

# AUSTRALIA

Net ODA disbursements: US\$5.4 billion in 2012, 8th largest DAC donor

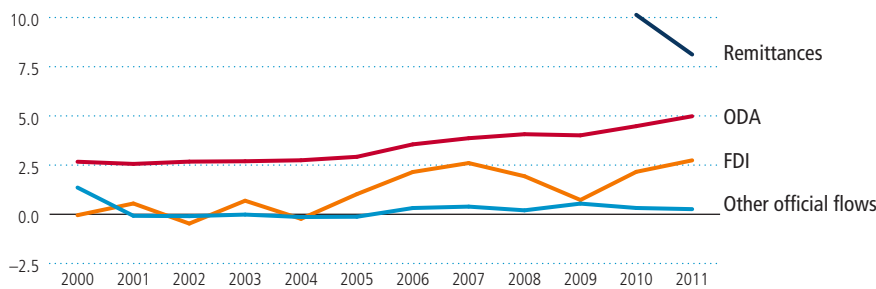
Remittances are the largest resource flow to developing countries from Australia, followed by ODA and FDI. ODA has fallen as a share of national income. Bilateral aid from Australia appears to prioritise countries with more than 1 million poor people, though not always countries with high poverty rates compared with developing countries as a whole.

- Nearly two-thirds of overall aid goes to Oceania and East Asia; a quarter of bilateral aid goes to three neighbours.
- Almost all bilateral ODA from Australia is grants, while the share of aid given as technical cooperation is above the DAC average.
- Australia is a major donor to both governance and security and health, ranking fourth among DAC donors in both sectors.

## Resource flows from Australia to developing countries

ODA and FDI outflows to developing countries have grown since 2009

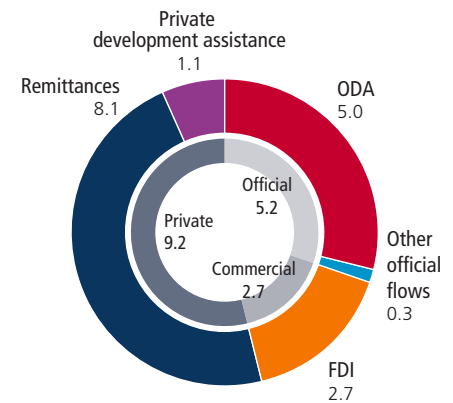
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



Note: Data on remittances before 2010 is unavailable. Data on private development assistance is available only for 2011.

## Remittances account for almost half of outflows, ODA another third

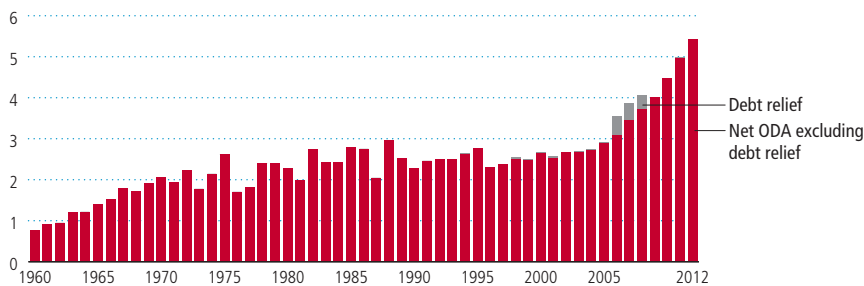
US\$ billions, 2011



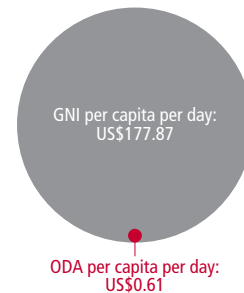
## How much ODA does Australia give?

Aid levels have more than doubled since 2000

US\$ billions, 1960–2012

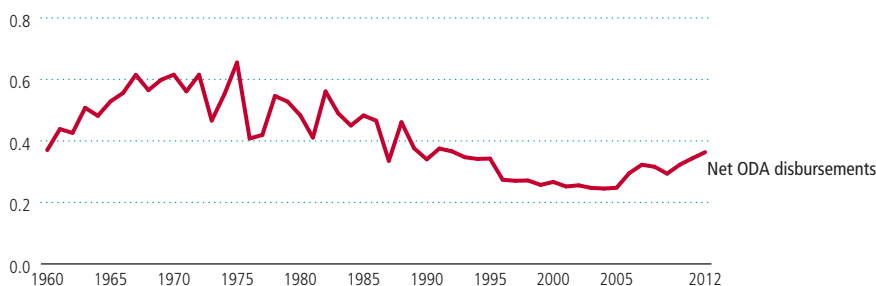


## ODA per capita was US\$223 in 2011; ODA was 0.34% of GNI



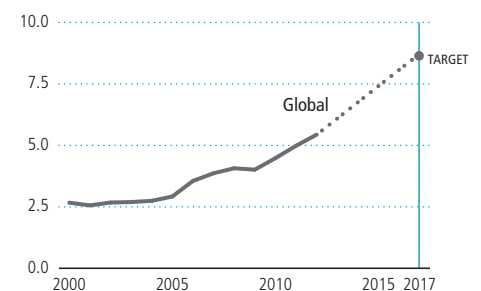
## ODA as a share national income has declined since the 1970s but has risen again since 2005

% of GNI, 1960–2012



## Increased ODA is needed to reach 0.5% of GNI commitment by 2017/2018

Net ODA, US\$ billions, 2000–2017/2018



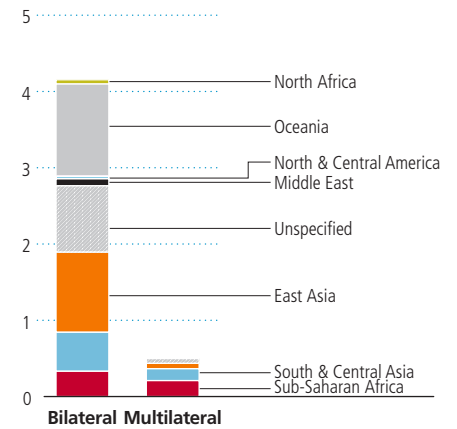
Note: In May 2013 the date for achieving Australia's ODA target was deferred from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018.

## Where does aid from Australia go?

Australia is the largest DAC donor to East Asia and Oceania, which each receive about a quarter of total ODA from Australia. Australia gave bilateral ODA to 133 developing countries in 2011. It was the largest DAC donor to 12 of them. Most bilateral ODA goes to countries with large numbers of poor people but relatively low poverty rates. More than a quarter of bilateral aid goes to three neighbours: Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and the Solomon Islands. Technical cooperation is substantial for all major recipients and over 80% for the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Cash grants are also important for Papua New Guinea and for many of the smaller recipients of Australian ODA.

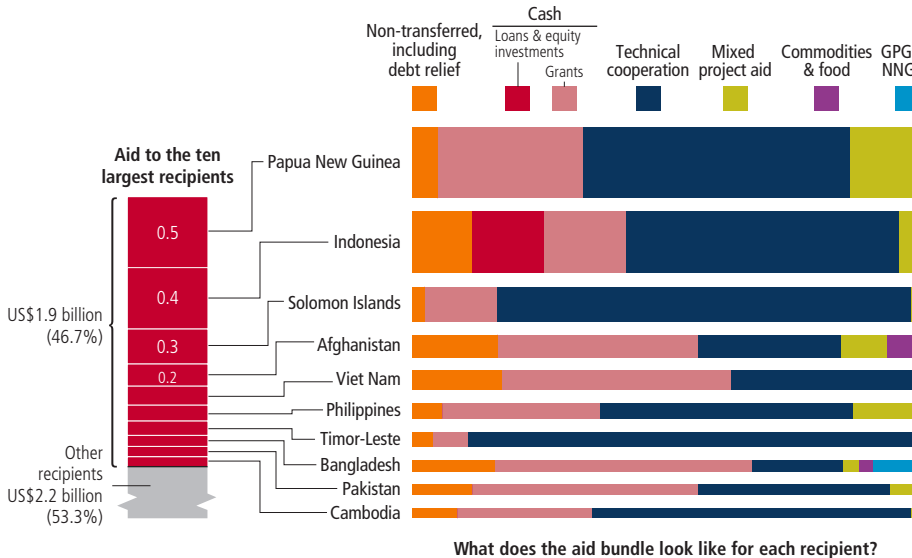
## Over 88% of total ODA is bilateral, the second highest among DAC donors

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



## Over 25% of ODA goes to three neighbours, mostly as technical cooperation

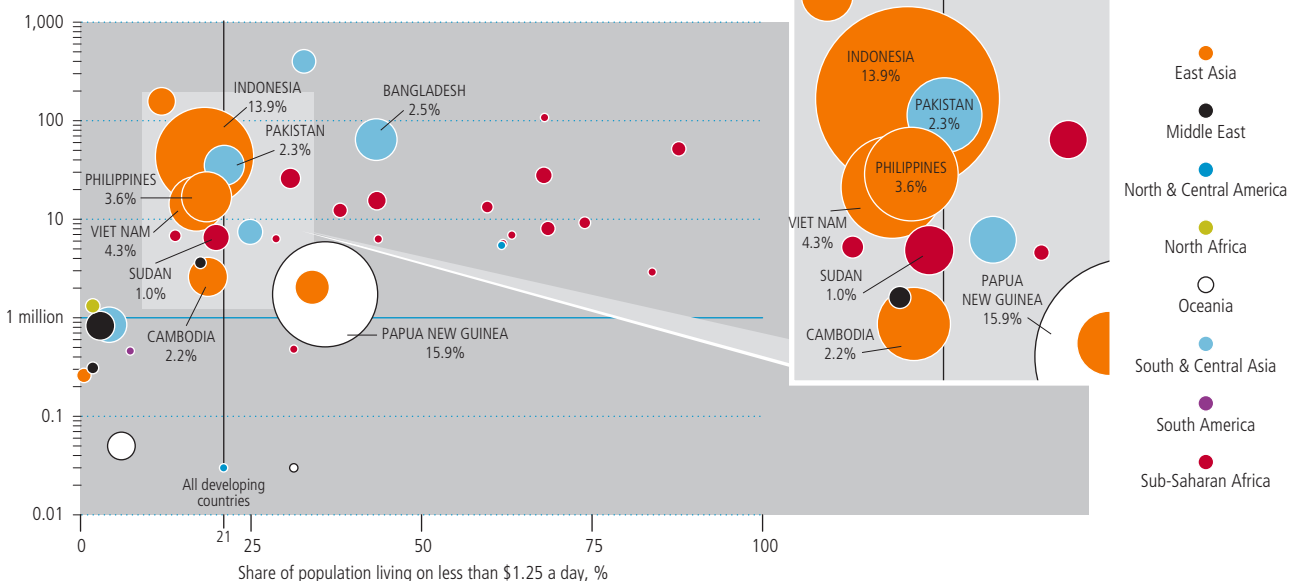
% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



**62% of bilateral aid from Australia goes to East Asia and Oceania**

## Almost 90% of bilateral aid goes to countries with more than 1 million poor people; less than half goes to countries with above-average poverty rates

Number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, millions (log scale), 2011



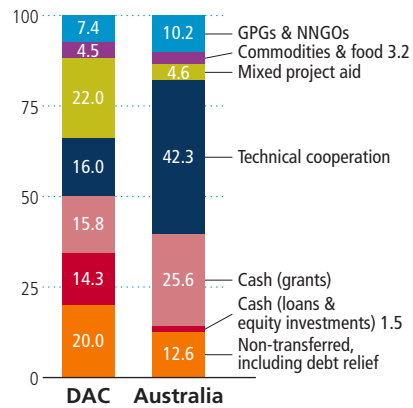
Note: Bubble size indicates the proportion of bilateral ODA allocated to the country in 2011. The Solomon Islands (7.9%), Afghanistan (5.0%) and Timor-Leste (3.2%) are among the top five aid recipients, but poverty data is unavailable.

## What is in the ODA bundle from Australia?

Australia gives almost all bilateral ODA as grants. The share provided as technical cooperation is more than double the DAC average, while the share transferred to developing countries is also above average. Governance and security receives over a fifth of bilateral aid, mostly as technical cooperation. 'Other' aid (which includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA) accounts for another fifth, and of this half is not transferred to the recipient. Australia is a major donor in the health and governance and security sectors, the fourth largest provider in both cases.

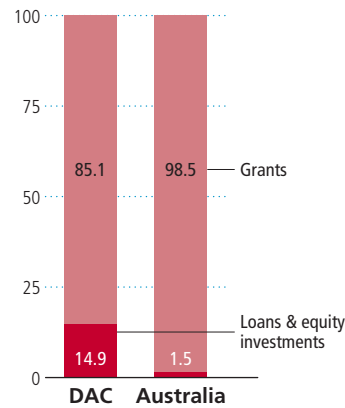
### Technical cooperation is nearly half of bilateral aid

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



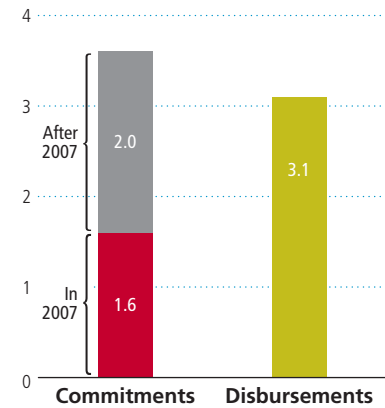
### Bilateral ODA is given almost entirely as grants

% of gross bilateral ODA, 2011



### 84% of aid committed to projects in 2007 has been realised

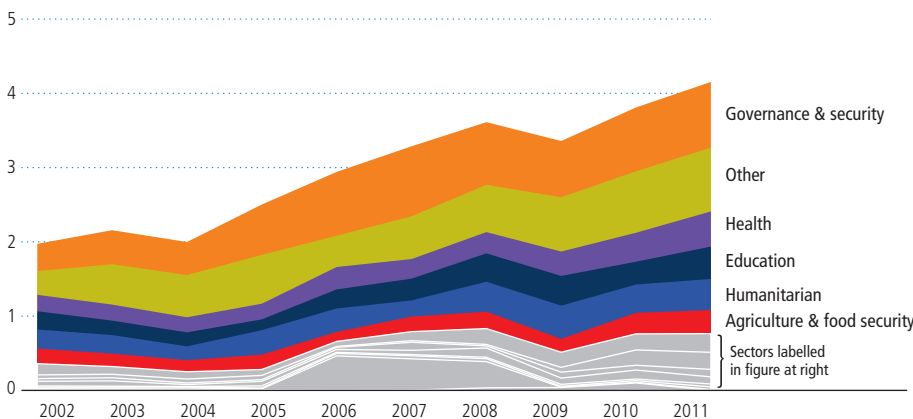
US\$ billions, 2011



Note: This chart takes data from all projects for which commitments were recorded in 2007. It compares the commitments to these same projects, including any additional commitments made in 2008–2011, against the total disbursements made to these projects between 2007 and 2011.

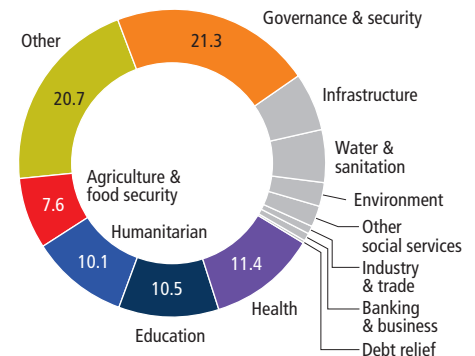
### Aid to governance and security has grown the most since 2002

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, US\$ billions, 2002–2011



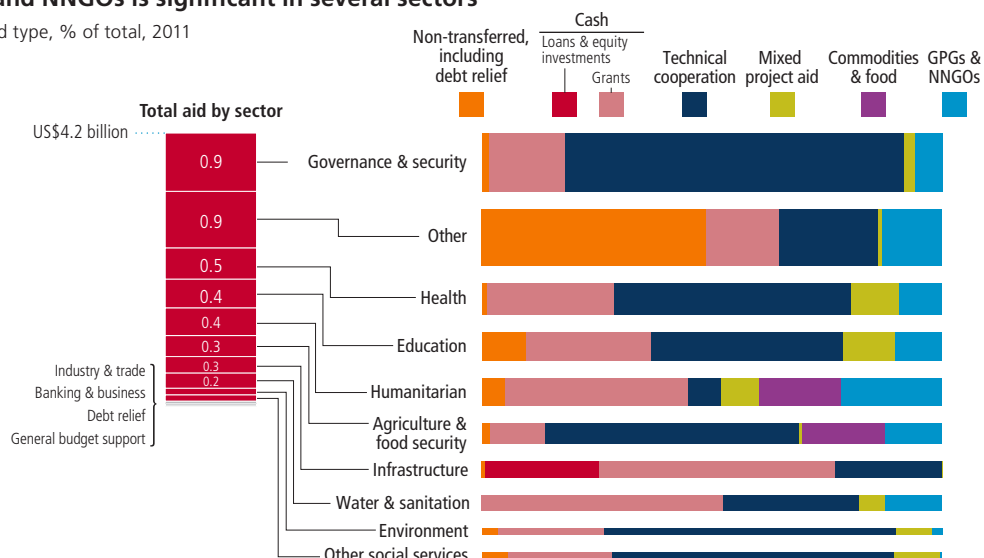
### A fifth of aid goes to governance and security

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2011



### Support to GPGs and NNGOs is significant in several sectors

Gross bilateral ODA by aid type, % of total, 2011

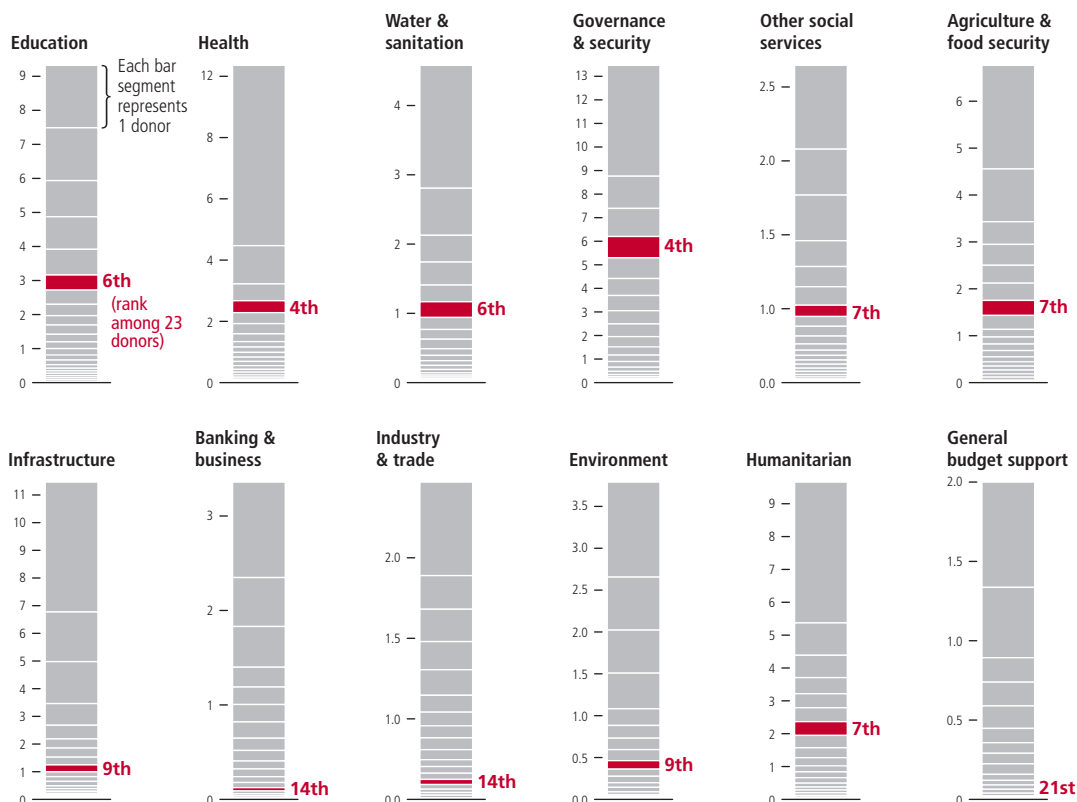


**Almost three-quarters of aid to governance and security is technical cooperation**

What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

## Australia is the fourth largest bilateral donor to the health and governance and security sectors, and sixth largest to education and water and sanitation

DAC donors ranked in descending order of ODA funding to each sector, US\$ billions, 2011



**What is Australia's commitment to transparency?**

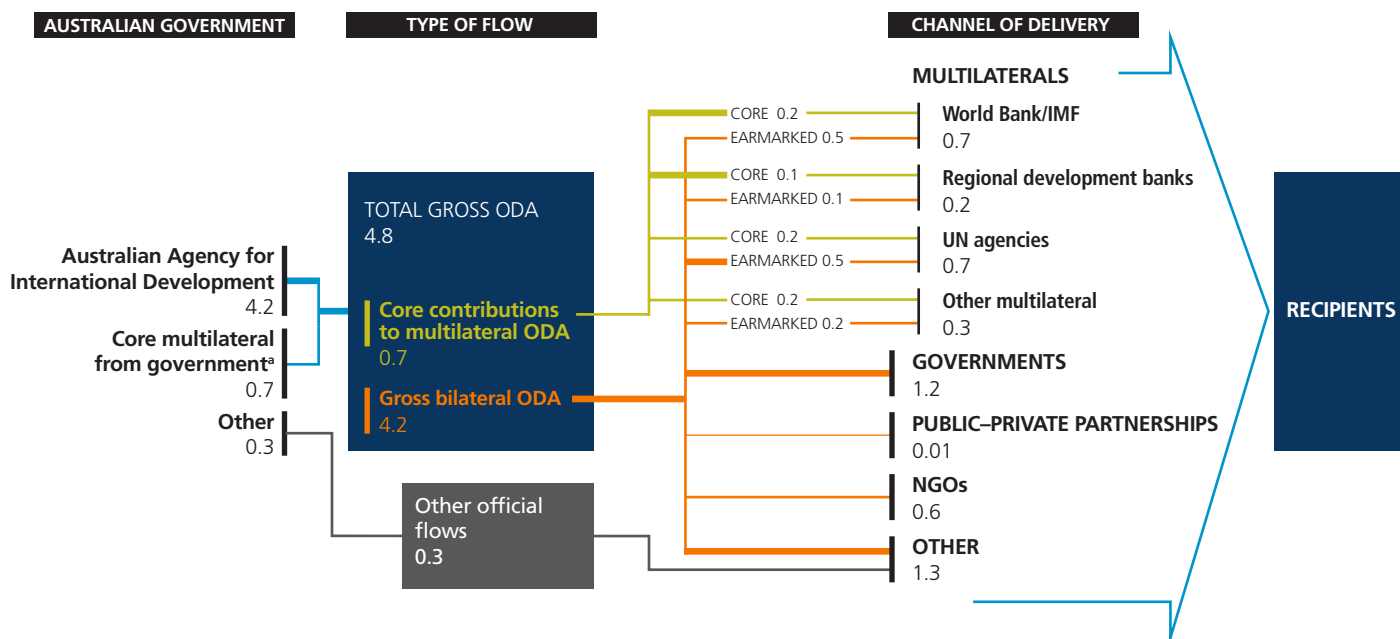
- IATI Publishing signatory
- OGP Member
- EITI Supportive government

**Key**

- Excellent/committed
- Good/moving forward
- Poor/no action

## A single agency, the Australia Agency for International Development, provides all non-core multilateral aid

Gross ODA and other official flows by source, type of flow and channel of delivery, US\$ billions, 2011



a. Captures contributions to multilateral institutions that cannot be attributed to a particular ministry or institution in the country.

Note: Data is from the DAC (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI) and Development Initiatives (private development assistance and development finance institutions). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices except the 2012 figure in the title area, which is in current (2012) prices. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology*. 'Other' aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. EITI is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. FDI is foreign direct investment. GNI is gross national income. GPGs are global public goods. IATI is the International Aid Transparency Initiative. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. NGOs are Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). OGP is the Open Government Partnership.