagement priorities. It is Australia's agenda for opportunity, security and strength.



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**Indo-Pacific region**

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

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

South-East and East Asia		
Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos
Mongolia	Myanmar	The Philippines
Timor-Leste	Vietnam	

South and West Asia		
Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan
Nepal	Maldives	Pakistan
Sri Lanka		

African East Coast		
Comoros	Kenya	Madagascar
Mauritius	Mozambique	Seychelles
Somalia	South Africa	Tanzania

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**Investment priority**

The development 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 Pacific 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 a 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**

Better quality education enables young people to get the skills they need to contribute to the economy. Investments in health—particularly health systems—ensure that women, men and children can access better health and live healthy and productive lives.

**Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection**

Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection includes providing humanitarian assistance in response to emergencies.

Preventing crises is a good investment, so the development program will work to reduce disaster risks and promote preparedness. The development program will also 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.

**General development support**

Administrative costs that are not attributable to another investment priority. Including multisector aid, debt relief and research where the sector cannot be identified.

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**Non-government organisations**

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 and/or undertake community development.

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**Official Development Assistance**

As defined by the OECD DAC, ODA is:

Financial flows to countries and territories on the 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
- 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>8</sup>

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

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**Aid Governance Board**

Implementation of Australian Aid by DFAT is governed by the Aid Governance Board (AGB), established in 2018. The AGB ensures the development program is consistent with Australian Government policy, it aligns with bilateral, regional and multilateral priorities, achieves development impact, and promotes value for money.

The AGB is supported by two advisory groups:

- » Quality and Risk Assurance Unit: advising the AGB and delegates on the quality of concepts and designs of significant investments.
  - » Development Policy Forum: providing advice to the AGB on development policy and strategy and escalating issues.
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8 OECD, 'Is it ODA?', November 2008.

<b>Other official flows</b>	<p>These are official sector transactions to ODA-eligible countries or organisations that do not meet 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>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</li> <li>peacekeeping operations not considered ODA.</li> </ol>
<b>Partner country</b>	<p>Countries that Australia collaborates with in the delivery of development assistance to achieve mutually agreed objectives. Australia collaborates with each major partner country to develop a country program for development assistance.</p>
<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>The SDGs are a UN initiative, officially known as <i>Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i>. They comprise 17 Global Goals with 169 targets.</p>

## More information

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

- » Foreign policy: *2017 Foreign Policy White Paper* (the White Paper)
- » Aid policy: *Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability*
- » Budget Papers and Portfolio Budget Statements
- » Statistical summary of 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 annual Performance of Australian Aid Report.

# ABBREVIATIONS AND SHORTENED FORMS

Abbreviations and shortened forms	
<b>ACIAR</b>	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AFP</b>	Australian Federal Police
<b>AGD</b>	Attorney-General's Department's
<b>AHP</b>	Australian Humanitarian Partnership
<b>AIDS</b>	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
<b>AIIB</b>	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
<b>ANCP</b>	Australian NGO Cooperation Program
<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asia Nations
<b>BPP</b>	Business Partnerships Platform
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>DFAT</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization
<b>GOAL</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>GFOI</b>	Global Forest Observations Initiative
<b>GLAD</b>	Global Action on Disability Network
<b>HCF</b>	hydrofluorocarbons
<b>HCFC</b>	hydrochlorofluorocarbons
<b>HIV</b>	human immunodeficiency virus
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>KESP</b>	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Education Sector Program
<b>MPMF</b>	Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund
<b>MVA</b>	market vendors association
<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>Pacific Women</b>	Pacific Women Shaping Development
<b>PDP</b>	Product Development Partnership
<b>PNG</b>	Papua New Guinea
<b>RAMSI</b>	Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands
<b>REDD+</b>	Reduce Emissions from Deforestation, Forest Degradation and related activities in developing countries
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal or Goal
<b>SDIP</b>	Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio
<b>SWP</b>	Seasonal Workers Program
<b>TB</b>	tuberculosis
<b>TB-PALS</b>	People Affected by, Living with, or having Survived TB
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN SCR1325</b>	UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security
<b>WASH</b>	water, sanitation and hygiene
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

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