



Australian Government  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



# AUSTRALIA'S INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Official Sector Statistical Summary, 2016–17



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Official Sector Statistical Summary, 2016–17

ISBN PDF document: 978-1-74322-435-9

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The document should be attributed as: Commonwealth of Australia, DFAT, *Australia's International Development Assistance, Official Sector Statistical Summary 2016–17*.

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Published by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Canberra,  
May 2018

Cover photograph: Australia-Indonesia Partnership, Rural Women Farmers  
Increase Harvest and Income, Indonesia, January 2015.

Photo: Australian Embassy Jakarta

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# Introduction

**Australian aid** This report, *Australia's International Development Assistance: Official Sector Statistical Summary, 2016-17*, presents statistical details of Australia's development cooperation with partner countries, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, civil society organisations and the private sector. It provides a range of information at the aggregate level of where Australia's aid program was delivered and the type of aid delivered.

The current release presents all Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by Australia to developing countries.

This report complements other reporting of the Australian aid program. Users may wish to refer to the following publications which can be downloaded from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) website:

- *Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements.*
- *Australian Aid Budget Summary.*
- *Annual Report: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.*
- *Performance of Australian Aid Report.*
- *Australian Engagement with Developing Countries: Bilateral Relationships at a glance.*

**Changes in this issue**

Changes in this issue from the previous version include:

- A family planning table compiled using the Family Planning 2012 Summit methodology. Donors use this method internationally for comparability.
- The inclusion of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Sector Groups table.
- A return to reporting only Australia's ODA.
- Other Official Flows (OOF) data are no longer reported in this publication but are available on the DFAT website.

**Concepts and definitions**

The ODA concepts and definitions used in *Australia's International Development Assistance: Official Sector Statistical Summary, 2016-17* are consistent with the OECD DAC's Statistical Reporting Directives. Refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions for further details.

Comparability  
with other  
donor  
countries

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

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

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

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

Historical  
ODA data

ODA estimates for periods prior to those shown in this publication are available from the Time Series spreadsheets located on the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade website <<http://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/aid/statistical-summary-time-series-data/Pages/statistical-summary-and-time-series-data-2016-17.aspx>>.

The Time Series spreadsheets enable users to tabulate, manipulate and analyse Australian aid data over time.

A detailed list of data items for ODA are included in the *'Australia's Support for Developing Countries - User Guide'*. This is available from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade website and includes explanations and definitions for data items and how users can access relevant data.

Future  
releases

*Australia's International Development Assistance: Official Sector Statistical Summary, 2017-18* is planned for release December 2018.



## 1 Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities (a)

<i>Investment priorities</i>	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness		
Banking and finance	65,393	84,271
Energy	124,728	131,183
Large water infrastructure	71,335	49,055
Trade policy	50,066	47,143
Transport (b)	240,490	236,033
Urban development and construction	23,716	28,375
Other infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness (c)	98,996	127,938
<i>Total infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness</i>	<i>674,724</i>	<i>703,999</i>
Agriculture, fisheries and water		
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	214,174	245,249
Rural development	68,467	57,008
Water resource management	42,326	48,024
<i>Total agriculture, fisheries and water</i>	<i>324,966</i>	<i>350,282</i>
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies		
Governance	717,964	726,759
Mining and mineral resources	77,326	76,150
<i>Total effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies</i>	<i>795,290</i>	<i>802,910</i>
Education		
Scholarships	329,839	315,153
Education, general	374,932	363,629
<i>Total education</i>	<i>704,771</i>	<i>678,782</i>
Health		
Health, general	527,377	391,255
Basic water and sanitation	50,386	70,423
<i>Total health</i>	<i>577,762</i>	<i>461,679</i>
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection		
Conflict prevention and resolution	51,614	69,445
Environment	114,589	104,172
Humanitarian assistance	420,687	364,382
Refugees in donor countries	-	-
Social services and food security	95,436	90,563
<i>Total building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection</i>	<i>682,326</i>	<i>628,563</i>
General development support		
Action relating to debt	39,369	26,858
Other multisector (d)	410,300	380,458
<i>Total general development support</i>	<i>449,670</i>	<i>407,316</i>
<b>Total Australian Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,209,509</b>	<b>4,033,530</b>

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

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

- (a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.
- (b) Includes transport policy, planning and management, systems and all transport infrastructure.
- (c) Includes business support, communications, industry support and tourism.
- (d) Includes administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined.

## 2 Australian Official Development Assistance, Investment Priorities by Type of Partner, 2016–17 (a)

<i>Investment priorities</i>	<i>Multilateral Organisations</i> \$'000	<i>Commercial Suppliers</i> \$'000	<i>Non-Government Organisations</i> \$'000	<i>Universities and Academic Institutions</i> \$'000	<i>Developing Country Governments</i> \$'000	<i>Australian Public Sector Organisations</i> \$'000	<i>Other Partners</i> \$'000	<b>Total</b> <b>\$'000</b>
Official Development Assistance								
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	487,500	116,830	32,529	1,448	45,942	9,856	9,895	<b>703,999</b>
Agriculture, fisheries and water	131,697	77,742	41,735	633	-	16,656	81,818	<b>350,282</b>
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	245,931	278,124	89,696	13,260	29,120	114,541	32,237	<b>802,910</b>
Education	101,740	224,772	44,804	264,955	23,597	4,351	14,563	<b>678,782</b>
Health	214,717	104,905	95,366	2,388	17,319	4,977	22,007	<b>461,679</b>
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	421,534	40,576	138,382	1,437	6,725	9,766	10,143	<b>628,563</b>
General development support (b)	109,263	15,657	15,231	1,251	8,461	216,546	40,908	<b>407,316</b>
<b>Total Australian Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,712,382</b>	<b>858,606</b>	<b>457,743</b>	<b>285,371</b>	<b>131,163</b>	<b>376,693</b>	<b>211,572</b>	<b>4,033,530</b>

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Region of benefit</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2016-17</i>
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries</b>		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	171,459	180,508
Agriculture, fisheries and water	64,869	63,003
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	361,548	394,300
Education	226,729	225,365
Health	159,997	169,009
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	70,190	57,132
General development support (b)	68,141	34,359
<i>Total Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries</i>	<i>1,122,932</i>	<i>1,123,676</i>
<b>East Asia</b>		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	162,343	140,322
Agriculture, fisheries and water	100,506	119,068
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	179,654	181,436
Education	267,450	257,378
Health	82,468	82,451
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	82,166	77,009
General development support (b)	48,159	32,805
<i>Total East Asia</i>	<i>922,746</i>	<i>890,468</i>
<b>South and West Asia</b>		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	35,291	58,347
Agriculture, fisheries and water	38,443	44,272
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	59,479	38,782
Education	90,076	65,485
Health	26,617	24,375
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	48,751	57,389
General development support (b)	3,830	3,963
<i>Total South and West Asia</i>	<i>302,486</i>	<i>292,613</i>
<b>Other Asia (c)</b>		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	104,951	94,752
Agriculture, fisheries and water	13,874	15,346
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	74,197	64,003
Education	20	3,215
Health	20,145	12,198
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	11,174	8,131
General development support (b)	1,162	953
<i>Total Other Asia</i>	<i>225,524</i>	<i>198,598</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region of benefit	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</b>		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	2,056	2,068
Agriculture, fisheries and water	16,554	17,215
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	6,851	6,229
Education	38,008	36,689
Health	19,950	17,500
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	79,093	110,399
General development support (c)	418	1,328
<i>Total Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>162,930</i>	<i>191,428</i>
<b>North Africa and the Middle East</b>		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	157	110
Agriculture, fisheries and water	4,610	7,480
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	17,077	11,632
Education	2,592	18,062
Health	1,249	1,843
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	101,854	95,797
General development support (c)	886	449
<i>Total North Africa and the Middle East</i>	<i>128,425</i>	<i>135,373</i>
<b>Latin American and the Caribbean</b>		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	478	484
Agriculture, fisheries and water	1,535	362
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	2,376	2,441
Education	6,892	4,468
Health	675	632
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	1,048	5,085
General development support (c)	305	117
<i>Total Latin American and the Caribbean</i>	<i>13,309</i>	<i>13,588</i>
<b>Other (d)</b>		
Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness	197,989	227,408
Agriculture, fisheries and water	84,576	83,536
Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	94,108	104,087
Education	73,003	68,121
Health	266,661	153,671
Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	288,051	217,620
General development support (c)	326,770	333,341
<i>Total other</i>	<i>1,331,157</i>	<i>1,187,784</i>
<b>Total Australian Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,209,509</b>	<b>4,033,530</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Investment Priorities, 2016–17 (a)

Partner country	Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and International Competitiveness	Agriculture, Fisheries and Water	Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies	Education	Health	Building Resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection	General Development Support	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Papua New Guinea	99,446	19,450	220,703	88,796	98,253	5,593	17,675	<b>549,917</b>
Pacific Island Countries								
Cook Islands	9	1,392	835	821	386	493	1	<b>3,936</b>
Fiji	11,415	3,273	13,013	27,915	7,315	14,336	2,931	<b>80,196</b>
Kiribati	165	1,529	7,034	14,563	3,933	1,415	83	<b>28,722</b>
Nauru	4,492	602	7,137	4,083	3,721	3,174	402	<b>23,610</b>
Niue and Tokelau	9	1,185	1,727	440	450	472	-	<b>4,282</b>
Samoa	4,680	2,417	11,131	12,220	2,833	1,057	1,061	<b>35,398</b>
Solomon Islands	27,388	5,084	71,799	24,407	23,616	2,697	189	<b>155,180</b>
Tonga	1,498	1,411	10,994	5,617	6,647	1,745	224	<b>28,137</b>
Tuvalu	9	699	3,943	3,499	372	477	19	<b>9,017</b>
Vanuatu	14,815	4,001	17,999	16,480	9,300	3,404	55	<b>66,054</b>
North Pacific (b)	620	1,864	2,220	1,778	3,285	890	55	<b>10,712</b>
Regional Pacific Island countries (c)	15,965	20,096	25,765	24,747	8,896	21,381	11,666	<b>128,515</b>
<i>Total Pacific Island Countries</i>	<i>81,062</i>	<i>43,553</i>	<i>173,596</i>	<i>136,570</i>	<i>70,756</i>	<i>51,539</i>	<i>16,684</i>	<b><i>573,760</i></b>
East Asia								
Cambodia	9,769	28,148	12,192	12,025	25,689	3,751	224	<b>91,798</b>
Indonesia	53,867	36,419	95,470	105,140	21,018	25,940	22,237	<b>360,090</b>
Laos	2,780	12,622	4,381	20,042	3,906	1,979	316	<b>46,025</b>
Mongolia	131	284	2,236	6,542	145	362	102	<b>9,801</b>
Myanmar	7,314	7,565	10,450	25,116	5,215	29,300	2,675	<b>87,635</b>
Philippines	10,404	6,059	14,828	40,657	2,126	12,482	979	<b>87,536</b>
Timor-Leste	10,458	15,398	28,957	13,845	19,167	924	3,942	<b>92,690</b>
Vietnam	39,654	8,037	5,282	33,218	4,820	1,900	1,436	<b>94,346</b>
Regional East Asia (c)	5,945	4,536	7,640	795	363	371	895	<b>20,546</b>
<i>Total East Asia</i>	<i>140,322</i>	<i>119,068</i>	<i>181,436</i>	<i>257,378</i>	<i>82,451</i>	<i>77,009</i>	<i>32,805</i>	<b><i>890,468</i></b>

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

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

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

(b) Includes Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau.

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

## 4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Investment Priorities, 2016–17 (a) - continued

<i>Partner country</i>	<i>Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and International Competitiveness</i> \$'000	<i>Agriculture, Fisheries and Water</i> \$'000	<i>Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies</i> \$'000	<i>Education</i> \$'000	<i>Health</i> \$'000	<i>Building Resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection</i> \$'000	<i>General Development Support</i> \$'000	<b>Total</b> <b>\$'000</b>
South and West Asia								
Afghanistan	16,104	23,797	18,549	5,390	1,368	21,186	441	<b>86,835</b>
Bangladesh	3,209	2,158	1,560	23,941	12,864	14,214	696	<b>58,643</b>
Bhutan	1,074	231	172	4,000	745	168	-	<b>6,391</b>
Maldives	9	-	-	3,721	-	-	-	<b>3,729</b>
Nepal	10,094	2,371	4,680	5,826	3,018	4,153	152	<b>30,295</b>
Pakistan	10,552	4,637	3,307	14,517	3,550	15,291	1,743	<b>53,595</b>
Sri Lanka	11,980	635	8,850	6,681	1,533	900	512	<b>31,091</b>
Regional South and West Asia (b)	5,326	10,443	1,664	1,408	1,297	1,477	418	<b>22,034</b>
<i>Total South and West Asia</i>	<i>58,347</i>	<i>44,272</i>	<i>38,782</i>	<i>65,485</i>	<i>24,375</i>	<i>57,389</i>	<i>3,963</i>	<b><i>292,613</i></b>
Other Asian Countries (b)	94,752	15,346	64,003	3,215	12,198	8,131	953	<b>198,598</b>
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,068	17,215	6,229	36,689	17,500	110,399	1,328	<b>191,428</b>
Palestinian Territories	56	7,425	9,163	1,414	1,079	23,551	-	<b>42,689</b>
North Africa and the Middle East	54	55	2,469	16,648	764	72,246	448	<b>92,684</b>
Latin America and the Caribbean	484	362	2,441	4,468	632	5,085	117	<b>13,588</b>
Other (c)	227,408	83,536	104,087	68,121	153,671	217,620	333,341	<b>1,187,784</b>
<b>Total Australian Partner Country Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>703,999</b>	<b>350,282</b>	<b>802,910</b>	<b>678,782</b>	<b>461,679</b>	<b>628,563</b>	<b>407,316</b>	<b>4,033,530</b>

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

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

- (a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors.  
 (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.  
 (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level.

## 5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government Departments and Agencies

	2015-16 \$'000	2016-17 \$'000
Government Departments and Agencies		
Agriculture	3,619	7,038
Attorney General's Department	1,440	1,680
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	91,127	102,982
Australian Federal Police	93,511	77,530
Communications	1,094	1,058
Defence	4,721	-
Education	20	20
Employment	6,892	8,434
Environment	1,053	965
Finance	1,030	380
Foreign Affairs and Trade	3,757,782	3,611,482
Health	7,006	11,200
Immigration and Border Protection	2,447	3,049
Industry	-	-
Infrastructure and Regional Development	-	-
Resources, Energy and Tourism	-	-
Social Services	-	-
State and Territory Governments	276	387
Treasury	237,492	207,326
<b>Total Australian Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,209,509</b>	<b>4,033,530</b>

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

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

## 6 Australian Economic Growth Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	North Africa and the Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	92,496	61,086	4,016	19,740	-	-	-	58,695	<b>236,033</b>
Communications	970	739	4,000	-	136	-	-	5,929	<b>11,774</b>
Energy generation and supply	9,659	5,270	5,076	52,803	88	20	53	58,214	<b>131,183</b>
Banking and financial services	21,693	12,963	3,484	1,211	705	-	-	44,215	<b>84,271</b>
Business and other services	23,688	22,270	11,777	5,334	302	-	35	13,498	<b>76,905</b>
<i>Total economic infrastructure and services</i>	<i>148,506</i>	<i>102,328</i>	<i>28,354</i>	<i>79,088</i>	<i>1,232</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>180,551</i>	<b><i>540,167</i></b>
Production sectors									
Agriculture	28,861	90,773	19,658	105	16,076	7,480	317	69,089	<b>232,359</b>
Forestry	34	200	106	-	-	-	-	864	<b>1,204</b>
Fishing	10,810	135	-	-	9	-	41	691	<b>11,687</b>
Industry	5,837	17,769	13,670	45	601	90	351	-2,124	<b>36,238</b>
Mineral resources and mining	552	2,206	138	63,376	1,607	230	368	7,645	<b>76,122</b>
Construction	107	34	-	-	-	-	-	247	<b>387</b>
Trade and tourism	9,053	9,212	10,552	500	136	-	-	13,334	<b>42,787</b>
<i>Total production sectors</i>	<i>55,253</i>	<i>120,328</i>	<i>44,123</i>	<i>64,026</i>	<i>18,430</i>	<i>7,801</i>	<i>1,076</i>	<i>89,746</i>	<b><i>400,784</i></b>
Other sectors									
Other social and infrastructure services	10,417	17,171	6,338	7,711	2,819	106	143	25,600	<b>70,305</b>
Environmental policy and governance	21,184	5,890	107	-	1,914	-	9	75,223	<b>104,327</b>
Urban and rural development	24,375	16,171	24,032	-	1,130	-	4	19,283	<b>84,996</b>
Food aid and food security programs (d)	2,543	3,384	13,252	-	7,628	206	49	618	<b>27,679</b>
<i>Total other sectors</i>	<i>58,518</i>	<i>42,617</i>	<i>43,729</i>	<i>7,711</i>	<i>13,490</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>120,724</i>	<b><i>287,306</i></b>
<b>Total Australian Economic Growth Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>262,278</b>	<b>258,986</b>	<b>116,206</b>	<b>150,825</b>	<b>33,151</b>	<b>8,133</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>397,310</b>	<b>1,228,257</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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



## 7 Australian Aid for Trade Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries \$'000	East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (b) \$'000	North Africa and the Middle East \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment									
Trade policy and administrative management	5,879	4,518	5,212	-	102	-	-	2,307	<b>18,018</b>
Trade facilitation	1,676	317	5,321	-	-	-	-	9,709	<b>17,022</b>
Regional trade agreements	-	3,717	-	-	-	-	-	46	<b>3,763</b>
Multilateral trade negotiations	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	240	<b>600</b>
Trade education, training and trade adjustment	116	34	-	500	34	-	-	-	<b>683</b>
<i>Total trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment</i>	<i>7,670</i>	<i>8,945</i>	<i>10,533</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>12,303</i>	<b>40,087</b>
Economic infrastructure									
Transport and storage	92,496	61,086	4,016	19,740	-	-	-	58,695	<b>236,033</b>
Communications	1,068	781	4,100	-	203	-	-	5,941	<b>12,093</b>
Energy supply and generation	9,659	5,270	5,076	52,803	88	20	53	58,214	<b>131,183</b>
<i>Total economic infrastructure</i>	<i>103,223</i>	<i>67,137</i>	<i>13,192</i>	<i>72,543</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>122,849</i>	<b>379,309</b>
Building productive capacity									
Business and other services	23,688	22,270	11,777	5,334	302	-	35	13,498	<b>76,905</b>
Banking and financial services	21,693	12,963	3,484	1,211	705	-	-	44,215	<b>84,271</b>
Agriculture	28,861	90,773	19,658	105	16,076	7,480	317	69,089	<b>232,359</b>
Forestry	34	200	106	-	-	-	-	864	<b>1,204</b>
Fishing	10,810	135	-	-	9	-	41	691	<b>11,687</b>
Industry	5,837	11,481	13,670	45	601	90	351	4,166	<b>36,240</b>
Mineral resources and mining	552	2,206	138	63,376	1,607	230	368	7,673	<b>76,150</b>
Tourism	1,382	267	19	-	-	-	-	1,031	<b>2,700</b>
<i>Total building productive capacity</i>	<i>92,858</i>	<i>140,295</i>	<i>48,853</i>	<i>70,071</i>	<i>19,301</i>	<i>7,801</i>	<i>1,111</i>	<i>141,228</i>	<b>521,516</b>
<b>Total Australian Aid for Trade Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>203,751</b>	<b>216,377</b>	<b>72,577</b>	<b>143,114</b>	<b>19,728</b>	<b>7,821</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>276,380</b>	<b>940,912</b>

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

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

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

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

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

## 8 Australian Private Sector Development Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries \$'000	East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (b) \$'000	North Africa and the Middle East \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (c) \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Social infrastructure and services</b>									
Education	42,687	5,554	897	-	653	191	102	6,321	<b>56,405</b>
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and civil society	233,565	96,353	8,975	-	4	11	1,254	56,969	<b>397,130</b>
Other social infrastructure and services	15,187	1,442	3,226	-	-	-	-	9,985	<b>29,841</b>
<i>Total social infrastructure and services</i>	<i>291,439</i>	<i>103,350</i>	<i>13,098</i>	-	<i>657</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>1,356</i>	<i>73,275</i>	<b>483,376</b>
<b>Economic infrastructure and services</b>									
Transport and storage	92,496	61,086	4,016	19,740	-	-	-	58,695	<b>236,033</b>
Communications	970	739	4,000	-	136	-	-	5,929	<b>11,774</b>
Energy generation and supply	9,659	5,270	5,076	52,803	88	20	53	58,214	<b>131,183</b>
Banking and financial services	21,693	12,963	3,484	1,211	705	-	-	44,215	<b>84,271</b>
Business and other services	23,688	22,270	11,777	5,334	302	-	35	13,498	<b>76,905</b>
<i>Total economic infrastructure and services</i>	<i>148,506</i>	<i>102,328</i>	<i>28,354</i>	<i>79,088</i>	<i>1,232</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>180,551</i>	<b>540,167</b>
<b>Production sectors</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19,971	59,556	5,431	-	3,806	7,455	331	25,594	<b>122,144</b>
Industry, mining and construction	6,389	19,974	13,808	63,421	2,208	320	719	5,551	<b>112,390</b>
Trade and tourism	9,053	9,212	10,552	500	136	-	-	13,334	<b>42,787</b>
<i>Total production sectors</i>	<i>35,412</i>	<i>88,742</i>	<i>29,791</i>	<i>63,921</i>	<i>6,150</i>	<i>7,775</i>	<i>1,050</i>	<i>44,480</i>	<b>277,321</b>
Other sectors (d)	14,975	5,153	-	-	39	-	9	66,220	<b>86,396</b>
<b>Total Australian Private Sector Development Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>490,332</b>	<b>299,572</b>	<b>71,244</b>	<b>143,009</b>	<b>8,078</b>	<b>7,997</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>364,526</b>	<b>1,387,260</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 9 Australian Research Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	North Africa and the Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	3,982	20,100	3,939	-	1,523	22	1,285	2,495	<b>33,346</b>
Health	1,795	1,831	629	1,500	-	-	-	10,710	<b>16,465</b>
Family planning and reproductive health	521	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	<b>641</b>
Water supply and sanitation	-	1,933	2,531	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4,463</b>
Government and civil society	516	675	40	-	167	-	102	525	<b>2,024</b>
Conflict prevention and resolution	-	85	555	-	235	390	-	304	<b>1,568</b>
Other social infrastructure and services	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	<b>40</b>
<i>Total social infrastructure and services</i>	<i>6,825</i>	<i>24,623</i>	<i>7,814</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>1,925</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>1,388</i>	<i>14,062</i>	<b><i>58,548</i></b>
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>57</b>
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Energy generation and supply	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	<b>10</b>
Business, banking and financial services	558	4,004	587	108	-	-	-	2,239	<b>7,494</b>
<i>Total economic infrastructure and services</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>4,061</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,239</i>	<b><i>7,561</i></b>
Production sectors									
Agriculture	19,737	32,089	10,780	-	12,175	-	-	31,275	<b>106,056</b>
Forestry and fishing	1,572	67	34	-	-	-	-	8	<b>1,680</b>
Industry	-	68	2,750	-	-	-	-	9	<b>2,828</b>
Mining and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Trade and tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	<b>200</b>
<i>Total production sectors</i>	<i>21,309</i>	<i>32,223</i>	<i>13,564</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>12,175</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>31,492</i>	<b><i>110,764</i></b>
Environmental protection	5,631	238	23	-	67	-	-	1,103	<b>7,063</b>
Humanitarian assistance	-	487	-	-	-	-	-	300	<b>787</b>
Other sectors (d)	7,329	10,502	440	900	516	-	-	837	<b>20,523</b>
<b>Total Australian Research Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>41,652</b>	<b>72,135</b>	<b>22,437</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>14,683</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>50,031</b>	<b>205,245</b>

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

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

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

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

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

## 10 Australian Environment Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a) (b)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	North Africa and the Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
General environmental protection									
Environmental policy and administrative management	8,694	4,849	-	-	-	-	-	64,822	<b>78,366</b>
Biodiversity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	<b>331</b>
Flood Prevention and control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	965	<b>965</b>
Environmental education and training	30	39	50	-	1,601	-	-	23	<b>2,013</b>
Environmental research	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	<b>5,538</b>
<i>Total general environmental protection</i>	<i>14,494</i>	<i>4,888</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,601</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>66,180</i>	<b><i>87,213</i></b>
Water supply and sanitation									
Water resources policy and administrative management	5,564	10,973	3,215	-	-	-	-	1,108	<b>20,861</b>
Water resources protection	30	53	88	-	-	-	-	247	<b>418</b>
River development	-	457	-	-	-	-	-	545	<b>1,002</b>
Other water supply and sanitation	12,489	22,226	5,602	-	8,276	500	-	10,861	<b>59,954</b>
<i>Total water supply and sanitation</i>	<i>18,083</i>	<i>33,709</i>	<i>8,906</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8,276</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>12,761</i>	<b><i>82,235</i></b>
Infrastructure and trade									
Transport and storage	10,731	20,274	-	-	-	-	-	9,169	<b>40,174</b>
Industry	243	-	9,982	-	-	-	43	1,012	<b>11,280</b>
Urban and rural development	22,628	4,439	11,955	-	1,130	-	-	4,030	<b>44,182</b>
Other infrastructure and trade	7,564	7,649	6,845	4,600	638	-	-	23,189	<b>50,486</b>
<i>Total infrastructure and trade</i>	<i>41,166</i>	<i>32,362</i>	<i>28,782</i>	<i>4,600</i>	<i>1,768</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>37,400</i>	<b><i>146,121</i></b>
Other sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,854	10,174	4,014	-	3,357	-	-	11,165	<b>46,563</b>
Government and civil society	23,899	35,637	4,015	-	1,688	123	4	16,547	<b>81,912</b>
Energy generation and supply	8,525	5,231	730	2,646	-	-	-	9,168	<b>26,301</b>
Education	8,048	10,909	2,044	-	2,348	165	124	8,730	<b>32,368</b>
Health	6,226	10,215	3,520	-	6,255	387	68	7,840	<b>34,510</b>
Other (e)	8,158	12,060	4,048	322	5,247	287	368	30,132	<b>60,621</b>
<i>Total other sectors</i>	<i>72,709</i>	<i>84,226</i>	<i>18,370</i>	<i>2,968</i>	<i>18,894</i>	<i>963</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>83,581</i>	<b><i>282,276</i></b>
<b>Total Australian Environment Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>146,453</b>	<b>155,185</b>	<b>56,108</b>	<b>7,568</b>	<b>30,539</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>199,922</b>	<b>597,845</b>

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

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

(a) Environment assistance compiled using Rio markers and OECD DAC markers.

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

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

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

(e) Includes humanitarian, mining and mineral resources and other multisectors not further defined.

## 11 Australian Climate Finance Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	North Africa and the Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)(d)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Environmental protection									
Environmental policy and administrative management	14,623	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	57,356	<b>76,829</b>
Environmental research	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	<b>5,512</b>
Bio-diversity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	<b>73</b>
Other environmental protection	-	55	-	-	794	-	-	1,210	<b>2,059</b>
<i>Total environmental protection</i>	<i>20,123</i>	<i>4,905</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>58,652</i>	<b><i>84,473</i></b>
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	25,218	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	10,054	<b>36,530</b>
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	671	<b>671</b>
Energy generation and supply	9,525	200	71	-	-	-	-	10,209	<b>20,006</b>
Business, banking and financial services	9	175	-	-	-	-	-	4,202	<b>4,386</b>
<i>Total economic infrastructure and services</i>	<i>34,752</i>	<i>1,633</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>25,138</i>	<b><i>61,593</i></b>
Production sectors									
Agriculture	-	3,795	750	-	-	-	-	6,110	<b>10,654</b>
Forestry and fishing	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	<b>1,519</b>
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	785	<b>785</b>
Mining & mineral resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	<b>433</b>
Other production sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	<b>656</b>
<i>Total production sectors</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>3,795</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8,252</i>	<b><i>14,047</i></b>
Humanitarian assistance									
Disaster prevention and preparedness	2,870	585	337	-	-	-	-	3,289	<b>7,082</b>
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	<b>501</b>
Other humanitarian assistance	1,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	<b>2,076</b>
<i>Total humanitarian assistance</i>	<i>4,790</i>	<i>585</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,946</i>	<b><i>9,659</i></b>
Education	12,377	179	33	-	74	-	-	6,606	<b>19,269</b>
Other sectors (e)	21,757	9,123	6,211	-	-	-	-	22,831	<b>59,922</b>
<b>Total Australian Climate Finance Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>95,049</b>	<b>20,219</b>	<b>7,403</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125,425</b>	<b>248,963</b>

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Includes the climate finance portion of core contributions to multilateral organisations, based on OECD DAC imputed shares; sectoral breakdown follows the OECD DAC's reporting standard, which applies the same sectoral split as for the entire core contribution.

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

## 12 Australian Government and Civil Society Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	North Africa and the Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Government and civil society, general									
Public sector policy and administrative management	107,717	77,413	6,365	-	-	-	1,228	25,472	<b>218,195</b>
Public finance management	13,385	5,391	935	-	-	-	-	14,986	<b>34,697</b>
Domestic revenue mobilisation	7,723	4,937	4,956	-	-	-	-	2,984	<b>20,600</b>
Election management	11,918	1,274	-	-	-	-	-	984	<b>14,176</b>
Legal and judicial development	112,396	12,988	1,642	-	4	11	26	3,831	<b>130,898</b>
Democratic participation and civil society	76,095	11,395	4,541	-	404	9,040	-	1,143	<b>102,617</b>
Human rights	5,526	34,068	3,198	595	2,309	608	531	10,186	<b>57,021</b>
Women's equality organisations and institutions	19,365	19,237	1,912	-	1,683	1,623	-	9,324	<b>53,144</b>
Ending violence against women and girls	19,829	8,454	8,178	32	155	20	72	3,744	<b>40,484</b>
Other government and civil society, general (d)	1,115	1,557	104	-	-	-	-	12,688	<b>15,464</b>
<i>Total government and civil society, general</i>	<i>375,070</i>	<i>176,714</i>	<i>31,831</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>4,556</i>	<i>11,302</i>	<i>1,857</i>	<i>85,342</i>	<b><i>687,297</i></b>
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	2,551	18,715	1,407	420	34,669	2,951	2,049	8,134	<b>70,896</b>
Other government and civil society (e)	24,948	19,850	7,424	7,711	3,289	348	417	32,203	<b>96,191</b>
<b>Total Australian Government and Civil Society Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>402,569</b>	<b>215,279</b>	<b>40,661</b>	<b>8,758</b>	<b>42,514</b>	<b>14,601</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>125,679</b>	<b>854,383</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 13 Australian Law and Justice Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries \$'000	East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (b) \$'000	North Africa and the Middle East \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Government and civil society									
Legal and judicial development	147,508	15,697	4,422	-	4	11	26	3,831	<b>171,499</b>
Democratic participation and civil society	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other government and civil society (d)	8,663	2,394	-	-	-	-	-	6,270	<b>17,327</b>
<i>Total government and civil society</i>	<i>156,171</i>	<i>18,091</i>	<i>4,422</i>	-	<i>4</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>10,102</i>	<b><i>188,826</i></b>
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security									
Security system management and reform	464	4,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4,710</b>
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	-	511	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>511</b>
Post-conflict peace-building (UN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>4,758</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b><i>5,221</i></b>
Other sectors									
Education	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	<b>20</b>
Other social infrastructure and services	562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>562</b>
Economic infrastructure and services	248	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>612</b>
Production sectors	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>397</b>
Humanitarian assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors (e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total other sectors</i>	<i>1,207</i>	<i>364</i>	-	<i>20</i>	-	-	-	-	<b><i>1,590</i></b>
<b>Total Australian Law and Justice Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>157,842</b>	<b>23,212</b>	<b>4,422</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10,102</b>	<b>195,638</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 14 Australian Gender Equality Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a) (b)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	North Africa and the Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total \$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	123,247	57,470	29,325	40	4,485	16,669	677	44,898	<b>276,812</b>
Health	80,803	32,226	15,319	2,939	6,543	882	308	7,974	<b>146,993</b>
Family planning and reproductive health	32,814	11,362	607	2,700	1,534	50	-	17,613	<b>66,679</b>
Water supply and sanitation	11,567	27,635	6,481	3,299	8,564	617	369	27,045	<b>85,576</b>
Government and civil society	164,143	119,173	19,349	990	6,667	2,052	915	57,964	<b>371,255</b>
Other social infrastructure and services	8,121	14,294	6,206	168	3,257	348	417	10,840	<b>43,650</b>
<i>Total social infrastructure and services</i>	<i>420,695</i>	<i>262,159</i>	<i>77,288</i>	<i>10,136</i>	<i>31,049</i>	<i>20,617</i>	<i>2,685</i>	<i>166,334</i>	<b>990,964</b>
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	13,560	19,368	4,016	-	-	-	-	35,516	<b>72,460</b>
Communications	169	10	4,100	-	-	-	-	3,066	<b>7,345</b>
Energy generation and supply	68	1,561	4,346	-	88	20	53	32,178	<b>38,315</b>
Banking and financial services	20,629	8,155	3,424	1,075	638	-	-	21,441	<b>55,362</b>
Business and other services	16,982	15,342	1,892	-	132	-	38	7,822	<b>42,209</b>
<i>Total economic infrastructure and services</i>	<i>51,408</i>	<i>44,436</i>	<i>17,779</i>	<i>1,075</i>	<i>859</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>100,023</i>	<b>215,691</b>
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19,783	31,961	10,225	105	3,842	7,480	357	16,487	<b>90,240</b>
Industry, mining and construction	5,843	12,920	10,856	367	2,128	320	719	6,242	<b>39,396</b>
Trade and tourism	4,115	908	11,092	-	-	-	-	7,133	<b>23,247</b>
<i>Total production sectors</i>	<i>29,741</i>	<i>45,789</i>	<i>32,173</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>5,970</i>	<i>7,801</i>	<i>1,076</i>	<i>29,862</i>	<b>152,883</b>
Humanitarian assistance	15,733	23,350	32,549	-	50,425	71,924	2,767	55,777	<b>252,526</b>
Other sectors (e)	94,961	182,711	58,505	250	36,107	1,504	3,821	78,309	<b>456,169</b>
<b>Total Australian Gender Equality Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>612,538</b>	<b>558,445</b>	<b>218,293</b>	<b>11,933</b>	<b>124,410</b>	<b>101,866</b>	<b>10,441</b>	<b>430,306</b>	<b>2,068,232</b>

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

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

(a) For further details on how Gender Equality data are compiled refer to paragraphs 30 to 33 Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

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

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

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

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



## 15 Australian Disability Inclusion Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a) (b)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	North Africa and the Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Social infrastructure and services</b>									
Education	19,542	7,304	1,988	-	1,827	-	1	1,958	<b>32,619</b>
Health	4,697	2,877	200	-	165	-	-	-	<b>7,938</b>
Family planning and reproductive health	200	236	34	-	-	-	-	-	<b>470</b>
Water supply and sanitation	397	222	67	-	67	-	-	-	<b>752</b>
Government and civil society	6,140	12,283	806	149	609	320	87	4,498	<b>24,891</b>
Other social infrastructure and services	1,942	2,674	33	-	33	-	-	700	<b>5,381</b>
<i>Total social infrastructure and services</i>	<i>32,918</i>	<i>25,595</i>	<i>3,127</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>2,699</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>7,156</i>	<b>72,051</b>
<b>Economic infrastructure and services</b>									
Transport and storage	169	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>270</b>
Communications	399	772	-	-	203	-	-	-	<b>1,373</b>
Energy generation and supply	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>67</b>
Banking and financial services	567	199	-	-	33	-	-	-	<b>799</b>
Business and other services	793	991	572	-	170	-	-	-	<b>2,526</b>
<i>Total economic infrastructure and services</i>	<i>1,995</i>	<i>2,062</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<b>5,034</b>
<b>Production sectors</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	806	1,344	203	-	68	-	-	-	<b>2,421</b>
Industry, mining and construction	400	800	201	-	65	-	-	-	<b>1,467</b>
Trade and tourism	637	367	-	-	102	-	-	1,000	<b>2,107</b>
<i>Total production sectors</i>	<i>1,843</i>	<i>2,511</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<b>5,994</b>
Humanitarian assistance	437	16,470	1,136	-	-	-	-	1,453	<b>19,496</b>
Other sectors (e)	1,554	1,250	34	-	234	-	-	383	<b>3,455</b>
<b>Total Australian Disability Inclusion Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>38,746</b>	<b>47,888</b>	<b>5,273</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>9,992</b>	<b>106,031</b>

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

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

(a) Disability inclusion refers to assistance provided to persons with a disability. Estimates in this table reflect the value of all activities that provide some level of assistance to disabled persons. The level of assistance varies across all activities with some activities providing principal or significant focus and other activities moderate or minor focus. For further details on how disability inclusion data are compiled refer to paragraphs 17 to 24 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

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

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

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

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

## 16 Australian Education Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries \$'000	East Asia \$'000	South and West Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa (b) \$'000	North Africa and the Middle East \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other (c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Basic education									
Primary education	26,272	30,950	20,390	-	366	16,037	-	31,814	<b>125,829</b>
Early childhood education	2,393	944	39	-	332	143	17	764	<b>4,632</b>
Basic life skills for youth and adults	316	1,975	330	-	1,361	81	209	679	<b>4,951</b>
<i>Total basic education</i>	<i>28,981</i>	<i>33,869</i>	<i>20,759</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,059</i>	<i>16,261</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>33,257</i>	<b>135,413</b>
Secondary education									
Secondary education	2,601	642	169	-	-	14	-	6,547	<b>9,974</b>
Vocational education	10,653	5,486	829	-	653	191	102	6,209	<b>24,123</b>
<i>Total secondary education</i>	<i>13,255</i>	<i>6,129</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>12,756</i>	<b>34,097</b>
Post-secondary education									
Higher education	15,983	1,713	149	-	60	-	55	4,243	<b>22,204</b>
Advanced technical and managerial training	32,034	68	68	-	-	-	-	112	<b>32,282</b>
<i>Total post-secondary education</i>	<i>48,018</i>	<i>1,781</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>4,355</i>	<b>54,486</b>
Other education									
Education policy and administrative management	24,150	37,952	10,492	60	1,025	-	119	12,258	<b>86,056</b>
Education facilities and training	37,743	4,746	378	-	1,506	203	230	1,041	<b>45,848</b>
Teacher training	504	3,744	541	-	175	-	-	651	<b>5,615</b>
Education research	-	67	53	-	-	-	-	1,995	<b>2,115</b>
<i>Total other education</i>	<i>62,397</i>	<i>46,509</i>	<i>11,464</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2,706</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>15,944</i>	<b>139,633</b>
Multisector education and training (d)	72,715	169,091	32,046	3,155	31,210	1,392	3,735	1,809	<b>315,153</b>
<b>Total Australian Education Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>225,365</b>	<b>257,378</b>	<b>65,485</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>36,689</b>	<b>18,062</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>68,121</b>	<b>678,782</b>

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Multisector education and training includes scholarships.

## 17 Australian Health Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (b)	North Africa and the Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	905	964	357	-	3	27	-	422	<b>2,678</b>
Medical research	65	251	29	-	-	-	-	10,687	<b>11,032</b>
Medical services	5,228	900	913	-	889	62	-	1,924	<b>9,916</b>
Health policy and management	33,856	3,299	2,098	3,826	34	-	-	24,865	<b>67,978</b>
<i>Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery</i>	<i>40,055</i>	<i>5,414</i>	<i>3,397</i>	<i>3,826</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>37,897</i>	<b>91,604</b>
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	47,284	24,068	10,926	-	3,174	673	25	8,603	<b>94,754</b>
Health infrastructure	21,103	247	223	-	410	94	40	936	<b>23,053</b>
Nutrition	665	3,355	1,514	-	1,279	-	53	3,113	<b>9,979</b>
Infectious disease control	3,658	6,004	38	2,000	594	-	29	48,795	<b>61,118</b>
Malaria control	800	-	-	3,200	26	-	-	3,065	<b>7,091</b>
Tuberculosis control	614	213	-	-	-	-	-	3,047	<b>3,874</b>
Public health education programs	5,130	3,005	1,149	472	259	25	160	473	<b>10,675</b>
Other basic health	2,733	2,663	51	-	339	-	-	943	<b>6,728</b>
<i>Total disease control and preventable impairments</i>	<i>81,987</i>	<i>39,555</i>	<i>13,902</i>	<i>5,672</i>	<i>6,081</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>68,975</i>	<b>217,271</b>
Family planning and reproductive health (d)									
Reproductive health care	9,272	15,526	641	600	34	15	-	11,872	<b>37,960</b>
Family planning	5,556	2,592	-	600	-	-	-	4,307	<b>13,055</b>
Sexually transmitted disease control	18,850	393	-	1,500	883	35	-	7,105	<b>28,765</b>
Other population and health	118	196	400	-	617	-	-	1,269	<b>2,601</b>
<i>Total family planning and reproductive health</i>	<i>33,796</i>	<i>18,707</i>	<i>1,041</i>	<i>2,700</i>	<i>1,534</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>24,553</i>	<b>82,381</b>
<b>Total Australian Health Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>155,838</b>	<b>63,675</b>	<b>18,339</b>	<b>12,198</b>	<b>8,541</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>131,425</b>	<b>391,255</b>

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table has been compiled using DAC sectors which differs from the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit for tracking family planning expenditure. Data compiled using the Summit methodology is presented in Table 19.

## 18 Australian Maternal and Child Health Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a) (b)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	North Africa and the Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (d)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	-	(5) (e)	77	-	2	13	-	-	<b>88</b>
Medical research	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	<b>29</b>
Medical services	2,060	80	146	-	45	36	-	-	<b>2,367</b>
Health policy and management	3,718	502	442	1,288	-	-	-	1,370	<b>7,319</b>
<i>Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery</i>	<i>5,778</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>693</i>	<i>1,288</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,370</i>	<b><i>9,802</i></b>
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	41,558	5,577	4,760	-	79	135	-	35	<b>52,144</b>
Health infrastructure	10,212	23	164	-	116	30	-	66	<b>10,611</b>
Nutrition	-	226	972	-	24	-	34	-	<b>1,257</b>
Infectious disease control (f)	500	2,500	38	-	-	-	29	39,170	<b>42,237</b>
Public health education programs	-	385	30	-	22	13	93	-	<b>543</b>
Other basic health	-	1,186	30	-	150	-	-	-	<b>1,366</b>
<i>Total disease control and preventable impairments</i>	<i>52,270</i>	<i>9,897</i>	<i>5,994</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>39,271</i>	<b><i>108,158</i></b>
Family planning and reproductive health (g)									
Reproductive health care	4,412	9,759	474	600	-	15	-	9,842	<b>25,101</b>
Family planning	2,825	1,804	-	600	-	-	-	749	<b>5,978</b>
Sexually transmitted disease control	16,501	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	<b>16,531</b>
Other population and health	15	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>49</b>
<i>Total family planning and reproductive health</i>	<i>23,753</i>	<i>11,597</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>10,591</i>	<b><i>47,658</i></b>
Other	29,609	5,260	28,215	-	1,313	562	1,099	2,863	<b>68,922</b>
<b>Total Australian Maternal and Child Health Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>111,410</b>	<b>27,331</b>	<b>35,377</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>54,094</b>	<b>234,540</b>

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

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

(a) Maternal and child health (MCH) data has been compiled using a MCH marker.

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

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

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

(e) For further details on negative flows refer to paragraphs 46 and 47 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

(f) Includes Tuberculosis and Malaria control.

(g) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table reflects investments presented in table 17 that specifically target maternal and child health.

## 19 Supplementary Table: Australian Official Development Assistance in Family Planning based on the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit, by Region, 2016–17(a)

<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries</i>	<i>East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</i>	<i>North Africa and the Middle East</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<b>Total</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Health policy and administrative management	1,693	165	105	191	2	-	-	1,243	<b>3,399</b>
Medical education and training	45	48	18	-	-	1	-	21	<b>134</b>
Medical services	261	45	46	-	44	3	-	96	<b>496</b>
Basic health care	2,364	1,203	546	-	159	34	1	430	<b>4,738</b>
Basic health infrastructure	1,055	12	11	-	20	5	2	47	<b>1,153</b>
Health education	257	150	57	24	13	1	8	24	<b>534</b>
Health personnel development	137	133	3	-	17	-	-	47	<b>336</b>
Population policy and administrative management	3	6	20	-	18	-	-	60	<b>107</b>
Reproductive health care	1,854	3,105	128	120	7	3	-	2,374	<b>7,592</b>
Family planning	5,556	2,592	-	600	-	-	-	4,307	<b>13,055</b>
STD control including HIV/AIDS	903	14	-	75	44	2	-	350	<b>1,388</b>
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	3	3	-	-	13	-	-	3	<b>23</b>
General budget support	9	-	17	-	-	-	-	1	<b>27</b>
<b>Total Australian Family Planning Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>14,141</b>	<b>7,478</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9,004</b>	<b>32,981</b>

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

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

(a) Family Planning data are presented in this table using the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit. This narrower targeted focus differs from the standard reporting approach for presenting family planning and reproductive health program data using OECD DAC sectors presented in Table 17. For further details on the methodology refer to paragraph 29 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

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

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

## 20 Australian Nutrition Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a) (b) (c)

Type of assistance	Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries	East Asia	South and West Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa (d)	North Africa and the Middle East	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other (e)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	-	(1) (F)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1) (F)
Health policy and management	2,477	1,807	253	1,576	-	-	-	1,393	7,507
<i>Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery</i>	2,477	1,805	253	1,576	-	-	-	1,393	7,505
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	7,635	355	3,736	-	-	-	-	434	12,160
Nutrition (g)	665	3,355	1,514	-	1,279	-	53	3,113	9,979
Public health education programs	76	419	-	-	-	-	-	33	528
Reproductive health care	321	1,664	-	300	-	-	-	385	2,669
<i>Total other health</i>	8,696	5,793	5,250	300	1,279	-	53	3,965	25,336
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	142	425	4,278	-	105	-	4	-	4,954
Water supply and sanitation	479	404	309	-	729	199	-	1,767	3,887
Social and welfare services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	420
<i>Total social infrastructure and services</i>	621	829	4,587	-	833	199	4	2,188	9,261
Humanitarian Assistance									
Emergency food aid	-	1,073	4,343	-	21,690	12,323	-	6,858	46,286
Other humanitarian assistance	39	-	3,288	-	5,485	3,014	375	562	12,762
<i>Total humanitarian assistance</i>	39	1,073	7,630	-	27,175	15,336	375	7,420	59,048
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	4	169	-	-	-	-	1,653	1,826
Food aid and food security	-	838	9,965	-	1,875	51	-	113	12,841
Other	1,777	20	95	-	29	-	-	-	1,921
<b>Total Australian Nutrition Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>13,610</b>	<b>10,361</b>	<b>27,950</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>31,192</b>	<b>15,587</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>16,731</b>	<b>117,739</b>

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

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

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

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

(c) For further details on how nutrition data presented in this publication has been compiled refer to paragraph 52 and 53 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

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

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

(f) For further details on negative flows refer to paragraphs 46 and 47 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

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

## 21 Australian Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Official Development Assistance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries</i>	<i>East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</i>	<i>North Africa and the Middle East</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<b>Total</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Water resources policy and management									
Water sector policy and administrative management	6,488	13,168	5,171	15,241	-	-	-	5,748	<b>45,817</b>
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	30	85	122	-	-	-	-	1,969	<b>2,207</b>
<i>Total water resources policy and management</i>	<i>6,518</i>	<i>13,254</i>	<i>5,294</i>	<i>15,241</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>7,718</i>	<b>48,024</b>
Water supply and sanitation systems, urban	3,010	13,261	-	7,559	33	-	-	11,154	<b>35,017</b>
Water supply and sanitation systems, rural	13,106	18,775	6,036	-	8,959	912	324	22,231	<b>70,343</b>
Other water supply and sanitation									
River basins' development	-	457	-	-	-	-	-	1,494	<b>1,951</b>
Waste management/disposal	32	2,041	268	7,559	-	-	45	2,141	<b>12,086</b>
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	<b>80</b>
<i>Total other water supply and sanitation</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>2,498</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>7,559</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>3,650</i>	<b>14,118</b>
<b>Total Australian Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>22,731</b>	<b>47,788</b>	<b>11,597</b>	<b>30,360</b>	<b>8,991</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>44,753</b>	<b>167,502</b>

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

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

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

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

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

## 22 Australian Humanitarian and Disaster Response Official Development Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2016–17 (a)

<i>Type of assistance</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries</i>	<i>East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa (b)</i>	<i>North Africa and the Middle East</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<b>Total</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Emergency response									
Material relief assistance	12,206	1,274	16,120	-	32,974	70,540	2,588	50,672	<b>186,374</b>
Emergency food aid	-	1,430	5,790	-	28,920	16,430	-	9,747	<b>62,317</b>
Relief co-ordination and support services	4,958	17,521	9,538	-	853	5,132	107	34,875	<b>72,984</b>
<i>Total emergency response</i>	<i>17,165</i>	<i>20,225</i>	<i>31,448</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>62,746</i>	<i>92,102</i>	<i>2,694</i>	<i>95,295</i>	<b>321,675</b>
Other humanitarian assistance									
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	334	34	6,342	-	-	140	39	2,852	<b>9,740</b>
Disaster prevention and preparedness	6,038	11,476	795	-	159	151	34	14,313	<b>32,966</b>
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Land mine clearance	3	2,101	410	-	-	-	450	1,617	<b>4,580</b>
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	1,500	16,059	700	-	718	445	36	3,893	<b>23,350</b>
Participation in international peacekeeping operations	280	173	245	420	33,951	2,505	1,563	1,466	<b>40,604</b>
Reintegration and Small Arms Light Weapons control	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	719	<b>854</b>
Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	<b>57</b>
<i>Total other humanitarian assistance</i>	<i>8,290</i>	<i>29,843</i>	<i>8,491</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>34,828</i>	<i>3,240</i>	<i>2,121</i>	<i>24,918</i>	<b>112,152</b>
<b>Total Australian Humanitarian and Disaster Response Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>25,455</b>	<b>50,068</b>	<b>39,939</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>97,575</b>	<b>95,342</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>120,212</b>	<b>433,827</b>

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

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

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

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

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



## 23 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2016–17 (a) (b)

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries</i>	<i>East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>North Africa and the Middle East</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other</i>	<b>Total</b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b><i>no.</i></b>
<b>Female students</b>									
Natural and physical sciences	76	113	16	-	16	-	11	-	<b>232</b>
Information technology	28	28	8	-	1	-	-	-	<b>65</b>
Engineering and related technologies	42	53	13	-	7	-	1	-	<b>116</b>
Architecture and building	9	26	4	-	3	-	-	-	<b>42</b>
Agriculture and environmental studies	45	138	22	-	41	3	10	-	<b>259</b>
Health	740	185	31	-	59	1	1	-	<b>1,017</b>
Education	163	136	29	-	8	-	1	-	<b>337</b>
Management and commerce	146	309	51	-	16	2	2	-	<b>526</b>
Society and culture	170	409	120	-	34	8	10	-	<b>751</b>
Other field of study (c)	16	50	6	-	2	-	-	-	<b>74</b>
<i>Total female students</i>	<i>1,435</i>	<i>1,447</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>-</i>	<b><i>3,419</i></b>
<b>Male students</b>									
Natural and physical sciences	40	96	23	-	34	-	3	-	<b>196</b>
Information technology	43	49	10	-	2	-	-	-	<b>104</b>
Engineering and related technologies	84	118	33	-	23	-	5	-	<b>263</b>
Architecture and building	15	26	3	-	2	-	1	-	<b>47</b>
Agriculture and environmental studies	37	149	35	-	72	1	1	-	<b>295</b>
Health	403	92	19	-	34	-	-	-	<b>548</b>
Education	90	79	11	-	7	-	-	-	<b>187</b>
Management and commerce	129	298	53	-	27	5	1	-	<b>513</b>
Society and culture	98	423	100	-	28	14	6	-	<b>669</b>
Other field of study (c)	9	36	2	-	3	-	-	-	<b>50</b>
<i>Total male students</i>	<i>948</i>	<i>1,366</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>-</i>	<b><i>2,872</i></b>

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

(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.

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

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

## 23 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2016-17 (a) (b) - continued

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries</i>	<i>East Asia</i>	<i>South and West Asia</i>	<i>Other Asia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>North Africa and the Middle East</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Other</i>	<b>Total</b>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<b>no.</b>
Total Students (c)									
Natural and physical sciences	117	209	39	-	50	-	14	-	<b>429</b>
Information technology	71	77	18	-	3	-	-	-	<b>169</b>
Engineering and related technologies	126	171	46	-	30	-	6	-	<b>379</b>
Architecture and building	24	52	7	-	5	-	1	-	<b>89</b>
Agriculture and environmental studies	82	287	57	-	113	4	11	-	<b>554</b>
Health	1,143	277	50	-	93	1	1	-	<b>1,565</b>
Education	253	215	40	-	15	-	1	-	<b>524</b>
Management and commerce	275	607	104	-	43	7	3	-	<b>1,039</b>
Society and culture	268	832	220	-	62	22	16	-	<b>1,420</b>
Other field of study (d)	25	86	8	-	5	-	-	-	<b>124</b>
<b>Total Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,292</b>

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

(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.

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

(c) Total of number of students by gender may not reflect the sum of specific genders.

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

## 24 Long-Term and Short-Term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2017 (a) (b)

<i>Partner Country</i>	<i>Long Term</i> no.	<i>Short-Term</i> no.
Papua New Guinea	277	224
Pacific Island Countries		
Cook Islands	-	1
Federated States of Micronesia	8	1
Fiji	57	9
Kiribati	38	2
Marshall Islands	2	-
Nauru	14	33
Niue	-	-
Palau	-	-
Samoa	40	17
Solomon Islands	45	7
Tokelau	-	2
Tonga	30	12
Tuvalu	15	4
Vanuatu	24	27
Wallis and Futuna	1	-
<i>Total Pacific Island Countries</i>	274	115
East Asia		
Cambodia	47	4
China	-	4
Indonesia	302	638
Laos	31	42
Malaysia	-	2
Mongolia	28	35
Myanmar	58	70
Philippines	114	36
Thailand	-	-
Timor-Leste	21	22
Vietnam	83	134
<i>Total East Asia</i>	684	987
South and West Asia		
Bangladesh	65	85
Bhutan	33	39
India	-	47
Maldives	16	17
Nepal	22	75
Pakistan	40	64
Sri Lanka	30	120
<i>Total South and West Asia</i>	206	447
Sub-Saharan Africa	144	301
Palestinian Territories	10	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	88
<b>Total Number of Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>2,162</b>

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

(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.

(b) Refers to scholarships offered in 2017.

## 25 Australian Volunteers Program Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers (a)

<i>Partner Country</i>	2014-15 no.	2015-16 no.	2016-17 no.
Papua New Guinea	71	68	65
Pacific Island Countries			
Federated States of Micronesia	10	7	9
Fiji	144	111	102
Kiribati	25	23	23
Marshall Islands	9	5	6
Palau	3	1	1
Samoa	54	46	45
Solomon Islands	116	101	86
Tonga	41	34	38
Tuvalu	-	-	1
Vanuatu	108	87	96
<i>Total Pacific Island Countries</i>	510	415	407
East Asia			
Cambodia	152	116	78
Indonesia	181	156	168
Laos	65	53	47
Mongolia	62	44	39
Myanmar	73	67	76
Philippines	126	72	40
Thailand	24	-	-
Timor-Leste	112	70	61
Vietnam	127	93	77
<i>Total East Asia</i>	922	671	586
South and West Asia			
Bangladesh	59	29	-
Bhutan	20	22	24
Maldives	17	-	-
Nepal	31	30	31
Sri Lanka	3	16	31
<i>Total South and West Asia</i>	130	97	86
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Botswana	27	16	-
Ethiopia	22	6	-
Ghana	27	-	-
Kenya	33	-	-
Lesotho	7	2	-
Malawi	16	-	-
Namibia	10	-	-
South Africa	31	36	42
Swaziland	9	5	1
Tanzania	27	20	25
Uganda	15	-	-
Zambia	15	9	-
<i>Total Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	239	94	68
North Africa and the Middle East	21	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	-	-
<b>Total Australian Volunteers Program Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,212</b>

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

(a) Includes all Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID) planned to be on assignment in each country in each financial year. It includes both new assignments, and assignments carried over from the previous year.

## 26 Australian Official Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector

	2015-16	2016-17
DAC sector	\$'000	\$'000
Social infrastructure and services		
Education		
Primary and early childhood	124,040	135,413
Secondary education	27,132	34,097
Post-secondary education	58,705	54,486
Education policy administration, training and research	165,055	139,633
Scholarships	329,839	315,153
<i>Total education</i>	<i>704,771</i>	<i>678,782</i>
Health		
Leadership and capacity building health service delivery	87,966	91,604
Disease control and preventable impairments	306,494	217,271
<i>Total health</i>	<i>394,460</i>	<i>308,875</i>
Family planning and reproductive health (a)	132,916	82,381
Improving water supply and sanitation	164,047	167,502
Government and civil society		
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	52,962	70,896
Government and civil society general	664,446	687,297
<i>Total government and civil society</i>	<i>717,409</i>	<i>758,193</i>
Other social infrastructure and services (b)	104,362	95,184
<i>Total social infrastructure and services</i>	<i>2,217,965</i>	<i>2,090,916</i>
Economic infrastructure and services		
Transport and storage	240,490	236,033
Communications	5,287	12,093
Energy generation and supply	124,728	131,183
Banking and financial services	65,393	84,271
Business and other services	65,574	76,905
<i>Total economic infrastructure and services</i>	<i>501,472</i>	<i>540,485</i>
Production sectors		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		
Agriculture	198,579	232,359
Forestry	1,745	1,204
Fishing	13,850	11,687
<i>Total agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	<i>214,174</i>	<i>245,249</i>
Industry, mining and construction		
Industry	26,645	36,240
Mineral resources and mining	77,326	76,150
Construction	4,291	387
<i>Total industry, mining and construction</i>	<i>108,262</i>	<i>112,778</i>
Trade and tourism		
Trade	50,066	47,143
Tourism	1,490	2,700
<i>Total trade and tourism</i>	<i>51,556</i>	<i>49,844</i>
<i>Total production sectors</i>	<i>373,991</i>	<i>407,871</i>
Multisector		
General environment protection	115,011	104,327
General budget support	23,617	5,419
Other multisector (c)	247,380	213,240
<i>Total multisector</i>	<i>386,008</i>	<i>322,986</i>

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

(a) Includes social mitigation of HIV/AIDS.

(b) Excludes social mitigation of HIV/AIDS.

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

## 26 Australian Official Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector - *continued*

	2015-16	2016-17
<i>DAC sector</i>	\$'000	\$'000
Commodity aid and general program assistance		
Development food aid and food security assistance	19,155	27,679
Other general program and commodity assistance	-	-
<i>Total commodity aid and general program assistance</i>	19,155	27,679
Humanitarian assistance		
Emergency response	353,056	321,675
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	5,473	9,740
Disaster prevention and preparedness	62,159	32,966
<i>Total humanitarian assistance</i>	420,687	364,382
Action relating to debt	39,369	26,858
Administrative costs of donors	250,480	252,350
Refugees in donor countries	-	-
Promotion of development awareness	381	4
<b>Total Australian Official Development Assistance</b>	<b>4,209,509</b>	<b>4,033,530</b>

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

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

# Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes

Australia's Official Support to Developing Countries

1. *Australia's International Development Assistance: Official Sector Statistical Summary, 2016-17*, incorporates total Official Development Assistance (ODA) across the Australian public sector.

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

2. The statistical data in this publication are based on data extracted in March 2018.

## **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

3. *Australia's International Development Assistance: Official Sector Statistical Summary, 2016-17* complies with official development assistance as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Refer to ODA in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details.

## **Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Primary Purpose Classification**

4. Australia's aid program has been classified according to the *DAC Primary Purpose classification*. As stated by the DAC this classification has been 'specifically developed to track aid flows and to permit measuring the share of each sector (e.g. health, energy, agriculture) or other purpose category "non-sector allocable aid" (e.g. general budget support, humanitarian aid) in total aid. The sector of destination is assigned by answering the question:

*"Which specific area of the recipient's economic and social structure is the transfer intended to foster"*.<sup>1</sup>

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1 2016 OECD DAC, Purpose Codes

## Sources of data

### **Australian Aid Appropriations**

5. Australian aid, appropriated as part of the Australian Aid Program, is managed through the Aid Reporting Framework. These aid resources are presented at a number of different levels.
6. The first of these levels are the main programs: Country and Regional, Global, and Departmental Expenditure in relation to aid. Country and Regional and Global programs are disseminated to secondary levels, referred to as elements and presented as:

Country and Regional Main Program:

- a. Individual country programs,
- b. Regional programs,
- c. Global programs.

### ***Official Resource Flows to Developing Countries Survey***

7. Australia's official support to developing countries also includes activities delivered by other public sector organisations, such as ACIAR and Other Government Departments (OGDs). These other public sector organisations participate in the delivery of activities that can be either funded by their own work programs and/or from the Australian aid appropriations.
8. DFAT conducts an *Official Resource Flows to Developing Countries Survey* (OFDC Survey) annually to collect 'whole of government' information from Australian federal, state and territory government about their resource flows to developing countries.
9. *Scope of the OFDC Survey:* By definition the OFDC Survey, includes all Australian government departments and agencies, including ACIAR and state and territory government departments and agencies.
10. *Coverage of the OFDC Survey:* In the OFDC Survey, coverage rules are applied to ensure the reporting of each activity's expenditure is reported in total, without duplication across agencies. OGDs exclude activities that are funded by, or have expenditure reimbursed by, DFAT or any other source. Collated this data represents ODA undertaken by OGDs.

## Accrual accounting in the aid program

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

## Rounding

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

## Further information

14. Further information about these and related statistics, including time series data, are available from the DFAT website <[www.dfat.gov.au](http://www.dfat.gov.au)> or directly from the ODA Reporting and Statistics Section at <[aidstatsinquiries@dfat.gov.au](mailto:aidstatsinquiries@dfat.gov.au)>.



## Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions

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

*NOTE: ODA is reported on a cash basis. DFAT applies an adjustment to these transactions to report transactions when they occurred. An exception is made for core payments to multilateral organisations which are recorded at the time the payment is made by DFAT to the multilateral organisations, that is these payments are recorded on a cash basis.*
- Australian aid programs
4. The Australian aid program is delivered through a number of programs, which are the major managerial, administrative and accounting frameworks within which these Australian Government aid funds are deployed. There are three main types of aid delivery programs: Country Programs, Regional Programs and Global Programs.
- Cash payments
5. ODA is measured in terms of cash payments in a given time period, rather than expenses incurred over that period. Thus, for ODA statistics, some expenditure data needs to be adjusted from the expenses basis used in Australian Government financial records to a cash basis.
  6. In particular, adjustments from expenses to cash are required in relation to expenditure to meet major multi-year liabilities such as commitments to the Asian Development Fund and International Development Association. For each financial year, these adjustments *exclude* the expenses recorded in relation to those commitments, but *include* the cash paid under those commitments in that year.
  7. Adjustments are also made for such items as movements in creditors and depreciation.

Climate change marker	<p>8. The climate change marker tracks aid in support of climate change adaptation.</p> <p>9. The climate change marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each aid activity. A principal objective (mitigation or adaptation) score is given when promoting the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In other words, the activity would <i>not</i> have been funded but for that objective. Activities marked “significant” have other prime objectives, but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet climate concerns.</p> <p>10. The markers allow an approximate quantification of aid flows that target climate objectives. In marker data presentations the figures for principal and significant objectives should be shown separately and the sum referred to as the “estimate” or “upper bound” of climate-change-related aid.</p> <p>11. For further details refer to <i>Handbook on the OECD-DAC climate markers, Paris: OECD, September 2011</i>.</p>
Co-financing	<p>12. An arrangement under which a development activity is jointly funded by the Australian Government and a development organisation outside Australia, such as the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) or the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).</p>
Core payments	<p>13. The provision of donor funds to a development organisation without specific conditions as to the use of those funds, so that the organisation can use them for any development purpose within its mandate. The funds become part of the general financial reserves of the organisation. See also <i>Non-core payments</i>.</p>
Country programs	<p>14. The Australian aid program has a separate country program for each major partner country, which is planned and implemented jointly with the partner government. Each country program consists of an integrated package of mutually agreed activities, developed and implemented under an agreed country strategy.</p>
Departmental expenditure	<p>15. For any Australian Government department or agency, departmental expenditure refers to the costs of operating the organisation concerned. Departmental expenditure in the Australian aid program includes such costs as salaries, equipment costs, rent and other running expenses of the government agency responsible for administering international development cooperation.</p>
Development Assistance Committee (DAC)	<p>16. The main committee of the OECD on aid matters, and a key forum of major bilateral donors. The key functions of the DAC are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Adopt authoritative policy guidance for DAC members;</li> <li>b. Conduct periodic reviews of its Members’ development cooperation programs;</li> <li>c. Provide a forum for dialogue, exchange and the building of international consensus on aid-related policy and management issues of interest to Members; and</li> <li>d. Publish statistics and reports on aid and other resource flows to developing countries and related matters, based principally on reporting by Members.</li> </ol>

- Disability inclusion
17. 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 2015 - 2020: Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia's aid program, May 2015*.
  18. The 'Development for all' strategy primarily focuses on people with a disability and identifies the following priorities:
    - a. Comprehensive support for partner governments' efforts towards disability-inclusive development;
    - b. Focus on promoting and facilitating better access to education and to infrastructure for people with disability across the aid program;
    - c. Capacity development of Disabled Peoples' Organisations;
    - d. Fostering initiatives through a range of support programs such as volunteers, NGO agreements, research, leadership awards and scholarships, sports and small grants; and
    - e. Strengthening leadership in disability and development.
  19. Programs delivered for reducing preventable impairments target the wider population and are therefore excluded from disability inclusion as they are not delivered specifically to persons with disability. Reducing preventable impairment data is also available. Refer to *Impairment Prevention* for further details.
  20. There is no internationally agreed methodology for assessing the exact share of aid activity expenditure that contributes to disability inclusion.
  21. Disability inclusion data presented in this publication has been compiled using a disability inclusion marker which follows similar methodology as DAC markers however also includes an adjustment for selected payments.
  22. 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.
  23. 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.
  24. For details on Australian aid for the purposes of disability and impairment prevention see *Impairment Prevention*.
- Disability prevention
25. See *Impairment prevention*.

Effective  
Governance

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

Expenses

28. *See Cash payments.*

Family Planning

29. *The 2012 London Family Planning Summit methodology was adopted by participants at the Summit in 2012 to develop a common, internationally agreed basis for reporting family planning expenditure. The methodology calculates a percentage of 13 DAC codes that have relevance to the provision of family planning services (for example, capturing percentage of health staff and health facilities relevant to the delivery of family planning services). It can include: stand-alone family planning projects; family planning-specific contributions to multilateral organizations (e.g., contributions to UNFPA Supplies); and, in some cases, projects that include family planning within broader reproductive health activities. This methodology also includes some funding designated for other health sectors, including HIV, reproductive health (RH), maternal health, and other areas, as well as a percentage of a donor's core contributions to several multilateral organizations, including UNFPA, the World Bank, WHO, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.*

Gender equality

30. *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. When women and men have relative equality, economies grow faster, children's health improves and there is less corruption. Gender equality is an important human right.*
31. *Gender equality in Australian aid data are based on the OECD gender marker whereby activities are screened and marked as either:*
- a. *Targeting gender equality as a 'principal' objective or a 'significant' objective; or*
  - b. *Not targeting the objective.*
32. *The gender equality marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each aid investment. A principal objective score is given when promoting the objectives of gender as the primary purpose. Investments marked "significant" have other prime objectives, but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet gender concerns.*
33. *The markers allow an approximate quantification of aid flows that target gender objectives. In marker data presentations the figures for principal and significant objectives should be shown separately and the sum referred to as the "estimate" or "upper bound" of gender-related aid.*

General  
Development  
Support

34. General Development Support refers to aid initiatives that cut across multiple strategic goals, that means the initiative is not mutually exclusive. General development support initiatives include financial contributions to:

- a. Trust funds such as the World Bank Trust Fund which provides support for key multisector basic services;
- b. Recovery and restoration activities such as post tsunami recovery, reconstruction and delivery of essential services;
- c. Core support for multilateral organisations such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Commission; and
- d. Budget Support to bilateral partners.

General development support aid cannot be further classified and is assigned the generic DAC sector classification Multisector aid (43010).

Global programs

35. Global programs are specialised DFAT programs which deliver other development assistance and/or multi-country development benefits across the developing world. They include contributions to international organisations; emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs; contributions to NGOs and volunteer programs; development education and public information; development research; and the International Seminar Support Scheme.

Impairment  
prevention

36. Reducing preventable impairments includes assistance such as targeting avoidable blindness, clearance of land mines and road safety. Programs delivered for preventive measures target the wider population and are excluded from disability inclusion as they are not delivered specifically to persons with disability.

37. Impairment prevention includes programs such as:

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

38. There is no internationally agreed methodology for assessing the exact share of aid activity expenditure that contributes to impairment prevention.

39. Impairment prevention data presented in this publication has been compiled using an impairment prevention marker which follows a similar methodology as DAC markers.

40. 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 approximate quantification of aid flows. Due to the variation in focus, caution should be exercised when interpreting impairment prevention data.

41. For details on Australian aid delivered to persons with a disability see *Disability inclusion*.

Maternal and Child Health	<p>42. At the June 2012 DAC Working Party on Statistics meeting, country members agreed to report maternal and child health (MCH) spending using a new standard methodology. The methodology assigns a score to aid activities based on the level of funding targeted to MCH.</p> <p>43. 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.</p> <p>44. The data contained in this publication aligns to the DAC methodology where records are scored at either the activity or agreement level.</p>
Multilateral flows	<p>45. Resources channelled through international organisations active in development such as the WB, the ADB, the UNDP, and the World Food Program (WFP) include core and non-core payments. Payments made to third parties that for administrative purposes are channelled through multilateral and regional organisations, are also reported as multilateral flows.</p>
Negative flows	<p>46. Aid expenditure is usually presented as a positive cash flow to a developing country. In some situations a negative flow may be reported. Valid negative cash flows from a developing country include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Repayments of the principal of ODA loans;</li> <li>b. Official equity investments acquired for ODA development intentions and subsequently sold, that is the proceeds from the sale are reported as a negative flow; and</li> <li>c. Reimbursements from partners for unexpensed resources.</li> </ul> <p>47. Negative flows presented in this publication do not necessarily reflect an outward flow of cash being returned to Australia from a developing country. In some instances, these flows may also reflect an accounting adjustment.</p>
Negative values	<p>48. See <i>Negative flows</i>.</p>
Net bilateral costs	<p>49. Additional costs of providing resources to a recipient country, for example the extra cost of assigning personnel to aid activities, net of the costs of stationing them at home, and any compensation received from other parties for their relocation.</p>
Non-core payments	<p>50. Payments to a development organisation made with specific conditions, that is where the donor specifies any aspect of how the funds are to be used. These payments are often referred to as 'Ear-Marked'. See also <i>Core payments</i>.</p>

Non-government organisations (NGOs)	51. NGOs are legally constituted organisations that operate independently from any government. Their primary purpose is to pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development.
Nutrition	<p>52. Although there is a DAC sector code for reporting activities aimed at direct nutrition interventions, there is no common, agreed approach to track resources for “nutrition-sensitive” development assistance. These outcomes are drawn from the nutritional conceptual framework (UNICEF 1990), the reference document <i>Addressing Undernutrition in External Assistance (EC2011)</i> and the <i>SUN Movement Strategy 2012-2015</i>.</p> <p>53. Table 17, Health by Type of Assistance, presents direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240). Table 18, Maternal Child Health by Type of Assistance, presents data using a maternal child health marker and direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240). Table 20, Nutrition by Type of Assistance, presents nutrition identified by investments identified as ‘nutrition specific’ defined using the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) methodology. These investments relate to direct feeding programs for maternal feeding, breastfeeding and weaning foods, child feeding and school feeding.</p>
Official development assistance (ODA)	<p>54. ODA, as defined by the DAC, consists of flows to countries and territories on the <i>DAC List of ODA Recipients</i> and to multilateral</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. development institutions which are provided by official agencies, including state and local government, or by their executive agencies; and</li> <li>b. Is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and</li> <li>c. Is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent. In the case of non-grants finance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Least Developed Countries and other Low Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 9 per cent);</li> <li>ii. 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Lower Middle Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 7 per cent);</li> <li>iii. 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Upper Middle Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 6 per cent); and</li> <li>iv. 10 per cent in the case of loans to multilateral institutions (calculated at a rate of discount of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

55. To ensure consistency in the application of ODA eligibility, the DAC has further delineated the boundaries of ODA in many areas, for instance:
- a. *Peace and Security*: The DAC has issued revised guidelines on peace and security assistance (2016). The reporting of peace and security-related activities is guided by the general principle that the main objective is the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries.  
*Financing of military* equipment or services is generally excluded from ODA reporting, the exception covering human rights, humanitarian law, disaster response, anti-corruption, and improved civilian oversight.  
*Anti-Terrorism*: Activities combatting terrorism are not reportable as ODA, as they generally target perceived threats to donor, as much as to recipient countries, rather than focusing on the economic and social development of the recipient;
  - b. *Peacekeeping*: Most peacekeeping expenditures are excluded in line with the exclusion of military costs. However, the net bilateral cost of some closely-defined development activities within United Nations (UN) administered or approved peacekeeping operations are included, such as: human rights; election monitoring; rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers and of national infrastructure; advice on economic stabilisation; monitoring and training of administrators; and weapons and mine removal for development purposes only;
  - c. *Social and cultural programs*: Expenditure on the promotion of museums, libraries, art and music schools, and sport training facilities and venues that builds developing countries capacity are reported as ODA. One-off interventions such as sponsoring concert tours or athletes' travel costs are not ODA eligible. Cultural programs in developing countries whose main purpose is to promote the culture and values of the donor are not reportable as ODA;
  - d. *Assistance to refugees*: Assistance to refugees in developing countries is reportable as ODA. Temporary assistance to refugees from developing countries arriving in donor countries is also reportable as ODA during the first 12 months of stay, and all costs associated with voluntary repatriation to the developing country of origin are also ODA;
  - e. *Civil police work*: Expenditure on some police training is reportable as ODA, unless the training relates to para-military functions or is tactical in nature. The supply of donor's police services to control civil disobedience is not ODA eligible;
  - f. *Nuclear energy*: Nuclear energy provided for developing country civilian purposes is reportable as ODA. Military applications of nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation activities are not ODA eligible; and  
*Research*: Research directly and primarily relevant to the problems of developing countries is ODA eligible.
  - g. *Research*: Research directly and primarily relevant to the problems of developing countries is ODA eligible.



Other government departments 56. Australia's aid program includes aid activities delivered by Australian government departments other than DFAT. 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.

Partial ODA 57. Some core payments to multilateral organisations are only partially reportable as ODA. For example, the table below shows the percentage of core payments to the multilateral organisation listed which can currently be counted as ODA. The percentages can be periodically updated as the proportion of the organisation's work which benefits developing countries change over time.

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

<i>Multilateral organisation</i>		Core Payments eligible as ODA %
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	85
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation	51
GEF	Global Environment Facility	100
ILO-RBSA	International Labour Organisation – regular budget supplementary account	100
ILO-assessed	International Labour Organisation – assessed	60
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	60
UNHCR	United Nations Organisation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	100
WHO-CVCA	World Health Organisation – core voluntary contributions account	100
WHO-assessed	World Health Organisation – assessed contributions.....	76

58. For a complete list refer to the *Development Assistance Committee Reporting Directives, List of ODA-eligible organisations*.

Partner country 59. 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. See also *Country programs*.

Programs 60. See *Australian aid programs*.

Regional programs 61. Regional programs are specialised aid delivery programs which deliver an integrated program of Australian government activities across a region (or regions) of interest to Australia. Activities are usually planned and delivered under a single regional program strategy, and usually benefit more than one country. For aid statistics, expenditure is allocated between countries of benefit whenever identifiable.

Technical assistance 62. Technical assistance is classified into two categories:

- a. *Free-standing technical assistance*, comprises activities financed by a donor country whose primary purpose is to augment the level of knowledge, skills, technical know-how or productive aptitudes of the population of developing countries that is increasing their stock of human intellectual capital, and/or their capacity for more effective use of their available factor endowments; and
- b. *Investment-related technical assistance*, is defined as the financing of services by a donor country with the primary purpose of contributing to the design and/or implementation of a project or program aiming to increase the physical capital stock of a developing country. These services include consulting services, technical support, the provision of know-how linked to the execution of an investment project, and the contribution of the donor's own personnel (managers, technicians, skilled labour etc) to the actual implementation of the project.

Technical cooperation 63. See *Technical assistance*.

# Appendix 3: Abbreviations and Symbols

## Abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ACFID	Australian Council for International Development
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund
ANCP	Australian Non-Government Organisation Cooperation Program
AUD	Australian dollar
AVID	Australian Volunteers for International Development
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DfID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross National Income
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISSS	International Seminar Support Scheme
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFDC	Official Resource Flows to Developing Countries
OGD	Other Government Departments
OOF	Other Official Flows
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisation

## Symbols

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Definition</b>
\$m	Millions (dollars)
\$'000	Thousands (dollars)
-	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

## Appendix 4: DAC List of Aid Recipients<sup>(a)</sup>

Economies are divided according to Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups in 2013 were: low income, less than \$1,045; lower middle income, 1,045 – \$4,125; upper middle income, \$4,126 – \$12,745; and high income, \$12,476 or more.

Low-income and middle-income economies are referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status.

Least developed countries	Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic), Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia
Other low-income countries (per capita GNI < = \$1,045 in 2013)	Kenya, Korea Democratic People's Republic, Tajikistan, Zimbabwe
Lower middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI \$1,046 – \$4,125 in 2013)	Armenia, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Congo Republic of, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tokelau, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza Strip
Upper middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI \$4,126 – \$12,745 in 2013)	Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gabon, Grenada, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Montserrat, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Panama, Peru, Saint Helena, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Venezuela, Wallis and Futuna

(a) Data presented for West Bank and Gaza Strip are reported under Palestinian Territories



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