

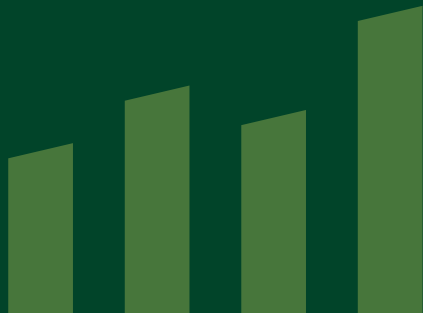


Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



Australia's Official Development Assistance

STATISTICAL SUMMARY 2023-24





Australia's Official Development Assistance Statistical Summary 2023–24

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Introduction

Credit: DFAT



Australian development assistance

This report, Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary 2023–24, presents statistical details of Australia's development cooperation and reflects government priorities for 2023–24 with partner countries, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, civil society organisations and the private sector. It provides a range of information at the aggregate level of where Australia's development program was delivered and the type of official development assistance (ODA) that was delivered. The Statistical Summary represents a point in time summary using the best available data at the time of publication.

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

- [*Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio Budget Statements*](#).
- [*Australian Aid Budget Summary*](#).
- [*Annual Report: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade*](#).

[AusDevPortal](#), launched in December 2024, provides searchable comprehensive financial and performance information on Australia's ODA investments.

This report details Australia's ODA. Australia's contributions to development go far beyond the ODA budget. A whole-of-nation effort across different levels of government, institutions and communities is building valuable ties in our region and beyond to deliver real impact.

Concepts and definitions

The ODA concepts and definitions used in *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2023–24* are consistent with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) Statistical Reporting Directives. Refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions for further details.

Changes in this issue

This publication includes, for the first time, ODA reporting against Australia's International Development Policy, replacing reporting against *Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response*. The International Development Policy, released in August 2023, sets the long-term direction for Australia's international development engagement.

For 2023-24 financial year, a new methodology to calculate disability inclusion expenditure was introduced, based on programs tagged as having either a principal or significant disability inclusion objective under the OECD DAC policy marker on inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities. Historically, DFAT calculated expenditure on disability based on an estimated proportion of program budget dedicated to disability-focused activities. This new methodology is consistent with the OECD's application of the disability inclusion policy marker and our approach to reporting on gender equality expenditure. The new methodology provides an "upper bound" estimate of development funding in support of disability. Disability inclusion data is not comparable with figures reported prior to 2023-24.

For the first time, for both gender equality and disability inclusion, this report provides disaggregated expenditure data based on programs tagged as having either a principal or significant gender equality or disability inclusion objective under the OECD DAC policy markers. This methodology provides greater transparency and insight into the way in which our programs address gender equality and disability inclusion.

The South and Central Asia region has been introduced, replacing the South and West Asia region. ODA flowing to Mongolia is now reported against the South and Central Asia region instead of the Southeast Asia and East Asia region, and the Southeast Asia and East Asia region has been renamed to Southeast Asia region.

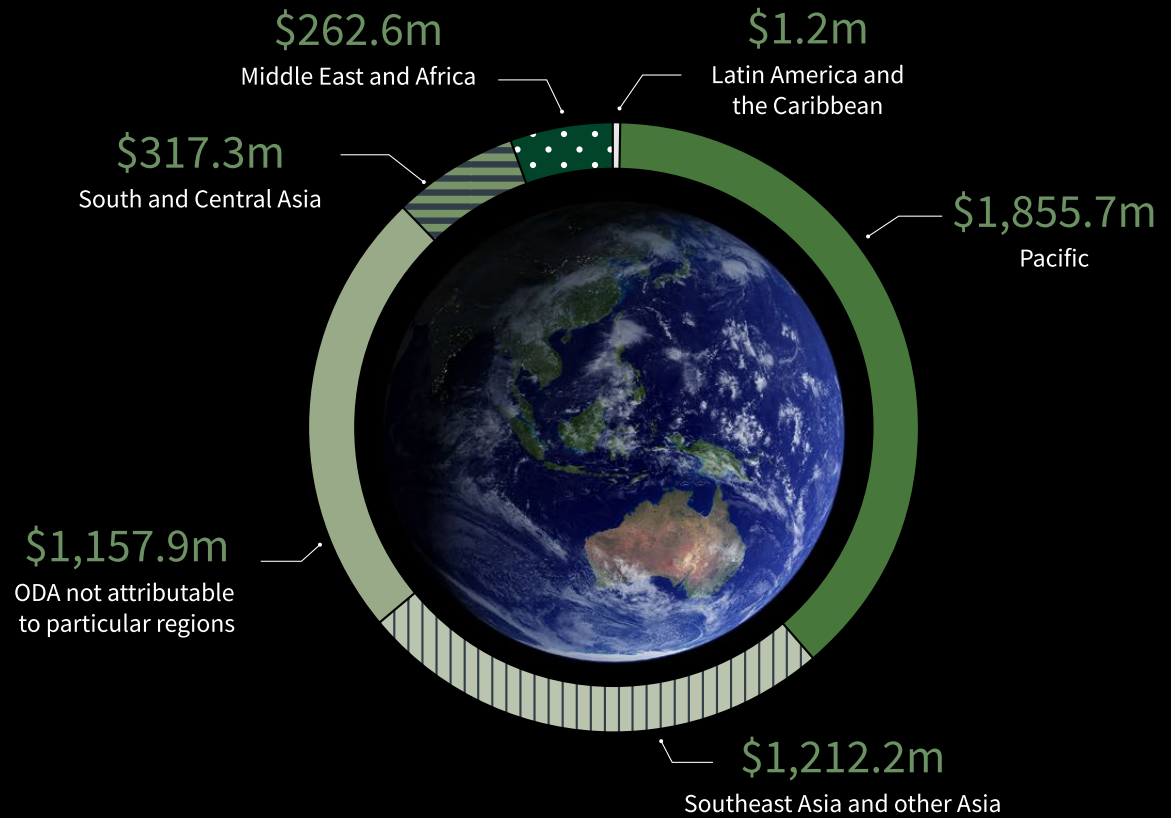
Comparability with other donor countries

To facilitate comparability between donor countries, Australia annually reports its development assistance to the OECD DAC, in United States dollars (USD) and on a calendar year basis. Statistical information is provided at the investment level.

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

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

Figure 1. Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24





Reporting Against International Guidelines

Credit: DFAT

Figure 2. Australian Official Development Assistance 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2023–24^(a)



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

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

(a) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a United Nations initiative, officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>). For further information about the Sustainable Development Goals refer to paragraphs 52 to 54 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

(b) Includes scholarships.

(c) Data presented for SDG5 reflects only those aid investments with a primary goal of Support for Women’s Equality Organisations and Institutions (DAC purpose code 15170) or Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (DAC purpose code 15180), and is not reflective of Australia’s total ODA contribution to gender equality which cuts across all SDGs. See Table 11 for Australia’s expenditure contributing to gender equality. As per Table 11, Australia’s total gender equality assistance for 2023–24 is \$2,313 million.

(d) Not reported as there is no dedicated DAC sector code for climate change. Instead, the OECD DAC uses Rio Markers to promote mainstreaming of climate considerations in all sectors. In line with this, climate change is integrated across the breadth of Australia’s development assistance. A more comprehensive picture of Australia’s climate change assistance is presented in Table 10 based on Rio Marker reporting methods. As per Table 10, Australia’s total climate change assistance for 2023–24 is \$783 million.

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

1 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2023–24^(a)

Sustainable Development Goal	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
1 No poverty	760,956	669,207
2 Zero hunger	226,799	236,731
3 Good health and well-being	852,580	633,298
4 Quality education ^(b)	567,822	598,378
5 Gender equality ^(c)	107,685	118,912
6 Clean water and sanitation	116,802	125,284
7 Affordable and clean energy	155,548	198,482
8 Decent work and economic growth	210,640	222,929
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure	174,891	163,676
10 Reduce inequalities	140,266	135,534
11 Sustainable cities and communities	236,182	234,847
12 Responsible consumption and production	84,616	46,842
13 Climate action ^(d)	n.a.	n.a.
14 Life below water	33,899	26,519
15 Life on land	41,847	34,861
16 Peace, justice and strong institutions	401,934	527,697
17 Partnerships for the goals	156,799	166,352
Not further defined ^(e)	509,764	667,425
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,779,031	4,806,975

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

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

(a) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can cut across multiple goals and are not mutually exclusive. Data presented in this table reflects the aid investments’ primary goal intent and is not reflective of Australia’s total ODA contribution to sustainable development. For further information about the Sustainable Development Goals refer to paragraphs 52 to 54 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

(b) Includes scholarships.

(c) Data presented for SDG5 reflects only those aid investments with a primary goal of Support for Women’s Equality Organisations and Institutions (DAC purpose code 15170) or Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (DAC purpose code 15180), and is not reflective of Australia’s total ODA contribution to gender equality which cuts across all SDGs. As per Table 11, Australia’s total gender equality assistance for 2023-24 is \$2,313 million.

(d) Not reported as there is no dedicated DAC sector code for climate change. Instead, the OECD DAC uses Rio Markers to promote mainstreaming of climate considerations in all sectors. In line with this, climate change is integrated across the breadth of Australia’s development assistance. A more comprehensive picture of Australia’s climate change assistance is presented in Table 11 based on Rio Marker reporting methods. As per Table 10, Australia’s total climate change assistance for 2023-24 is \$783 million.

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

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector, 2023–24^(a)

DAC sector	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
Social infrastructure and services		
Education		
Primary and early childhood	102,759	84,400
Secondary education	35,961	33,248
Post-secondary education	66,547	39,515
Education policy administration, training and research	131,471	129,111
Scholarships	231,084	312,103
Total education	567,822	598,378
Health		
Leadership and capacity building health service delivery	237,172	212,284
Disease control and preventable impairments	542,184	309,845
Total health	779,357	522,128
Family planning and reproductive health ^(b)	73,493	111,682
Improving water supply and sanitation	116,802	125,284
Government and civil society		
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	68,865	94,778
Government and civil society general	628,620	701,659
Total government and civil society	697,485	796,437
Other social infrastructure and services	214,831	176,068
Total social infrastructure and services	2,449,789	2,329,976

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector, 2023–24 - continued

DAC sector	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
Economic infrastructure and services		
Transport and storage	278,977	237,608
Communications	30,176	37,950
Energy generation and supply	155,548	198,482
Banking and financial services	44,007	70,884
Business and other services	45,615	39,512
Total economic infrastructure and services	554,323	584,436
Production sectors		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		
Agriculture	208,099	229,914
Forestry	15,661	4,994
Fishing	33,899	26,519
Total agriculture, forestry and fishing	257,659	261,427
Industry, mining and construction		
Industry	24,819	25,832
Mineral resources and mining	2,436	1,957
Construction	702	13,179
Total industry, mining and construction	27,956	40,967
Trade and tourism		
Trade	47,246	59,565
Tourism	8,841	9,535
Total trade and tourism	56,088	69,101
Total production sectors	341,702	371,495

2 Australian Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sector, 2023–24 - continued

DAC sector	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
Multisector		
General environment protection	114,316	83,142
General budget support	121,626	136,223
Other multisector	309,625	457,004
Total multisector	545,566	676,368
Commodity aid and general program assistance		
Development food aid and food security assistance	8,649	1,268
Other general program and commodity assistance	-	-
Total commodity aid and general program assistance	8,649	1,268
Humanitarian assistance		
Emergency response	508,369	480,741
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	27,375	8,415
Disaster prevention and preparedness	27,764	21,401
Total humanitarian assistance	563,508	510,557
Action relating to debt	286	285
Administrative costs of donors	312,804	325,869
Refugees in donor countries	-	28
Promotion of development awareness	2,404	6,692
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,779,031	4,806,975

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

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

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

(b) Includes social mitigation of HIV/AIDS.



Overview Tables

Credit: Jitendra Bajracharya/ICIMOD

3 Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2023–24^(a)

Sectors	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
Economic Infrastructure and services		
Banking and financial services	44,007	70,884
Energy	155,548	198,482
Large water infrastructure	35,980	40,362
Transport and storage ^(b)	278,977	237,608
Communications	30,176	37,950
Other economic infrastructure and services ^(c)	70,362	72,201
Total economic infrastructure and services	615,050	657,486
Agriculture, trade and other production services		
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	257,659	261,427
Trade policy	47,246	59,565
Industry	24,819	25,832
Mining and mineral resources	2,436	1,957
Other agriculture, trade and other production sectors	45,116	48,811
Total agriculture, trade and other production services	377,276	397,592
Governance		
Governance, general	765,818	855,039
Other social infrastructure and services	231,032	180,384
Total governance	996,850	1,035,424
Education		
Scholarships	231,084	312,103
Education, general	336,738	286,275
Total education	567,822	598,378

3 Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2023–24 - continued

Sectors	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
Health		
Health, general	855,349	636,310
Basic water and sanitation	52,675	53,607
Total health	908,024	689,917
Humanitarian		
Emergency response	498,317	475,192
Disaster prevention and preparedness	101,773	110,852
Other humanitarian	82,039	86,216
Total humanitarian	682,128	672,260
Multisector and general support		
General environment protection	114,316	83,142
Action relating to debt	286	285
Other multisector ^(d)	517,279	672,492
Total multisector and general support	631,881	755,919
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,779,031	4,806,975

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

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

- (a) Sector group based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 50 for further information.
- (b) Includes transport policy, planning and management, systems and all transport infrastructure.
- (c) Includes business support, urban development support and industry support.
- (d) Includes administrative costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisector not further defined.

Figure 3. Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2023–24

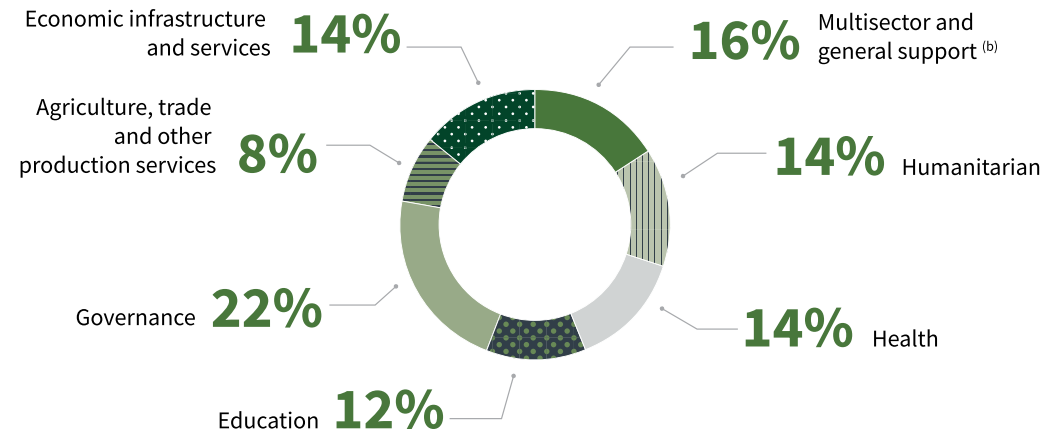
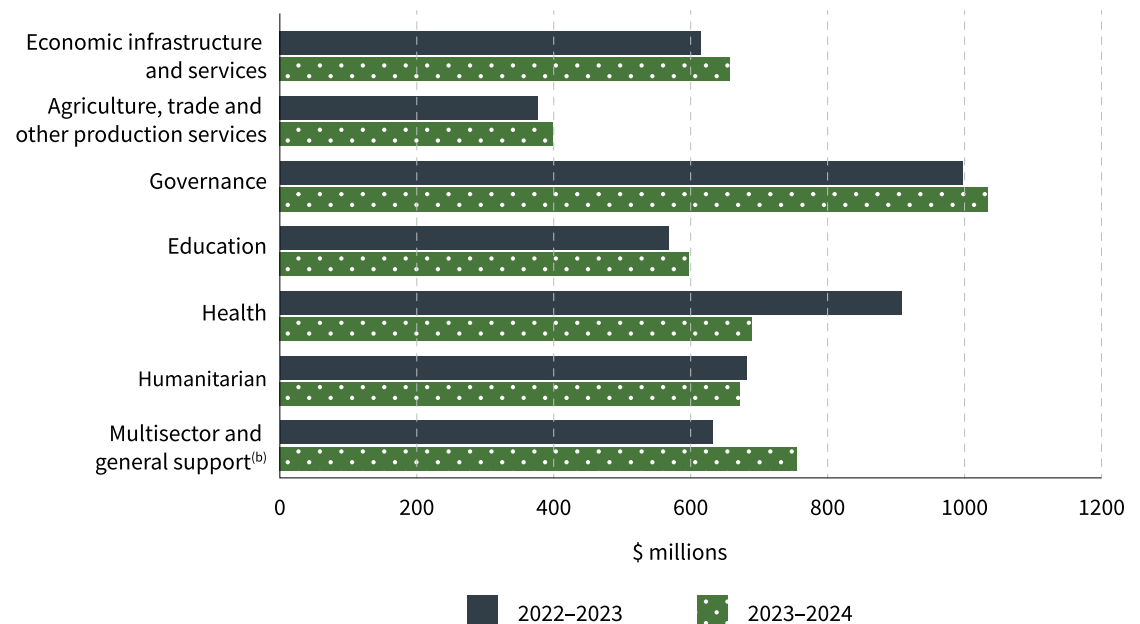


Figure 4. Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Group, 2022–23 to 2023–24^(a)



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

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

(a) Sector Group based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 50 for further information.

(b) Includes administrative costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisector not further defined.

4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Sector Group by Type of Partner, 2023–24^(a)

Sectors	Multilateral Organisation	Commercial Supplier	Non-Government Organisations	Universities and Academic Institutions	Developing Country Governments	Australian Public Sector Organisations	Other Partners	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Economic Infrastructure and Services	254,259	274,738	15,665	1,987	86,151	18,255	6,431	657,486
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	140,372	106,780	36,066	3,010	1,691	18,689	90,984	397,592
Governance	246,952	353,255	133,878	11,202	154,018	118,496	17,624	1,035,424
Education	106,391	178,622	42,028	229,265	23,382	5,130	13,559	598,378
Health	333,331	149,379	93,001	32,934	34,187	14,598	32,488	689,917
Humanitarian	444,729	57,156	153,228	1,151	6,049	6,155	3,793	672,260
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	307,011	86,341	33,288	6,493	10,000	269,963	42,823	755,919
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	1,833,043	1,206,271	507,153	286,042	315,477	451,286	207,703	4,806,975

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

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

(a) Sector Group based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 50 for further information.

(b) Includes administrative costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisector not further defined.

Figure 5. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2023–24

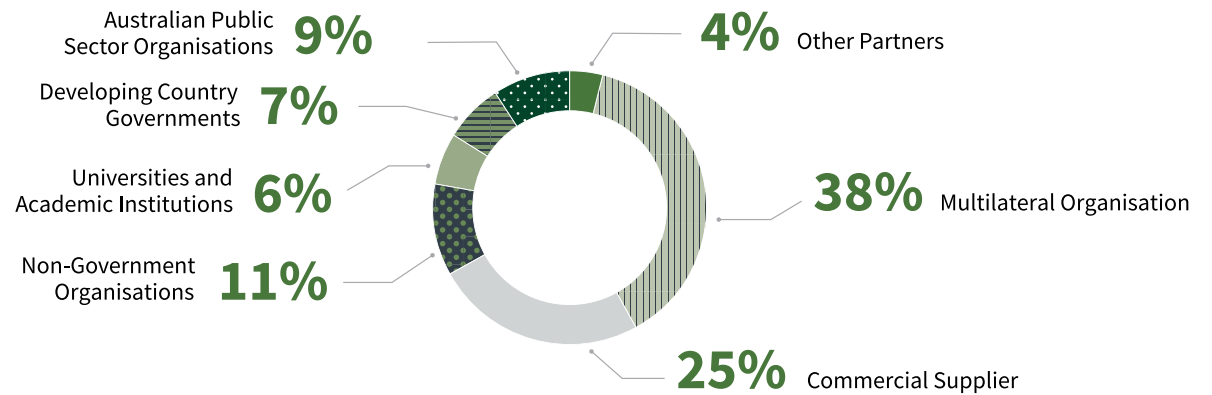
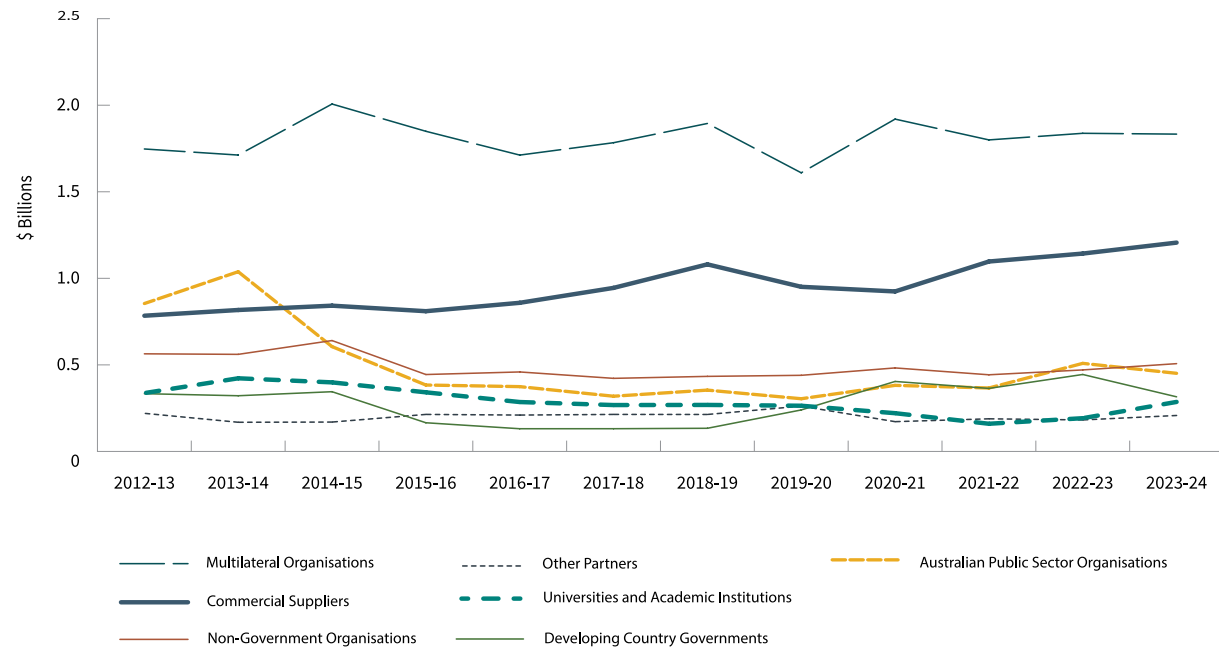


Figure 6. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2012–13 to 2023–24



5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group^(a)

Region of benefit	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
Pacific		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	315,689	325,076
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	103,043	94,969
Governance	515,461	567,624
Education	280,786	249,389
Health	291,501	220,273
Humanitarian	80,693	78,023
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	252,304	320,384
Total Pacific	1,839,476	1,855,737
Southeast Asia ^(c)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	155,599	175,043
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	110,792	118,025
Governance	315,457	276,961
Education	192,369	223,583
Health	140,462	97,745
Humanitarian	102,470	94,768
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	129,920	163,113
Total Southeast Asia	1,147,070	1,149,237

5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group - continued

Region of benefit	2022-23 \$'000	2023-24 \$'000
South and Central Asia		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	18,383	7,638
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	11,618	25,113
Governance	31,910	39,314
Education	48,260	61,440
Health	18,716	22,758
Humanitarian	162,047	132,469
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	25,043	28,612
Total South and Central Asia	315,978	317,345
Other Asia ^(d)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	18,407	11,543
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	10,348	16,582
Governance	6,259	4,885
Education	80	581
Health	9,813	15,809
Humanitarian	3,776	3,626
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	6,320	9,941
Total Other Asia	55,005	62,968

5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group - continued

Region of benefit	2022-23 \$'000	2023-24 \$'000
Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	1,668	937
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	20,937	15,297
Governance	11,761	8,605
Education	7,791	13,937
Health	15,051	13,611
Humanitarian	80,365	71,243
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	10,618	14,195
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	148,191	137,826
Middle East and North Africa		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	157	1,040
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	869	2,679
Governance	877	6,512
Education	1,457	2,928
Health	3,862	3,490
Humanitarian	75,995	99,358
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	6,106	8,790
Total Middle East and North Africa	89,324	124,796

5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Sector Group - continued

Region of benefit	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	2	36
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	409	146
Governance	207	233
Education	497	400
Health	245	145
Humanitarian	2	28
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	103	209
Total Latin American and the Caribbean	1,465	1,197
Other ^(e)		
Economic Infrastructure and Services	105,142	136,172
Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors	119,261	124,781
Governance	114,917	131,290
Education	36,581	46,119
Health	428,374	316,086
Humanitarian	176,780	192,745
Multisector and General Development Support ^(b)	201,467	210,676
Total Other	1,182,522	1,157,868
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,779,031	4,806,975

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

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

- (a) Sector Group based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 50 for further information.
- (b) Includes administrative costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisector not further defined.
- (c) Includes Timor-Leste.
- (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.

Figure 7. Pacific

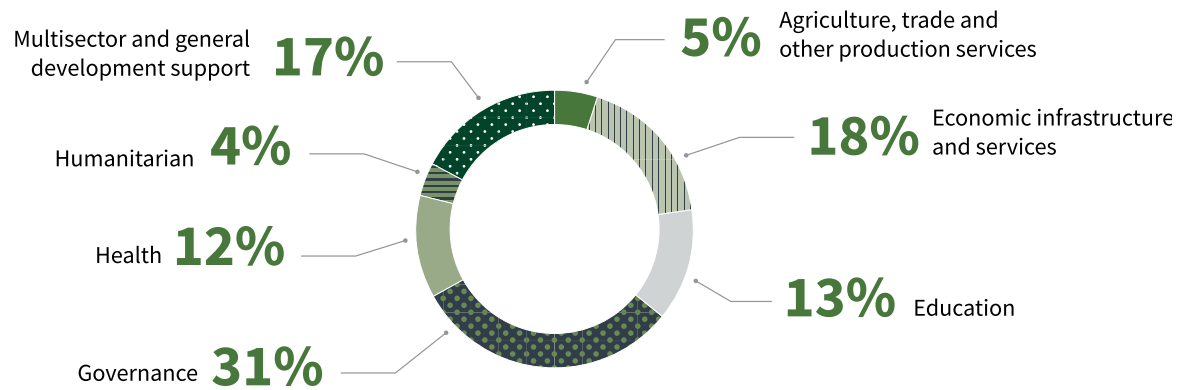


Figure 8. Southeast Asia

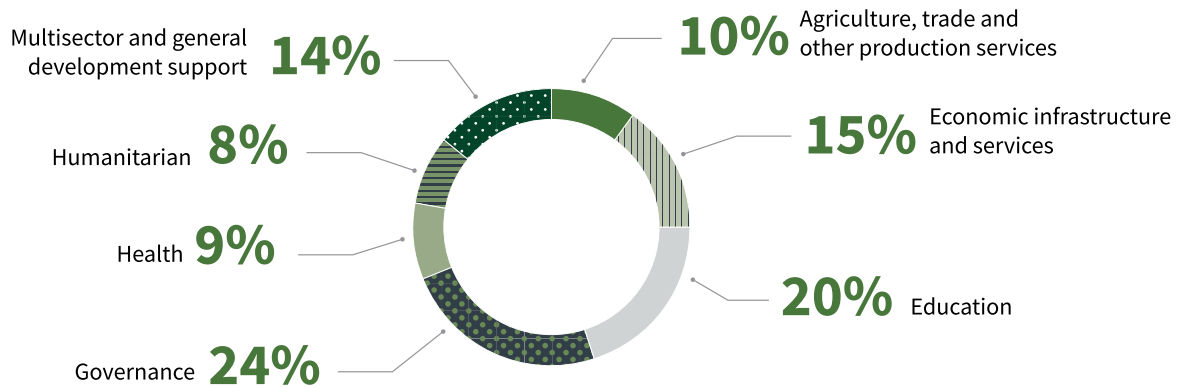


Figure 9. South and Central Asia

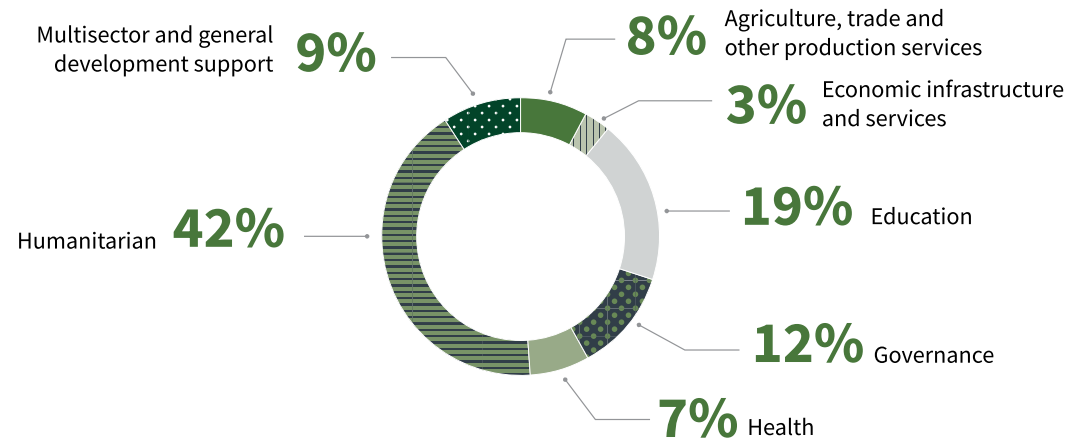


Figure 10. Sub-Saharan Africa

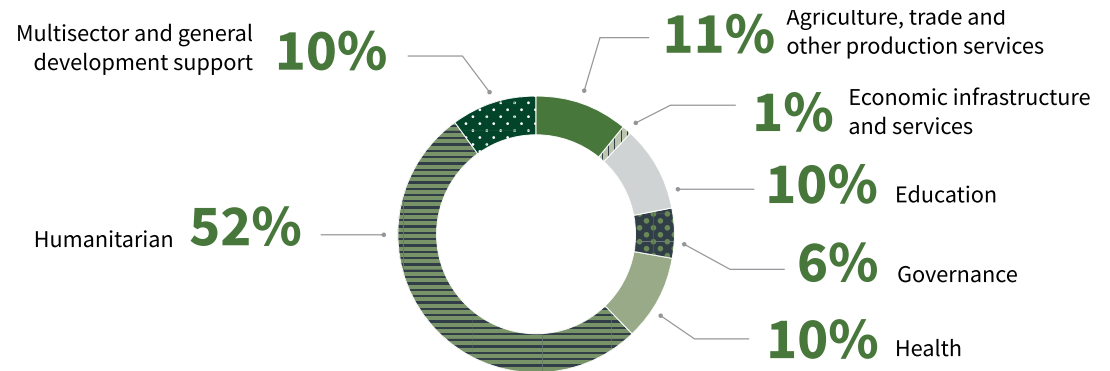
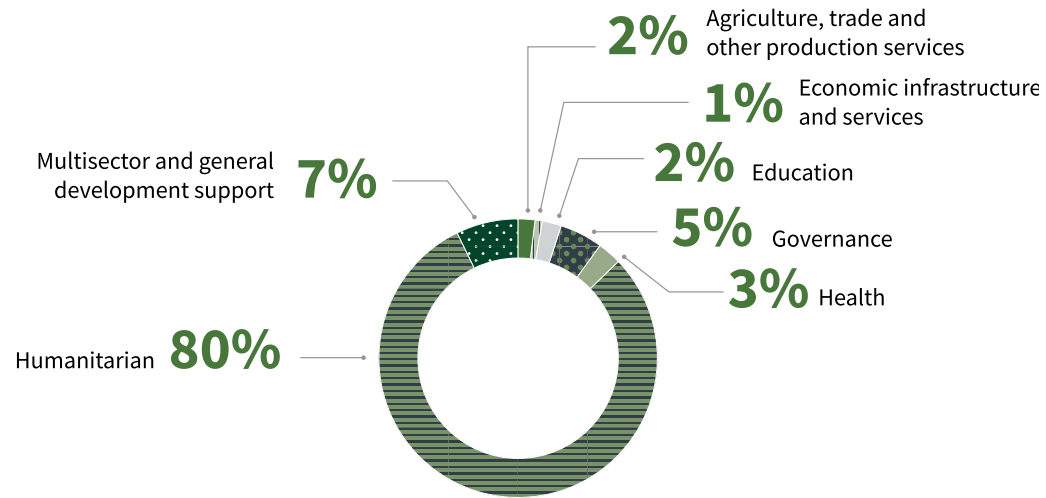


Figure 11. Middle East and North Africa



6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2023–24^(a)

Partner Country	Economic Infrastructure and Services \$'000	Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors \$'000	Governance \$'000	Education \$'000	Health \$'000	Humanitarian \$'000	Multisector and General Development Support \$'000	Total \$'000
Pacific								
Federated States of Micronesia	3,022	106	406	1,584	413	-	508	6,038
Fiji	6,494	8,333	78,225	28,720	32,715	7,360	9,322	171,170
Kiribati	8,980	1,551	12,077	11,319	3,748	3,165	546	41,385
Nauru	4,949	262	9,041	6,484	7,346	74	8,760	36,917
Niue and Tokelau	1,746	24	2,143	177	403	6	400	4,899
Palau	291	4	1,395	370	1,196	234	53	3,543
Papua New Guinea	116,826	19,486	174,133	64,898	86,087	20,325	97,953	579,708
Republic of the Marshall Islands	53	33	1,615	974	569	143	17	3,404
Samoa	4,966	3,540	47,143	14,493	5,490	-	2,026	77,658
Solomon Islands	33,771	13,966	61,164	21,256	12,968	5,273	11,471	159,869
Tonga	61,484	1,768	31,396	6,687	9,648	1,532	267	112,782
Tuvalu	31,452	434	12,536	4,488	2,437	8,824	115	60,285
Vanuatu	9,657	4,889	23,214	27,219	14,148	5,328	3,676	88,131
Regional Pacific Island countries ^(c)	41,384	40,574	113,136	60,720	43,108	25,759	185,269	509,949
Total Pacific	325,076	94,969	567,624	249,389	220,273	78,023	320,384	1,855,737

6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2023–24 - continued

Partner Country	Economic Infrastructure and Services \$'000	Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors \$'000	Governance \$'000	Education \$'000	Health \$'000	Humanitarian \$'000	Multisector and General Development Support \$'000	Total \$'000
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia	9,941	18,170	18,117	19,128	12,032	359	4,459	82,206
Indonesia	70,955	43,781	113,998	64,469	15,326	9,003	11,522	329,055
Laos	6,916	8,547	7,581	24,904	10,143	63	2,779	60,934
Myanmar	358	2,541	13,397	19,591	10,160	60,196	4,152	110,395
Philippines	2,694	5,142	20,489	25,083	4,133	19,293	11,538	88,373
Timor-Leste	6,751	13,608	51,208	17,439	24,020	4,681	4,280	121,988
Vietnam	22,246	13,717	18,736	20,400	4,099	160	17,272	96,631
Regional Southeast Asia ^(c)	55,182	12,518	33,436	32,567	17,832	1,012	107,109	259,656
Total Southeast Asia	175,043	118,025	276,961	223,583	97,745	94,768	163,113	1,149,237
South and Central Asia								
Afghanistan	-	-	837	-	1,863	68,140	-	70,840
Bangladesh	771	5,058	18,185	20,734	2,127	59,784	4,466	111,125
Bhutan	5,037	-	231	3,579	1,195	-	-	10,041
Maldives	-	-	890	3,092	-	-	12	3,994
Mongolia	-	616	1,361	8,900	368	1,057	608	12,911
Nepal	695	7,587	8,420	6,957	9,234	1,717	949	35,559
Pakistan	51	3,150	433	3,900	3,290	4	235	11,063
Sri Lanka	970	5,752	5,539	10,659	315	1,286	208	24,729
Regional South and Central Asia ^(b)	114	2,949	3,419	3,618	4,366	481	22,134	37,082
Total South and Central Asia	7,638	25,113	39,314	61,440	22,758	132,469	28,612	317,345

6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Sector Group, 2023–24 - continued

Partner Country	Economic Infrastructure and Services \$'000	Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors \$'000	Governance \$'000	Education \$'000	Health \$'000	Humanitarian \$'000	Multisector and General Development Support \$'000	Total \$'000
Other Asian Countries ^(b)	11,543	16,582	4,885	581	15,809	3,626	9,941	62,968
Sub-Saharan Africa	937	15,297	8,605	13,937	13,611	71,243	14,195	137,826
Middle East and North Africa ^(c)	1,040	2,679	6,512	2,928	3,490	99,358	8,790	124,796
Latin America and the Caribbean	36	146	233	400	145	28	209	1,197
Other ^(d)	136,172	124,781	131,290	46,119	316,086	192,745	210,676	1,157,868
Total Official Development Assistance	657,486	397,592	1,035,424	598,378	689,917	672,260	755,919	4,806,975

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

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

(a) Sector Group based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. See Appendix 2, paragraph 50 for further information.

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

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

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

7 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government Departments and Agencies, 2023–24^{(a) (b)}

Government Departments and Agencies	2022–23 \$'000	2023–24 \$'000
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	15,939	17,632
Attorney-General's		
Attorney-General's	2,095	3,262
Australian Federal Police	54,039	46,190
Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions	-	16
Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water		
Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	1,961	3,277
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	-	111
Defence	279	398
Education	30	30
Employment and Workplace Relations	33,760	7,796
Finance	-	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade		
Foreign Affairs and Trade	4,389,679	4,522,085
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	102,002	112,793
Export Finance Australia	16,732	2,732
Health	89,662	15,020
Home Affairs	2,395	4,631
Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts	200	4,451
Treasury	65,484	66,393
State and Territory Governments	4,775	158
Total Official Development Assistance	4,779,031	4,806,975

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

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

(a) Figures are grouped at the portfolio level and will include relevant Commonwealth entities and companies within the portfolio unless a separate breakdown is provided.

(b) Further information on donated vaccines is available at <https://indopacifichealthsecurity.dfat.gov.au/covid-19-vaccine-access>. These donated vaccines are not included in ODA figures.

8 Australian Official Development Assistance, Loan Disbursements, 2023–24^{(a) (b)}

Sector/Program	Country	Grant equivalent of loan disbursements \$'000
Australia Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific		
Sasape Shipyard Redevelopment - AIFFP Loan to Sasape International Shipyard Limited	Solomon Islands	79
Connect Papua New Guinea - Roads Repair - AIFFP loan to Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	2,653
Total ODA loan disbursement		2,732

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

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

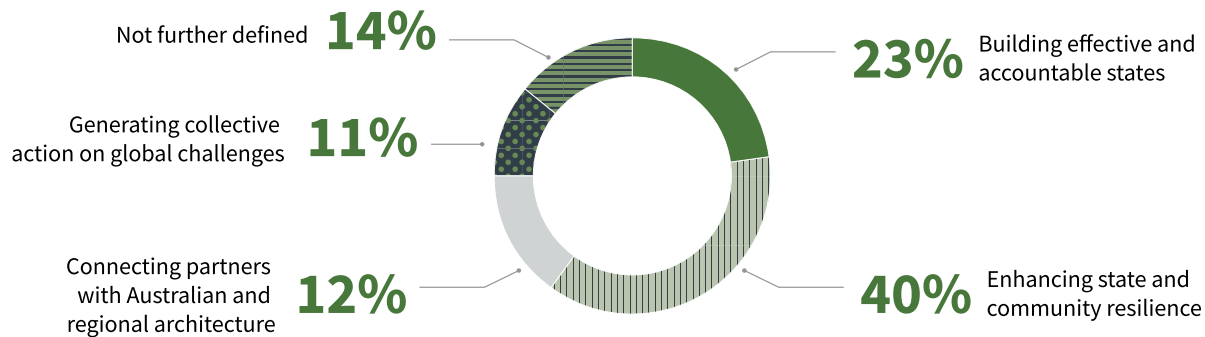
(a) For further information about ODA grant equivalent of loans refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions, paragraph 25.

(b) Further detailed information is available on the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific at: <https://www.aiffp.gov.au>

9 Australian Official Development Assistance, International Development Policy^{(a) (b)}

Pillars	2023–24 \$'000
Building effective and accountable states	1,109,706
Enhancing state and community resilience	1,926,499
Connecting partners with Australian and regional architecture	589,098
Generating collective action on global challenges	520,365
Not further defined ^(c)	661,307
Total Australian Official Development Assistance	4,806,975

Figure 12. Australian Official Development Assistance, International Development Policy, 2023–24



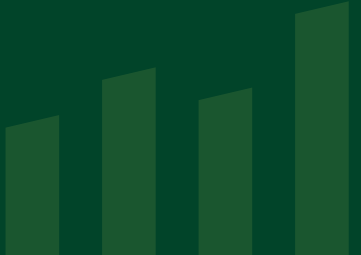
“-” denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).

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

(a) For further information about the International Development Policy Pillars, refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions, paragraph 26.

(b) The International Development Policy is available on the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s website at <https://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/development/australias-international-development-policy>

(c) Includes multisector aid, other programs, departmental and other administrative expenses that cannot be attributed to an International Development Policy pillar



Type of Assistance by Region and Benefit Tables

Credit: DFAT



10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^{(a) (b) (c)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia ^(d) \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^{(e) (f)} \$'000	Total \$'000
Environmental protection									
Environmental policy and administrative management	8,436	4,214	857	-	1,196	-	9	30,459	45,171
Environmental research	3	190	2	-	25	-	-	4	225
Bio-diversity ^(g)	6,804	175	67	3,784	6	-	-	93	10,929
Other environmental protection	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	98
Total environmental protection	15,271	4,579	926	3,784	1,227	-	9	30,626	56,423
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	45,603	6,299	-	-	4	-	-	6,111	58,018
Communications	3,382	851	2	-	-	-	6	1,570	5,810
Energy generation and supply	47,460	35,542	2,522	-	10	-	-	7,508	93,042
Business, banking and financial services	6,140	9,409	922	3,214	199	147	-	6,974	27,006
Total economic infrastructure and services	102,585	52,101	3,446	3,214	214	147	6	22,163	183,876
Production sectors									
Agriculture	18,715	21,535	8,662	271	5,032	166	18	23,148	77,548
Forestry and fishing	6,498	2,375	2	286	220	-	-	1,100	10,481
Industry	1,218	157	113	354	27	13	1	1,302	3,186
Mining & mineral resources	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	161	186
Other production sectors	11,000	3,057	251	200	11	-	-	1,680	16,200
Total production sectors	37,431	27,125	9,027	1,111	5,316	179	19	27,391	107,600

10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia ^(d) \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^{(e) (f)} \$'000	Total \$'000
Humanitarian assistance									
Disaster prevention and preparedness	31,539	4,093	1,092	422	1,707	265	-	14,339	53,457
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	3,143	1,052	-	-	5	-	-	368	4,568
Other humanitarian assistance	5,198	2,391	1,539	-	510	-	-	23,248	32,887
Total humanitarian assistance	39,880	7,536	2,631	422	2,222	265	-	37,955	90,912
Education	16,491	662	1,289	-	411	95	24	10,329	29,301
Water and Sanitation	12,087	22,444	12,363	193	361	230	15	13,882	61,575
Other sectors ^(h)	110,410	41,800	3,409	890	2,432	340	42	93,575	252,898
Total Australian Climate Finance ODA	334,155	156,247	33,092	9,613	12,183	1,256	115	235,922	782,583

“ - ” 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) For further details on Climate Finance methodology and compilation refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 8 to 10.

(c) Figures in this table represent the climate-related component of the expenditure under each sector. Total Australian climate finance equals Official Development Assistance (ODA) climate finance grants and loans (this table) plus the climate finance portion of: non-ODA grants and loans, and amounts mobilised from the private sector by Australian Official Development Finance investments. For further detail on total climate finance support by Australia and tracking against the Australian Government's \$3 billion climate finance commitment over the period 2020-2025, refer to the DFAT website (<https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/themes/climate-change/supporting-indo-pacific-tackle-climate-change>).

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

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

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

(g) Biodiversity here reflects the climate finance portion of investments that have selected the OECD DAC Biodiversity Sector. This is not equal to the total value of Australia's biodiversity-related expenditure.

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

11 Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(c) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(d) \$'000	Total \$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	156,574	144,151	28,250	455	7,021	1,159	122	2,172	339,904
Health	128,904	48,717	4,162	2,586	9,393	2,825	-	25,599	222,186
Family planning and reproductive health	10,786	6,083	316	-	84	0	-	0	17,269
Water supply and sanitation	18,024	38,968	13,383	-	2,063	1,950	-	9,957	84,345
Government and civil society	232,225	176,093	21,816	4,634	5,148	4,300	-	22,563	466,780
Other social infrastructure and services	52,226	26,413	10,992	68	1,102	20	-	1,599	92,420
Total social infrastructure and services	598,740	440,424	78,919	7,743	24,813	10,254	122	61,890	1,222,905
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	124,335	28,608	-	-	-	-	-	0	152,943
Communications	11,900	7,114	-	-	-	-	-	225	19,239
Energy generation and supply	36,926	53,424	5,037	-	22	-	-	0	95,409
Banking and financial services	2,240	10,464	1,071	2,710	699	495	-	2,000	19,679
Business and other services	5,786	18,459	1,309	5,200	85	6	-	0	30,845
Total economic infrastructure and services	181,187	118,070	7,417	7,910	806	501	0	2,225	318,115

11 Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(c) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(d) \$'000	Total \$'000
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,687	32,655	9,311	-	7,059	541	-	149	70,402
Industry, mining and construction	16,000	1,031	283	13,851	111	50	30	0	31,357
Trade and tourism	4,492	20,290	1,001	700	3	-	-	280	26,767
Total production sectors	41,180	53,976	10,596	14,551	7,172	591	30	429	128,526
Humanitarian assistance	58,722	78,167	119,945	3,626	41,619	82,543	-	34,314	418,934
Other sectors ^(e)	147,360	56,653	6,923	1,074	7,013	36	-	5,037	224,097
Total Australian Gender Equality ODA	1,027,189	747,291	223,799	34,904	81,423	93,924	153	103,895	2,312,577
Principle Objective	78,211	80,832	3,665	20,572	1,497	167	1	16,086	201,030
Significant Objective	948,978	666,459	220,134	14,332	79,925	93,757	152	87,809	2,111,547
Total Australian Gender Equality ODA	1,027,189	747,291	223,799	34,904	81,423	93,924	153	103,895	2,312,577

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

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

(a) For further details on Gender Equality methodology and compilation refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 21 to 23.

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

(c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to the 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 multisector not further defined.

12 Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(c) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(d) \$'000	Total \$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	83,778	39,104	12,446	455	2,715	413	-	5,204	144,116
Health	57,298	28,185	5,755	-	10,435	874	-	7,079	109,626
Family planning and reproductive health	10,967	4,871	316	-	440	-	-	8,500	25,095
Water supply and sanitation	16,347	34,316	13,434	-	1,950	-	-	5,657	71,704
Government and civil society	140,981	170,274	17,489	2,338	5,465	710	-	18,597	355,854
Other social infrastructure and services	13,485	32,718	11,062	68	1,073	20	-	5,177	63,603
Total social infrastructure and services	322,856	309,469	60,503	2,861	22,078	2,016	-	50,214	769,998
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	24,767	12,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,196
Communications	5,235	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,348
Energy generation and supply	23,690	12,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,934
Banking and financial services	708	10,274	1,027	-	592	495	-	-	13,096
Business and other services	848	8,558	59	5,200	85	6	-	-	14,756
Total economic infrastructure and services	55,247	43,620	1,086	5,200	677	501	-	-	106,331

12 Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(c) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(d) \$'000	Total \$'000
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,513	9,544	7,804	-	6,148	541	-	149	32,699
Industry, mining and construction	2,059	652	287	-	100	50	-	-	3,147
Trade and tourism	3,252	20,023	127	-	-	-	-	-	23,402
Total production sectors	13,824	30,219	8,218	-	6,248	591	-	149	59,248
Humanitarian assistance	4,761	58,909	116,968	500	39,575	22,006	-	69,414	312,133
Other sectors ^(e)	120,553	124,114	32,901	2,604	9,986	3,328	-	9,637	303,123
Total Australian Disability Inclusion ODA	517,241	566,331	219,676	11,165	78,564	28,442	-	129,414	1,550,833
Principle Objective	39,170	60,144	53	0	6	0	0	9,830	109,202
Significant Objective	478,072	506,187	219,624	11,165	78,558	28,442	0	119,585	1,441,632
Total Australian Disability Inclusion ODA	517,241	566,331	219,676	11,165	78,564	28,442	0	129,414	1,550,833

“-” 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 signification focus and other activities moderate or minor focus. For further details on how disability inclusion data are compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 16 to 18.

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

(c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to the 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 multisector not further defined.

13 Australian Official Development Assistance, Education, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Basic education									
Primary education	16,834	37,150	7,472	-	991	218	10	7,529	70,203
Early childhood education	1,866	552	109	-	460	197	-	3,789	6,973
Basic life skills for youth and adults	3,080	2,332	439	-	199	194	-	980	7,224
Total basic education	21,780	40,033	8,020	-	1,650	608	10	12,298	84,400
Secondary education									
Secondary education	143	143	-	-	-	-	135	6,398	6,820
Vocational education	9,521	4,305	6,360	-	634	114	47	5,449	26,429
Total secondary education	9,664	4,448	6,360	-	634	114	182	11,847	33,248
Post-secondary education									
Higher education	13,378	2,695	0	-	3,761	102	-	2,653	22,589
Advanced technical and managerial training	12,749	1,816	-	-	33	-	-	2,329	16,927
Total post-secondary education	26,126	4,511	0	-	3,794	102	-	4,982	39,515

13 Australian Official Development Assistance, Education, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Other education									
Education policy and administrative management	63,151	13,323	684	485	394	63	19	10,407	88,525
Education facilities and training	16,604	2,997	566	-	735	75	114	3,493	24,583
Teacher training	6,731	5,767	408	-	186	-	75	2,345	15,512
Education research	-	64	-	-	34	-	-	393	491
Total other education	86,486	22,150	1,657	485	1,348	138	208	16,638	129,111
Multisector education and training ^(d)	105,332	152,440	45,403	97	6,510	1,966	-	354	312,103
Total Australian Education ODA	249,389	223,583	61,440	581	13,937	2,928	400	46,119	598,378

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

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

(a) Sector groups based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors.

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

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

(d) Includes scholarships.

14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	248	272	78	-	12	-	-	315	925
Medical research	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	755	914
Medical services	12,504	485	776	-	348	146	-	7,977	22,235
Health policy and management	91,556	16,920	2,225	3,501	834	2,020	-	42,479	159,535
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	104,308	17,835	3,078	3,501	1,194	2,166	-	51,527	183,608
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	12,819	19,010	2,624	10	4,513	548	12	16,159	55,694
Health infrastructure	23,758	633	337	-	2,469	57	-	1,748	29,003
Nutrition	2,028	4,262	402	-	796	-	26	3,739	11,253
Infectious disease control	16,480	8,433	309	2,862	1,248	-	-	81,725	111,057
Malaria control	1,296	82	-	3,970	-	-	-	31,057	36,406
Tuberculosis control	603	83	-	1,908	-	-	-	41,915	44,510
Public health education programs	8,331	2,450	1,477	-	327	-	15	1,526	14,127
Other basic health	20,887	13,379	627	-	334	437	-	807	36,471
Total disease control and preventable impairments	86,202	48,332	5,777	8,749	9,688	1,042	53	178,677	338,520

14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast Asia	South and Central Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other ^(c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Family planning and reproductive health programs^(d)									
Reproductive health care	5,407	16,533	2,205	-	410	38	-	8,878	33,471
Family planning	5,532	2,623	550	-	30	-	-	10,332	19,067
Sexually transmitted disease control	525	787	50	3,435	-	-	-	54,356	59,153
Other population and health programs	329	1,629	190	-	-	4	-	339	2,491
Total family planning and reproductive health programs	11,792	21,572	2,995	3,435	440	42	-	73,905	114,182
Total Australian Health ODA	202,302	87,739	11,851	15,685	11,322	3,249	53	304,109	636,310

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

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

(a) Sector groups based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors.

(b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to the 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 16.

15 Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(c) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(d) \$'000	Total \$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	379	2,196	155	-	110	175	-	448	3,464
Medical research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical services	5,001	194	310	-	138	57	-	3,191	8,892
Health policy and management	36,039	6,589	890	1,400	334	473	-	16,992	62,717
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	41,420	8,980	1,355	1,400	582	705	-	20,631	75,073
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	4,565	8,650	2,070	4	1,805	218	5	8,218	25,535
Health infrastructure	9,503	253	135	-	988	22	-	699	11,600
Nutrition	1,947	4,217	209	-	796	-	25	1,844	9,038
Infectious disease control ^(e)	6,592	3,373	124	1,145	499	-	-	65,324	77,056
Public health education programs	3,332	978	591	-	131	-	6	610	5,648
Water supply and sanitation	2,714	1,962	1,599	19	331	448	14	1,776	8,862
Other basic health	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total disease control and preventable impairments	28,656	19,433	4,727	1,167	4,548	689	50	78,471	137,741

15 Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(c) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(d) \$'000	Total \$'000
Family planning and reproductive health programs ^(f)									
Reproductive health care	2,967	13,656	2,204	-	410	37	-	6,367	25,642
Family planning	3,092	2,562	550	-	30	-	-	6,035	12,269
Sexually transmitted disease control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other population and health programs	311	773	190	-	-	4	-	218	1,495
Total family planning and reproductive health programs	6,370	16,991	2,945	-	440	41	-	12,619	39,406
Humanitarian and food aid	586	4,687	17,432	26	1,497	9,499	-	5,180	38,907
Other ^(g)	785	4,387	775	137	29	893	2	2,040	9,047
Total Australian Maternal and Child Health ODA	77,818	54,477	27,234	2,730	7,096	11,826	52	118,941	300,175

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

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

(a) Maternal and child health (MCH) data has been compiled using a maternal, neonatal and child health methodology “Muskoka 2”. For further information on how data is compiled please refer to Appendix 2 Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 27 to 30.

(b) Sector groups based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors.

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

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

(e) Includes Tuberculosis and Malaria Control.

(f) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table reflects investments presented in table 14 and 16 that specifically target maternal and child health.

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

16 Supplementary Table: Australian Official Development Assistance in Family Planning based on the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit, by Region, 2023–24^{(a) (b)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(c) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(d) \$'000	Total \$'000
Government Departments and Agencies									
Health policy and administrative management	4,578	846	111	175	42	101	-	2,124	7,977
Medical education/training	12	14	4	-	1	-	-	16	46
Medical services	625	24	39	-	17	7	-	399	1,112
Basic health care	566	787	31	1	226	27	1	494	2,132
Basic health infrastructure	1,188	32	17	-	123	3	-	87	1,450
Health education	417	122	74	-	16	-	1	76	706
Health personnel development	35	264	16	-	13	22	-	40	390
Population policy and administrative management	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	10	26
Reproductive health care	1,081	3,307	441	-	82	8	-	1,776	6,694
Family planning	5,532	2,623	550	-	30	-	-	10,332	19,067
STD control including HIV/AIDS	26	39	3	172	-	-	-	2,593	2,833
Personnel development for population and reproductive health	15	68	10	-	-	0	-	7	99
General budget support	594	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	681
Total Australian Family Planning ODA	14,671	8,225	1,295	347	550	168	1	17,954	43,212

“ - ” 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 and reproductive health program data using OECD DAC sectors presented in Table 14. For further details on the methodology refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraph 20.

(b) Sector groups based on broad level 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.

17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^{(a) (b) (c)}

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(e) \$'000	Total \$'000
Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery									
Medical education and training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health policy and management	2,282	157	-	-	-	-	-	63	2,502
Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery	2,282	157	-	-	-	-	-	63	2,502
Disease control and preventable impairments									
Primary health care	448	1,917	-	-	-	-	-	2,229	4,593
Nutrition ^(f)	3,949	4,139	804	-	1,548	-	-	2,229	12,670
Public health education programs	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Reproductive health care	75	314	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,889
Total other health	4,472	6,488	804	-	1,548	-	-	5,959	19,271
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	936	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,193	6,129
Water supply and sanitation	1,384	2,264	1,157	-	-	-	-	3,895	8,700
Social and welfare services	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	2,713	2,998
Total social infrastructure and services	2,320	2,549	1,157	-	-	-	-	11,801	17,828

17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(d) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(e) \$'000	Total \$'000
Humanitarian Assistance									
Emergency food aid	-	-	(0)	-	2,438	-	-	40,000	42,438
Other humanitarian assistance	-	-	60,640	-	7,313	5,500	-	-	73,453
Total humanitarian assistance	-	-	60,640	-	9,750	5,500	-	40,000	115,890
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	419	2,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,847
Food aid and food security	-	2,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,742
Other ^(g)	1,327	400	(0)	-	517	-	-	5,140	7,383
Total Australian Nutrition Official Development Assistance	10,819	14,764	62,602	-	11,815	5,500	-	62,963	168,463

“ - ” 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 (SUN) methodology.
- (b) Sector groups based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors.
- (c) For further details on how nutrition data presented in this publication has been compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 38 to 39.

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

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

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

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

18 Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Water resources policy and management									
Water sector policy and administrative management	4,899	7,323	1,859	8	-	1,950	-	7,981	24,020
Water resources conservation (including data collection)	302	1,738	768	90	137	-	-	4,259	7,295
Total water resources policy and management	5,201	9,061	2,628	99	137	1,950	-	12,240	31,315
Water supply and sanitation systems, urban	495	29,377	-	-	-	525	-	6,992	37,390
Water supply and sanitation systems, rural	17,613	9,418	10,663	124	2,204	15	92	11,838	51,968
Other water supply and sanitation									
River basins' development	-	815	-	-	-	-	-	295	1,110
Waste management/disposal	165	146	-	-	(0)	14	-	1,536	1,862
Education and training in water supply and sanitation	358	588	244	-	85	225	-	139	1,640
Total other water supply and sanitation	523	1,549	244	-	85	239	-	1,970	4,612
Total Australian Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ODA	23,832	49,406	13,535	223	2,427	2,730	92	33,040	125,284

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

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

(a) Sector groups based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors.

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

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

19 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Government and civil society, general									
Public sector policy and administrative management	90,471	103,279	3,538	148	353	1,950	-	11,069	210,808
Public finance management	10,739	18,256	2,055	-	-	-	-	19,611	50,661
Domestic revenue mobilisation	12,321	2,262	-	-	-	-	-	6,020	20,604
Election management	9,392	286	-	-	203	-	-	435	10,316
Legal and judicial development	76,794	31,686	12	1,467	96	-	-	1,174	111,229
Democratic participation and civil society	43,970	5,345	6,816	-	78	27	52	478	56,766
Human rights	9,908	8,633	2,856	694	1,838	249	76	22,261	46,514
Women's equality organisations and institutions	26,769	7,258	1,744	1,771	1,516	215	78	10,188	49,538
Ending violence against women and girls	30,230	25,653	8,271	737	1,548	1	-	2,934	69,374
Other government and civil society, general ^(d)	44,923	6,952	1,780	-	(0)	2,015	-	7,005	62,674
Total government and civil society, general	355,516	209,611	27,071	4,817	5,632	4,456	206	81,176	688,485
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	15,532	23,772	1,480	282	28,738	5,390	-	19,584	94,778
Other government and civil society ^(e)	75,834	38,383	11,539	68	1,282	106	27	48,829	176,068
Total Australian Government and Civil Society ODA	446,881	271,765	40,090	5,167	35,652	9,953	233	149,589	959,331

“-” 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 the 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 multisector not further defined.

This tables incorporates data previously reported in the Australian Official Development Assistance, Law and Justice table in prior years' statistical summaries.

20 Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Emergency response									
Material relief assistance	11,893	45,037	114,920	524	29,250	91,600	-	79,516	372,740
Emergency food aid	-	8,968	8,181	-	9,750	-	-	40,492	67,391
Relief co-ordination and support services	1,015	6,953	3,583	144	1,165	2,685	-	19,516	35,061
Total emergency response	12,908	60,958	126,683	668	40,165	94,285	-	139,524	475,192
Other humanitarian assistance									
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	3,589	3,505	-	-	30	-	-	1,292	8,415
Disaster prevention and preparedness	53,318	14,264	4,306	2,676	2,310	1,633	-	32,345	110,852
Refugees in donor countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28
Land mine clearance	289	1,776	800	-	-	-	-	1,314	4,179
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	7,920	14,264	680	282	2,656	327	-	17,437	43,565
Participation in international peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-	26,083	3,113	-	218	29,414
Reintegration and Small Arms Light Weapons control	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	614	614
Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total other humanitarian assistance	65,115	33,810	5,786	2,958	31,078	5,073	28	53,221	197,068
Total Australian Humanitarian and Disaster Response ODA	78,023	94,768	132,469	3,626	71,243	99,358	28	192,745	672,260

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

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

(a) Sector groups based on broad level OECD DAC Sectors.

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

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

21 Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	173,615	37,269	-	-	24	-	-	26,699	237,608
Communications	19,599	10,584	11	-	-	-	36	7,721	37,950
Energy generation and supply	83,341	65,611	5,056	-	55	-	-	44,419	198,482
Banking and financial services	12,157	11,582	1,207	3,509	746	495	-	41,188	70,884
Business and other services	9,292	18,678	1,309	8,034	112	6	-	2,081	39,512
Total economic infrastructure and services	298,004	143,724	7,582	11,543	937	501	36	122,108	584,436
Production sectors									
Agriculture	43,517	70,398	17,180	271	13,733	647	107	84,063	229,914
Forestry	803	568	-	181	667	-	-	2,776	4,994
Fishing	20,287	3,022	1,656	290	80	-	-	1,184	26,519
Industry	4,072	1,031	303	15,042	130	82	39	5,132	25,832
Mineral resources and mining	-	-	616	-	25	-	-	1,316	1,957
Construction	13,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13,179
Trade and tourism	19,009	32,219	1,001	700	72	-	-	16,099	69,101
Total production sectors	100,865	107,237	20,757	16,484	14,706	729	146	110,571	371,495

21 Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Other sectors									
Other social and infrastructure services	49,681	20,049	11,073	68	1,052	20	27	36,122	118,092
Environmental policy and governance	21,083	9,170	1,360	3,977	4,155	-	54	43,342	83,142
Urban and rural development	15,314	2,506	1,785	-	454	-	-	7,210	27,269
Food aid and food security programs ^(d)	-	1,142	-	-	49	-	-	76	1,268
Total other sectors	86,079	32,868	14,219	4,045	5,710	20	81	86,751	229,771
Total Australian Economic Growth ODA	484,948	283,830	42,558	32,071	21,353	1,249	263	319,429	1,185,702

“-” 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 the 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.

22 Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment									
Trade policy and administrative management	4,940	9,779	-	420	-	-	-	2,830	17,969
Trade facilitation	10,354	699	-	-	72	-	-	5,218	16,343
Regional trade agreements	-	17,930	-	-	-	-	-	71	18,001
Multilateral trade negotiations	327	1,069	127	280	-	-	-	4,658	6,462
Trade education, training and trade adjustment	264	301	185	-	-	-	-	41	791
Total trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment	15,885	29,778	312	700	72	-	-	12,818	59,565
Economic infrastructure									
Transport and storage	173,615	37,269	-	-	24	-	-	26,699	237,608
Communications	19,599	10,584	11	-	-	-	36	7,721	37,950
Energy supply and generation	83,341	65,611	5,056	-	55	-	-	44,419	198,482
Total economic infrastructure	276,555	113,464	5,067	-	79	-	36	78,839	474,040
Building productive capacity									
Business and other services	9,292	18,678	1,309	8,034	112	6	-	2,081	39,512
Banking and financial services	12,157	11,582	1,207	3,509	746	495	-	41,188	70,884
Agriculture	43,517	70,398	17,180	271	13,733	647	107	84,063	229,914
Forestry	803	568	-	181	667	-	-	2,776	4,994

22 Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific	Southeast Asia	South and Central Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b)	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other ^(c)	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fishing	20,287	3,022	1,656	290	80	-	-	1,184	26,519
Industry	4,072	1,031	303	15,042	130	82	39	5,132	25,832
Mineral resources and mining	-	-	616	-	25	-	-	1,316	1,957
Tourism	3,125	2,441	689	-	-	-	-	3,281	9,535
Total building productive capacity	93,252	107,720	22,960	27,327	15,492	1,230	146	141,020	409,148
Total Australian Aid for Trade ODA	385,692	250,962	28,339	28,027	15,644	1,230	182	232,677	942,753

“-” 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 the lower geographic level.

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

23 Australian Official Development Assistance, Private Sector Development, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	22,269	6,121	6,360	-	667	114	47	7,778	43,355
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government and civil society	219,750	160,010	7,385	1,615	449	3,950	-	38,860	432,019
Other social infrastructure and services	41,641	4,940	629	-	311	13	-	1,763	49,296
Total social infrastructure and services	283,661	171,070	14,373	1,615	1,427	4,077	47	48,400	524,670
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and storage	173,615	37,269	-	-	24	-	-	26,699	237,608
Communications	19,599	10,584	11	-	-	-	36	7,721	37,950
Energy generation and supply	83,341	65,611	5,056	-	55	-	-	44,419	198,482
Banking and financial services	12,157	11,582	1,207	3,509	746	495	-	41,188	70,884
Business and other services	9,292	18,678	1,309	8,034	112	6	-	2,081	39,512
Total economic infrastructure and services	298,004	143,724	7,582	11,543	937	501	36	122,108	584,436
Production sectors									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46,170	43,069	10,874	561	7,973	631	91	37,138	146,507
Industry, mining and construction	4,072	1,031	919	15,042	155	82	39	6,448	27,788
Trade and tourism	19,009	32,219	1,001	700	72	-	-	16,099	69,101
Total production sectors	69,252	76,320	12,794	16,303	8,200	713	130	59,685	243,397
Other sectors ^(d)	9,417	6,266	950	-	(0)	-	-	30,209	46,842
Total Australian Private Sector Development ODA	660,333	397,380	35,700	29,461	10,564	5,291	213	260,402	1,399,345

“-” 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 the lower geographic level.

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

(d) Includes Environmental policy and administrative management.

24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Research, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24^(a)

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Social infrastructure and services									
Education	-	127	0	-	35	0	0	393	555
Health	6,018	2,435	0	2,277	0	1	0	17,755	28,486
Family planning and reproductive health care	142	-	0	1,433	-	0	-	-	1,575
Water supply and sanitation	182	-	1,733	-	0	0	0	45	1,961
Government and civil society	1,291	419	1	120	0	0	0	0	1,833
Conflict prevention and resolution	11	180	-	-	0	0	-	384	575
Other social infrastructure and services	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1,205	1,206
Total social infrastructure and services	7,644	3,161	1,735	3,830	37	1	1	19,783	36,191
Economic infrastructure and services									
Transport and Storage	22	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	22
Communications	279	13	0	-	-	-	0	-	292
Energy generation and supply	-	168	0	-	0	-	-	-	168
Business, banking and financial services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total economic infrastructure and services	301	180	0	-	0	-	0	-	482

24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Research, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2023–24 - continued

Type of assistance	Pacific \$'000	Southeast Asia \$'000	South and Central Asia \$'000	Other Asia \$'000	Sub-Saharan Africa ^(b) \$'000	Middle East and North Africa \$'000	Latin America and the Caribbean \$'000	Other ^(c) \$'000	Total \$'000
Production sectors									
Agriculture	20,052	29,803	9,059	-	6,341	0	0	44,326	109,580
Forestry and fishing	3,500	1,770	0	-	-	-	-	12	5,283
Industry	1,250	-	0	1,163	0	0	0	16	2,429
Mining and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and tourism	156	21	-	-	0	-	-	0	177
Total production sectors	24,958	31,594	9,059	1,163	6,341	0	0	44,354	117,469
Environmental protection	196	991	12	193	25	-	0	14	1,431
Humanitarian assistance	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
Other sectors ^(d)	6,194	8,102	1,210	220	2,170	4	0	7,189	25,089
Total Australian Research ODA	39,293	44,029	12,015	5,406	8,573	5	1	71,341	180,662

“-” 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 the lower geographic level.

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

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

25 Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments, 2023–24^{(a) (b) (c)}

Sector/Program	Country	Total amount invested by Australia	Total amount of private finance mobilised from Australian official effort
		\$'000	\$'000
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development			
Australian Development Investments	Southeast Asia Region South and Central Asia Regional	26,351	65,645
Total Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development		26,351	65,645
Project finance			
Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG)	Southeast Asia Region South and Central Asia Regional	11,373	94,446
Impact Private Sector Partnerships	Pacific Regional Southeast Asia Regional South and Central Asia Regional	4,409	2,687
Total Project finance		15,782	97,133
Total Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments		42,133	162,778

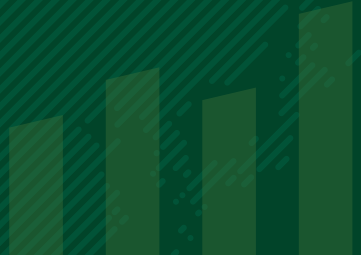
“ - ” denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).

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

(a) Includes only programs with a primary focus on private finance mobilised

(b) Amounts are calculated using agreed OECD private finance mobilised methodologies

(c) For further information about Private Finance Mobilised by Official Development Finance Interventions refer to paragraphs 43-44 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.



People to People Link Tables

Credit: Australia Awards

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2023–24^{(a) (b)}

Field of study	Pacific ^(c) no.	Southeast Asia no.	South and Central Asia no.	Other Asia no.	Sub-Saharan Africa no.	Middle East and North Africa no.	Latin America and the Caribbean no.	Other no.	Total no.
Female students									
Natural and physical sciences	15	11	1	-	3	-	-	-	30
Information technology	5	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	18
Engineering and related technologies	18	12	3	-	5	1	-	-	39
Architecture and building	3	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	11
Agriculture and environmental studies	17	28	8	-	9	-	-	-	62
Health	142	43	1	-	-	1	-	-	187
Education	34	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	64
Management and commerce	30	55	13	-	1	1	-	-	100
Society and culture	46	98	30	-	7	3	-	-	184
Other field of study ^(d)	4	26	1	-	1	-	-	-	32
Total female students	314	309	69	-	28	7	-	-	727
Male students									
Natural and physical sciences	6	11	-	-	4	-	-	-	21
Information technology	16	15	3	-	-	2	-	-	36
Engineering and related technologies	20	15	6	-	4	1	-	-	46
Architecture and building	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	12
Agriculture and environmental studies	12	16	6	-	3	-	-	-	37
Health	44	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	67

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2023–24 - continued

Field of study	Pacific ^(c)	Southeast Asia	South and Central Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Education	35	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	52
Management and commerce	17	36	15	-	-	4	-	-	72
Society and culture	28	60	19	-	7	-	-	-	114
Other field of study ^(d)	2	11	2	-	1	-	-	-	16
Total male students	185	205	57	-	19	7	-	-	473
Gender not specified									
Management and commerce	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Health	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Society and culture	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other field of study ^(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total students									
Natural and physical sciences	21	22	1	-	7	-	-	-	51
Information technology	21	21	9	-	1	2	-	-	54
Engineering and related technologies	38	27	9	-	9	2	-	-	85
Architecture and building	8	9	4	-	1	1	-	-	23
Agriculture and environmental studies	29	44	14	-	12	-	-	-	99

26 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2023–24 - continued

Field of study	Pacific ^(c)	Southeast Asia	South and Central Asia	Other Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Health	186	66	3	-	-	1	-	-	256
Education	69	41	6	-	-	-	-	-	116
Management and commerce	48	92	28	-	1	5	-	-	174
Society and culture	74	159	49	-	14	3	-	-	299
Other field of study ^(d)	6	37	3	-	2	-	-	-	48
Total Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance	500	518	126	-	47	14	-	-	1,205

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

(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.

(b) Include scholar data from multiple intakes who were on scholarship in Australia during financial year 2023-24.

(c) Includes DFAT managed Australia Awards Scholarships (Australia) and Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships (AAPS in Pacific and AAPNG in Papua New Guinea).

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

27 Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2024^{(a) (b)}

Partner Country	Long-term no.	Short-term no.
Pacific		
Federated States of Micronesia	12	3
Fiji	41	502
Kiribati	26	12
Marshall Islands	4	3
Nauru	24	2
Niue	1	4
Palau	3	5
Papua New Guinea	179	113
Samoa	39	7
Solomon Islands	36	98
Tokelau	-	-
Tonga	23	17
Tuvalu	15	8
Vanuatu	29	23
Wallis and Futuna	1	-
Total Pacific	433	797
Southeast Asia		
Cambodia	46	28
China	-	-
Indonesia	235	555
Laos	38	130
Malaysia	-	34

27 Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2024 - continued

Partner Country	Long-term no.	Short-term no.
Myanmar	25	17
Philippines	72	465
Thailand	-	32
Timor-Leste	21	21
Vietnam	60	457
Total Southeast Asia	497	1,739
South and Central Asia		
Afghanistan	-	-
Bangladesh	47	41
Bhutan	12	22
India	-	59
Maldives	12	19
Mongolia	15	49
Nepal	22	44
Pakistan	17	23
Sri Lanka	24	60
Total South and Central Asia	149	317
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	122
Middle East and North Africa ^(c)	14	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-
Other	-	1
Total Number of Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance	1,141	2,976

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

(a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student.

(b) Refers to long-term scholarships offered in Calendar Year 2023 for 2024 commencement. Short-term refer to number of participants (including Fellows) in Calendar Year 2024.

(c) Includes Palestinian Territories, Morocco and Tunisia.

28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers, 2023–24^(a)

Partner Country	2022–23 In-country	2022–23 Remote	2022–23 Hybrid ^(b)	2022–23 Total	2023–24 In-country	2023–24 Remote	2023–24 Hybrid ^(b)	2023–24 Total
Pacific								
Federated States of Micronesia	4	5	-	9	4	1	-	5
Fiji	10	8	-	18	15	2	4	21
Kiribati	4	5	2	11	5	1	-	6
Marshall Islands	1	2	-	3	4	3	3	10
Palau	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
Papua New Guinea	22	10	-	32	24	3	2	29
Samoa	4	3	-	7	7	1	2	10
Solomon Islands	27	11	3	41	31	6	5	42
Tonga	10	3	-	13	11	1	2	14
Tuvalu	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	38	4	-	42	34	1	2	37
Total Pacific	123	52	5	180	136	19	20	175
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia	20	9	-	29	13	8	7	28
Indonesia	6	18	-	24	12	22	1	35
Laos	6	6	1	13	5	5	3	13
Myanmar	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	7	-	7	4	3	2	9

28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers, 2023–24 - continued

Partner Country	2022–23 In-country	2022–23 Remote	2022–23 Hybrid ^(b)	2022–23 Total	2023–24 In-country	2023–24 Remote	2023–24 Hybrid ^(b)	2023–24 Total
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	35	11	1	47	32	5	4	41
Vietnam	7	16	6	29	4	19	18	41
Total Southeast Asia	74	74	8	156	70	62	35	167
South and Central Asia								
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	1	4	-	5	5	3	-	8
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	3	7	2	12	4	14	10	28
Nepal	-	9	-	9	-	3	7	10
Sri Lanka	-	10	1	11	2	7	2	11
Total South and Central Asia	4	30	3	37	11	27	19	57
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	1	3	-	4	1	-	-	1
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	7	-	7	1	7	-	8
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

28 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers, 2023–24 - continued

Partner Country	2022–23 In-country	2022–23 Remote	2022–23 Hybrid ^(b)	2022–23 Total	2023–24 In-country	2023–24 Remote	2023–24 Hybrid ^(b)	2023–24 Total
South Africa	1	17	-	18	-	13	2	15
Tanzania	3	12	-	15	5	16	2	23
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sub-Saharan Africa	5	39	-	44	7	36	4	47
Middle East and North Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program	206	195	16	417	224	144	78	446

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

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

(b) Hybrid volunteering assignments include both in-country and remote components.



Appendices

Credit: DFAT



Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes

Australia's Official Support to Developing Countries

1. *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2023–24*, incorporates total Official Development Assistance (ODA) across the Australian public sector.

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

2. The statistical data in this publication is based on data extracted in November 2023.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

3. *Australia's Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2023–24*, complies with official development assistance as defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development — Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC). Refer to Official Development Assistance in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Primary Purpose Classification

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

*"Which specific area of the recipient's economic and social structure is the transfer intended to foster?"*¹

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

Accrual accounting in the development program

5. All Australian Government expenditure, in accordance with the accrual accounting framework, is calculated on an expense basis for internal government budgeting and expenditure purposes.
6. Refer to Accrual accounting in Appendix 2: Concepts and definitions for further details.

Rounding

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

Further information

8. Further information about these and related statistics, including time series data, is available from the DFAT website (www.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 organisation.

Australian development programs

4. The Australian development program is delivered through a number of programs, which are the major managerial, administrative and accounting frameworks within which these Australian Government development funds are deployed. There are three main types of development delivery programs: Country Programs, Regional Programs and Global Programs.

Cash payments

5. ODA is measured in terms of cash payments in a given time period, rather than expenses incurred over that period. Thus, for ODA statistics, some expenditure data needs to be adjusted from the expense basis used in Australian Government financial records to a cash basis.
6. In particular, adjustments from expenses to cash are required in relation to expenditure to meet major multi-year liabilities such as commitments to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) and International Development Association (IDA). For each financial year, these adjustments exclude the expenses recorded in relation to those commitments, but include the cash paid under those commitments in that year.

7. Adjustments are also made for such items as movements in creditors and depreciation.

Climate Finance

8. Climate finance is the financial assistance provided to developing countries in support of climate change adaptation and mitigation.
9. Australia's climate finance is estimated by assessing each development activity to determine if it promotes the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This is done in accordance with OECD DAC guidelines for use of the Rio Markers on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Refer to *Counting Australia's Climate Finance*, DFAT, 2022 at: Supporting the Indo-Pacific to tackle climate change | Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (<https://www.dfat.gov.au/publications/international-relations/counting-australias-climate-finance>)
10. Where climate change is the principal/primary objective – i.e., the activity would not have been funded but for that objective – 100 per cent of the activity value is counted as climate finance. Where climate change is a significant/secondary objective – i.e., it has other prime objectives but has been formulated or adjusted to help meet climate change adaptation or mitigation – an estimate is made of the amount spent on delivering climate results.

Co-financing

11. An arrangement under which a development activity is funded jointly by the Australian Government and a development organisation outside Australia, such as the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) or the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Core payments

12. The provision of donor funds to a development organisation without specific conditions as to the use of those funds, allowing the organisation to use them for any development purpose within their mandate. The funds become part of the general financial reserves of the organisation. See also *Non-core payments*.

Country programs

13. The Australian development program has a separate country program for each major partner country, which is planned and implemented jointly with the partner government. Each country program consists of an integrated package of mutually agreed activities, developed and implemented under an agreed country strategy.

Departmental expenditure

14. For any Australian Government department or agency, departmental expenditure refers to the costs of operating the organisation concerned. Departmental expenditure in the Australian development program includes such costs as salaries, equipment costs, rent and other running expenses of the government agency responsible for administering international development cooperation. In this publication, ODA eligible departmental costs are attributed to geographic regions, in the same proportion as the amount of total ODA expensed in those regions.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

15. The main committee of the OECD on development matters, and a key forum of major bilateral donors. The key functions of the DAC are to:
- Adopt authoritative policy guidance for DAC members;
 - Conduct periodic reviews of its members' development cooperation programs;
 - Provide a forum for dialogue, exchange and the building of international consensus on development-related policy and management issues of interest to members; and
 - Publish statistics and reports on development and other resource flows to developing countries and related matters, based principally on reporting by members.

Disability inclusion

16. Data on disability equity in Australian development programs is based on the OECD disability inclusion policy marker against which activities are screened and marked as either:
- Targeting disability inclusion as the 'principal' objective or a 'significant' objective, or
 - Not targeting disability inclusion as a policy objective.
17. The disability inclusion policy marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each development program. A principal objective score means that disability inclusion is the main objective of the program and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The program would not have been undertaken without this objective. The classification 'significant objective' means that disability inclusion is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the program.
18. Disability inclusion data has been adjusted to align with DFAT's approach to reporting on gender equality data and is not comparable with figures reported prior to FY 2023-24. The data generated by the marker provides an "upper bound" estimate of DAC members' development funding in support of disability inclusion rather than an exact quantification. Figures published in Table 12 exclude core payments to multilateral organisations,

departmental costs of running the development funding program and the Australian ODA delivered by other government agencies. Programs delivered for reducing preventable impairments target the wider population and are therefore excluded from disability inclusion as they are not delivered specifically to people with disability.

Expenses

19. See *Cash payments*.

Family Planning

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

Gender equality

21. Data on gender equality in Australian development programs is based on the OECD gender equality policy marker whereby activities are screened and marked as either:
- Targeting gender equality as the 'principal' objective or a 'significant' objective; or
 - Not targeting gender equality as a policy objective.
22. The gender equality policy marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each development program. A principal objective score means that gender equality is the main objective of the program and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The program would not have been undertaken without this objective. The classification 'significant objective' means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the program.
23. Gender equality data has been adjusted due to introduction of the 2016 OECD-DAC Minimum Requirements for the gender policy marker and is not comparable with figures reported in earlier years. Figures in Table 11 exclude core payments to multilateral

organisations, departmental costs of running the development funding program and the Australian ODA delivered by other government agencies. The data generated by the marker provides an “upper bound” estimate of DAC members’ development funding in support of gender equality rather than an exact quantification. The new methodology requires investments to be designed to make a difference for gender equality and women’s empowerment, whereas the earlier method included investments where gender equality was merely considered in the design, thus technically overstating expected gender impact.

Global programs

24. 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 and development research.

Grant equivalent of loans

25. The OECD DAC Statistical Reporting Directives details the method for the calculation of the grant equivalent for loans. For the grant equivalent to be counted as ODA, the loans must be concessional and are therefore dependent on the grant element. Please refer to paragraph 41 for further details on the thresholds. The method for calculating the ODA grant equivalent has been defined for loans to the official sector, multilaterals and the private sector.

International Development Policy Pillars

26. ODA expenditure has been aggregated against four pillars contained in the International Development Policy, released by the Government in August 2023, and used in Australia’s International Development Performance and Delivery Framework for Tier 2 performance measures. ODA resource flows have been mapped by OECD DAC purpose codes against each pillar. Some ODA is allocated to ‘not further defined’, which includes funding not able to be distributed to one of the four pillars, such as multisector aid. The four pillars are:
- Building effective and accountable states: Investments that build governance and civil society, economic policy reform and management, private sector development, banking and financial services, industry, social protection, and gender and disability equality.
 - Enhancing state and community resilience: Investments related to infrastructure, education, health, water and sanitation, humanitarian assistance and food security, climate action, the environment, transport, biodiversity and marine security.
 - Connecting partners with Australian and regional architecture: Investments related to strengthening leadership and effective governance, labour mobility, strengthening regional architecture, scholarships and trade.

- Generating collective action on global challenges: Investments related to multilateral engagement, general development support, emergency assistance and other humanitarian.

Maternal and Child Health

27. Maternal and Child Health reports expenditure based on the “Muskoka2 method”. Muskoka2 is an agreed standard used by donors to report on their spending for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH). The development of Muskoka2 has been guided by a group of key stakeholders, who have participated in the Joint Countdown to 2030/PMNCH Financing Working Group.
28. The Muskoka2 methodology assigns a pre-determined percentage of funding to the set of agreed DAC sector purpose codes deemed to benefit RMNCH.
29. Muskoka2 excludes attributions for core payments to GAVI, UNFPA and UNICEF as these institutions apply a fixed percentage of all their disbursements to RMNCH. These derived percentages are applied to their estimates included in this publication.
30. Further detailed information is available through the OECD at: <https://www.oecd.org/en/search/publications.html?orderBy=mostRelevant&page=0&facetTags=oe.cd-content-types%3Apublications%2Fofficial-documents%2Coecd-languages%3Aen>

Multilateral flows

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

Negative flows

32. Development funding expenditure is usually presented as a positive cash flow to a developing country. In some situations, a negative flow may be reported. Valid negative cash flows from a developing country include:
 - a. 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
 - b. Reimbursements from partners for unexpended resources.
33. Negative flows presented in this publication do not necessarily reflect an outward flow of cash being returned to Australia from a developing country. In some instances, these flows may also reflect an accounting adjustment.

Negative values

34. See *Negative flows*.

Net bilateral costs

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

Non-core payments

36. 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 'earmarked'. See *Core payments*.

Non-government organisations (NGOs)

37. NGOs are legally constituted organisations that operate independently from any government.

Nutrition

38. Although there is a DAC sector code for reporting activities aimed at direct nutrition interventions, there is no common, agreed approach to track resources for "nutrition-sensitive" development assistance. These outcomes are drawn from the nutritional conceptual framework (UNICEF 1990), the reference document *Addressing Undernutrition in External Assistance* (EC2011) and the *SUN Movement Strategy 2012–2015*.
39. The various health data tables presented in this publication reflect differing methodologies and, as such, health data should not be compared from one table to another.

- a. Table 3, Australian Official Development Assistance by Sector Groups, presents health-specific DAC sector codes plus additional health-related DAC sector codes, specifically four additional water and sanitation codes;
- b. Table 14, Health by Type of Assistance, presents direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240) in the nutrition line of the table;
- c. Table 15, 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) in the nutrition line of the table; and
- d. Table 17, Nutrition by Type of Assistance, presents nutrition investments identified as 'nutrition specific' or 'nutrition sensitive' defined using the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) methodology. The Nutrition line in this table refers to direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240), or 'nutrition specific'. These investments relate to direct feeding programs for maternal feeding, breastfeeding and weaning foods, child feeding and school feeding.

Official development assistance (ODA)

40. ODA, as defined by the DAC, consists of flows to countries and territories on the List of ODA Recipients, and to multilateral development institutions, which are provided by official agencies, including state and local government, or by their executive agencies, and:
 - a. Are administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
 - b. Are concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent. In the case of non-grants finance:
 - i. 45 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Least Developed Countries and other Low-Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 9 per cent);
 - ii. 15 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Lower Middle Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 7 per cent);
 - iii. 10 per cent in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of Upper Middle Income Countries (calculated at a rate of discount of 6 per cent); and

- iv. 10 per cent in the case of loans to multilateral institutions (calculated at a rate of discount of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development).
41. 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.
 - b. *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;
 - c. *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;
 - d. *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;
 - e. *Assistance to refugees*: Assistance to refugees in developing countries is reportable as ODA. Temporary assistance to refugees from developing countries arriving in donor countries is also reportable as ODA during the first twelve months of stay, and all costs associated with voluntary repatriation to the developing country of origin are also ODA;
 - f. *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;
 - g. *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

- h. *Research*: Research directly and primarily relevant to the problems of developing countries is ODA eligible.

Other government departments (OGD)

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

Private Finance Mobilised by Official Development Finance Interventions

- 43. As part of the Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the DAC has been working to establish an international standard for measuring the volume of private finance mobilised by official development finance interventions. In April 2021 the OECD DAC agreed methodologies for calculating amounts mobilised from the private sector through guarantees, syndicated loans, shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs), direct investment in companies (DICs) / special purpose vehicles (SPVs), credit lines, simple co-financing arrangements and project finance schemes extended for development purposes.
- 44. Details on Australia's reporting on amounts mobilised from the private sector using these methodologies are presented in Table 25. As this measure includes private funds it is not included in ODA but reported as a separate and additional measure.

Partial ODA

- 45. Some core payments to multilateral organisations are only partially reportable as ODA. The percentages can be periodically updated as the proportion of the organisation's work which benefits developing countries change over time.
- 46. For a complete list refer to the Development Assistance Committee Reporting Directives, List of ODA-eligible organisations (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financingsustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm>)

Partner country

- 47. Countries that Australia collaborates with in the delivery of development assistance to achieve mutually agreed objectives. Australia collaborates with the partner country to develop a country program for each major country partner. See also *Country programs*.

Programs

- 48. See *Australian development programs*.

Regional programs

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

Sectors

50. From 2020–21, sectors have replaced investment priorities as the basis for aggregated ODA reporting in Tables 3–6. The attribution of DAC codes to sectors for reporting in this publication has been defined by DFAT, based on sector reporting approaches used by other donors and the OECD. The sectors are:
- Economic Infrastructure and Services:* Assistance for networks, utilities and services that facilitate economic activity. Includes: production and distribution of energy; equipment or infrastructure for road, rail, water, and air transport; banking and financial services; and business and other services.
 - Agriculture, Trade and other Production Sectors:* Contributions to all directly productive sectors. Includes support to: agriculture, fishing and forestry; extractive and manufacturing industries; processing of food and other agricultural products; cottage industry and handicrafts; and trade and tourism.
 - Governance:* Investments supporting the stronger operation of the public sector and civil society. Includes public sector policy and management; public financial management; domestic revenue mobilisation; legal and judicial development; elections; media and free flow of information; human rights; ending violence against women and girls; social protection; employment creation; and housing policy, culture and recreation.
 - Education:* Reporting against this sector is unchanged from previous reporting against education as an investment priority. Includes basic education; secondary education; post-secondary education; and scholarships. Specialised education in particular fields, such as agriculture or energy, is reported against the sector concerned.
 - Health:* Reporting against this sector is unchanged from previous reporting against health as an investment priority. Includes investments in health policy; basic health, non-communicable diseases; population policies and reproductive health; mitigation of HIV/AIDS; and basic water supply and sanitation.
 - Humanitarian:* Investments providing humanitarian assistance in response to emergencies. Includes emergency and distress relief; emergency response; relief food aid; short-term reconstruction relief and rehabilitation; and disaster prevention and preparedness.

- Multisector and General Support:* Support for projects which cut across sectors, including general environment protection. Also includes administrative costs not attributed to another sector, debt relief and research.

51. Historical ODA reporting is available at:
<https://www.dfat.gov.au/aboutus/publications/statistical-summaries-australias-international-developmentcooperation>

Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

52. The SDGs are a United Nations initiative, officially known as Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They comprise 17 global goals with 169 targets. The SDGs are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals interconnect and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve each Goal and target by 2030. For more information visit <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>
53. The 17 global goals are:
- No Poverty:* End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
 - Zero Hunger:* End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
 - Good Health and Well-being:* Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
 - Quality Education:* Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
 - Gender Equality:* Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
 - Clean Water and Sanitation:* Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
 - Affordable and Clean Energy:* Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
 - Decent Work and Economic Growth:* Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure:* Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation;
 - Reduce Inequalities:* Reduce inequality within and among countries;

11. *Sustainable Cities and Communities*: Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
 12. *Responsible Consumption and Production*: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
 13. *Climate Action*: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
 14. *Life Below Water*: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
 15. *Life on Land*: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems;
 16. *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; and
 17. *Partnerships for the Goals*: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.
54. SDG data has been adjusted to reflect new methodology for monitoring resource flows that support sustainable development, specifically the mapping of OECD DAC purpose codes and policy markers against SDG targets. The work reflects the DAC's efforts to map SDGs.

Technical assistance

55. 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

56. See *Technical assistance*.

Appendix 3: Abbreviations and Symbols

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AAPS	Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships
AAS	Australia Awards Scholarships
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADF	Asian Development Fund
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AFP	Australian Federal Police
ANCP	Australian Non-Government Organisation Cooperation Program
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross National Income
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILO-RBSA	International Labour Organisation-Regular Budget Supplementary Account
ISSS	International Seminar Support Scheme
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFDC	Official Resource Flows to Developing Countries
OGD	Other Government Departments
OOF	Other Official Flows
RH	Reproductive Health

Abbreviation	Definition
RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
TTS	Temporary, Targeted and Supplementary
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-CVCA	World Health Organization-Core Voluntary Contributions Account

Symbols

Symbol	Definition
\$m	Millions (dollars)
\$'000	Thousands (dollars)
-	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) n.a. not available

Appendix 4: DAC List of Aid Recipients^(a)

Economies are divided according to Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups set in 2022 are: low-income, less than USD1,135; lower-middle income, USD1,136 – USD4,465; upper-middle income, USD4,466 – USD13,845; and high income, USD13,846 or more. The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are defined by the United Nations.

Low-income and middle-income economies are referred to as developing economies. The use of the term is 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	Other Low-income countries (per capita GNI <=USD1,135 in 2022)	Upper middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD4,466 - USD13,845 in 2022)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Angola • Bangladesh • Benin • Burkina Faso • Burundi • Cambodia • Central African Republic • Chad • Comoros • Democratic Republic of the Congo • Djibouti • Eritrea • Ethiopia • Gambia • Guinea • Guinea-Bissau • Haiti • Kiribati • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Lesotho • Liberia • Madagascar • Malawi • Mali • Mauritania • Mozambique • Myanmar • Nepal • Niger • Rwanda • Sao Tome and Principe • Senegal • Sierra Leone • Solomon Islands • Somalia • South Sudan • Sudan • Tanzania • Timor-Leste • Togo • Tuvalu • Uganda • Yemen • Zambia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic People's Republic of Korea • Syrian Arab Republic <div style="background-color: #1a3d4d; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Lower middle income countries and territories (per capita GNI USD1,136 – USD4,465 in 2022) </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algeria • Bhutan • Bolivia • Cabo Verde • Cameroon • Congo • Côte d'Ivoire • Egypt • Eswatini • Ghana • Honduras • India • Iran • Jordan • Kenya • Kyrgyzstan • Lebanon • Micronesia • Mongolia • Morocco • Nicaragua • Nigeria • Pakistan • Papua New Guinea • Philippines • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Tajikistan • Tokelau • Tunisia • Ukraine • Uzbekistan • Vanuatu • Viet Nam • Zimbabwe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albania • Argentina • Armenia • Azerbaijan • Belarus • Belize • Bosnia and Herzegovina • Botswana • Brazil • China (People's Republic of) • Colombia • Costa Rica • Cuba • Dominica • Dominican Republic • Ecuador • El Salvador • Equatorial Guinea • Fiji • Gabon • Georgia • Grenada • Guatemala • Guyana • Indonesia • Iraq • Jamaica • Kazakhstan • Kosovo • Libya • Malaysia • Maldives • Marshall Islands • Mauritius • Mexico • Moldova • Montenegro • Montserrat • Namibia • Nauru • Niue • North Macedonia • Palau • Panama • Paraguay • Peru • Saint Helena • Saint Lucia • Saint Vincent and the Grenadines • Serbia • South Africa • Suriname • Thailand • Tonga • Türkiye • Turkmenistan • Venezuela • Wallis and Futuna • West Bank and Gaza Strip

(a) Effective for reporting on aid in 2024 and 2025

