

**Australia’s OFFICIAL   
development assistance**

**Statistical Summary, 2019–20**



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Introduction

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Australian development assistance | This report, *Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2019-20*, presents statistical details of Australia’s development cooperation and reflects government priorities for 2019-20 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 development assistance delivered.  The current release continues on from the previous issue, presenting all official development assistance (ODA) provided by Australia to developing countries.  This report 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. |
| Concepts and definitions | The ODA concepts and definitions used in Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2019-20 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.  The Government released Partnerships for Recovery: Australia’s COVID-19 Development Response, in May 2020. The strategy prioritises three lines of effort – health security, economic recovery and stability – with a focus on reaching the most vulnerable, particularly women, girls and those with a disability.  Partnerships for Recovery may mean that there is a change in expenditure profiles in future Statistical Summaries. |
| Comparability  with other donor countries | To facilitate comparability between donor countries, Australia annually reports its development assistance:  • To the OECD DAC.  • Converted to United States dollars (USD) and on a calendar year basis.  • Statistical information at the investment level.  This information can be accessed through the DAC’s web site at <<http://www.oecd.org/dac>>.  Statistics in this publication are stated in Australian dollars (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 1a: Partnerships for Recovery: Australia’s COVID-19 Development Response**

VISION—A stable, prosperous, resilient Indo–Pacific in the wake of COVID-19focus—The Indo–Pacific, particularly the Pacific, Timor-Leste and Southeast Asia, and an effective global response and recovery
OBJECTIVE— Australia will partner with the Indo–Pacific in responding to and recovering from COVID-19, in support of our region’s—and our own— security and economic recovery
ACTION—Health security, Stability, Economic recovery, and Protecting the most vulnerable, especially women and girls
PRINCIPLES— Whole-of-government, Flexible and responsive, Effective partnerships, New approaches and instruments, Evidence-based interventions

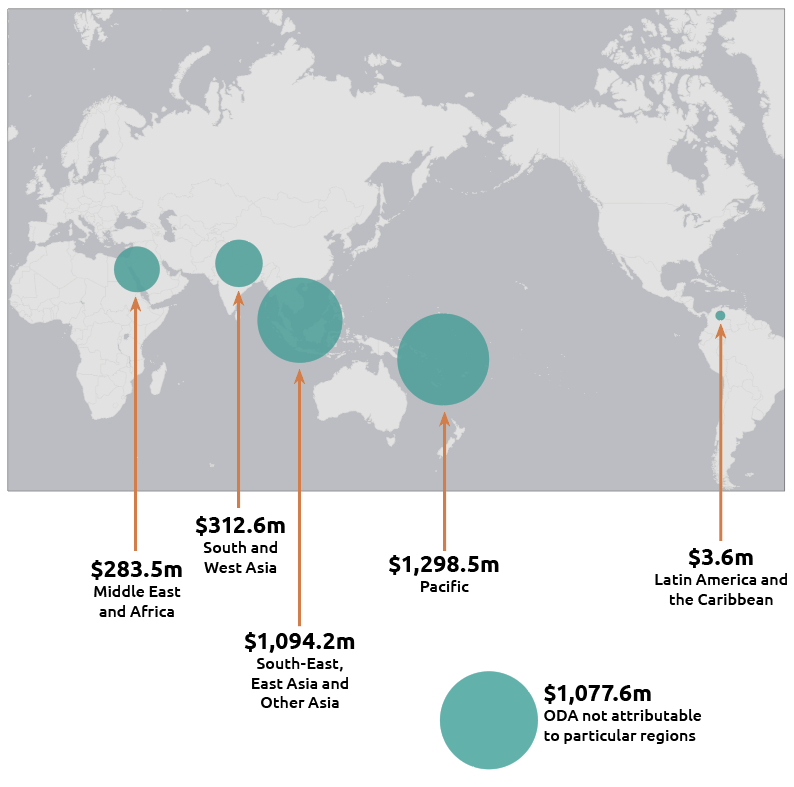
|  |
| --- |
| *Partnerships for Recovery: Australia’s COVID-19 Development Response* strategy (released on 29 May 2020) provides the framework for Australia’s COVID-19 development response. The whole-of-government strategy sets out how the development program will contribute to the stability, prosperity and resilience of the Indo-Pacific. It focuses efforts on health security, economic recovery and stability in light of COVID-19. This is underpinned by a strong emphasis on protecting the most vulnerable, including women and girls. The strategy also builds in flexibility to respond to emerging needs in partner countries and contribute to a global response.  As the majority of investments were implemented in the period before Partnerships for Recovery was released, for the purposes of this publication, statistical information is presented against investment priorities shown in Figure 1b. |

**Figure 1b: The strategic framework for the development program: Australian Aid: Promoting Prosperity, Reducing poverty[[1]](#footnote-1)**

**For each country, the balance of investments will be tailored to country context and reflect Australia’s national interest
We invest in:Infrastructure trade facilitation and international competitivenessAgriculture, fisheries and waterEffective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economiesEducation and healthBuilding resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protectionGender equality and empowering women and girls
We maximise impact by being innovative and leveraging knowledge and finance: 
Private sector developmentHuman development

To achieve:
Promoting Australia’s national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction**

**Figure 2: Total Australian Official Development Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019-20**

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# Overview Tables

| 1 Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities (a) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *2018-19* | *2019-20* |
| *Investment priorities* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Banking and finance | 62,318 | 39,788 |
|  |  | Energy | 142,534 | 122,238 |
|  |  | Large water infrastructure | 82,286 | 57,762 |
|  |  | Trade policy | 44,108 | 30,359 |
|  |  | Transport (b) | 217,830 | 186,452 |
|  |  | Urban development and construction | 33,970 | 15,229 |
|  |  | Other infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness (c) | 233,653 | 151,545 |
|  |  | ***Total infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness*** | ***816,699*** | ***603,374*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Agriculture, fisheries and water** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture, fishing and forestry | 279,956 | 226,515 |
|  |  | Rural development | 43,837 | 37,241 |
|  |  | Water resource management | 48,564 | 22,946 |
|  |  | ***Total agriculture, fisheries and water*** | ***372,357*** | ***286,702*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Governance | 672,641 | 719,725 |
|  |  | Mining and mineral resources | 73,295 | 5,446 |
|  |  | ***Total effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies*** | ***745,936*** | ***725,171*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Scholarships | 287,670 | 262,556 |
|  |  | Education, general | 371,816 | 352,642 |
|  |  | ***Total education*** | ***659,486*** | ***615,197*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Health** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Health, general | 562,491 | 702,099 |
|  |  | Basic water and sanitation | 54,270 | 39,164 |
|  |  | ***Total health*** | ***616,761*** | ***741,263*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Conflict prevention and resolution | 88,183 | 72,689 |
|  |  | Environment | 133,817 | 77,837 |
|  |  | Humanitarian assistance | 413,387 | 463,030 |
|  |  | Refugees in donor countries | - | - |
|  |  | Social services and food security | 145,476 | 99,716 |
|  |  | ***Total building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection*** | ***780,863*** | ***713,271*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **General development support** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Action relating to debt | 32,040 | - |
|  |  | Other multisector (d) | 354,914 | 385,003 |
|  |  | ***Total general development support*** | ***386,954*** | ***385,003*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | | **4,379,057** | **4,069,981** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | |
| (a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. | | | | |
| (b) Includes transport policy, planning and management, systems and all transport infrastructure. | | | | |
| (c) Includes business support, communications, industry support and tourism. | | | | |
| (d) Includes administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined. | | | | |

**Figure 3: Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priority, 2019-20 (a)**

**PIE CHART
General development support (b) 9%, Infrastructure and trade 15%, Agriculture, fisheries and water 7%, Effective governance 18%, Education 15%, Health 18%, Building resiliance 18%,**

**Figure 4: Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priority 2017-18 to 2019-20 (a)**

**Chart, bar chart

**

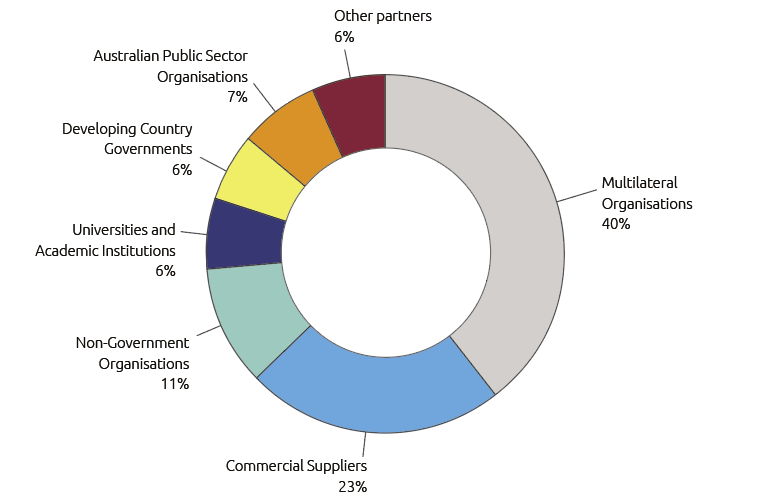
Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(a) For further details on how investment priorities are compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions paragraph 34.

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

| 2 Australian Official Development Assistance, Investment Priorities by Type of Partner, 2019-20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Multilateral Organisations* | *Commercial Suppliers* | *Non-Government Organisations* | *Universities  and Academic Institutions* | *Developing Country Governments* | *Australian Public Sector Organisations* | *Other Partners* | *Total* |
| *Investment priorities* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | | | 313,661 | 161,960 | 19,501 | 2,808 | 73,297 | 8,810 | 23,337 | **603,374** |
| Agriculture, fisheries and water | | | 108,256 | 49,757 | 28,142 | 108 | 1,413 | 12,755 | 86,272 | **286,702** |
| Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | | | 169,088 | 260,972 | 111,572 | 7,506 | 42,561 | 86,322 | 47,151 | **725,171** |
| Education | | | 133,579 | 167,299 | 44,367 | 230,415 | 18,941 | 646 | 19,950 | **615,197** |
| Health | | | 316,284 | 210,376 | 68,722 | 13,460 | 82,115 | 7,602 | 42,705 | **741,263** |
| Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | | | 432,943 | 86,688 | 145,437 | 2,430 | 21,164 | 14,436 | 10,174 | **713,271** |
| General development support (b) | | | 135,731 | 13,862 | 21,999 | 7,302 | 173 | 173,880 | 32,055 | **385,003** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | | **1,609,542** | **950,913** | **439,739** | **264,029** | **239,664** | **304,449** | **261,644** | **4,069,981** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes action relating to debt, administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined. | | | | | | | | | | |

**Figure 5. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner, 2019-20**

****

**Figure 6. Australian Official Development Assistance by Type of Partner,   
 2009-10 to 2019-20**

**Chart, line chart
**

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

| 3 Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities (a) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *2018-19* | *2019-20* |
| *Region of benefit* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Pacific** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 291,934 | 205,488 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 69,665 | 53,471 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 336,992 | 356,549 |
|  |  | Education | 213,493 | 212,266 |
|  |  | Health | 200,906 | 326,960 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 105,079 | 116,518 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 34,424 | 27,211 |
|  |  | ***Total Pacific*** | ***1,252,495*** | ***1,298,463*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Southeast and East Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 139,681 | 124,849 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 116,679 | 91,701 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 162,436 | 201,939 |
|  |  | Education | 230,111 | 198,528 |
|  |  | Health | 71,765 | 87,906 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 116,708 | 119,390 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 39,229 | 36,963 |
|  |  | ***Total Southeast and East Asia*** | ***876,609*** | ***861,276*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **South and West Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 27,487 | 19,378 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 54,231 | 36,828 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 57,915 | 49,528 |
|  |  | Education | 67,388 | 55,068 |
|  |  | Health | 20,070 | 32,689 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 113,760 | 116,389 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 2,338 | 2,700 |
|  |  | ***Total South and West Asia*** | ***343,189*** | ***312,579*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other Asia (c)** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 101,382 | 99,739 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 15,192 | 7,580 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 70,121 | 5,213 |
|  |  | Education | - | 818 |
|  |  | Health | 6,702 | 12,904 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 16,660 | 48,545 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 2,922 | 58,159 |
|  |  | ***Total Other Asia*** | ***212,978*** | ***232,959*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa (c)** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 1,994 | 639 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 17,473 | 17,319 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 8,093 | 7,310 |
|  |  | Education | 41,517 | 38,312 |
|  |  | Health | 9,785 | 5,640 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 79,117 | 67,369 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 69 | 15 |
|  |  | ***Total Sub-Saharan Africa*** | ***158,048*** | ***136,605*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Middle East and North Africa** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 10,141 | 478 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 4,610 | 7,108 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 3,230 | 1,506 |
|  |  | Education | 27,087 | 15,186 |
|  |  | Health | 5,273 | 1,621 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 139,075 | 120,883 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | - | 69 |
|  |  | ***Total Middle East and North Africa*** | ***189,416*** | ***146,852*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latin American and the Caribbean** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 507 | 96 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 734 | 129 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 1,452 | 395 |
|  |  | Education | 655 | 245 |
|  |  | Health | 586 | 319 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 3,156 | 2,426 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | - | - |
|  |  | ***Total Latin American and the Caribbean*** | ***7,090*** | ***3,610*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other (d)** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness | 243,574 | 152,707 |
|  |  | Agriculture, fisheries and water | 93,773 | 72,566 |
|  |  | Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies | 105,696 | 102,730 |
|  |  | Education | 79,236 | 94,774 |
|  |  | Health | 301,673 | 273,224 |
|  |  | Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection | 207,308 | 121,751 |
|  |  | General development support (b) | 307,972 | 259,884 |
|  |  | ***Total other*** | ***1,339,232*** | ***1,077,637*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | | **4,379,057** | **4,069,981** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | |
| (a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. | | | | |
| (b) Includes action relating to debt, administration costs, research and scientific institutions and other multisectors not further defined. | | | | |
| (c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | |
| (d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | |

**Australian Official Development Assistance, Region of Benefit by Investment Priorities, 2019–20**

**Figure 7. Pacific**

**PIE CHART
General development support 2%, Infrastructure and trade 16%, Agriculture, fisheries and water 4%, Effective governance 27%, Education 16%, Health 25%, Building resiliance 9%,**

**Figure 8. Southeast and East Asia**

**PIE CHART
General development support 4%, Infrastructure and trade 14%, Agriculture, fisheries and water 11%, Effective governance 23%, Education 23%, Health 10%, Building resiliance 14%,**

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

**Figure 9. South and West Asia**

**PIE CHART
General development support 1%, Infrastructure and trade 6%, Agriculture, fisheries and water 12%, Effective governance 16%, Education 18%, Health 10%, Building resiliance 37%,**

**Figure 10. Sub-Saharan Africa**

**PIE CHART
General development support <1%, Infrastructure and trade <1%, Agriculture, fisheries and water 13%, Effective governance 5%, Education 28%, Health 4%, Building resiliance 49%,** Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

**Figure 11. Middle East and North Africa**

**PIE CHART
General development support <1%, Infrastructure and trade <1%, Agriculture, fisheries and water 3%, Effective governance 1%, Education 10%, Health 1%, Building resiliance 82%,**

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

| 4 Australian Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Investment Priorities, 2019–20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and International Competitiveness* | *Agriculture, Fisheries and Water* | *Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies* | *Education* | *Health* | *Building Resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection* | *General Development Support* | *Total* |
| *Partner country* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
| **Pacific** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cook Islands | 406 | 1,610 | 159 | 964 | 15 | 1,707 | - | **4,861** |
|  |  | Fiji | 14,964 | 4,256 | 12,152 | 20,027 | 11,709 | 11,307 | 6,484 | **80,898** |
|  |  | Kiribati | 1,071 | 1,556 | 9,737 | 14,328 | 3,676 | 1,825 | 182 | **32,375** |
|  |  | Nauru | 7,667 | 647 | 8,407 | 2,870 | 3,092 | 1,668 | 4,238 | **28,589** |
|  |  | Niue and Tokelau | 406 | 647 | 1,354 | 419 | 15 | 1,751 | - | **4,593** |
|  |  | Papua New Guinea | 116,418 | 24,288 | 183,321 | 75,847 | 187,086 | 25,574 | 6,326 | **618,860** |
|  |  | Samoa | 2,138 | 1,468 | 10,967 | 15,614 | 7,863 | 2,932 | 23 | **41,004** |
|  |  | Solomon Islands | 32,266 | 2,685 | 56,241 | 24,594 | 35,288 | 10,552 | 72 | **161,696** |
|  |  | Tonga | 3,872 | 2,052 | 10,005 | 5,323 | 7,469 | 3,726 | 250 | **32,695** |
|  |  | Tuvalu | 794 | 757 | 5,415 | 4,264 | 1,581 | 1,957 | 102 | **14,870** |
|  |  | Vanuatu | 10,044 | 3,063 | 20,852 | 20,065 | 16,280 | 20,317 | 1,063 | **91,685** |
|  |  | North Pacific (b) | 4,401 | 1,942 | 1,373 | 2,552 | 2,587 | 5,376 | 256 | **18,488** |
|  |  | Regional Pacific Island countries (c) | 11,042 | 8,499 | 36,567 | 25,399 | 50,299 | 27,826 | 8,216 | **167,848** |
|  |  | ***Total Pacific*** | ***205,488*** | ***53,471*** | ***356,549*** | ***212,266*** | ***326,960*** | ***116,518*** | ***27,211*** | ***1,298,463*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Southeast and East Asia** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Cambodia | 12,199 | 15,020 | 13,244 | 11,202 | 14,644 | 3,883 | 406 | **70,598** |
|  |  | Indonesia | 52,036 | 31,099 | 91,881 | 80,985 | 23,425 | 24,078 | 18,798 | **322,300** |
|  |  | Laos | 4,407 | 5,911 | 4,310 | 21,253 | 5,665 | 3,545 | 226 | **45,316** |
|  |  | Mongolia | - | 127 | 1,951 | 6,947 | 311 | 706 | 299 | **10,339** |
|  |  | Myanmar | 3,325 | 7,410 | 17,034 | 28,081 | 4,549 | 41,836 | 2,539 | **104,775** |
|  |  | Philippines | 14,018 | 4,490 | 12,679 | 22,700 | 647 | 28,383 | 984 | **83,901** |
|  |  | Timor-Leste | 8,496 | 14,920 | 39,770 | 11,184 | 32,934 | 11,344 | 2,040 | **120,687** |
|  |  | Vietnam | 21,059 | 11,641 | 15,106 | 14,333 | 4,900 | 974 | 9,938 | **77,949** |
|  |  | Regional East Asia (c) | 9,309 | 1,083 | 5,964 | 1,844 | 833 | 4,642 | 1,735 | **25,410** |
|  |  | ***Total Southeast and East Asia*** | ***124,849*** | ***91,701*** | ***201,939*** | ***198,528*** | ***87,906*** | ***119,390*** | ***36,963*** | ***861,276*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **South and West Asia** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Afghanistan | 232 | 13,347 | 26,952 | 5,588 | 12,585 | 15,361 | 1,208 | **75,274** |
|  |  | Bangladesh | 3,231 | 3,421 | 3,915 | 23,117 | 12,980 | 86,548 | 257 | **133,469** |
|  |  | Bhutan | 2,467 | 141 | 68 | 3,378 | 526 | - | - | **6,581** |
|  |  | Maldives | - | - | 409 | 1,448 | - | - | - | **1,858** |
|  |  | Nepal | 1,633 | 3,025 | 5,086 | 7,040 | 2,502 | 2,460 | 237 | **21,982** |
|  |  | Pakistan | 4,965 | 6,922 | 775 | 7,030 | 1,976 | 6,618 | 857 | **29,143** |
|  |  | Sri Lanka | 4,855 | 204 | 9,887 | 6,572 | 1,443 | 4,995 | 141 | **28,097** |
|  |  | Regional South and West Asia (c) | 1,995 | 9,768 | 2,436 | 894 | 678 | 407 | (0) | **16,178** |
|  | | ***Total South and West Asia*** | ***19,378*** | ***36,828*** | ***49,528*** | ***55,068*** | ***32,689*** | ***116,389*** | ***2,700*** | ***312,579*** |
| **Other Asian Countries (c)** | | | 99,739 | 7,580 | 5,213 | 818 | 12,904 | 48,545 | 58,159 | **232,959** |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | | | 639 | 17,319 | 7,310 | 38,312 | 5,640 | 67,369 | 15 | **136,605** |
| **Middle East and North Africa (d)** | | | 478 | 7,108 | 1,506 | 15,186 | 1,621 | 120,883 | 69 | **146,852** |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | | | 96 | 129 | 395 | 245 | 319 | 2,426 | - | **3,610** |
| **Other (e)** | | | 152,707 | 72,566 | 102,730 | 94,774 | 273,224 | 121,751 | 259,884 | **1,077,637** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | | **603,374** | **286,702** | **725,171** | **615,197** | **741,263** | **713,271** | **385,003** | **4,069,981** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Investment priorities based on broad level OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes the Palestinian Territories, Iraq, Syria and other flows to the region. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | |

| 5 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government Departments and Agencies | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *2018-19* | *2019-20* |
| *Government Departments and Agencies* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture and Water Resources | | | 13,408 | 14,776 |
| Attorney-General’s | | | 1,398 | 9,604 |
| Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research | | | 106,814 | 101,363 |
| Defence | | | 555 | - |
| Education, Skills and Employment | | | 9,610 | 1,475 |
| Environment and Energy | | | 781 | - |
| Finance | | | 324 | 307 |
| Foreign Affairs and Trade | | | 3,975,715 | 3,667,114 |
| Health | | | 11,991 | 13,146 |
| Home Affairs | | |  |  |
|  |  | Australian Federal Police | 59,498 | 51,051 |
|  |  | Home Affairs (excl. AFP) | 2,276 | 2,282 |
| Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications | | | 450 | 1 |
| State and Territory Governments | | | 499 | 436 |
| Treasury | | | 195,738 | 208,425 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance** | | | **4,379,057** | **4,069,981** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | |

# Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit Tables

| 6 Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019-20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (c)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 92,734 | 26,733 | 1,743 | 25,336 | - | - | - | 39,906 | **186,452** |
|  |  | Communications | 47,957 | 1,704 | 40 | 3,514 | 100 | - | - | 3,305 | **56,620** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 12,373 | 6,231 | 7,168 | 53,885 | - | - | - | 42,581 | **122,238** |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | 11,205 | 9,110 | 2,182 | 2,805 | 4 | - | - | 14,482 | **39,788** |
|  |  | Business and other services | 30,002 | 11,459 | 5,585 | 8,012 | 109 | - | 33 | 11,947 | **67,147** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***194,272*** | ***55,237*** | ***16,718*** | ***93,552*** | ***213*** | ***-*** | ***33*** | ***112,221*** | ***472,246*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Production sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture | 38,875 | 73,473 | 15,038 | 5,895 | 12,602 | 7,108 | 85 | 59,482 | **212,557** |
|  |  | Forestry | 121 | 120 | 40 | - | - | - | - | 438 | **719** |
|  |  | Fishing | 10,608 | 1,600 | - | 25 | - | - | - | 1,006 | **13,239** |
|  |  | Industry | 3,973 | 10,758 | 121 | - | 76 | - | 42 | 5,013 | **19,982** |
|  |  | Mineral resources and mining | 969 | 1,097 | - | - | 144 | - | - | 3,235 | **5,446** |
|  |  | Construction | 256 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 284 | **540** |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | 5,729 | 20,628 | 276 | - | 31 | - | - | 11,490 | **38,155** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***60,531*** | ***107,676*** | ***15,475*** | ***5,920*** | ***12,852*** | ***7,108*** | ***127*** | ***80,949*** | ***290,638*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Other social and infrastructure services | 42,781 | 37,245 | 10,432 | - | 906 | 52 | 64 | 26,051 | **117,530** |
|  |  | Environmental policy and governance | 32,116 | 3,353 | 415 | 27,089 | 1,485 | 37 | - | 13,472 | **77,968** |
|  |  | Urban and rural development | 181 | 15,633 | 14,309 | 584 | 4,717 | - | 22 | 16,485 | **51,930** |
|  |  | Food aid and food security programs (d) | 1,758 | 9,284 | 17,941 | - | 200 | - | 7 | 292 | **29,482** |
|  |  | ***Total other sectors*** | ***76,835*** | ***65,516*** | ***43,097*** | ***27,674*** | ***7,308*** | ***89*** | ***92*** | ***56,299*** | ***276,910*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Economic Growth** | | | **331,638** | **228,430** | **75,291** | **127,145** | **20,373** | **7,197** | **252** | **249,469** | **1,039,794** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Food aid and food security programs exclude food aid delivered under humanitarian aid. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| 7 Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (c)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Trade policy and administrative management | 1,677 | 10,579 | 92 | - | - | - | - | 1,704 | **14,053** |
|  |  | Trade facilitation | 3,187 | 700 | - | - | 31 | - | - | 8,570 | **12,488** |
|  |  | Regional trade agreements | - | 2,431 | - | - | - | - | - | 53 | **2,485** |
|  |  | Multilateral trade negotiations | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Trade education, training and trade adjustment | - | 1,008 | 25 | - | - | - | - | 301 | **1,334** |
|  |  | ***Total trade policy, regulations and trade adjustment*** | ***4,864*** | ***14,719*** | ***117*** | ***-*** | ***31*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***10,628*** | ***30,359*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Economic infrastructure** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 92,734 | 26,733 | 1,743 | 25,336 | - | - | - | 39,906 | **186,452** |
|  |  | Communications | 47,957 | 1,704 | 40 | 3,514 | 100 | - | - | 3,305 | **56,620** |
|  |  | Energy supply and generation | 12,373 | 6,231 | 7,168 | 53,885 | - | - | - | 42,581 | **122,238** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure*** | ***153,064*** | ***34,668*** | ***8,951*** | ***82,735*** | ***100*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***85,792*** | ***365,311*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Building productive capacity** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Business and other services | 30,002 | 11,459 | 5,585 | 8,012 | 109 | - | 33 | 11,947 | **67,147** |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | 11,205 | 9,110 | 2,182 | 2,805 | 4 | - | - | 14,482 | **39,788** |
|  |  | Agriculture | 38,875 | 73,473 | 15,038 | 5,895 | 12,602 | 7,108 | 85 | 59,482 | **212,557** |
|  |  | Forestry | 121 | 120 | 40 | - | - | - | - | 438 | **719** |
|  |  | Fishing | 10,608 | 1,600 | - | 25 | - | - | - | 1,006 | **13,239** |
|  |  | Industry | 3,973 | 10,758 | 121 | - | 76 | - | 42 | 5,013 | **19,982** |
|  |  | Mineral resources and mining | 969 | 1,097 | - | - | 144 | - | - | 3,235 | **5,446** |
|  |  | Tourism | 865 | 5,910 | 159 | - | - | - | - | 862 | **7,796** |
|  |  | ***Total building productive capacity*** | ***96,618*** | ***113,527*** | ***23,126*** | ***16,736*** | ***12,934*** | ***7,108*** | ***159*** | ***96,465*** | ***366,673*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Aid for Trade** | | | **254,546** | **162,914** | **32,194** | **99,471** | **13,065** | **7,108** | **159** | **192,885** | **762,343** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 8 Australian Official Development Assistance, Private Sector Development, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (c)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | 41,235 | 745 | 4,233 | 793 | 276 | 113 | 38 | 4,649 | **52,083** |
|  |  | Health | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Government and civil society | 231,479 | 113,699 | 19,890 | 700 | 2,352 | - | 133 | 47,253 | **415,506** |
|  |  | Other social infrastructure and services | 25,963 | 18,743 | 7,724 | - | 2,000 | - | - | 11,152 | **65,582** |
|  |  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | ***298,677*** | ***133,187*** | ***31,848*** | ***1,494*** | ***4,628*** | ***113*** | ***170*** | ***63,054*** | ***533,171*** |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 92,734 | 26,733 | 1,743 | 25,336 | - | - | - | 39,906 | **186,452** |
|  |  | Communications | 47,957 | 1,704 | 40 | 3,514 | 100 | - | - | 3,305 | **56,620** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 12,373 | 6,231 | 7,168 | 53,885 | - | - | - | 42,581 | **122,238** |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | 11,205 | 9,110 | 2,182 | 2,805 | 4 | - | - | 14,482 | **39,788** |
|  |  | Business and other services | 30,002 | 11,459 | 5,585 | 8,012 | 109 | - | 33 | 11,947 | **67,147** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***194,272*** | ***55,237*** | ***16,718*** | ***93,552*** | ***213*** | ***-*** | ***33*** | ***112,221*** | ***472,246*** |
| **Production sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 29,598 | 42,826 | 1,606 | 25 | 176 | 7,108 | 85 | 28,150 | **109,574** |
|  |  | Industry, mining and construction | 4,942 | 11,855 | 121 | - | 220 | - | 42 | 8,248 | **25,428** |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | 5,729 | 20,628 | 276 | - | 31 | - | - | 11,490 | **38,155** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***40,270*** | ***75,310*** | ***2,003*** | ***25*** | ***427*** | ***7,108*** | ***127*** | ***47,888*** | ***173,157*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other sectors (d)** | | | 28,099 | 2,674 | 354 | 27,089 | 1,162 | - | - | 6,619 | **65,998** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Private Sector Development** | | | **561,318** | **266,408** | **50,924** | **122,160** | **6,430** | **7,221** | **330** | **229,782** | **1,244,572** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes multisector education and training, urban and rural development projects and other multisectors not further defined. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 9 Australian Official Development Assistance, Research, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (c)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | 216 | 250 | 3 | - | 22 | - | - | 1,981 | **2,472** |
|  |  | Health | 5,040 | 6,753 | - | 453 | 27 | - | - | 13,535 | **25,808** |
|  |  | Family planning and reproductive health | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Water supply and sanitation | - | 115 | 2,606 | - | - | - | - | - | **2,721** |
|  |  | Government and civil society | 415 | 4,690 | 115 | 4 | - | - | - | 382 | **5,606** |
|  |  | Conflict prevention and resolution | 156 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 384 | **540** |
|  |  | Other social infrastructure and services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | ***5,827*** | ***11,808*** | ***2,723*** | ***458*** | ***49*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***16,282*** | ***37,148*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | **12** |
|  |  | Communications | 106 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **106** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 8 | - | 495 | - | - | - | - | - | **502** |
|  |  | Business, banking and financial services | 1,023 | 1,891 | 4 | 75 | - | - | - | - | **2,992** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***1,137*** | ***1,891*** | ***510*** | ***75*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***3,612*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Production sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture | 22,291 | 32,516 | 11,317 | - | 12,425 | - | - | 21,779 | **100,329** |
|  |  | Forestry and fishing | 1,542 | 477 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | **2,028** |
|  |  | Industry | - | 174 | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | **185** |
|  |  | Mining and construction | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **13** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***23,846*** | ***33,167*** | ***11,317*** | ***-*** | ***12,425*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***21,799*** | ***102,555*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Environmental protection** | | | - | 540 | - | - | - | 37 | - | 118 | **695** |
| **Humanitarian assistance** | | | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 50 | - | 735 | **790** |
| **Other sectors (d)** | | | 6,465 | 10,277 | 1,030 | - | 146 | 8 | - | 9,615 | **27,541** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Research** | | | **37,276** | **57,686** | **15,583** | **533** | **12,621** | **95** | **-** | **48,549** | **172,341** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes multisector research, rural development and other multisectors not further defined. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 10 Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)(b)(c) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (d)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (e) (f)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Environmental protection** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Environmental policy and administrative management | 23,481 | 1,854 | 45 | 11,592 | 21 | - | - | 3,645 | **40,638** |
|  |  | Environmental research | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | **25** |
|  |  | Bio-diversity | 1,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,803 | **3,403** |
|  |  | Other environmental protection | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | **25** |
|  |  | ***Total environmental protection*** | ***25,081*** | ***1,854*** | ***45*** | ***11,592*** | ***21*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***5,498*** | ***44,091*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 26,220 | 4,408 | - | 9,826 | - | - | - | 8,237 | **48,691** |
|  |  | Communications | 1,320 | - | - | 1,409 | 36 | - | - | 436 | **3,201** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 4,512 | 1,579 | 822 | 21,210 | - | - | - | 7,624 | **35,746** |
|  |  | Business, banking and financial services | 4,209 | 3,064 | - | 3,989 | - | - | - | 4,662 | **15,924** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***36,262*** | ***9,051*** | ***822*** | ***36,433*** | ***36*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***20,958*** | ***103,562*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Production sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture | 4,386 | 8,209 | 2,905 | 2,274 | 290 | - | - | 8,727 | **26,790** |
|  |  | Forestry and fishing | 1,486 | 386 | - | - | - | - | - | 296 | **2,167** |
|  |  | Industry | 88 | 62 | - | - | - | - | - | 763 | **913** |
|  |  | Mining & mineral resources | 50 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 726 | **779** |
|  |  | Other production sectors | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 842 | **991** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***6,159*** | ***8,659*** | ***2,905*** | ***2,274*** | ***290*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***11,353*** | ***31,639*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Humanitarian assistance** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Disaster prevention and preparedness | 5,031 | 4,129 | 519 | 4,704 | 72 | - | - | 1,303 | **15,759** |
|  |  | Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation | - | - | 36 | - | - | - | - | 617 | **653** |
|  |  | Other humanitarian assistance | 1,819 | 280 | 1,613 | 112 | 180 | 306 | - | 483 | **4,792** |
|  |  | ***Total humanitarian assistance*** | ***6,850*** | ***4,409*** | ***2,168*** | ***4,816*** | ***252*** | ***306*** | ***-*** | ***2,403*** | ***21,204*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education** | | | 11,268 | 36 | 81 | - | 36 | 72 | - | 6,560 | **18,052** |
| **Other sectors (g)** | | | 18,562 | 11,201 | 8,494 | 24,579 | 1,670 | 342 | - | 21,898 | **86,746** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Climate Finance** | | | **104,182** | **35,211** | **14,514** | **79,695** | **2,304** | **720** | **-** | **68,670** | **305,295** |
| “ - “ 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 the climate finance portion of core contributions to multilateral organisations, based on OECD DAC imputed shares (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/Imputed-mulilateral-shares.xlsx); sectoral breakdown follows the OECD DAC’s reporting standard, which applies the same sectoral split as for the entire core contribution. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes the climate finance portion of core contributions to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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) 2018-19 ODA for ‘environmental policy and administrative management’ was artificially high due to multilateral payments brought forward from 2019-20 and 2020-21. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (g) Includes government and civil society, health, public finance, water and sanitation and other aspects of climate finance. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 11 Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (c)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Government and civil society, general** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Public sector policy and administrative management | 128,257 | 84,724 | 12,664 | 367 | 2,352 | - | 133 | 20,773 | **249,269** |
|  |  | Public finance management | 11,553 | 7,999 | 677 | 275 | - | - | - | 15,312 | **35,816** |
|  |  | Domestic revenue mobilisation | 10,744 | 12,567 | 3,668 | - | - | - | - | 5,560 | **32,538** |
|  |  | Election management | 6,287 | 3,282 | 800 | - | 44 | - | - | 1,287 | **11,699** |
|  |  | Legal and judicial development | 90,361 | 20,391 | 6,233 | 58 | - | - | - | 1,280 | **118,323** |
|  |  | Democratic participation and civil society | 21,532 | 7,292 | 2,876 | 240 | 18 | 38 | 19 | 1,382 | **33,397** |
|  |  | Human rights | 21,303 | 27,437 | 3,068 | 116 | 2,035 | 349 | 110 | 17,500 | **71,918** |
|  |  | Women’s equality organisations and institutions | 4,552 | 4,068 | 596 | 14 | 379 | 1,083 | 98 | 12,074 | **22,864** |
|  |  | Ending violence against women and girls | 24,163 | 9,745 | 7,422 | 4,093 | 117 | - | - | 2,419 | **47,958** |
|  |  | Other government and civil society, general (d) | 3,755 | 1,042 | 317 | - | 37 | - | - | 9,892 | **15,044** |
|  |  | ***Total government and civil society, general*** | ***322,507*** | ***178,546*** | ***38,320*** | ***5,163*** | ***4,982*** | ***1,470*** | ***359*** | ***87,480*** | ***638,826*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security** | | | 6,866 | 20,270 | 10,118 | 350 | 25,953 | 2,579 | 186 | 14,084 | **80,406** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other government and civil society (e)** | | | 56,178 | 39,168 | 10,462 | 376 | 3,090 | 88 | 99 | 31,410 | **140,872** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Government and Civil Society** | | | **385,551** | **237,984** | **58,900** | **5,888** | **34,025** | **4,137** | **645** | **132,974** | **860,104** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes media and free flow of information, legislatures and political parties and decentralisation and support to subnational government. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Includes other basic social and welfare services, institution capacity building, special programmes and other multisectors not further defined. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 12 Australian Official Development Assistance, Law and Justice, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (c)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Government and civil society** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Legal and judicial development | 90,361 | 20,391 | 6,233 | 58 | - | - | - | 1,280 | **118,323** |
|  |  | Democratic participation and civil society | 108 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **108** |
|  |  | Other government and civil society (d) | 2,376 | 1,149 | 317 | - | - | - | - | 2,447 | **6,289** |
|  |  | ***Total government and civil society*** | ***92,844*** | ***21,540*** | ***6,550*** | ***58*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***3,727*** | ***124,719*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Security system management and reform | 276 | 50 | 70 | - | - | - | - | - | **395** |
|  |  | Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Post-conflict peace-building (UN) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | ***Total conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security*** | ***276*** | ***50*** | ***70*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***395*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Other social infrastructure and services | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Economic infrastructure and services | 610 | 513 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **1,123** |
|  |  | Production sectors | 209 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **209** |
|  |  | Humanitarian assistance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Other sectors (e) | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **21** |
|  |  | ***Total other sectors*** | ***839*** | ***513*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***1,353*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Law and Justice** | | | **93,959** | **22,103** | **6,620** | **58** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **3,727** | **126,467** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes specialised organisations, institutions and frameworks focusing on the prevention of corruption, bribery, money laundering and other aspects of organised crime. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Includes professional-level vocational training programs, in-service training, trade related legislation and regulatory reforms and other multisectors not further defined. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 13 Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)(b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (d)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | 70,638 | 21,507 | 16,881 | - | 3 | 13,132 | - | 53,167 | **175,328** |
|  |  | Health | 121,437 | 34,479 | 20,331 | 20 | - | - | - | - | **176,266** |
|  |  | Family planning and reproductive health | 17,091 | 2,540 | - | 100 | - | - | - | 7,695 | **27,426** |
|  |  | Water supply and sanitation | 9,892 | 32,007 | 9,918 | 500 | - | - | - | 2,580 | **54,897** |
|  |  | Government and civil society | 170,899 | 140,449 | 11,824 | 4,093 | - | 915 | 133 | 22,529 | **350,841** |
|  |  | Other social infrastructure and services | 36,913 | 32,894 | 7,646 | - | - | - | - | - | **77,453** |
|  |  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | ***426,869*** | ***263,875*** | ***66,600*** | ***4,713*** | ***3*** | ***14,047*** | ***133*** | ***85,972*** | ***862,211*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 1,364 | 15,922 | 1,743 | - | - | - | - | - | **19,029** |
|  |  | Communications | 1,245 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 503 | **1,747** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 923 | 331 | 7,165 | - | - | - | - | - | **8,418** |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | 7,907 | 1,079 | 2,182 | - | - | - | - | - | **11,167** |
|  |  | Business and other services | 16,515 | 7,065 | 5,585 | 1,000 | - | - | - | 1,045 | **31,211** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***27,952*** | ***24,397*** | ***16,674*** | ***1,000*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***1,548*** | ***71,572*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Production sectors** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 10,974 | 24,960 | 2,533 | - | - | 7,108 | - | 83 | **45,659** |
|  |  | Industry, mining and construction | 4,071 | 9,403 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,567 | **15,041** |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | 984 | 7,014 | 117 | - | - | - | - | 575 | **8,689** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***16,029*** | ***41,377*** | ***2,650*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***7,108*** | ***-*** | ***2,225*** | **69,389** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Humanitarian assistance** | | | 21,753 | 41,293 | 60,617 | 1,122 | 12,000 | 88,904 | - | 15,067 | **240,756** |
| **Other sectors (e)** | | | 40,931 | 31,493 | 24,327 | 2,500 | 2 | 1 | - | 5,619 | **104,873** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Gender Equality** | | | **533,534** | **402,436** | **170,868** | **9,335** | **12,004** | **110,059** | **133** | **110,431** | **1,348,801** |
| “ - “ 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 27 to 30. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Includes multisector education and training, urban and rural development projects and other multisectors not further defined. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 14 Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)(b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (d)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | 3,467 | 2,737 | 302 | - | 65 | - | - | 4,303 | **10,874** |
|  |  | Health | 4,072 | 1,300 | 12,062 | - | 25 | - | - | 62 | **17,521** |
|  |  | Family planning and reproductive health | 186 | 70 | 9 | 10 | 8 | - | - | 360 | **641** |
|  |  | Water supply and sanitation | 1,634 | 109 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | **1,751** |
|  |  | Government and civil society | 2,431 | 9,460 | 3,491 | - | 28 | - | - | 7,516 | **22,927** |
|  |  | Other social infrastructure and services | 935 | 291 | 44 | - | 23 | - | - | 808 | **2,101** |
|  |  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | ***12,725*** | ***13,967*** | ***15,917*** | ***10*** | ***149*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***13,049*** | ***55,816*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Economic infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **14** |
|  |  | Communications | 1,307 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | **1,315** |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | 1,319 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **1,328** |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | 3 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | **13** |
|  |  | Business and other services | 58 | 54 | 1,957 | - | 12 | - | - | - | **2,081** |
|  |  | ***Total economic infrastructure and services*** | ***2,695*** | ***83*** | ***1,962*** | ***-*** | ***12*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***4,751*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Production sectors** | | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 133 | 155 | 24 | - | 7 | - | - | - | **320** |
|  |  | Industry, mining and construction | 34 | 33 | 13 | - | 8 | - | - | - | **88** |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | 92 | 31 | 17 | - | 3 | - | - | 88 | **232** |
|  |  | ***Total production sectors*** | ***259*** | ***219*** | ***55*** | ***-*** | ***19*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***88*** | ***640*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Humanitarian assistance** | | | 995 | 688 | 3,314 | 22 | - | 13,230 | - | 482 | **18,732** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other sectors (e)** | | | 511 | 5,083 | 9,661 | - | 44 | 1 | - | 7,062 | **22,363** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Disability Inclusion** | | | **17,186** | **20,039** | **30,908** | **32** | **225** | **13,231** | **-** | **20,681** | **102,302** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Disability inclusion refers to assistance provided to persons with a disability. Estimates in this table reflect the value of all activities that provide some level of assistance to disabled persons. The level of assistance varies across all activities with some activities providing principal or significant focus and other activities moderate or minor focus. For further details on how disability inclusion data are compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions -paragraphs 17 to 22. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Includes multisector education and training, seminars and other multisectors not further defined. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 15 Australian Official Development Assistance, Education, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (c)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Basic education** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Primary education | 29,616 | 37,634 | 12,710 | - | 312 | 13,231 | 12 | 63,655 | **157,169** |
|  |  | Early childhood education | 1,786 | 1,322 | 372 | - | 667 | 165 | - | 2,122 | **6,434** |
|  |  | Basic life skills for youth and adults | 75 | 150 | 22 | - | 119 | 30 | 27 | 699 | **1,122** |
|  |  | ***Total basic education*** | ***31,476*** | ***39,105*** | ***13,104*** | ***-*** | ***1,098*** | ***13,426*** | ***39*** | ***66,476*** | ***164,725*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Secondary education** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Secondary education | 6,488 | 34 | 42 | - | 29 | - | 24 | 4,358 | **10,974** |
|  |  | Vocational education | 9,150 | 745 | 4,208 | 793 | 276 | 113 | 38 | 3,754 | **19,077** |
|  |  | ***Total secondary education*** | ***15,638*** | ***779*** | ***4,250*** | ***793*** | ***306*** | ***113*** | ***61*** | ***8,111*** | ***30,051*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Post-secondary education** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Higher education | 16,456 | 1,864 | 291 | - | 237 | 7 | 88 | 3,978 | **22,920** |
|  |  | Advanced technical and managerial training | 32,085 | - | 25 | - | - | - | - | 896 | **33,006** |
|  |  | ***Total post-secondary education*** | ***48,540*** | ***1,864*** | ***316*** | ***-*** | ***237*** | ***7*** | ***88*** | ***4,874*** | ***55,926*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other education** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education policy and administrative management | 32,088 | 26,401 | 4,025 | 25 | 2,047 | 163 | - | 11,396 | **76,145** |
|  |  | Education facilities and training | 12,950 | 2,667 | 224 | - | 622 | 152 | 19 | 1,352 | **17,986** |
|  |  | Teacher training | 1,789 | 3,350 | 439 | - | 122 | - | 37 | 738 | **6,475** |
|  |  | Education research | 191 | 250 | 3 | - | 22 | - | - | 868 | **1,334** |
|  |  | ***Total other education*** | ***47,018*** | ***32,668*** | ***4,691*** | ***25*** | ***2,813*** | ***315*** | ***56*** | ***14,354*** | ***101,940*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Multisector education and training (d)** | | | 69,593 | 124,113 | 32,707 | - | 33,859 | 1,324 | - | 959 | **262,556** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Education** | | | **212,266** | **198,528** | **55,068** | **818** | **38,312** | **15,186** | **245** | **94,774** | **615,197** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes scholarships. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 16 Australian Official Development Assistance, Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019-20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (c)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Medical education and training | 452 | 441 | 121 | - | 60 | - | 38 | 125 | **1,236** |
|  |  | Medical research | 37 | 172 | - | - | 27 | - | - | 974 | **1,211** |
|  |  | Medical services | 6,049 | 2,295 | 5 | - | 58 | 100 | 37 | 1,076 | **9,621** |
|  |  | Health policy and management | 52,858 | 11,540 | 2,312 | 912 | 986 | 427 | 33 | 27,739 | **96,807** |
|  |  | ***Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery*** | ***59,397*** | ***14,448*** | ***2,438*** | ***912*** | ***1,131*** | ***527*** | ***108*** | ***29,914*** | ***108,875*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Disease control and preventable impairments** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Primary health care | 98,241 | 45,578 | 18,670 | 800 | 2,990 | 794 | 48 | 7,456 | **174,577** |
|  |  | Health infrastructure | 85,254 | - | - | 38 | 136 | - | 48 | 1,002 | **86,478** |
|  |  | Nutrition | 42 | 2,431 | 5,886 | - | 360 | - | - | 3,398 | **12,117** |
|  |  | Infectious disease control | 16,880 | 9,524 | 80 | 9,486 | - | - | 11 | 63,852 | **99,833** |
|  |  | Malaria control | 2,010 | 1,524 | - | 1,368 | - | - | - | 44,468 | **49,371** |
|  |  | Tuberculosis control | 1,664 | 1,392 | - | - | - | - | - | 41,441 | **44,496** |
|  |  | Public health education programs | 6,352 | 359 | 1,300 | - | 48 | 100 | 11 | 494 | **8,664** |
|  |  | Other basic health | 3,228 | 247 | - | - | 150 | - | - | 158 | **3,783** |
|  |  | ***Total disease control and preventable impairments*** | ***213,672*** | ***61,054*** | ***25,936*** | ***11,693*** | ***3,684*** | ***894*** | ***118*** | ***162,269*** | ***479,319*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Family planning and reproductive health (d)** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reproductive health care | 11,023 | 2,730 | 301 | 50 | 641 | 100 | - | 21,230 | **36,074** |
|  |  | Family planning | 5,304 | 374 | 78 | 50 | - | - | - | 5,368 | **11,174** |
|  |  | Sexually transmitted disease control | 16,984 | 455 | - | - | 15 | - | - | 43,814 | **61,269** |
|  |  | Other population and health | 3,599 | - | - | 200 | - | - | - | 1,590 | **5,388** |
|  |  | ***Total family planning and reproductive health*** | ***36,910*** | ***3,559*** | ***379*** | ***300*** | ***656*** | ***100*** | ***-*** | ***72,001*** | ***113,905*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Health** | | | **309,978** | **79,061** | **28,754** | **12,904** | **5,472** | **1,521** | **225** | **264,184** | **702,099** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table has been compiled using DAC sectors which differs from the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit for tracking family planning expenditure. Data compiled using the Summit methodology is presented in Table 18. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 17 Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)(b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (d)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Medical education and training | 934 | 252 | 47 | - | 83 | - | 15 | 111 | **1,443** |
|  |  | Medical research | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Medical services | 2,299 | 872 | 2 | - | 22 | 38 | 14 | 310 | **3,557** |
|  |  | Health policy and management | 20,070 | 4,385 | 879 | 346 | 375 | 162 | 13 | 10,403 | **36,632** |
|  |  | ***Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery*** | ***23,302*** | ***5,510*** | ***928*** | ***346*** | ***480*** | ***200*** | ***41*** | ***10,824*** | ***41,631*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Disease control and preventable impairments** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Primary health care | 38,497 | 16,608 | 7,306 | 314 | 1,172 | 311 | 19 | 2,649 | **66,875** |
|  |  | Health infrastructure | 33,419 | - | - | 15 | 53 | - | 19 | 387 | **33,894** |
|  |  | Nutrition | 42 | 2,406 | 5,545 | - | 357 | - | - | 2,560 | **10,910** |
|  |  | Infectious disease control (e) | 6,684 | 3,769 | 32 | 3,756 | - | - | 4 | 41,428 | **55,674** |
|  |  | Public health education programs | 2,134 | 121 | 437 | - | 16 | 34 | 4 | 141 | **2,886** |
|  |  | Water supply and sanitation | 2,495 | 1,299 | 579 | - | 25 | 15 | 14 | 1,437 | **5,863** |
|  |  | ***Total disease control and preventable impairments*** | ***83,272*** | ***24,202*** | ***13,898*** | ***4,085*** | ***1,623*** | ***360*** | ***59*** | ***48,602*** | ***176,102*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Family planning and reproductive health (f)** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reproductive health care | 9,259 | 2,293 | 252 | 42 | 538 | 84 | - | 9,770 | **22,239** |
|  |  | Family planning | 162 | 11 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 1,359 | **1,536** |
|  |  | Sexually transmitted disease control | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | **62** |
|  |  | Other population and health | 2,009 | - | - | 34 | - | - | - | 315 | **2,358** |
|  |  | ***Total family planning and reproductive health*** | ***11,430*** | ***2,304*** | ***255*** | ***77*** | ***538*** | ***84*** | ***-*** | ***11,507*** | ***26,195*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Humanitarian and food aid** | | | 1,276 | 3,587 | 5,886 | 216 | 889 | 6,449 | 44 | 4,741 | **23,088** |
| **Other (g)** | | | 202 | 2,439 | 782 | 56 | - | 1,165 | - | 2,529 | **7,173** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Maternal and Child Health** | | | **119,481** | **38,043** | **21,749** | **4,781** | **3,530** | **8,258** | **144** | **78,204** | **274,190** |
| “ - “ 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 35 to 38. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Includes Tuberculosis and Malaria control. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (f) Family planning and reproductive health data presented in this table reflects investments presented in table 16 and 18 that specifically target maternal and child health. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (g) Includes education, governance, social infrastructure and other multisectors not further defined captured as part of the three Muskoka 2 partners. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 18 Supplementary Table: Australian Official Development Assistance in Family Planning based on the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) (b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (c)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (d)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
| Health policy and administrative management | | | 2,643 | 577 | 116 | 46 | 49 | 21 | 2 | 1,387 | **4,840** |
| Medical education and training | | | 23 | 22 | 6 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 6 | **62** |
| Medical services | | | 302 | 115 | - | - | 3 | 5 | 2 | 54 | **481** |
| Basic health care | | | 1,435 | 1,083 | 535 | - | 149 | 40 | 2 | 373 | **3,618** |
| Basic health infrastructure | | | 4,263 | - | - | 2 | 7 | - | 2 | 50 | **4,324** |
| Health education | | | 318 | 18 | 65 | - | 2 | 5 | 1 | 25 | **433** |
| Health personnel development | | | 96 | 10 | - | - | 8 | - | - | 8 | **121** |
| Population policy and administrative management | | | 77 | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | 76 | **163** |
| Reproductive health care | | | 2,205 | 546 | 60 | 10 | 128 | 20 | - | 4,246 | **7,215** |
| Family planning | | | 5,304 | 374 | 78 | 50 | - | - | - | 5,368 | **11,174** |
| STD control including HIV/AIDS | | | 781 | 23 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2,185 | **2,990** |
| Personnel development for population and reproductive health | | | 103 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | **107** |
| General budget support | | | 6 | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | 1 | **19** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Family Planning** | | | **17,555** | **2,767** | **873** | **118** | **350** | **91** | **11** | **13,782** | **35,546** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Family Planning data are presented in this table using the methodology agreed at the 2012 London Family Planning Summit. This narrower targeted focus differs from the standard reporting approach for presenting family planning and reproductive health program data using OECD DAC sectors presented in Table 16. For further details on the methodology refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions -paragraph 26. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 19 Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a)(b)(c) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (d)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (e)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Medical education and training | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Health policy and management | 6,822 | 115 | 142 | 58 | - | - | - | 155 | **7,293** |
|  |  | ***Total leadership and capacity building in health service delivery*** | ***6,822*** | ***115*** | ***142*** | ***58*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***155*** | ***7,293*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Disease control and preventable impairments** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Primary health care | 1,211 | - | - | - | - | 2,795 | - | 434 | **4,440** |
|  |  | Nutrition (f) | 1,937 | 5,945 | 5,301 | - | 957 | 6 | 62 | 3,209 | **17,418** |
|  |  | Public health education programs | 293 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | **325** |
|  |  | Reproductive health care | 367 | - | - | 295 | - | - | - | 84 | **747** |
|  |  | ***Total other health*** | ***3,808*** | ***5,945*** | ***5,301*** | ***295*** | ***957*** | ***2,801*** | ***62*** | ***3,760*** | ***22,930*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Social infrastructure and services** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Water supply and sanitation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 244 | **244** |
|  |  | Social and welfare services | - | - | 1,881 | - | - | - | - | 420 | **2,301** |
|  |  | ***Total social infrastructure and services*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***1,881*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***665*** | ***2,546*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Humanitarian Assistance** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Emergency food aid | - | 9,970 | - | - | 18,072 | 18,105 | - | 11 | **46,159** |
|  |  | Other humanitarian assistance | - | 3,156 | 13,378 | - | - | 19,140 | - | 524 | **36,198** |
|  |  | ***Total humanitarian assistance*** | ***-*** | ***13,127*** | ***13,378*** | ***-*** | ***18,072*** | ***37,245*** | ***-*** | ***535*** | ***82,357*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | | | 9 | -4 | 622 | - | - | - | - | - | **627** |
| **Food aid and food security** | | | 303 | 2,772 | 8,328 | - | - | - | - | - | **11,403** |
| **Other (g)** | | | 582 | 4 | 2,111 | - | - | 361 | - | 1,678 | **4,737** |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Nutrition** | | | **11,524** | **21,959** | **31,764** | **354** | **19,029** | **40,407** | **62** | **6,793** | **131,892** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Nutrition expenditure presented in this table reflects investments identified as ‘nutrition specific’ or ‘nutrition sensitive’ based on the Scaling Up Nutrition methodology. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) For further details on how nutrition data presented in this publication has been compiled refer to Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions -paragraphs 46 and 47. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (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. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 20 Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (c)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
| **Water resources policy and management** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Water sector policy and administrative management | 3,862 | 5,054 | 7,751 | 1,572 | - | - | - | 3,465 | **21,704** |
|  |  | Water resources conservation (including data collection) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 1,220 | **1,242** |
|  |  | ***Total water resources policy and management*** | ***3,862*** | ***5,054*** | ***7,751*** | ***1,572*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***22*** | ***4,685*** | ***22,946*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Water supply and sanitation systems, urban** | | | 996 | 33,958 | 1,952 | 4,065 | 319 | 478 | - | 11,052 | **52,821** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Water supply and sanitation systems, rural** | | | 16,982 | 8,845 | 3,935 | - | 169 | 100 | 93 | 9,025 | **39,148** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other water supply and sanitation** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | River basins’ development | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,619 | **1,619** |
|  |  | Waste management/disposal | 88 | 89 | - | 1,626 | - | - | 22 | 1,497 | **3,322** |
|  |  | Education and training in water supply and sanitation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | **16** |
|  |  | ***Total other water supply and sanitation*** | ***88*** | ***89*** | ***-*** | ***1,626*** | ***-*** | ***-*** | ***22*** | ***3,132*** | ***4,956*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene** | | | **21,927** | **47,945** | **13,638** | **7,263** | **488** | **578** | **137** | **27,894** | **119,872** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 21 Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response, Type of Assistance by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Pacific* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa (b)* | *Middle East and North Africa* | *Latin America and the Caribbean* | *Other (c)* | *Total* |
| *Type of assistance* | | | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* | *$’000* |
| **Emergency response** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Material relief assistance | 18,621 | 39,462 | 20,649 | 2,052 | 8,797 | 50,229 | - | 39,582 | **179,391** |
|  |  | Emergency food aid | - | 9,970 | 349 | - | 21,775 | 8,721 | - | 161 | **40,977** |
|  |  | Relief co-ordination and support services | 8,059 | 1,032 | 56,065 | 6,069 | 4,600 | 49,861 | 2,170 | 19,636 | **147,493** |
|  |  | ***Total emergency response*** | ***26,680*** | ***50,464*** | ***77,063*** | ***8,121*** | ***35,172*** | ***108,811*** | ***2,170*** | ***59,380*** | ***367,861*** |
| **Other humanitarian assistance** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation | 757 | - | 101 | - | - | 2,954 | - | 3,215 | **7,026** |
|  |  | Disaster prevention and preparedness | 16,720 | 13,339 | 2,695 | 463 | 200 | 6,450 | - | 7,666 | **47,533** |
|  |  | Refugees in donor countries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
|  |  | Land mine clearance | - | 170 | 1,425 | - | - | - | - | 1,210 | **2,804** |
|  |  | Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution | 3,109 | 10,948 | 2,998 | 300 | 81 | 100 | - | 11,388 | **28,924** |
|  |  | Participation in international peacekeeping operations | - | 6,423 | 4,778 | - | 25,871 | 2,479 | 186 | 198 | **39,935** |
|  |  | Reintegration and Small Arms Light Weapons control | 136 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 832 | **968** |
|  |  | Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | **57** |
|  |  | ***Total other humanitarian assistance*** | ***20,722*** | ***30,880*** | ***11,996*** | ***763*** | ***26,153*** | ***11,983*** | ***186*** | ***24,564*** | ***127,248*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response** | | | **47,402** | **81,344** | **89,059** | **8,885** | **61,325** | **120,794** | **2,356** | **83,944** | **495,108** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Type of assistance based on OECD DAC sectors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | |

# People to People Link Tables

| 22 Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Field of Study by Region of Benefit, Number of Students by Gender, 2019–20 (a)(b)(c) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | *Pacific (c)* | *Southeast and East Asia* | *South and West Asia* | *Other Asia* | *Sub-Saharan Africa* | *Middle East and North Africa* | | *Latin America and  the Caribbean* | *Other* | *Total* |
| *Field of study* | | | *no.* | *no.* | *no.* | *no.* | *no.* | *no.* | *no.* | | *no.* | *no.* |
| **Female students** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
|  |  | Natural and physical sciences | 64 | 56 | 7 | - | 18 | - | - | | - | **145** |
|  |  | Information technology | 21 | 20 | 6 | - | - | 1 | - | | - | **48** |
|  |  | Engineering and related technologies | 62 | 35 | 20 | - | 12 | - | - | | - | **129** |
|  |  | Architecture and building | 11 | 21 | 7 | - | 3 | - | - | | - | **42** |
|  |  | Agriculture and environmental studies | 49 | 110 | 19 | - | 38 | 1 | - | | - | **217** |
|  |  | Health | 302 | 110 | 23 | - | 48 | - | - | | - | **483** |
|  |  | Education | 139 | 76 | 29 | - | 10 | - | - | | - | **254** |
|  |  | Management and commerce | 127 | 194 | 57 | - | 19 | 5 | - | | - | **402** |
|  |  | Society and culture | 175 | 406 | 108 | - | 50 | 5 | - | | - | **744** |
|  |  | Other field of study (d) | 10 | 20 | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | | - | **39** |
|  |  | ***Total female students*** | ***960*** | ***1,048*** | ***284*** | ***-*** | ***199*** | ***12*** | ***-*** | | ***-*** | ***2,503*** |
| **Male students** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
|  |  | Natural and physical sciences | 50 | 57 | 13 | - | 24 | - | - | | - | **144** |
|  |  | Information technology | 38 | 46 | 18 | - | 1 | 1 | - | | - | **104** |
|  |  | Engineering and related technologies | 87 | 71 | 32 | - | 36 | - | - | | - | **226** |
|  |  | Architecture and building | 12 | 15 | 7 | - | 2 | - | - | | - | **36** |
|  |  | Agriculture and environmental studies | 35 | 74 | 27 | - | 52 | 1 | - | | - | **189** |
|  |  | Health | 135 | 43 | 19 | - | 34 | 1 | - | | - | **232** |
|  |  | Education | 115 | 62 | 15 | - | 6 | - | - | | - | **198** |
|  |  | Management and commerce | 86 | 181 | 50 | - | 21 | 6 | - | | - | **344** |
|  |  | Society and culture | 117 | 328 | 80 | - | 46 | 9 | - | | - | **580** |
|  |  | Other field of study (d) | 12 | 20 | 4 | - | - | - | - | | - | **36** |
|  |  | ***Total male students*** | ***687*** | ***897*** | ***265*** | ***-*** | ***222*** | ***18*** | ***-*** | | ***-*** | ***2,089*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| **Total Students** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
|  |  | Natural and physical sciences | 114 | 113 | 20 | - | 42 | - | - | | - | **289** |
|  |  | Information technology | 59 | 66 | 24 | - | 1 | 2 | - | | - | **152** |
|  |  | Engineering and related technologies | 149 | 106 | 52 | - | 48 | - | - | | - | **355** |
|  |  | Architecture and building | 23 | 36 | 14 | - | 5 | - | - | | - | **78** |
|  |  | Agriculture and environmental studies | 84 | 184 | 46 | - | 90 | 2 | - | | - | **406** |
|  |  | Health | 437 | 153 | 42 | - | 82 | 1 | - | | - | **715** |
|  |  | Education | 254 | 138 | 44 | - | 16 | - | - | | - | **452** |
|  |  | Management and commerce | 213 | 375 | 107 | - | 40 | 11 | - | | - | **746** |
|  |  | Society and culture | 292 | 735 | 188 | - | 96 | 14 | - | | - | **1,325** |
|  |  | Other field of study (d) | 22 | 40 | 12 | - | 1 | - | - | | - | **75** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| **Total Long-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance** | | | **1,647** | **1,946** | **549** | **-** | **421** | **30** | **-** | | **-** | **4,593** |
| “ - “ 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 in Australia in financial year 2019-20. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes DFAT managed Australia Awards Scholarships (AAS scheme-in Australia) and Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships (AAPS scheme-in Pacific). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Other field of study include creative arts (communications, journalism, media studies and designs), tourism and hospitality and mixed field programmes. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) Total of number of students may not reflect the sum of specific genders due to students not identifying as male or female. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 23 Long-Term and Short-Term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance, Partner Country by Number of Students, 2020 (a) (b) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *Long Term* | *Short-Term* |
| *Partner Country* | | | *no.* | *no.* |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Pacific** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Cook Islands | - | - |
|  |  | Federated States of Micronesia | 19 | - |
|  |  | Fiji | 22 | - |
|  |  | Kiribati | 28 | - |
|  |  | Marshall Islands | 4 | - |
|  |  | Nauru | 16 | - |
|  |  | Niue | 6 | - |
|  |  | Palau | 1 | - |
|  |  | Papua New Guinea | 269 | - |
|  |  | Samoa | 46 | - |
|  |  | Solomon Islands | 37 | - |
|  |  | Tokelau | - | - |
|  |  | Tonga | 43 | - |
|  |  | Tuvalu | 18 | - |
|  |  | Vanuatu | 21 | - |
|  |  | Wallis and Futuna | 1 | - |
|  |  | ***Total Pacific*** | ***531*** | ***-*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Southeast and East Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Cambodia | 45 | - |
|  |  | China | - | - |
|  |  | Indonesia | 251 | 400 |
|  |  | Laos | 32 | - |
|  |  | Malaysia | - | - |
|  |  | Mongolia | 26 | - |
|  |  | Myanmar | 41 | - |
|  |  | Philippines | 64 | - |
|  |  | Thailand | - | - |
|  |  | Timor-Leste | 20 | - |
|  |  | Vietnam | 51 | - |
|  |  | ***Total Southeast and East Asia*** | ***530*** | ***400*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **South and West Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Afghanistan | - | - |
|  |  | Bangladesh | 50 | 40 |
|  |  | Bhutan | 13 | - |
|  |  | India | 10 | 10 |
|  |  | Maldives | 12 | 15 |
|  |  | Nepal | 23 | 40 |
|  |  | Pakistan | 23 | - |
|  |  | Sri Lanka | 30 | 40 |
|  |  | ***Total South and West Asia*** | ***161*** | ***145*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | | | **113** | **125** |
| **Middle East and North Africa (c)** | | | **12** | **-** |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | | | **-** | **-** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Number of Long-term and Short-term Australia Awards Official Development Assistance** | | | **1,347** | **670** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | |
| (a) Partner region determined by citizenship of student. | | | | |
| (b) Refers to scholarships offered in Calendar Year 2020. | | | | |
| (c) Includes Palestinian Territories. | | | | |

| 24 Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program, Partner Country by Number of Volunteers 2019-20 (a) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | *2018-19* | *2019-20* |
| *Partner Country* | | | *no.* | *no.* |
| **Pacific** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Federated States of Micronesia | 14 | 12 |
|  |  | Fiji | 60 | 44 |
|  |  | Kiribati | 14 | 11 |
|  |  | Marshall Islands | 2 | 3 |
|  |  | Palau | 1 | 2 |
|  |  | Papua New Guinea | 51 | 37 |
|  |  | Samoa | 30 | 18 |
|  |  | Solomon Islands | 68 | 45 |
|  |  | Tonga | 25 | 34 |
|  |  | Tuvalu | 5 | 8 |
|  |  | Vanuatu | 82 | 76 |
|  |  | ***Total Pacific*** | ***352*** | ***290*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Southeast and East Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Cambodia | 79 | 71 |
|  |  | Indonesia | 155 | 96 |
|  |  | Laos | 40 | 31 |
|  |  | Mongolia | 29 | 33 |
|  |  | Myanmar | 71 | 59 |
|  |  | Philippines | 13 | 12 |
|  |  | Thailand | - | - |
|  |  | Timor-Leste | 59 | 49 |
|  |  | Vietnam | 66 | 74 |
|  |  | ***Total Southeast and East Asia*** | ***512*** | ***425*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **South and West Asia** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Bangladesh | - | - |
|  |  | Bhutan | 16 | 11 |
|  |  | Maldives | - | - |
|  |  | Nepal | 25 | 26 |
|  |  | Sri Lanka | 14 | 15 |
|  |  | ***Total South and West Asia*** | ***55*** | ***52*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | | |  |  |
|  |  | Botswana | - | - |
|  |  | Eswatini | 7 | 5 |
|  |  | Ethiopia | - | - |
|  |  | Ghana | - | - |
|  |  | Kenya | - | - |
|  |  | Lesotho | 6 | 3 |
|  |  | Malawi | - | - |
|  |  | Namibia | - | - |
|  |  | South Africa | 57 | 19 |
|  |  | Tanzania | 28 | 16 |
|  |  | Uganda | - | - |
|  |  | Zambia | - | - |
|  |  | ***Total Sub-Saharan Africa*** | ***98*** | ***43*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Middle East and North Africa** | | | **-** | **-** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | | | **-** | **-** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Volunteers Program** | | | **1,017** | **810** |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | |  |
| (a) Includes both new assignments, and assignments carried over from the previous year. | | | |  |

# International Development Guidelines

**Figure 12: Australian Official Development Assistance 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent, 2019-20 (a)**

1. NO POVERTY
$546.4 million
2. ZERO HUNGER $261.9 million
3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 
$697.4 million
4. QUALITY EDUCATION (b) $615.2 million
5. GENDER EQUALITY $70.8 million
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
$119.9 million
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
$122.2 million
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
$211.6 million
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
$217.2 million
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES 
$123.2 million
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 
$107.9 million
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
$66.0 million
13. CLIMATE ACTION (c)
n.a.
14. LIFE BELOW WATER $13.2 million
15. LIFE ON LAND $11.6 million
16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
$460.6 million
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
$59.7 million

TARGET NOT FURTHER DEFINED $365.1 million
TOTAL AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: $4,070.0 million


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 58 to 60 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions.

(b) Includes scholarships.

(c) 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 2019-20 is $305 million.

| 25 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent (a) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| Sustainable Development Goal | | | $’000 | $’000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | No poverty | 545,699 | 546,404 |
|  | 2 | Zero hunger | 275,780 | 261,895 |
|  | 3 | Good health and well-being | 554,158 | 697,375 |
|  | 4 | Quality Education (b) | 659,486 | 615,197 |
|  | 5 | Gender equality | 64,819 | 70,822 |
|  | 6 | Clean water and sanitation | 185,120 | 119,872 |
|  | 7 | Affordable and clean energy | 142,534 | 122,238 |
|  | 8 | Decent work and economic growth | 334,282 | 211,565 |
|  | 9 | Industry, innovation and infrastructure | 237,755 | 217,244 |
|  | 10 | Reduce inequalities | 142,964 | 123,227 |
|  | 11 | Sustainable cities and communities | 168,178 | 107,929 |
|  | 12 | Responsible consumption and production | 114,235 | 65,998 |
|  | 13 | Climate action (c) | n.a. | n.a. |
|  | 14 | Life below water | 20,674 | 13,239 |
|  | 15 | Life on land | 18,907 | 11,584 |
|  | 16 | Peace, justice and strong institutions | 467,066 | 460,627 |
|  | 17 | Partnerships for the goals | 109,076 | 59,703 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Not further defined (d) | 338,322 | 365,061 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total Australian Official Development Assistance | | 4,379,057 | 4,069,981 |
| 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 Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 58 to 60. | | | | |
| (b) Includes scholarships. | | | | |
| (c) 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 2019-20 is $305 million. | | | | |
| (d) Includes regional and global programs (including payments to multilateral organisations), departmental and other administrative expenses that cannot be attributed to a Sustainable Development Goal. | | | | |

| 26 Australian Official Development Assistance, 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals, Primary Intent by Region of Benefit, 2019–20 (a) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | Pacific | | Southeast and East Asia | South and West Asia | Other Asia (b) | Sub-Saharan Africa (b) | Middle East and North Africa | Latin America and the Caribbean | Other (c) | Total |
| Sustainable Development Goal | | | | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 | $’000 |
|  | 1 | No poverty | | 79,233 | 101,100 | 102,840 | 8,680 | 40,795 | 111,817 | 2,255 | 99,684 | 546,404 |
|  | 2 | Zero hunger | | 47,936 | 87,564 | 36,695 | 5,895 | 16,255 | 7,108 | 91 | 60,350 | 261,895 |
|  | 3 | Good health and well-being | | 307,080 | 79,061 | 28,754 | 12,704 | 5,472 | 1,521 | 225 | 262,558 | 697,375 |
|  | 4 | Quality Education (d) | | 212,266 | 198,528 | 55,068 | 818 | 38,312 | 15,186 | 245 | 94,774 | 615,197 |
|  | 5 | Gender equality | | 28,715 | 13,813 | 8,018 | 4,107 | 496 | 1,083 | 98 | 14,493 | 70,822 |
|  | 6 | Clean water and sanitation | | 21,927 | 47,945 | 13,638 | 7,263 | 488 | 578 | 137 | 27,894 | 119,872 |
|  | 7 | Affordable and clean energy | | 12,373 | 6,231 | 7,168 | 53,885 | - | - | - | 42,581 | 122,238 |
|  | 8 | Decent work and economic growth | | 69,421 | 76,558 | 8,164 | 10,816 | 364 | - | 74 | 46,167 | 211,565 |
|  | 9 | Industry, innovation and infrastructure | | 131,413 | 18,432 | 40 | 28,385 | 100 | - | - | 38,873 | 217,244 |
|  | 10 | Reduce inequalities | | 53,685 | 38,900 | 6,774 | 356 | 2,281 | 423 | 164 | 20,643 | 123,227 |
|  | 11 | Sustainable cities and communities | | 28,384 | 26,714 | 6,051 | 13,726 | 200 | 6,450 | - | 26,405 | 107,929 |
|  | 12 | Responsible consumption and production | | 28,099 | 2,674 | 354 | 27,089 | 1,162 | - | - | 6,619 | 65,998 |
|  | 13 | Climate action (e) | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
|  | 14 | Life below water | | 10,608 | 1,600 | - | 25 | - | - | - | 1,006 | 13,239 |
|  | 15 | Life on land | | 3,782 | 687 | 101 | - | 64 | - | - | 6,949 | 11,584 |
|  | 16 | Peace, justice and strong institutions | | 218,369 | 110,573 | 30,022 | 925 | 28,358 | 2,579 | 319 | 69,483 | 460,627 |
|  | 17 | Partnerships for the goals | | 22,438 | 21,518 | 6,204 | 125 | 2,000 | - | - | 7,418 | 59,703 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Not further defined (f) | | 22,733 | 29,377 | 2,687 | 58,159 | 258 | 106 | - | 251,740 | 365,061 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total Australian Official Development Assistance, Sustainable Development Goals | | | 1,298,463 | 861,276 | 312,579 | 232,959 | 136,605 | 146,852 | 3,610 | 1,077,637 | 4,069,981 |
| “ - “ 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 Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions - paragraphs 58 to 60. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Includes regional programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes global programs that cannot be disaggregated to a lower geographic level. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Includes scholarships. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (e) 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 2019-20 is $305 million. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (f) Includes regional and global programs (including payments to multilateral organisations), departmental and other administrative expenses that cannot be attributed to a Sustainable Development Goal. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 27 Australian Official Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee Sectors (a) | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| DAC sector | | | | $’000 | $’000 |
| Social infrastructure and services | | | |  |  |
|  | Education | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Primary and early childhood | 133,401 | 164,725 |
|  |  |  | Secondary education | 39,789 | 30,051 |
|  |  |  | Post-secondary education | 58,272 | 55,926 |
|  |  |  | Education policy administration, training and research | 140,354 | 101,940 |
|  |  |  | Scholarships | 287,670 | 262,556 |
|  |  |  | Total education | 659,486 | 615,197 |
|  | Health | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Leadership and capacity building health service delivery | 92,723 | 110,238 |
|  |  |  | Disease control and preventable impairments | 380,541 | 477,955 |
|  |  |  | Total health | 473,264 | 588,194 |
|  | Family planning and reproductive health (b) | | | 87,497 | 112,433 |
|  | Improving water supply and sanitation | | | 185,120 | 119,872 |
|  | Government and civil society | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security | 95,217 | 80,406 |
|  |  |  | Government and civil society general | 637,651 | 638,826 |
|  |  |  | Total government and civil society | 732,868 | 719,232 |
|  | Other social infrastructure and services | | | 148,984 | 140,872 |
|  | Total social infrastructure and services | | | 2,287,219 | 2,295,799 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economic infrastructure and services | | | |  |  |
|  |  | Transport and storage | | 217,830 | 186,452 |
|  |  | Communications | | 109,278 | 56,620 |
|  |  | Energy generation and supply | | 142,534 | 122,238 |
|  |  | Banking and financial services | | 62,318 | 39,788 |
|  |  | Business and other services | | 86,917 | 67,147 |
|  |  | Total economic infrastructure and services | | 618,877 | 472,246 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production sectors | | | |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Agriculture | 256,905 | 212,557 |
|  |  |  | Forestry | 2,377 | 719 |
|  |  |  | Fishing | 20,674 | 13,239 |
|  |  |  | Total agriculture, forestry and fishing | 279,956 | 226,515 |
|  |  | Industry, mining and construction | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Industry | 31,236 | 19,982 |
|  |  |  | Mineral resources and mining | 73,295 | 5,446 |
|  |  |  | Construction | 4,229 | 540 |
|  |  |  | Total industry, mining and construction | 108,760 | 25,968 |
|  |  | Trade and tourism | |  |  |
|  |  |  | Trade | 44,108 | 30,359 |
|  |  |  | Tourism | 6,222 | 7,796 |
|  |  |  | Total trade and tourism | 50,330 | 38,155 |
|  |  | Total production sectors | | 439,046 | 290,638 |
| Multisector | | | |  |  |
|  |  | General environment protection | | 133,943 | 77,968 |
|  |  | General budget support | | 7,177 | 3,886 |
|  |  | Other multisector (c) | | 164,134 | 189,497 |
|  |  | Total multisector | | 305,254 | 271,351 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commodity aid and general program assistance | | | |  |  |
|  |  | Development food aid and food security assistance | | 18,875 | 29,482 |
|  |  | Other general program and commodity assistance | | - | - |
|  |  | Total commodity aid and general program assistance | | 18,875 | 29,482 |
| Humanitarian assistance | | | |  |  |
|  |  | Emergency response | | 360,968 | 387,716 |
|  |  | Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation | | 14,292 | 7,026 |
|  |  | Disaster prevention and preparedness | | 38,126 | 47,533 |
|  |  | Total humanitarian assistance | | 413,387 | 442,275 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Action relating to debt | | | | 32,040 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Administrative costs of donors | | | | 264,353 | 268,190 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refugees in donor countries | | | | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Promotion of development awareness | | | | 6 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Australian Official Development Assistance | | | | 4,379,057 | 4,069,981 |
| “ - “ 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. | | | | | |
| (c) Includes urban development and management, rural development, non-agricultural alternative development,research and other sectors not further specified. | | | | | |

| 28 Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments, 2019 (a)(b) | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | Total amount invested by Australia | Total amount of private finance leveraged from Australian official effort | |
| Sector/Program | | | Country | $’000 | $’000 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business support services and institutions | | |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Business Partnership Platform | Global Unspecified | 5,222 | 5,577 |  |
|  |  | Global Initiative | Global Unspecified | - | 3,327 |  |
|  |  | Total business support services and institutions |  | 5,222 | 8,904 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development | | |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Investing in Women | Indonesia | 1,919 | 5,469 |  |
|  |  | Investing in Women | Philippines | 1,786 | 1,006 |  |
|  |  | Investing in Women | Vietnam | 287 | 1,437 |  |
|  |  | Pacific Tourism Development | Papua New Guinea | - | 77 |  |
|  |  | Pacific Tourism Development | Vanuatu | - | 53 |  |
|  |  | Total Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development |  | 3,992 | 8,042 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Amounts Mobilised from the Private Sector by Australian Official Development Finance Investments | | |  | 9,214 | 16,946 |  |
| “ - “ denotes nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). | | | | | | |
| Due to rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. | | | | | | |
| (a) Reportable on a calendar year basis. | | | | | | |
| (b) For further information about Private Finance Mobilised by Official Development Finance Investments refer to paragraphs 51-52 of Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions. | | | | | | |

# Appendices

Appendix 1: Explanatory Notes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Australia’s Official Support to Developing Countries | 1. Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2019-20, 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 are based on data extracted in January 2021. |
| Official Development Assistance (ODA) | 3. Australia’s Official Development Assistance: Statistical Summary, 2019-20 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, energy, agriculture) or other purpose category “non-sector allocable aid” (e.g. general budget support, humanitarian aid) in total aid. The sector of destination is assigned by answering the question:  “Which specific area of the recipient’s economic and social structure is the transfer intended to foster”.[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| Accrual accounting in the development program | 5. The Australian Government moved to an accrual accounting framework in 1999–2000. As part of that framework, all Australian Government expenditure, is calculated on an expenses basis for internal government budgeting and expenditure purposes.  6. Refer to Accruals 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, are 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 organisations, that is these payments are recorded on a cash basis. |
| 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 expenses basis used in Australian Government financial records to a cash basis.  6. In particular, adjustments from expenses to cash are required in relation to expenditure to meet major multi-year liabilities such as commitments to the Asian Development Fund (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 has an explicit climate change objective that 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.  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 concerns - an estimate is made of the amount spent on delivering climate results.  11. For further details refer to OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook, Paris: OECD, 2016 at: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/Revised%20climate%20marker%20handbook_FINAL.pdf> |
| Co-financing | 12. 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 Program (UNDP). |
| Core payments | 13. 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 | 14. 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 | 15. 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. |
| Development Assistance Committee (DAC) | 16. 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:  a. adopt authoritative policy guidance for DAC members;  b. conduct periodic reviews of its Members’ development cooperation programs;  c. provide a forum for dialogue, exchange and the building of international consensus on development-related policy and management issues of interest to Members; and  d. publish statistics and reports on development and other resource flows to developing countries and related matters, based principally on reporting by Members. |
| Disability inclusion | 17. Disability inclusion refers to Australian development activity that provides support to people with disability to improve the quality of their lives by promoting and improving access to the same opportunities for participation, contribution, decision making, and social and economic well-being as others. Australia’s disability inclusion strategy is set out in Development for all 2015 - 2020: Strategy for strengthening disability-inclusive development in Australia’s aid program, May 2015.  18. The ‘Development for all’ strategy primarily focuses on people with a disability and identifies the following priorities:  a. Comprehensive support for partner governments’ efforts towards disability-inclusive development;  b. Focus on promoting and facilitating better access to education and to infrastructure for people with disability across the development program;  c. Capacity development of Disabled Peoples’ Organisations;  d. Fostering initiatives through a range of support programs such as volunteers, NGO agreements, research, leadership awards and scholarships, sports and small grants; and  e. Strengthening leadership in disability and development.  19. Programs delivered for reducing preventable impairments target the wider population and are therefore excluded from disability inclusion as they are not delivered specifically to persons with a disability.  20. There is no internationally agreed methodology for assessing the exact share of development activity expenditure that contributes to disability inclusion.  21. Disability inclusion data presented in this summary has been compiled using a DFAT developed disability inclusion marker which follows similar methodology as DAC markers however also includes an adjustment for selected payments.  22. The level of assistance varies across all activities, with some activities providing mainstreamed disability inclusion support and others providing targeted support. This approach allows for an approximate quantification of development flows. Due to this variation, including year to year, caution should be exercised when interpreting disability inclusion financial data. |
|  |
| Effective Governance | 23. Effective governance is one of the key priorities of the Australian development program and aims to help people overcome poverty by supporting capable management of a developing country’s resources through building institutions and processes that are accountable, responsive and transparent. This allows participation of citizens and civil society in the processes of government. Effective governance also contributes to achieving other development goals, such as health and education, as it supports partner government-led development efforts.  24. Australia’s support to effective governance falls into three pillars:  a. Delivering better services through: improved government efficiency and effectiveness; and more accountable, open and responsive governments;  b. Improved security and enhanced justice; and  c. Enhanced human rights. |
| Expenses | 25. See Cash payments. |
| Family Planning | 26. 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 organizations, including UNFPA, the World Bank, World Health Organisation (WHO), and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. |
| Gender equality | 27. Gender equality is central to economic and human development and to supporting women’s rights. Equal opportunity for women and men supports economic growth and helps to reduce poverty. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop. When women and girls are empowered, economies grow faster, children’s health improves and there is more stability. COVID-19 has had a disproportionate impact on women and girls who are overrepresented in sectors hardest hit by COVID-19 disruptions, are doing more unpaid care work, and are at even greater risk of exploitation, violence and abuse.  28. Data on gender equality in Australian development activity is based on the OECD gender marker whereby activities are screened and marked as either:  a. Targeting gender equality as the ‘principal’ objective or a ‘significant’ objective; or  b. Not targeting gender equality as a policy objective.  29. The gender equality marker indicates policy objectives in relation to each development investment. A principal objective score means that gender equality is the main objective of the project or programme and is fundamental to its design and expected results. The project or programme 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 project or program.  30. 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 13 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. |
| General Development Support | 31. General Development Support refers to development funding initiatives which cut across multiple strategic goals. General development support initiatives include financial contributions to:  a. Trust funds such as the World Bank Trust Fund which provides support for key multisector basic services;  b. Core support for multilateral organisations such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Commission; and  c. Budget Support to bilateral partners.  32. General development support development funding cannot be further classified and is assigned the generic DAC sector classification Multisector aid (43010). |
|  |  | |
| Global programs | 33. Global programs are specialised DFAT programs which deliver other development assistance and/or multi-country development benefits across the developing world. They include contributions to international organisations; emergency, humanitarian and refugee programs; contributions to NGOs and volunteer programs; development education and public information; development research; and the International Seminar Support Scheme (ISSS). | |
| Investment Priorities | 34. Investment priority data presented in this publication reflect concepts defined within DFAT. These are:  a. Infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness (Infrastructure and trade). Investments in infrastructure and trade are aimed directly at supporting the private sector to expand. Better infrastructure reduces the cost of doing business, while trade facilitation ensures that businesses can take advantage of international opportunities;  b. Agriculture, fisheries and water. Agriculture and fisheries are key growth sectors and critical to strengthening global food security and improving nutrition. These sectors provide important pathways out of poverty. Increased agricultural productivity plus improved water resource management increases incomes and frees up labour to move into other sectors. For Pacific island economies, fisheries also represent a major source of domestic revenue;  c. Effective governance: policies, institutions and functioning economies (Effective governance). Investments in effective governance support the stronger operation of the public sector. An effective public sector, led by committed political leaders, invests a country’s own resources into pro-growth and poverty reducing activities. It also provides a regulatory environment that supports stronger private sector growth. For further information see also paragraphs 23 and 24;  d. Education. Better quality education enables young people to get the skills they need to contribute to the economy;  e. Health. Investments in health—particularly health systems—ensure that women, men and children can access better health and live healthy and productive lives;  f. Building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection (Building resilience). Investments in building resilience includes providing humanitarian assistance in response to emergencies. Preventing crises is a good investment. The development program works to reduce disaster risks and promote preparedness. The development program also strengthens social protection to provide safety nets in the face of shocks to enable the poor to build skills and increase their participation in the economy;  g. General development support. Administrative costs that are not attributable to another investment priority including multisector aid, debt relief and research where sector cannot be identified. For further information see also paragraphs 31 and 32. | |
| Maternal and Child Health | 35. 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.  36. The Muskoka2 methodology assigns a pre-determined percentage of funding to the set of agreed DAC sector purpose codes deemed to benefit RMNCH.  37. 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.  38. Further detailed information is available through the OECD at: <http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC/STAT/RD(2018)3/RD2&docLanguage=en> | |
|  |  |
| Multilateral flows | 39. Resources channelled through international organisations active in development such as the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Population Fund (UNDP), and the World Food Program (WFP) include core and non-core payments. Payments made to third parties that for administrative purposes are channelled through multilateral and regional organisations, are also reported as multilateral flows. |
| Negative flows | 40. 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 unexpensed resources.  41. 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 | 42. See Negative flows. |
| Net bilateral costs | 43. 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 | 44. Payments to a development organisation made with specific conditions, that is where the donor specifies any aspect of how the funds are to be used. These payments are often referred to as ‘Ear-Marked’. See also Core payments. |
| Non-government organisations (NGOs) | 45. NGOs are legally constituted organisations that operate independently from any government. Their primary purpose is to pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development. |
| Nutrition | 46. 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.  47. 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 1, Australian Official Development Assistance by Investment Priorities, presents health-specific DAC sector codes plus additional health-related DAC sector codes, specifically three additional water and sanitation codes;  b. Table 16, Health by Type of Assistance, presents direct nutrition interventions data only (DAC sector code 12240);  c. Table 17, 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); and  d. Table 19, 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 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) | 48. ODA, as defined by the DAC, consists of flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions which are provided by official agencies, including state and local government, or by their executive agencies, and:  a. Is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and  b. Is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent. 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.  49. To ensure consistency in the application of ODA eligibility, the DAC has further delineated the boundaries of ODA in many areas, for instance:  a. Peace and Security: The DAC has issued revised guidelines on peace and security assistance (2016). The reporting of peace and security-related activities is guided by the general principle that the main objective is the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries.  Financing of military equipment or services is generally excluded from ODA reporting, the exception covering human rights, humanitarian law, disaster response, anti-corruption, and improved civilian oversight.  Anti-Terrorism: Activities combatting terrorism are not reportable as ODA, as they generally target perceived threats to donor, as much as to recipient countries, rather than focusing on the economic and social development of the recipient;  b. Peacekeeping: Most peacekeeping expenditures are excluded in line with the exclusion of military costs. However, the net bilateral cost of some closely-defined development activities within United Nations (UN) administered or approved peacekeeping operations are included, such as: human rights; election monitoring; rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers and of national infrastructure; advice on economic stabilisation; monitoring and training of administrators; and weapons and mine removal for development purposes only;  c. Social and cultural programs: Expenditure on the promotion of museums, libraries, art and music schools, and sport training facilities and venues that builds developing countries capacity are reported as ODA. One-off interventions such as sponsoring concert tours or athletes’ travel costs are not ODA eligible. Cultural programs in developing countries whose main purpose is to promote the culture and values of the donor are not reportable as ODA;  d. Assistance to refugees: Assistance to refugees in developing countries is reportable as ODA. Temporary assistance to refugees from developing countries arriving in donor countries is also reportable as ODA during the first twelve months of stay, and all costs associated with voluntary repatriation to the developing country of origin are also ODA;  e. Civil police work: Expenditure on some police training is reportable as ODA, unless the training relates to para-military functions or is tactical in nature. The supply of donor’s police services to control civil disobedience is not ODA eligible;  f. Nuclear energy: Nuclear energy provided for developing country civilian purposes is reportable as ODA. Military applications of nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation activities are not ODA eligible; and  g. Research: Research directly and primarily relevant to the problems of developing countries is ODA eligible. |
|  |
| Other government departments (OGD) | 50. 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 | 51. As part of 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. This work is carried out jointly with the OECD-led Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance, and in close consultation with multilateral and bilateral development finance institutions. Data collection on amounts mobilised has been implemented in the regular DAC statistical system, starting with five instruments: guarantees, syndicated loans, collective investment vehicles (CIVs), direct investment in companies (DICs) and credit lines. Methodological work is ongoing to expand the scope of the measure with new approaches having been developed for two additional mechanisms: standards grants and loans in simple co-financing arrangements and project finance schemes.  The objectives for current reporting are three-fold:  • Pilot the new methodologies developed for standards grants and loans in simple co-financing arrangements and project finance schemes;  • Complement data on amounts mobilised through direct investment in companies and credit lines; and  • Test the feasibility of capturing the mobilisation effect of contributions to specific funds and facilities.  52. Details on Australia’s reporting on amounts mobilised from the private sector are presented in Table 28. As this measure includes private funds it is not included in ODA but reported as a separate and additional measure. |
|  |  |
| Partial ODA | 53. Some core payments to multilateral organisations are only partially reportable as ODA. For example, the table below shows the percentage of core payments to the multilateral organisation listed which can currently be counted as ODA. The percentages can be periodically updated as the proportion of the organisation’s work which benefits developing countries change over time.  Table A: Selected core payments of multilateral organisations eligible for Official Development Assistance  Multilateral organisation Core Payments eligible as ODA  %  AIIB Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank 85  FAO Food and Agricultural Organisation 83  GEF Global Environment Facility 100  ILO-RBSA International Labour Organisation – regular budget  supplementary account 100  ILO-assessed International Labour Organisation – assessed 60  UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation 60  UNHCR United Nations Organisation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 100  WHO-CVCA World Health Organisation – core voluntary contributions account 100  WHO-assessed World Health Organisation – assessed contributions 76  54. For a complete list refer to the Development Assistance Committee Reporting Directives, List of ODA-eligible organisations <<http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/annex2.htm>> |
| Partner country | 55. 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 | 56. See Australian development programs. |
| Regional programs | 57. 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. |
| Sustainable development goals (SDGs) | 58. The SDGs are a United Nations initiative, officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They comprise of 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/>>  59. The 17 Global Goals are:  1. No Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere;  2. Zero Hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;  3. Good Health and Well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;  4. Quality Education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;  5. Gender Equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;  6. Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;  7. Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;  8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;  9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;  10. 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. |
|  | 60. 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. |
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| Technical assistance | 61. 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 | 62. 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 |
| 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 |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| USD | United States Dollar |
| WB | World Bank |
| WFP | World Food Program |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| WHO-CVCA | World Health Organisation -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 2016 are: low income, less than USD1,005; lower middle income, USD1,006 - USD3,955; upper middle income, USD3,956 - USD12,235; and high income, USD12,236 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 convenient; it is not intended to imply that all economies in the group are experiencing similar development or that other economies have reached a preferred or final stage of development. Classification by income does not necessarily reflect development status.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Least developed countries | Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia,  South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia |
| Other low-income countries  (per capita GNI <=USD1 005 in 2016) | Korea Democratic People’s Republic, Zimbabwe |
| Lower middle income countries and territories  (per capita GNI USD1 006 - USD3 955 in 2016) | Armenia, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tokelau, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza Strip |
| Upper middle income countries and territories  (per capita GNI USD3 956 - USD12 235 in 2016) | Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, China (People’s Republic of), Colombia, Cook Islands(b), Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Montserrat, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, North Macedonia, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Helena, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia,  South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Venezuela, Wallis and Futuna |

a) Effective for reporting on aid in 2020

b) During a special review that took place in July 2019, the DAC agreed that the Cook Islands will graduate from the   
list on 1 January 2020.

1. This framework was superseded by Partnerships for Recovery: Australia’s COVID-19 Development Response, released in May 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. OECD DAC, Purpose Codes: Sector Classification (www.oecd.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)