Australia’s focus on Indonesia, a top recipient of bilateral funding, is on infrastructure. Through its program ‘Sanitation Hibah’ it is improving sewage connections in places like Banjarmasin, the capital of the South Kalimantan province.
ODA funding trends

- Australia is the 11th-largest donor country, spending US$3.1 billion on official development assistance (ODA) in 2018, or 0.23% of gross national income (GNI). For the fiscal year (FY) 2018/19, ODA to GNI is expected to be 0.22% and further drop to 0.21% in FY2019/20.

- The FY2019/20 budget is estimated at A$4 billion (US$3.1 billion). Apart from a one-off payment to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) of A$161 million (US$123 million) in FY2018/19 that brought the ODA budget to A$4.2 billion (US$3.2 billion), the ODA budget has been capped at A$4 billion (US$3.1 billion) since FY2017/18.

- The Liberal National Coalition (center-right) has been in government since 2013. A federal election is due by end-May 2019. If it forms government, the opposition Australian Labor Party has committed to a targeted ODA/GNI ratio of 0.5%, without a specific timescale.

Strategic priorities

- Australia’s development strategy aims to “promote national interest by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction” across six areas: 1) infrastructure and trade; 2) agriculture, fisheries, and
• The ‘Health Security Initiative for the Indo-Pacific Region’ was launched by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in 2017, pledging A$300 million (US$230 million) over five years for research into prevention and containment of emerging infectious diseases.

• Australia launched a A$20 billion (US$15 billion) non-ODA perpetual fund for academic health research, the Medical Research Future Fund, in 2014. A small proportion of annual spending is to go to research into diseases affecting developing countries, including antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and health security.

• In November 2018, Prime Minister Scott Morrison announced plans to strengthen engagement with the Pacific region, including through greater military support, ‘sports-for-development’ programs, and the establishment of a A$2 billion (US$1.5 billion) Infrastructure Financing Facility comprising ODA grants and loans.

Outlook

• Australia continues to focus on providing ODA to neighboring countries in the Indo-Pacific region through bilateral channels. Australia plans to continue spending at least 90% of its ODA on countries in this region, while scaling back its development budget in other geographic regions.

• If the upcoming election sees a change in government, the opposition Labor Party has indicated it will focus development cooperation more on health and education.
How much ODA does Australia provide?

**Australia is the 11th-largest donor; ODA is capped at A$4 billion (US $3.1 billion)**

According to OECD data, Australia’s total ODA was US$3.1 billion in 2018 (current prices), making it the 11th-largest DAC donor.

These numbers are based on the new methodology for measuring ODA loans which the OECD DAC will apply to ODA reporting for 2018 onward. Preliminary ODA figures for 2018 using this new methodology were first released in April 2019. This methodology, called ‘grant-equivalent’ methodology, provides a more accurate way to count donor efforts in concessional ODA loans because only the ‘grant’ portion of loans, expressed as a monetary value, is counted as ODA. This reform had no impact on Australia’s ODA volumes, as it does not extend ODA loans.

To allow for comparison overtime, the OECD still publishes net ODA disbursements according to the cash basis methodology. Net ODA increased by 4% compared to 2017, driven by increased contributions to the World Bank. The ODA budget has been declining consistently since 2012. ODA as a share of GNI declined from 0.27% in 2016 to 0.23% in 2018. According to the latest budgets, ODA for FY2018/19 was estimated to drop to 0.22% of GNI and further to 0.21% for FY2019/20. In overall terms, net ODA will have decreased by 27% between 2012 and 2020, according to the latest budget for FY2019/20.

The Liberal National Coalition has been in government since 2013 and has enacted multiple cuts to the ODA budget. The largest single cut in Australia’s development budget history came between FY2014/15 and FY2015/16, when it decreased from A$5 billion (US$3.8 billion) to A$4 billion (US$3.1 billion).

Further information: 2017 prices

To compare ODA levels in any given year with ODA levels provided in other years, figures need to be adjusted to account for inflation and exchange rate fluctuations. The OECD provides data that accounts for these fluctuations. In this profile, and unless indicated otherwise, figures are stated using 2017 prices.

The Australian Treasurer delivered the FY2019/20 budget (for July 2019 to June 2020) budget in April 2019. The ODA budget was set at A$4 billion (US$3.1 billion). Apart from a one-off payment to the AIIB of A$161 million (US$123 million) in FY2018/19 that brought the ODA budget to A$4.2 billion (US$3.2 billion), the ODA budget has been capped at A$4 billion (US$3.1 billion) since FY2017/18. From 2019 to 2021, the government plans to freeze ODA increases in line with inflation that would otherwise maintain the real value of the ODA budget.

According to OECD data, ODA has decreased from 0.36% of GNI in 2012 to 0.23% in 2018. This share of ODA in 2018 ranks Australia the 19th-largest donor relative to its GNI. A federal election is due on May 18, 2019. If it forms government, the opposition Australian Labor Party has committed to a targeted ODA/GNI ratio of 0.5%, but without a specific timescale.
AUSTRALIA’S GROSS/NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS
US$ millions; in 2017 prices

TOP 15 DAC DONOR COUNTRIES, 2018
Total ODA Disbursements; US$ billions; in current prices

United States | 34.3
Germany | 19.4
United Kingdom | 14.2
Japan | 12.2
France | 9.8
Sweden | 5.6
Netherlands | 5.6
Italy | 5.0
Canada | 4.7
Norway | 4.3
Australia | 3.1
Switzerland | 3.1
Spain | 2.9
Denmark | 2.6
Korea | 2.4
What are Australia’s priorities for global development?

Focus is on promoting stability in the Pacific and ‘aid for trade’

Australia’s development policy was last updated in 2014 following a change in government. The policy, called ‘Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability’, outlines objectives and priorities. According to the strategy, the purpose of Australia’s development program is to “promote national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction” with a strengthened focus on the Indo-Pacific region. In the ministerial foreword, former Minister for Foreign Affairs Julie Bishop states that the Australian development program “is not charity; it represents an investment in the future of the Indo-Pacific region,” complementing its diplomatic and security efforts to promote regional stability.

Engaging the private sector and promoting its growth in developing countries is one of the government’s key development priorities. The government has set a funding target for ‘aid for trade’ of 20% by 2020, which it has met since the FY2016/17 budget. Aid for trade refers to investments that strengthen country’s integration in the global trading system, through investment in value chains, infrastructure, support for entrepreneurs to export goods. These investments are in line with the ‘Strategy for Australia’s Aid Investment in Private Sector Development’, which discusses how to use funding to foster investment environments, support growth, and maximize the development impact of business.

Since 2014, the government has prioritized the empowerment of women and girls by establishing a Gender Equality Fund (funded with US$41 million in FY2018/19), launching the ‘Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Strategy’, and setting a target that over 80% of development programs effectively integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Australia tailors investments according to its own national interest and each individual country context in six priority sectors and areas:
1. infrastructure and trade;
2. agriculture, fisheries, and water;
3. effective governance;
4. education and health;
5. building resilience; and
6. gender equality and empowering women and girls.

This strategy is driven by the conviction that public financing represents an ever-diminishing proportion of financing for global development. As such, Australia’s development strategy documents focus on drivers of growth and development and on strengthening already established development partnerships. The country’s efforts to improve development effectiveness and efficiency are centered on concepts such as transparency, value for money, fraud and anti-corruption, risk and safeguards, consolidation, and the choice of effective partners.


The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) released a Foreign Policy White Paper in 2017 that outlines Australia’s priorities for its broader foreign policy. It reiterates Australia’s development policy focus on promoting economic stability and addressing poverty in the Indo-Pacific region, in line with national interests. The White Paper specifically references global health risks as an important focus issue and commits Australia to supporting global health research and development (R&D), particularly in the areas of drug-resistant tuberculosis and malaria. The White Paper mentions Timor Leste as the focus of its engagement with neighboring countries. Overall the White Paper does not give strong emphasis to the role of development assistance.
Australia continues to prioritize bilateral development support, delivered as grants

Australia’s core ODA funding to multilaterals stood at US$624 million or 20% of gross ODA disbursements in 2017. Australia provides almost all bilateral ODA as grants, but a small share of ODA will be disbursed in loans to the Pacific in the coming years, following the establishment of the Australian Infrastructure Investment Facility.

Australia’s funding aligns with its development strategy priorities, including governance and humanitarian support

Australia mainly provides ODA through bilateral channels, which amounted to 80% (US$2.4 billion) of total ODA in 2017, well above the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 60%. This large share is primarily due to Australia’s focus on providing ODA to neighboring countries in the Indo-Pacific region.

Australia spent the largest share of bilateral ODA in 2017 on multisector activities (20%), which includes funding for ‘Australia awards’, scholarships for students studying in Australia. This is followed closely by government and civil society (19%). Australia allocated relatively smaller proportions of the budget to humanitarian support (9%, an increase from 6% in 2016); education (8%); health and population (8%); agriculture, forestry, fishing, and rural development (7%, an increase from 5% in 2016); and infrastructure (5%). The country spent 8% of bilateral ODA in 2017 on administrative costs, the same as in 2016.

In 2017, half of Australia’s ODA (49%) targeted gender equality as either a significant or principal objective, according to OECD data. While this is above the DAC average (39%), it is still well below Australia’s target of 80%.

This funding share broadly reflects the six priority sectors in Australia’s development strategy: effective governance, infrastructure, humanitarian support (‘building resilience’), education, health, agriculture, and cross-sectoral empowerment of women and girls.

Who are Australia’s ODA recipients?

Funding is concentrated in the Indo-Pacific region; middle-income countries receive much of the ODA

Australia’s bilateral ODA focuses on the neighboring Indo-Pacific region. The government plans to continue to concentrate at least 90% of country-specific program funding on the Indo-Pacific region (and has done so since FY2015/16) while scaling back programs in other regions. As a result, the share of country- or region-specific bilateral ODA going to sub-Saharan Africa (4% from 2015 to 2017) is far below the DAC average of 21% in 2017. According to OECD data, Australia disbursed 35% of bilateral ODA to Asian countries and 32% to Oceania between 2015 and 2017.

Papua New Guinea and Indonesia are the largest recipients of Australia’s bilateral ODA, receiving US$381 million or 16% of bilateral ODA, and US$205 million or 8% in 2017, respectively. Given their close bilateral relations with Australia, both countries are likely to remain priorities. While funding to Papua New Guinea has remained largely stable in recent years, ODA to Indonesia decreased 22% between 2016 and 2017 alone (from US$262 to US$205 million). This is linked to heavy reductions in Australia’s overall ODA and, to a lesser extent, Indonesia’s recent strong economic growth.

Australia heavily concentrates its development support on neighboring middle-income countries (MICs). Between 2015 and 2017, Australia allocated 44% of total bilateral ODA to MICs (DAC average: 33% in 2017) and 26% to low-income countries (LICs, DAC average: 24% in 2017). For a deeper understanding of funding at the recipient level, please consult data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). IATI is a reporting standard and platform on which organizations and governments voluntarily publish data on their development cooperation, including more recent activity than is available through OECD data.

Data can be searched by recipient country, the ‘publisher’ (including funders that do not report to the OECD), and other filters. Click here for more information on IATI’s data. Click here to go directly to IATI’s ‘d-portal’, a user-friendly interface for data searches.

Australia channels low amounts of ODA through multilateral organizations compared with other members of the OECD DAC

As a result of its focus on promoting national interests and strengthening bilateral relationships, Australia’s multilateral focus is low compared to other members of

KEY QUESTIONS
the big six

How is Australia’s ODA spent?
the OECD DAC. It channels 20% of ODA through multilaterals, compared to the DAC average of 40%). Key recipients of multilateral ODA in 2017 were regional development banks (44% in 2017, including 24% to the Asian Development Bank alone) and UN agencies (28%). The World Bank received 17% of multilateral funding.

In addition to core contributions, Australia channeled 16% of its ODA as earmarked funding through multilaterals in 2017, which is reported as bilateral ODA (DAC average: 13%). This funding is earmarked for particular regions, countries, or themes, rather than contributing to a multilateral’s core funding, which can be spent at the discretion of the multilateral itself.

Spending on multilaterals was previously informed by an internal program of performance assessments of multilateral agencies. Key criteria included alignment with government priorities, results, and value for money. Australia now draws on assessments by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) of 18 donors to avoid duplicating other donors’ reviews. MOPAN’s assessments of WFP, FAO, and UN Women have recently been released. The latest OECD Peer Review, completed in 2018, recommended that DFAT communicate more clearly how such performance assessments inform its funding decisions.
AUSTRALIA'S BILATERAL ODA BY SECTOR, 2017
Total: US$ 2441 million

- Multisector: 20.4% (US$497m.)
- Government & Civil Society: 19.3% (US$472m.)
- Health & Population: 7.8% (US$190m.)
- Agriculture*: 6.8% (US$167m.)
- Infrastructure: 4.7% (US$114m.)
- Other: 16.5% (US$404m.)
- Donor Admin Costs: 8.0% (US$190m.)
- Humanitarian aid: 8.4% (US$206m.)

OECD CRS. Gross disbursements. *Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and rural development. In 2017 prices.

THE TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF AUSTRALIA'S ODA
average 2015-2017, excluding debt relief; US$ millions.

- Papua New Guinea: 367
- Indonesia: 282
- Solomon Islands: 122
- Afghanistan: 70
- Philippines: 70
- Viet Nam: 70
- Timor-Leste: 66
- Vanuatu: 63
- Myanmar: 59
- Cambodia: 58

OECD CRS. Gross disbursements, in 2017 prices.
AUSTRALIA’S BILATERAL ODA BY INCOME-GROUP, 2015-2017

Average 2015-2017: US$ 2.6 billion

- **Low-income countries**: 25.5% (US$668m.)
- **Lower middle-income countries**: 38.2% (US$1,000m.)
- **Upper middle-income countries**: 6.2% (US$152m.)
- **Unallocated by income**: 30.1% (US$788m.)

OECD CRS: Gross disbursements, in 2017 prices.
Who are the main actors in Australia’s development cooperation?

DFAT manages almost all of Australia’s overseas development programs

Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison leads overall development policy decision-making. He has served as prime minister and leader of the conservative Liberal Party since August 2018, following an internal leadership shuffle which saw him replace Malcolm Turnbull. The Liberal-National Coalition has been in government since 2013. The next federal election is due by end-May 2019.

The minister for foreign affairs, currently Marise Payne, is responsible for directing Australia’s development program. She is traditionally a strong parliamentary supporter of human rights and action on HIV/AIDS. The assistant minister for international development and the Pacific, Anne Ruston, works under Payne to strengthen Australia’s relationships with the Pacific Islands. Launched by then-Prime Minister Turnbull in 2015 as a ministerial-level position, the position was downgraded to assistant minister in August 2018.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) manages development policy and the development budget and delivers almost all Australia’s overseas programs. DFAT managed 93% of Australia’s ODA in 2017. The department cooperates with other government agencies, including the Treasury and the Australian Federal Police, which deliver the remaining development assistance.

Within DFAT, the deputy secretary for Global Cooperation, Development, and Partnerships oversees four development divisions. These include the Multilateral Development and Finance Division, which manages contributions to multilateral organizations, and the Multilateral Policy Division, which includes the Gender Equality Branch. DFAT’s Innovation hub, known as ‘InnovationXchange’, is hosted at DFAT and guided by a 14-member International Reference Group.

Based on the government’s overall development policies, DFAT sets the country program priorities. DFAT’s geographic branches develop three-year ‘Aid Investment Plans’ with major recipient countries, outlining Australia’s priorities and expected results. Individual development activities are implemented within the agreed investment plan. DFAT executive staff responsible for geographic branches make final recommendations on funding for specific programs to the foreign affairs minister, who approves major initiatives or delegates her funding power. Performance benchmarks are set and reviewed through annual program performance reports. These are discussed each year with the partner country. The 2018 OECD Peer Review found that Australia’s multi-year investment plans increase the predictability of development assistance, at least in the medium-term.

Parliament: Australia’s parliament is responsible for formally reviewing the final federal budget between May and June each year. The budget is passed into law before the end of June, the end of the fiscal year. In practice, the budget, including the development budget component, is usually passed without amendments by the government majority in the House of Representatives. In the Senate, the proposed ODA budget is reviewed by the Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Legislation Committee. This committee can seek information on the proposed development program but has no power to amend the budget.

Civil Society: The government channels bilateral ODA through civil society organizations (CSOs) under the umbrella of its ‘Global Programs’ budget component. In 2017, CSOs were funded with US$238 million, or 10% of bilateral ODA, according to OECD data. In addition, Australian CSOs mobilize public support and voluntary contributions for development. More than 140 Australian non-government organizations (NGOs) operate under the Australian Council for International Development’s (ACFID) self-regulatory and highly regarded Code of Conduct, which defines standards of good development practice for its members. As the primary entry point for collaboration and collective action by development NGOs in Australia, ACFID also supports policy engagement with the Australian government. Over fifty Australian NGOs have met comprehensive due-diligence requirements through accreditation under DFAT’s Australian NGO Cooperation Program. Accredited Australian NGOs are partners who have demonstrated their community support and their organizational capacity to deliver results, which enables them to receive funding from the government.
There are two major funding lines; DFAT manages 89% of the ODA budget

Australia’s ODA budget for FY2019/20 stands at A$4 billion (US$3.1 billion). Within the ODA budget, almost all ODA is managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT; 89%), while the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR) and other government departments, including the Australian Federal Police, Treasury, and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, channel the remaining 11%.

DFAT’s ODA budget provides detailed information on funding channels by regions and countries, as well as multilateral organizations, and is composed of two major funding lines: ‘Country and Regional Programs’ and ‘Global Programs’.

- ‘Country and Regional Programs’ contains budget lines for major regions, which are further broken down by annual allocations to specific country programs. It also includes a budget line on ‘Cross-regional Programs’, which contains funding for activities that cannot be clearly categorized to a specific region, such as scholarships. This budget line can also include allocations that were not finalized at the time of the budget announcement, such as for multilateral fund replenishments.

- The ‘Global Programs’ envelope includes budget lines for multilaterals, CSOs, and humanitarian assistance to the ‘UN, Commonwealth and Other International Organizations’. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund); Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi); and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) are usually included in the health-specific sub-funding line, ‘Contribution to Global Health Programs’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overview: FY2019/20 ODA budget, in millions</th>
<th>A$</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DFAT - Country and Regional Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East &amp; East Asia</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>468</td>
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<tr>
<td>South &amp; West Asia</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa &amp; the Middle East</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender Equality Fund</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-Pacific sectoral programs (formerly cross-regional programs)</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DFAT Country and Regional Programs Total</strong></td>
<td>2277</td>
<td>1745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DFAT - Global Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian, emergencies, and refugees</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN, Commonwealth and Other International Organizations, of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN agencies (mostly voluntary)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to Global Health Programs</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to Global Education Partnerships</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other multilateral organizations</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO, Volunteer and Community Programs</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>147</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash payments to multilaterals</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>180</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DFAT Global Programs Total</strong></td>
<td>1,165</td>
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<td><strong>DFAT Administration costs</strong></td>
<td>259</td>
<td>199</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other departments (Treasury, AFP, etc) - in- cludes AIIB and World Bank</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>340</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjustments</td>
<td>-100</td>
<td>-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ODA</strong></td>
<td>4,044</td>
<td>3,099.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Australian Government - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2018 ‘Australian Aid Budget Summary 2018-19’
What are important milestones in Australia’s annual budget process?

From October to December, new initiatives are advocated for and considered

The fiscal year (FY) runs from July 1 to June 30:

- **Budget proposals and changes are developed between October and November**: New initiatives are also advocated for and considered between October and December.

- **The Expenditure Review Committee determines budget priorities**: The Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) of Cabinet – consisting of the prime minister, treasurer, finance minister, and selected other ministers – meets in November and determines budget priorities. Based on these priorities, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and other departments start to prepare requests for overall funding.

- **DFAT prepares and develops its budget**: From December to February, DFAT (along with other departments) prepares its overall budget proposal and requests for specific budget lines. The calculation includes the expected budget for the upcoming fiscal year. At the end of this process, the foreign affairs minister submits the department’s budget request to the Cabinet’s ERC.

- **ERC reviews draft budgets and departmental funding**: From March to late April, ERC meets regularly to review the overall draft budget and departmental funding. On the basis of the overall budget allocated to DFAT, the foreign affairs minister makes a final decision on internal budget allocations.

- **Parliament reviews the budget**: The treasurer usually announces the budget on the second Tuesday in May (‘budget night’) and delivers it to Parliament in a televised address. In 2019, the budget will be delivered on April 2, ahead of the federal election due by end-May. Between May and June, the Australian Parliament debates and formally reviews the budget. Importantly, the development budget is embedded in the foreign affairs budget and is not featured as a major point for negotiation in Australian budget politics. In the Senate, the development budget is reviewed by the Foreign Affairs, Defense and Trade Legislation Committee. This committee can seek information on the proposed development program but has no power to amend the budget.

- **Parliament approves the budget**: After examination and debate, the parliament formally approves the government’s budget in June. In practice, the budget, including the development budget component, is usually passed without amendments by the government majority in the House of Representatives. Throughout the FY, DFAT holds a significant amount of discretion on the distribution of not yet allocated funds, such as in cross-regional programs.
Health is one of Australia’s development priorities, but overall health funding has declined in the past 5 years

‘Health and education’ together form one of the six priority areas of the government’s development strategy. In 2016 (the latest year for which complete data is available), Australia invested US$372 million on official development assistance (ODA) for health, equivalent to 11% of total ODA. This is higher than the average health ODA spent by other members of the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development’s (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC; the average is 8%). This makes Australia the eighth-largest donor to health in relative terms.

Health ODA as a proportion of total ODA is estimated to be 14% in fiscal year (FY) 2019/20, an increase from 11% in FY2018/19. This makes it Australia’s fifth-largest investment priority in FY2019/20. Health ODA in absolute terms, as with other components of the development portfolio, has suffered from budget cuts in recent years, decreasing by about a third between the FY2014/15 and FY2019/20 budgets.

Australia’s five priority areas within health are:

1. health systems strengthening (HSS); including maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH), and family planning services;
2. cross-border health threats (including HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria);
3. effective global health response (including through engagement with global health funds);
4. access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and nutrition; and
5. health innovation (including research and development (R&D)).

In 2016, Australia delivered almost half of its health ODA multilaterally (49%, or US$182 million), which is lower than the DAC average (56%). The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund) and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (Gavi) were the two main recipients of Australia’s multilateral health ODA, receiving 40% and 26% of multilateral health funding, respectively. At the Global Fund’s 2016 replenishment conference, Australia increased its 2017 to 2019 pledge by 10% to A$220 million (US$169 million). Australia’s commitment to Gavi is similar in size at A$250 million (US$238 million according to the organization) for 2016 to 2020. In June 2017, Australia announced an A$18 million (US$14 million) contribution to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) for 2019 to 2020. This makes a total of A$104 million (US$80 million) that Australia has contributed to GPEI since 2011.

In February 2017, Julie Bishop, then minister for foreign affairs, announced A$9.5 million (US$7 million) in financing to the International Planned Parenthood Federation to deliver the Sexual and Reproductive Health Program in Crisis and Post-Crisis Settings (SPRINT) in the Indo-Pacific region over three years. At the London Family Planning Summit in July 2017, Australia also committed A$30 million (US$23 million) to family planning in the South Pacific over four years, partnering with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This was complemented by two contributions in 2017 of A$3.5 million (US$2.7 million) to support UNFPA Supplies and A$2.5 million (US$1.9 million) to support UNFPA’s work in Myanmar. Australia’s commitment to promoting gender equality was noted by the latest OECD Peer Review on Australia, published in 2018.

In 2017, (the latest year for which bilateral data is available) Australia’s bilateral ODA to health amounted to US$190 million, according to data from the OECD. This was the same level as in 2016 and corresponds to 8% of Australia’s total bilateral ODA (and above the DAC average of 6%).

Despite being one of Australia’s strategic development priorities, the priority given to health in many bilateral programs has reduced in recent years, particularly for HIV and reproductive health care.

Australia’s bilateral development financing focuses on the Indo-Pacific region (39 countries in the Pacific, Southeast and East Asia, South and West Asia, and the African East Coast), with health specifically focused on Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The largest share of bilateral
health investments in 2017 was for basic health care (22%), followed by health policy and administrative management (19%), infectious disease control (9%), personnel development for population and reproductive health (9%) and sexually transmitted disease (STD) control, including HIV/AIDS (7%).

In October 2017, the government launched the Indo-Pacific Health Security Initiative and committed A$300 million (US$230 million) in ODA over five years for tackling emerging health-security risks. The initiative will be the vehicle for continuing funding of product development partnerships (PDPs), policy analysis on future emerging infectious disease programs, capacity building, and expert placements through a new Health Security Corps, including A$75 million (US$57 million) for the current round of PDP funding.

The Development Policy Division in DFAT leads on policy development within global health

Australia’s development investments in health are guided by the ‘Health for Development Strategy 2015-2020’. Funding to meet the goals of the strategy comes from country, regional, and global programs, and are delivered through the regular budget process. Priorities and delivery strategies are set by the relevant program areas, while considering partner countries’ priorities.

The Development Policy Division of DFAT is the driver of health development policy and provides operational guidance to assist with the implementation of the strategy, for example, on health systems reform, regional health security, private sector engagement, nutrition and health, and WASH. It works closely with the Indo-Pacific Centre for Health Security, other DFAT programs, and external partners. The Indo-Pacific Centre for Health Security itself has a close involvement with the Department of Health, ACIAR, and the Therapeutic Goods Administration on regional health initiatives.
RECIPIENTS OF AUSTRALIA’S HEALTH ODA, 2016

Total: US$372 million

- Bilateral: 51.2% (US$190.4m.)
- Global Fund: 19.5% (US$72.2m.)
- GAVI: 12.8% (US$47.6m.)
- IDA: 5.2% (US$19.4m.)
- UNFPA: 4.0% (US$16.7m.)
- Other: 8.8% (US$25.4m.)

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the health sector: DAC secretariat estimates. In 2017 prices.

AUSTRALIA’S KEY GLOBAL HEALTH COMMITMENTS

US$ millions


Data from government and listed organizations
Australia’s global health R&D

Health security is a strategic focus for Australia but ODA for neglected diseases R&D remains stagnant

In 2017, Australia invested US$23 million in research and development (R&D) for poverty-related and neglected diseases (PRNDs), referred to as ‘global health R&D’ in this profile. This is the same level as in 2016. These figures are based on the G-FINDER survey conducted by Policy Cures Research.

Based on this data, Australia is the eighth-largest public supporter in absolute terms. Malaria (US$13 million, 55% of total funding) and tuberculosis (US$6 million, 24% of funding) are the two biggest disease areas Australia funds. These figures may differ from the trend numbers presented in the chart due to changes in the scope of the G-FINDER survey from year to year.

Health security is an important focus of Australia’s foreign and health R&D policy. To this end, Australia has made health R&D for the Indo-Pacific region (39 countries in the Pacific, South-East and East Asia, South and West Asia, and the African East Coast) a priority. According to its "Health for Development Strategy 2015-2020", Australia plans to promote “health innovation, and new approaches and solutions that benefit our region” in three areas:

1. innovative approaches and solutions to combat diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis;
2. new ways of doing business, including potential partnerships with the private sector and the use of smart technology; and
3. research and learning relevant to country and regional health program contexts and to answer key operational questions.

Australia’s Foreign Policy White Paper, released in November 2017, mentions health security as essential to human and economic development. Australia also appointed its first-ever Ambassador for Regional Health Security in June 2017. A continuing commitment to health research and development is a part of the government’s emerging diseases commitment, particularly malaria.

The ‘Health Security Initiative for the Indo-Pacific Region’ was launched in October 2017 by Julie Bishop, then minister for foreign affairs, pledging A$300 million (US$230 million) over five years for research into prevention and containment of infectious diseases that have potential to cause “social and economic harms”. This includes A$75 million (US$57 million) for the current round of product development partnership (PDP) funding, including for vector control but not vaccine development. It included a contribution of A$4.5 million (US$3.4 million) to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI).

In June 2016, Australia established a non-ODA funded Centre of Excellence in Infectious Disease Emergency Response Research to “improve Australia’s readiness to respond to future pandemics and other infectious disease emergencies.” In the same year, Australia announced that it would provide A$2 million (US$1.5 million) in ODA over two years to Darwin’s Menzies School of Health Research to advance research into the prevention, detection, and treatment of multi-drug resistant malaria and tuberculosis.

Further information: G-FINDER

G-FINDER is a data source developed by Policy Cures Research that provides information on global investments into R&D for neglected diseases. Figures in this section are based on the G-FINDER survey, which covers basic research and product-related R&D (drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics) for a select group of diseases The G-FINDER scope has been defined by an expert committee, in line with three criteria: the disease disproportionally affects people in developing countries, there is a need for new products, and the commercial incentives are insufficient to attract R&D from private industry.

For more information: www.policycuresresearch.org

Australia established a domestic A$20 billion (US$15 billion) perpetual fund for academic health research in 2014, the Medical Research Future Fund. Investments will be directed towards areas of ‘national medical importance’, a small proportion of which will be set aside for global health and security challenges. The government intends for the fund to eventually have annual disbursements of A$1 billion (US$766 million). The first disbursements included A$2 million (US$1.5 million) for CEPI (bringing Australia’s total contributions to A$6.5 million, US$5 million) and A$6 million (US$5 million) towards research into antimicrobial resistance.
The Board of the MRFF recommended in October 2018 that the Government establish an Australian Global Health Challenges Research Fund that can leverage contributions from other portfolios, philanthropy, and global health funds to stimulate research that addresses global health and health security issues of relevance to Australia.

**The Development Policy Division leads on health policy development within DFAT**

Funds to deliver the ‘Health for Development Strategy 2015-2020’ come from country, regional, and global programs, and are delivered through the regular budget process. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s (DFAT’s) investment in global health R&D is expected to focus on the Strategy’s three funding areas outlined above.

The Development Policy Division (DPD) is the driver of health development policy and provides operational guidance to assist with the implementation of this strategy. The DPD also works with other DFAT programs and external partners to plan and adjust pipeline investments. In conjunction with the Department of Health, DFAT works with other key agencies to prepare and respond to health security threats in the region. It also engages with health research funding bodies such as the Australia’s National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) on responding to global health challenges.

NHMRC is the country’s major funder for health and medical research in Australia alongside the growing MRFF. One of its main funding channels, the Northern Australia Tropical Disease Collaborative Research Program, focuses on supporting research into the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of tropical diseases, building strong collaborations and capacity in the health and medical research workforce, and promoting effective translation of this research into health policy and practice. NHMRC cooperates with the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious Diseases Preparedness to facilitate effective responses to outbreaks of infectious diseases such as the Zika virus.

### AUSTRALIA’S R&D FUNDING FOR NEGLECTED DISEASES

**US$ millions; in 2017 prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>2016</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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Policy Cures Research, G-Finder Public Search Tool.
Australia was the 9th-largest donor country to education in 2016; funding is expected to remain stable

Australia was the ninth-largest donor country to education in 2016 (the latest year for which complete data is available), contributing US$273 million to the sector. This was a decline from a peak contribution of US$485 million in 2014. These cuts are largely driven by a decline in bilateral funding to the sector, which decreased by US$111 million between 2014 and 2015, including lower annual contributions to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). According to data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Australia allocated 8% of its total official development assistance (ODA) to education in 2016, on par with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average.

Australia considers its funding for ‘Australia Awards’, its scholarship and fellowship program for international students studying in Australia, as part of its development assistance portfolio. According to the latest budget for fiscal year (FY) 2018/19, the Australian government committed A$305 million (US$234 million) to the Australia Awards initiative. However, Australia reports this funding as ‘other multisector’ ODA flows for ‘scholarships and student costs in donor countries’, which means it is not counted towards Australia’s education ODA.

‘Education and health’ together form one of Australia’s six development investment priorities. According to its development assistance strategy, education is an essential building block to economic growth, and Australia aims to invest in high-quality education to enable young people, particularly girls and children with a disability, to gain knowledge and skills to contribute productively to society.

According to the FY2019/20 budget, education ODA is expected to be A$619 million (US$474 million), a decrease from A$637 million (US$488 million) in FY2018/19. Looking forward, education ODA is likely to remain flat or continue to decrease due to the cap on the Australian ODA budget (see ‘Key Question 1: How much ODA does Australia provide?’ for more information on budget cuts and caps).

Australia’s bilateral education ODA focuses on primary education

Australia provides almost all its education ODA as bilateral funding: 85%, or US$233 million in 2016, equivalent to 10% of total bilateral ODA.

Further information: ‘basic’ and ‘general’ education

In this profile, ‘basic education’ refers to the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) sector code ‘basic education’ (112), which includes primary education, basic skills for youths and adults, and early childhood education. ‘General education’ refers to the OECD CRS sector code ‘education, level unspecified’, which includes education policy and administrative management, education facilities and training, teacher training, and educational research.

A large share of bilateral education ODA is for ‘general education’, which accounted for 46% in 2017. Of this, funding for education policy and administrative management made up 31% and contributions to education facilities and training 13%. ‘Basic education’ made up another 46% of Australia’s bilateral education in 2017, comprised almost entirely of primary education (45% of bilateral education ODA). Vocational training (6% of bilateral education ODA in 2017), secondary education (1%), and post-secondary education receive much smaller shares of funding.

On average between 2014 to 2016, half (51%) of all bilateral education ODA was disbursed to countries in Asia. Another 28% of bilateral education ODA over the same period went to Pacific island countries. This distribution is in line with Australia’s overall goal of focusing 90% of geography-specific ODA on the Indo Pacific region (39 countries in the Pacific, South-East and East Asia, South and West Asia, and the African East Coast), with very little funding going to other regions such as sub-Saharan Africa or South America.

Australia is the 6th-largest total donor to the GPE

Australia spent US$40 million in multilateral ODA to education in 2016, which was 15% of Australia’s overall education ODA. This was below the average share of other DAC countries (30%) that year. Most of Australia’s multilateral education ODA was channeled as part of core contributions to the World Bank’s International Development Association (IDA; 53%). Other significant shares went to the Asian Development Fund (ADF; 34%) and the...
World Food Programme (WFP; 7%).

Australia is a large donor to the GPE. Since it became a partner in 2008, Australia has contributed US$409 million to the GPE (as of April 2019). This makes it the sixth-largest cumulative contributor since GPE’s foundation. Australia reports support to GPE to the OECD as bilateral ODA. In February 2018, Australia pledged A$90 million (US$69 million) for the funding period 2018 to 2020. Julia Gillard, the former Prime Minister of Australia and a former minister of education, has served as GPE’s Board Chair since 2014.

Australia is also involved with and contributes financially to various education-related initiatives focused on research on education systems and quality of education. These include the ’Research on Improving Systems for Education’ (RISE; US$8 million for the period 2016 to 2020) and previously the ’Systems Approach for Better Education Results’ (SABER; US$5 million for 2013 to 2018).

Priorities for Australia’s education funding are detailed in the Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade’s (DFAT) ‘Strategy for Australia’s aid investments in education 2015-2020’. Australia aims to focus education ODA on a) early childhood care and development, b) quality of education at all levels, c) equity, with a focus on gender and disability inclusiveness, and d) high-quality secondary and post-secondary education.

**DFAT’s Development Policy Division leads on policy development within education**

DFAT drives the formation and implementation of the Australia’s development assistance for education. Funds to deliver the education strategy come from DFAT’s country, regional, and global programs, and are delivered through the regular budget process. DFAT’s Development Policy Division (DPD), specifically the ’Development Policy & Education’ branch (PEB), is the driver of education development policy, and provides operational guidance for the implementation of projects. Scholarship management is undertaken separately through the Australia Awards and Alumni Branch of DFAT.
AUSTRALIA'S ODA TO EDUCATION

US$ millions

- Multilateral education ODA
- Bilateral education ODA
- Education ODA as % of total ODA

OECD CRS, and imputed multilateral contributions to the education sector: DAC secretariat estimations. In 2017 prices.

AUSTRALIA'S BILATERAL ODA TO EDUCATION ACROSS SUB-SECTORS, 2016

Total: US$217 million

- General Education: 42.7% (US$92.8m.)
- Secondary education: 11.3% (US$24.6m.)
- Post secondary education: 2.1% (US$4.9m.)
- Vocational training: 1.1% (US$2.4m.)
- Basic education: 42.8% (US$92.9m.)

OECD CRS. In 2016 prices.
TOP 10 DAC DONORS TO EDUCATION, 2016
Total education ODA; US$ millions; in 2017 prices; incl. bilateral and multilateral funding

- Germany: 2,294
- United States: 1,890
- United Kingdom: 1,571
- France: 1,357
- Japan: 737
- Norway: 436
- Korea: 278
- Canada: 274
- Australia: 273
- Italy: 254

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the education sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)

TOP 15 DAC DONORS TO EDUCATION, 2016
Education ODA as % of total ODA

- New Zealand: 15.7%
- Portugal: 14.8%
- Luxembourg: 14.3%
- Hungary: 12.9%
- Slovenia: 12%
- Korea: 11.4%
- France: 11.2%
- Austria: 11%
- Poland: 9.3%
- Norway: 9.3%
- United Kingdom: 8.9%
- Slovak Republic: 8.4%
- Germany: 8.3%
- Australia: 7.8%
- Ireland: 7%

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the education sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)
Australia’s agriculture ODA

ODA to agriculture is a priority area, but funding has decreased in line with overall budget cuts

Agriculture (‘agriculture, fisheries and water’) is one of six priority areas of Australia’s development policy. Funding to the sector stood at US$174 million in 2016 (the latest year for which complete data is available), or 5% of Australia’s total official development assistance (ODA). This share remains below the average among members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which was 7% that year.

After a peak of US$322 million in 2012 – due to high contributions for rural development through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) – funding to the sector has mostly decreased, reaching its lowest level since 2008.

Australia’s ODA budget for agriculture for fiscal year (FY) 2019/20 was A$338 million (US$259 million, 9% of total ODA), a decrease in relative and absolute terms from FY2018/19. For FY2019/20, DFAT plans to focus on promoting food security and efficient water management practices.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s (DFAT) ‘Strategy for Australia’s aid investments in agriculture, fisheries and water’, published in 2015, includes three core components:

1. strengthening markets (e.g., by increasing market access of small-holders);
2. improving productivity and sustainable resource use; and
3. promoting effective policy, governance to enable trade, and private investments. The strategy also highlights women’s economic empowerment as an important element of agriculture support. These priorities are in line with Australia’s strategic goal to use ODA to promote economic growth in partner countries.

As part of its strategic priority on innovation and agriculture research funding, Australia funds the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR). ACIAR is a government authority that reports to the minister for foreign affairs and works closely with researchers in developing countries, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Australian state governments, and universities. Funding for ACIAR has been reduced by A$7.5 million (US$6 million) in FY2019/20 compared to the FY2018/19 budget (A$107.5 million, US$82 million). This funding cut will mean reductions in research programs for Africa and South Asia. Australia channels most of its agriculture ODA bilaterally. Only 24% (US$42 million) of total ODA in 2016 was channeled through multilateral organizations, according to the data from the OECD. This was well below the DAC average of 45%.

In 2017 (the latest year for which bilateral data is available), Australia’s bilateral agriculture ODA amounted to US$167 million, the highest level since 2014 (US$211 million). 39% of this funding, the largest share, went to agricultural research. Other focus areas included rural development (22%) and agricultural development (13%).

Australia also committed A$92 million (US$71 million) over 2015 to 2020 to the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program for greater productivity in smallholder rice-based farms in Cambodia. It has also committed A$21 million (US$16 million) for 2013 to 2023 to the ‘AgResults’ initiative and made contributions to the Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program, as well as the now-completed Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Rural Economic Development.

DFAT leads on policy development for agriculture; ACIAR supports research

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) manages development investments according to the ‘Strategy for Australia’s aid investments in agriculture, fisheries and water’ issued in February 2015. ACIAR, contractors and other Australian government agencies such as the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Priority countries for bilateral cooperation in agriculture include
- Cambodia
- Fiji
- Indonesia
- Papua New Guinea
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Solomon Islands
- Timor-Leste

SECTORS

topics
Australia’s ODA for ‘agriculture, fisheries and water’. With regards to research, ACIAR plays a distinctive role as it partners with developing countries to foster the use of science and technology to address local challenges.

**AUSTRALIA’S ODA TO AGRICULTURE**

**US$ millions**

- **2014:**
  - Multilateral: 16%
  - Bilateral: 84%
- **2015:**
  - Multilateral: 5%
  - Bilateral: 95%
- **2016:**
  - Multilateral: 24%
  - Bilateral: 76%

OECD CRS, and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector: DAC secretariat estimates. In 2017 prices.

**RECIPIENTS OF AUSTRALIA’S AGRICULTURE ODA, 2016**

Total: **US$174 million**

- **Bilateral:** 75.4% (US$132m.)
- **Other:** 4.6% (US$8m.)
- **AsDF:** 4.0% (US$7m.)
- **IDA:** 16.0% (US$28m.)

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector: DAC secretariat estimates. In 2017 prices.
TOP 28 DAC DONORS TO AGRICULTURE, 2016
Agriculture ODA as % of total ODA

- Poland: 15.5%
- New Zealand: 9.9%
- Finland: 9.1%
- Ireland: 8.7%
- Netherlands: 8.5%
- Luxembourg: 7.7%
- Belgium: 7.7%
- Iceland: 7.4%
- Korea: 7.2%
- Canada: 7%
- Czech Republic: 6.8%
- Switzerland: 6.7%
- Japan: 6.6%
- Slovak Republic: 6.5%
- Denmark: 6.1%
- France: 5.9%
- Slovenia: 5.7%
- Italy: 5.7%
- Austria: 5.4%
- United Kingdom: 5.4%
- Australia: 5%
- Portugal: 4.9%
- Greece: 4.9%
- United States: 4.7%
- Sweden: 4.5%
- Germany: 4.5%
- Spain: 4.4%
- Norway: 2.8%

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)
SECTORS

topics

Australia’s nutrition ODA

Within health and agriculture policy, nutrition is an elevated development priority but receives little funding

Australia’s government has not developed a separate strategic framework for nutrition policies. It considers nutrition as a development challenge that is linked to its major policy priorities such as health and agriculture. Accordingly, nutrition is integrated into both the health and agriculture strategy documents. The ‘Health for Development Strategy 2015-2020’ refers to nutrition as a crucial “pre-condition for good health” and combines it with its water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) strategic priority area. It is mentioned under the priority area “Investments in improved access to WASH and nutrition”. This focus area emphasizes nutrition during the first 1,000 days of life for all children and for girls additionally during adolescence.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) reinforce this emphasis with two operational guidance notes, ‘Nutrition in Australia’s aid program’ and ‘Nutrition and health in Australia’s aid program’, published in 2015. DFAT also published a report in 2015, ‘A window of opportunity: Australian aid and child undernutrition’, that found Australia allocated most ODA to nutrition-sensitive interventions, and that Australia’s nutrition interventions were largely aligned with best practices.

Nutrition is also integrated into the agriculture strategy, ‘Strategy for Australia’s Aid Investment in Agriculture, Fisheries and Water’. Enhancing food, nutrition and water security are identified as major contributors to promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, and strengthening stability in partner countries.

According to data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), Australia disbursed US$1 million to nutrition-specific projects in 2017. These are projects that are classified under the ‘basic nutrition’ purpose code. Australia’s nutrition-specific development assistance has been in steady decline in recent years, decreasing from US$9 million in 2014.

Nutrition-specific:
Interventions that address immediate causes of undernutrition and have the improvement of nutrition (i.e., support for exclusive breastfeeding, supplementary feeding, etc.) as their primary objective.

Nutrition-sensitive:
Interventions that address underlying causes of malnutrition and that take into account cross-sector actions and impacts (i.e., improving access to diverse foods).

Australia also reports its nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to the Global Nutrition Report every second year. For 2016, Australia reported US$16 million in nutrition-specific and US$129 million in nutrition-sensitive contributions.

Australia focuses its nutrition interventions on sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and East Asia, due to the regions’ higher rates of undernutrition. This geographic focus deviates from Australia’s overall concentration on the Indo-Pacific region (39 countries in the Pacific, South-East and East Asia, South and West Asia, and the African East Coast). Australia is involved in the ‘Nutrition for Growth’ initiative and has joined the ‘Scaling up Nutrition’ (SUN) movement.

DFAT leads policy development and decision-making

Nutrition financing policies and decision-making processes are spread across development areas, reflecting Australia’s cross-sectoral perspective. Policy development and decision-making in these fields (e.g., health and agriculture) is led by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and implemented by the respective governmental agencies.
About the Donor Tracker

The Donor Tracker seeks to advance and support progress in global development by providing advocates with easy access to high-quality quantitative and qualitative strategic information to support their work. The Donor Tracker is a free, independent website for development professionals that provides relevant information and analysis on 14 major OECD donors.

For more in-depth information on the six donor countries covered in this analysis and to find out more about strategic priorities, funding trends, decision-making, and key opportunities, please visit: donortracker.org and follow us on twitter @DonorTracker

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