

Australian International Development Assistance: Statistical Summary 2013-14

Standard Products User Guide

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Administrative Costs of Donors

Concept and Definition

Administrative expenses are part of the operating expenses and include expenses associated with the general administration of a business, for example salaries, accounting, information technology, the depreciation expense for equipment and space used in administration, as well as supplies and utilities.

Under the accrual accounting method, administrative expenses appear on the income statement for the period in which they occurred.

In the Statistical Summary, administrative costs of donors refer to departmental expenses incurred by the administrative aid agency responsible for the delivery of the Australian aid program.

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Type of Assistance

ODA by DAC sector

Table 31

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Type of Assistance

ODA by DAC sector

Table 31

Agriculture

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, agriculture development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance.

Agriculture development assistance data presented as a type of assistance aligns with DAC sector classifications, under the broad category Production Sectors.

The DAC defines aid to agriculture as including: agricultural sector policy, planning and programmes; agricultural land and water resources; agricultural development and supply of inputs, crops and livestock production; agricultural services; agricultural education, training and research; and institution capacity building and advice. The definition excludes rural development (classified as multi-sector aid) and developmental food aid (a sub-category of general programme assistance).

Agriculture is identified as a separate DAC sector but is often combined with fishing and forestry in statistical presentations when included under a target or specific theme such as gender or scholarships. More detailed information on agriculture assistance is available in the economic development and trade enabling tabulations.

Related data items see also: Fishing; Food Security and Rural Development; Forestry; and Sustainable Economic Development.

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Aid for Trade

Concept and Definition

Trade can make a significant contribution to economic sustainability and provide long-term solutions in reducing poverty. Trade consists of two components: the economic activity (exports and imports) and the policy of open markets.

Open markets provide:

- Access to larger and diversified markets.
- Access to essential goods and services and other key production inputs (at potentially lower costs).
- Opportunities to boost livelihoods, employment, incomes and government revenue
- Investment and private sector development which can increase access to technology, innovation and skills.
- Promote transparency within governments.
- Greater competition and innovation leading to efficiency and productivity gains.
- Strengthened regional integration.
- Reductions in rent-seeking activities.

Aid for Trade data presented in the Statistical Summary represents total Australian ODA that promotes economic growth and long-term sustainability by improving trade and includes activities such as:

- engaging in the multilateral trading system and regional trade initiatives
- boosting trade and investment flows
- encouraging diversity in trade activities
- improving economic integration on a regional and global basis (e.g. issues, such as harmonisation of standards and mutual recognition of qualifications, which may not be fully covered in the previous objectives)

Aid for trade statistics presented in the Statistical Summary align with the DAC sectors that are used to compile aid for trade estimates.

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Type of Assistance

Aid for trade by Region of benefit

Table 9

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Type of Assistance

Aid for trade by Region of benefit

Table 9

Australian Public Sector Organisations

Concept and Definition

The Australian public sector includes the part of the Australian economy that provides basic government services such as health, education, police and public infrastructure.

Australian public sector organisations data presented in the Statistical Summary refers to the type of partner that delivers ODA on behalf of the Australian Government. Australian public sector organisations data presented includes Australian aid appropriations only, that are channelled through the official sector, i.e. OGD and agencies.

In the Statistical Summary, OGD allocations are not separately identified under the category Australian public sector organisations but rather included under other partners, as type of partner are not currently collected from OGD.

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Australian aid appropriations, Investment priorities by Type of partner

Table 2

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Australian aid appropriations, Investment priorities by Type of partner

Table 2

Banking

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, banking development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance.

Banking development assistance data presented as a type of assistance aligns with DAC sector classifications, under the broad category Economic Infrastructure and Services.

The DAC defines aid to banking as including finance sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; financial markets and systems; monetary institutions and central banks; all formal sector financial intermediaries; credit lines; insurance, leasing, venture capital; and micro credit, savings and credit co-operatives.

In the Statistical Summary, banking assistance data are combined with financial services and business services.

Related data items see also: Finance.

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Bilateral Aid

Concept and Definition

Bilateral aid refers to transactions undertaken by a donor country directly with a developing country. They include transactions with national and international Non-Government Organisations (NGO) active in development and other internal development-related transactions such as interest subsidies, spending on promotion of development awareness, debt reorganisation and administrative costs.

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Net flows from DAC Members to Developing Countries Table 30

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Net flows from DAC Members to Developing Countries Table 30

Business

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, business development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance.

Business development assistance data presented as a type of assistance aligns with DAC sector classification *Business and Other Business Services*, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*.

The DAC defines aid to business and other business services as support to trade and business associations, chambers of commerce; legal and regulatory reform aimed at improving business and investment climate; private sector institution capacity building and advice; trade information; public-private sector networking including trade fairs; e-commerce; privatisation, general state enterprise restructuring or de-monopolisation programmes; planning, programming, advice.

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Commercial Suppliers

Concept and definition

The Australian commercial sector includes the private sector of the Australian economy.

The commercial sector development assistance data presented in the Statistical Summary refers to the type of partner that delivers ODA on behalf of the Australian Government and includes businesses and private contractors. Commercial sector data presented includes Australian aid appropriations only, that are channelled through the private sector.

In the Statistical Summary, OGD allocations are not separately identified under the category Australian public sector organisations but rather included under other partners, as type of partner are not currently collected from OGD.

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Australian aid appropriations, Investment priorities by Type of partner	Table 2
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Communications

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, communications development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance.

Communications development assistance data presented as a type of assistance aligns with DAC sector classification *Communications*, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*.

The DAC defines communications development assistance as communications sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; including postal services

development; unspecified communications activities; telephone networks, telecommunication satellites, earth stations; radio and TV links, equipment; newspapers; printing and publishing; computer hardware and software; internet access; and IT training.

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Constant Prices

Concept and Definition

Constant prices refers to expenditure in terms of price levels prevalent in a chosen base year. The use of constant prices eliminates the effect of inflation on a series of data, making the data from different reference periods directly comparable.

Constant prices presented in the Statistical Summary are derived using the non-farm Implicit Price Deflators (Non-farm IPD) calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

The 2011-12 constant prices are calculated using the following formula:

Where:

Constant price	= Pconstant
Current price	= Pcurrent
Non-farm IPD for year of current price	= dcurrent
Non-farm IPD for year of constant price	= dbase

Then

$$P_{\text{constant}} = \frac{P_{\text{current}} \times d_{\text{base}}}{d_{\text{current}}}$$

All expenditure data presented in the Statistical Summary are in constant prices unless otherwise specified.

Related data item see also: Current Prices.

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Current/Constant Prices and proportion of GNI Comparison Table 5

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Current/Constant Prices and proportion of GNI Comparison Table 5

Construction

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, construction development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with DAC sector classifications, under the broad category *Production Sectors*.

The DAC defines construction aid as including construction sector policy and planning excluding construction activities within specific sectors, for example hospital and school construction.

Construction is identified as a separate DAC sector but is often shown combined with industry and mining in statistical presentations when included under a target or specific theme such as gender or scholarships. More detailed information on construction assistance is available in the economic development tabulations.

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Country Income Group

Concept and Definition

For operation and analytical purposes, the World Bank classifies economies according to Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

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.

Using the [World Bank Atlas](#) country groups are classified according to their respective GNI per capita as:

- low income, \$1,045 or less
- lower middle income, \$1,046 - \$4,125
- upper middle income, \$4,126 - \$12,745
- high income, \$12,746 or more.

The purpose of the conversion is to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes.

Country income group data presented in the Statistical Summary aligns with the World Bank's *Atlas method*.

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Current Prices

Concept and Definition

Current prices refer to expenditure in terms of the actual price levels prevalent in the year of expenditure. The expenditure is without any adjustment for inflation, and is sometimes referred to as nominal.

Related data item see also: Constant Prices.

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Current/Constant Prices and proportion of GNI Comparison Table 5

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Current/Constant Prices and proportion of GNI Comparison Table 5

DAC Sectors

Concept and Definition

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is the main body of the Organisation for Economic and Co-operation Development (OECD) on aid matters and a key forum of major bilateral donors.

Aid assistance is delivered across a large spectrum of sectors. Arranging large amounts of aid information into groupings that are both analytical and useful, and in which users can understand, is vital for effective aid delivery.

The DAC has developed a classification specifically to track aid flows and to permit measuring the share of each sector (for example health, energy, agriculture) or other purpose category non-sector allocable aid.

The classification defines the economic and social structure in developing countries, referred to as Sector of Destination Classification (Sector or Purpose code). The sector of destination of a contribution is selected by answering the question: “Which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster?”

The sector classification does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor.

All member states of the OECD, for which Australia is one of, classify their ODA activities against this classification.

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ODA by DAC sector Table 31

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ODA by DAC sector

Table 31

Developing Country Governments

Concept and Definition

Developing country governments refers to Australia's bilateral official sector partners that are partner countries' government departments and agencies.

In the Statistical Summary, developing country governments refers to the type of partner that delivers ODA on behalf of the Australian Government and includes Australian aid appropriations only, that are channelled through our bilateral partners official sector.

In the Statistical Summary, OGD allocations are not separately identified under the category Developing country government but rather included under other partners, as type of partner are not currently collected from OGD.

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Australian aid appropriations, Investment priorities by Type of partner

Table 2

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Australian aid appropriations, Investment priorities by Type of partner

Table 2

Disability Inclusion

Concept and Definition

Disability inclusion refers to Australian aid that provides support to people with disability to improve the quality of their lives by promoting and improving access to the same opportunities for participation, contribution, decision making, and social and economic well-being as others.

Australia's disability inclusion strategy is set out in *Development for all: Towards a disability-inclusive Australian aid program 2009-2014*.

The 'Development for all' strategy primarily focuses on people with a disability and identifies the following priorities:

- comprehensive support for partner governments' efforts towards disability-inclusive development
- focus on promoting and facilitating better access to education and to infrastructure for people with disability across the aid program
- capacity development of Disabled Peoples' Organisations

- fostering initiatives through a range of support programs such as volunteers , NGO agreements, research, leadership awards and scholarships, sports and small grants
- strengthening leadership in disability and development.

Disability inclusion data presented in the Statistical Summary has been compiled using a disability inclusion marker which follows similar methodology as other DAC markers, however also includes an adjustment for selected payments.

Due to the way in which large payments to multilateral organisations or NGO are recorded within DFAT systems, it is necessary to apply an adjustment. These payments include the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP), development funds or grant schemes such as the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme. These payments are grouped together and recorded at the activity level; therefore it is necessary to filter records to extract only those payments to specific agencies that focus on providing assistance to disabled persons.

Disability inclusion aid initiatives are not always mutually exclusive from impairments prevention, i.e. the focus also includes some aspects of impairment prevention and, as such, these initiatives are also included in impairment prevention data outputs. Readers are advised that totals for disability inclusion and impairment prevention cannot be combined to produce total disability aid expenditure.

The level of assistance varies across all activities, with some activities providing a principal or significant focus and other activities providing moderate or minor focus. The focus allows an appropriate quantification of aid flows. Due to the variation in focus, caution should be exercised when interpreting disability inclusion data.

Related data items see also: Impairment Prevention.

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Disability inclusion by Region of benefit Table 16

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Disability inclusion by Region of benefit Table 16

Education

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, education data are presented as a type of assistance.

Education data presented as a type of assistance aligns with DAC sectors classifications. Type of education assistance estimates are presented at both a broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as gender or disability inclusion and also at a more detailed level. Detailed education assistance data are presented in accordance to the DAC sector classification. The categories include:

- 1. Basic education**
 - a. Primary education
 - b. Early childhood education
 - c. Basic life skills for youth and adults
- 2. Secondary education**
 - a. Secondary education
 - b. Vocational education
- 3. Post-secondary education**
 - a. Higher education
 - b. Advanced technical and managerial training
- 4. Other education**
 - a. Education policy and administrative management
 - b. Education facilities and training
 - c. Teacher training
 - d. Education research

Related data items see also: Scholarships.

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Energy

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, energy development assistance data are as a type of assistance.

Energy development assistance data presented as a type of assistance aligns with DAC sector classification *Energy and Generation and Supply*, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*.

The DAC defines aid to energy as including: energy sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to energy ministries; institution capacity building and advice; power generation/non-renewable sources; electrical transmission/distribution; Gas distribution; power plants; geothermal energy; solar energy; wind power; ocean power; biomass; energy education and training; and energy research.

Type of energy development assistance estimates are presented at the broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as trade enabling, gender or disability inclusion.

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Environment

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, environment development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with selected DAC sector classifications, under the broad categories water and sanitation, and multisector/cross cutting (non-sector specific).

Environment assistance data presented in the Statistical Summary include the following data items:

- 1. Water supply and sanitation**
 - a. Water resources policy and administrative management
 - b. Water resources protection
 - c. River development
 - d. Other water supply and sanitation
- 2. Energy generation and supply**
 - a. Energy policy and administrative management
 - b. Power generation and non-renewable sources
 - c. Solar energy
 - d. Wind power
 - e. Ocean power
 - f. Biomass
 - g. Other energy generation and supply
- 3. Other sectors**
 - a. Includes other sectors compiled using RIO markers and OECD DAC markers

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Type of Assistance

Environment by Region of Benefit

Table 12

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Type of Assistance

Environment by Region of Benefit

Table 12

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, family planning and reproductive health data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with the DAC sector classification *Population Policies, Programmes and Reproductive Health*.

Presentation of health data includes more detailed disaggregates. While aligning with DAC sectors, some categories have been relabelled to incorporate domestic terminology. The categories include:

- 1. Family planning and reproductive health program**
 - a. Reproductive health care
 - b. Family planning
 - c. Sexually transmitted disease control
 - d. Other population and health programs

Generally, family planning and reproductive health data are presented under the broader Health ODA in the Statistical Summary though, for targeted or specific themed tabulations, is available at the lower disaggregation, for example gender and disability inclusion.

Related data items see also: Maternal and Child Health.

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Field of Study

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, scholarship data are presented according to field of study. Field of study refers to the topic students are currently studying at the time the data was collected. Field of study data are collected for students that have a status of scholarship suspended, finalised or finalised pending results.

Field of study categories align with the Australian Standard Classification of Education and include the categories:

1. Natural and physical sciences
2. Information technology
3. Engineering and related technologies
4. Architecture and building
5. Agriculture and environmental studies
6. Health
7. Education
8. Management and commerce
9. Society and culture
10. Other field of study

Related data items see also: Education; Enabling Better Education; Scholarships; and Students.

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Long-term Australian awards scholarships by Region of benefit
And Number and Sex of students

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Long-term Australian awards scholarships by Region of benefit
And Number and Sex of students

Table 19

Finance

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, finance development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with DAC sector classification Banking and Financial Services, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*.

The DAC defines aid to finance as including: finance sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; financial markets and systems; monetary institutions and central banks; all formal sector financial intermediaries; credit lines; insurance, leasing, venture capital; and micro credit, savings and credit co-operatives.

Related data items see also: Banking; and Trade.

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Fishing**Concept and Definition**

In the Statistical Summary, fishing development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with DAC sector classification, under the broad category *Production Sectors*.

The DAC defines aid to fishing as including: fishing sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; exploitation and utilisation of fisheries; fish stock protection; aquaculture; integrated fishery projects; fishery research; and fishing services.

Fishing is identified as a separate DAC sector but is often shown combined with agriculture and forestry in statistical presentations when included under a target or specific theme such as gender or scholarships. More detailed information on agriculture assistance is available in the economic and trade enabling tabulations.

Related data items see also: Agriculture; Environment and Natural Resource Management; Food Security and Rural Development; Forestry; and Sustainable Economic Development.

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Food Aid

Concept and Definition

Food aid refers to assistance provided that contributes to world food security and improving responses to emergency food situations and other food needs of developing countries. The Australian Government's food assistance is made up of cash contributions to the World Food Programme and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

Food can be sourced from either Australian suppliers or purchased locally or regionally in developing countries. Australian food aid does not use Australia agricultural surpluses as a means to dump excess Australian produce.

Cereals and cereal products make up about 95 per cent of Australia's food aid commodities. Other foods that are occasionally provided include vegetable oils, pulses, rolled oats and high energy biscuits.

Food aid data presented in the Statistical Summary includes the volume of food aid as well as the expenditure in food aid.

Food aid data presented aligns with the DAC sector classification, under the broad category *Humanitarian Assistance*.

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Forestry

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, forestry development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with DAC sector classifications, under the broad category *Production Sectors*.

The DAC defines aid to forestry as including: forestry sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; forest surveys; afforestation for industrial and rural consumption; exploitation and utilisation; erosion control, desertification control; integrated forestry projects; forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuel wood and charcoal; and forestry research and services.

Forestry is identified as a separate DAC sector but is often shown as part of aid to agriculture and fishing in statistical presentations when included under a target or specific theme such as gender or scholarships. More detailed information on forestry assistance is available in the economic and trade enabling tabulations.

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Gender Equality

Concept and Definition

Gender Equality and empowering women is an overarching objective of Australia's aid program. Gender equality is central to economic and human development and to supporting women's rights in a country. Equal opportunity for women and men supports economic growth and helps to reduce poverty. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop.

In the Statistical Summary, gender equality refers to aid initiatives that remove persistent barriers and constraints to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Australia's support to gender equality falls into four pillars:

1. advancing equal access to gender-responsive health and education services
2. increasing women's voice in decision-making, leadership, and peace building
3. empowering women economically and improving their livelihood security
4. ending violence against women and girls at home, in their communities, and in disaster and conflict situations.

Gender statistics presented in the Statistical Summary are compiled using the DAC gender marker methodology whereby activities are screened and marked as either:

- targeting gender equality as a 'principal' objective or a 'significant' objective, or
- not targeting the objective.

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Government and Civil Society

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, aid to build capacity in governments and civil society refers to a type of assistance as outlined in the DAC sector classification.

Effective governance estimates are presented at both a broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as gender or disability inclusion and also at a more detailed level. The DAC categories include:

- 1. Government and civil society, general**
 - a. Public sector policy and administrative management
 - b. Public finance management
 - c. Decentralisation and support to subnational government
 - d. Anti-corruption and institutions
 - e. Legal and judicial development
 - f. Democratic participation and civil society
 - g. Elections
 - h. Legislatures and political parties
 - i. Media and free flow of information
 - j. Human rights
 - k. Women's equality organisations and institutions
- 2. Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security**
 - a. Security system management and reform
 - b. Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
 - c. Post-conflict peace-building (United Nations)
 - d. Reintegration and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control
 - e. Land mine clearance
 - f. Child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation)
- 3. Other government and civil society**
 - a. Social and welfare services
 - b. Employment policy and administrative management
 - c. Housing policy and administrative management
 - d. Low-cost housing
 - e. Multisector aid for basic social services
 - f. Culture and recreation
 - g. Statistical capacity building
 - h. Narcotics control
 - i. Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS

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Gross National Income

Concept and Definition

Gross national income is the aggregate value of gross primary incomes for all institutional sectors, including net primary income receivable from non-residents. GNI was formerly called Gross National Product (GNP). In Australia, GNI is calculated by the ABS.

Products

NIL – related to ODA/GNI Ratio

Health

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, health data are presented as a type of assistance:

Presentation of health data includes more detailed disaggregates. While aligning with DAC sectors, some categories have been relabelled to incorporate domestic terminology. In some key Statistical Summary thematic tabulations, health data has been further disaggregated to present family planning and reproductive health data separately. The DAC categories include:

- 1. Leadership and capacity building in health service delivery**
 - a. Medical education and training
 - b. Medical research
 - c. Medical services
 - d. Health policy and management
- 2. Disease control and health care**
 - a. Primary health care
 - b. Health infrastructure
 - c. Nutrition
 - d. Infectious disease control
 - e. Malaria control
 - f. Tuberculosis control
 - g. Public health education programs
- 3. Family planning and reproductive health program**
 - a. Reproductive health care
 - b. Family planning
 - c. Sexually transmitted disease control
 - d. Other population and health programs

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Humanitarian and Disaster Response

Concept and definition

In the Statistical Summary, humanitarian and disaster response development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with DAC sectors classifications, and is split across two broad categories *Government and Civil Society*, and *Humanitarian Aid*.

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Humanitarian Assistance

Concept and definition

In the Statistical Summary, humanitarian assistance data are presented as a type of assistance.

Humanitarian assistance data are presented at a broad level when included as a specific theme such as gender or disability inclusion, and also at a more detailed level.

Detailed humanitarian assistance data are presented in accordance to the DAC sector classification though some items may be combined and presented as *Other Government and Civil Society*. The DAC categories include:

1. Emergency response
 - a. Material relief assistance
 - b. Emergency food aid
 - c. Relief co-ordination and support services
2. Other humanitarian assistance
 - a. Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation
 - b. Disaster prevention and preparedness
 - c. Refugees in donor countries
 - d. Land mine clearance
 - e. Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
 - f. Participation in international peacekeeping operations
 - g. Reintegration and small arms and light weapons control
 - h. Child soldiers prevention and demobilisation

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Impairment Prevention

Concept and definition

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

Impairment prevention includes programs such as:

- primary health focus which, if the condition is left untreated, could lead to impairment or disability, such as diabetes, trachoma and iodine deficiency;
- mine clearance; and
- road safety.

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

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

Impairment prevention aid initiatives are not always mutually exclusive from disability inclusion, i.e. the focus also includes some aspects of disability inclusion and, as such, these initiatives are also included in disability inclusion data outputs. Readers are advised that totals for disability inclusion and impairment prevention cannot be combined to produce total disability aid expenditure.

The level of assistance varies across all activities, with some activities providing a principal or significant focus and other activities providing moderate or minor focus. Due to the variation in focus, caution should be exercised when interpreting impairment prevention data.

Related data items see also: Disability Inclusion.

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Impairment prevention by Region of benefit Table 17

Industry

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, industry development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with DAC sector classifications, under the broad category *Production Sectors*.

The DAC defines aid to industry as including: industry policy and administrative management; industrial development; small and medium-sized enterprises development; cottage industries and handicraft; agro-industries; forest industries; textiles, leather and substitutes; chemicals; fertilizer plants; cement, lime and plaster; energy manufacturing; pharmaceutical production; basic metal industries; non-ferrous metal industries; engineering; transport equipment industry; and technological research and development.

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Law and Justice

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, law and justice assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with DAC sector classifications, specifically:

1. **Government and civil society**
 - a. Anti-corruption organisations and institutions
 - b. Legal and judicial development

2. Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security

- a. Security system management and reform
- b. Civilian peace-building conflict prevention and resolution
- c. Post-conflict peace building (United Nations)

Law and justice development assistance data presented in the Statistical Summary also includes law and justice initiatives from other DAC sectors, for example law scholarships.

The DAC defines law and justice aid as assistance to developing countries that provides:

- specialised organisations, institutions and frameworks for the prevention of and combat against corruption, bribery, money laundering and other aspects of organised crime, with or without law enforcement powers, e.g. anti-corruption commissions and monitoring bodies, special investigation services, institutions and initiatives of integrity and ethics oversight, specialised NGOs, other civil society and citizens' organisations directly concerned with corruption;
- support to institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector, both formal and informal;
- support to ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs; judges and courts; legal drafting services;
- professional legal education;
- capacity building to manage maintenance of law and order and public safety, border management, law enforcement agencies, police, prisons and their supervision, ombudsmen;
- measures that support the improvement of legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations, legislative and constitutional drafting and review, legal reform, integration of formal and informal systems of law;
- technical co-operation provided to parliament, government ministries, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to assist review and reform of the security system to improve democratic governance and civilian control;
- support for civilian activities related to peace building, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange;
- participation in the post-conflict peace-building phase of UN peace operations (activities such as human rights & elections monitoring, rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers, rehabilitation of basic national infrastructure, monitoring or retraining of civil administrators and police forces, training in customs and border control procedures, advice or training in fiscal or macroeconomic stabilisation policy, repatriation and demobilisation of armed factions, and disposal of their weapons; support for landmine removal).

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Law and justice by Region of benefit

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Law and justice by Region of benefit

Table 14

Maternal and Child Health

Concept and Definition

At the June 2012 DAC Working Party of Statistics meeting, country members agreed to report maternal and child health (MCH) expenditure, using a new standard methodology. The methodology assigns a score to aid activities based on the level of funding targeted to MCH.

For eligibility, the activity contributes to any one of the following:

- Improved access for women and children to a comprehensive, integrated package of essential health interventions and services along the continuum of care
- Strengthening health systems in order to improve access and deliver integrated high-quality MCH specific services
- MCH specific workforce capacity building, ensuring skilled and motivated health workers in the right place at the right time, with the necessary infrastructure, drugs, equipment and regulations.

The methodology differs to the tracking of family planning expenditure reported at the Family Planning Summit. The family planning methodology was devised by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID) to guide donors' commitments and is based on apportioning expenditure across DAC health sectors based on analysis of DfID's spending patterns.

The data contained in this publication aligns to the DAC methodology where records are scored at either the activity or agreement level.

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Type of assistance

Maternal and child health by Region of benefit

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Type of assistance

Maternal and child health by Region of benefit

Table 21

Mineral Resources and Mining

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, mineral resources and mining development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance.

Mineral resources and mining development assistance data, presented as a type of assistance aligns with DAC sector classification *Mining*, under the broad category *Production Sectors*. Mineral resources and mining assistance, in this format, are generally combined with industry and construction data when included in a target or specific theme such as gender, disability inclusion or impairment prevention.

The DAC defines mineral resources and mining aid as including mineral/mining policy and administrative management; mineral prospection and exploration; coal; oil and gas; ferrous metals; nonferrous metals; precious metals and materials; industrial minerals; fertilizer minerals; and offshore minerals.

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Multilateral Aid

Concept and Definition

Multilateral aid refers to contributions that are made to multilateral organisations which:

- conducts all or part of its activities in favour of development
- is an international agency, institution or organisation whose members are governments, or a fund managed autonomously by such an agency
- pools contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets.

Related data item see also: Multilateral Organisations.

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Net flows from DAC Members to Developing Countries

Table 30

Multilateral Organisations

Concept and Definition

A multilateral organisation is an international organisation whose membership is made up of member governments, who collectively govern the organisation and are its primary source of funds, specifically:

- conducts all or part of its activities in favour of development
- is an international agency, institution or organisation whose members are governments, or a fund managed autonomously by such an agency
- pools contributions so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of its financial assets.

Multilateral organisation data presented in the Statistical Summary refers to the type of partner that delivers ODA on behalf of the Australian Government. The Australian aid program engages with three main types of multilateral delivery partners:

- international financial institutions, for example the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank
- United Nations organisations, for example the United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme and the United Nations Development Programme
- other global funds, for example, GAVI Alliance and the Education for All—Fast Track Initiative.

Multilateral organisations data presented in the Statistical Summary include Australian aid appropriations that are channelled through the multilateral organisations and core payments to multilateral organisations from OGDs.

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Net Flows

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, net flows are the net disbursements of ODA from the members of the DAC.

ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 per cent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC *List of ODA Recipients*.

Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC *List of ODA Recipients*: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories.

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Non-Government Organisations

Concept and Definition

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) refers to the type of partner that delivers ODA on behalf of the Australian Government. 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.

In the Statistical Summary, OGDs allocations are not separately identified under the category NGOs but rather included under other partners, as type of partner are not currently collected from OGDs.

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Australian aid appropriations through Non-Government organisations Table 27

Official Development Assistance

Concept and Definition

ODA data presented in the Statistical Summary complies with [DAC ODA directives](#).

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:

1. provided by official agencies, including state and local government, or by their executive agencies
2. each transaction of which:
 - I. is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective
 - II. is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

To ensure consistency in the application ODA eligibility, the DAC has further delineated the boundaries of ODA in many areas, for instance:

Military aid: The supply of military equipment, services or anti-terrorism activities, and the forgiveness of debt incurred for military purposes are not reportable as ODA. The costs of using donors' armed forces to deliver humanitarian aid or perform development services are eligible.

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.

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.

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 repatriation to the developing country of origin are also ODA.

Civil police work: Expenditure on police training is reportable as ODA, unless the training relates to para-military functions. The supply of donor's police services to control civil disobedience is not ODA eligible.

Nuclear energy: Nuclear energy provided for civilian purposes is reportable as ODA. Military applications of nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation activities are not ODA eligible.

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

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.

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All tables

Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income Ratio

Concept and Definition

Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income Ratio (ODA/GNI Ratio) is a measure used to determine the contribution a country is making to assist those in need.

Donor countries providing ODA have different economies. As there is no way for governments to control or predict private capital flows or adjust official flows to compensate for fluctuations in private flows, the DAC uses ODA/GNI ratio as a way to compare ODA flows from Donor countries.

In the *United Nations 1970 General Assembly Resolution*, the world pledged a commitment to reach a target of 0.7 per cent of developed countries Gross National Product (GNP) (now Gross National Income [GNI]) be directed toward ODA.

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Current/Constant Prices and proportion of GNI Comparison
Comparative Aid Performance with Other DAC Members

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Current/Constant Prices and proportion of GNI Comparison
Comparative Aid Performance with Other DAC Members

Table 5
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Other Government Departments

Concept and Definition

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

To avoid double counting, OGDs data presented in the Statistical Summary refers to OGDs appropriations only and excludes Australian aid appropriations that are channelled through OGDs.

Australian aid appropriations paid to OGDs are presented in the Statistical Summary; refer to Australian Public Sector Organisations, type of partner for further details.

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Other Official Flows

Concept and Definition

Other official flows are official sector transactions which do not meet the ODA criteria, i.e. transactions by the official sector, not private, that are not development-motivated or not concessional, and include:

- Grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes.
- Official bilateral transactions intended to promote development but having a grant element of less than 25 per cent.
- Official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose. This category includes by definition export credits extended directly to a developing country by an official agency or institution (official direct export credits).
- The net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms.
- Subsidies (grants) to the private sector to soften its credits to developing countries.
- Funds in support of private investment.

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Other Partners

Concept and Definition

Other partners refer to the type of partner that delivers ODA on behalf of the Australian Government.

For Australian aid appropriated ODA presented in the Statistical Summary, other partners include other donor governments, international research centres, public-private partnerships, trade unions, and other partners not further defined.

For OGDs ODA presented in the Statistical Summary, it also includes Australian public sector organisations, commercial suppliers, developing country governments, NGOs, universities and academic institutions, individuals and other partners not further defined.

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Partner Country

Concept and Definition

Partner countries refer to Australia's bilateral partners that DFAT collaborates with in the delivery of aid assistance to achieve mutually agreed objectives. DFAT collaborates with the partner country to develop a Country Program for each major country partner.

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Private Flows

Concept and Definition

Private flows refer to investment transactions by transnational corporations and private banks and export credits provided by industries. Private flows are quite volatile from year to year because they represent a balance between positive and negative flows.

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Net flows from DAC Members to Developing Countries Table 30

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Net flows from DAC Members to Developing Countries Table 30

Refugees in Donor Countries

Concept and Definition

A refugee is a person who is outside his/her home country because of a well-founded fear of persecution on account of his race, religion, nationality, social group or political opinion. Assistance to persons who have fled from their homes because of civil war or severe unrest may be counted as Refugee in Donor Countries if the refugee is located in a donor country or as Material Relief Assistance and Service if located in a developing country.

Official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries can only be counted as official development assistance during the first twelve months of their stay. Expenditure of this nature includes payments for refugees' transport to the host country and temporary sustenance (food, shelter and training). This item also includes expenditures for voluntary resettlement of refugees in a developing country. Expenditures on deportation or other forcible measures to repatriate refugees are not counted as official development assistance. Amounts spent to promote the integration of refugees into the economy of the donor country, or resettle them elsewhere than in a developing country, are also excluded.

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ODA by DAC Sector Table 31

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ODA by DAC Sector Table 31

Region of Benefit

Concept and Definition

Region of benefit refer to Australia's bilateral partners grouped according to regional geographical boundaries that Australia collaborates with in the delivery of aid assistance to achieve mutually agreed objectives.

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Scholarships

Concept and Definition

Scholarship data presented in this publication relate specifically to long-term Australia Awards. Australia Awards consist of Australian Development Scholarships (ADS), Australian Regional Development Scholarships (ARDS), and Australian Leadership Awards Fellowships (ALA).

The Australia Awards are an important component of Australia's investment in education and provide long and short term study and professional development opportunities to citizens from developing countries around the globe.

They are targeted to provide enhanced leadership, knowledge and technical skills to partner governments, tertiary institutions and strategic organisations that are driving sustainable development. Australia awards aim to:

- develop capacity and leadership skills so that individuals can contribute to development in their home country; and
- build people-to-people linkages at the individual, institutional and country levels.

Related data items see also: Field of Study; and Students.

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Students

Concept and Definition

Student data presented in the Statistical Summary refer to the number of students participating in the scholarship program, specifically long-term Australia Awards.

Student data relate to the number of students actually on scholarships at the time the data was collected. Data are collected for students that have a status of scholarship suspended, finalised or finalised pending results.

Student data are further disaggregated by the sex status of the student, i.e. whether they are male or female.

Related data items see also: Field of Study; and Scholarships.

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Long-term Australian Awards Scholarships by Region of Benefit And Number and Sex of Students	Table 19
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Tourism

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, tourism development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with DAC sector classifications, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*.

Type of tourism development assistance estimates are presented at the broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as trade enabling, gender or disability inclusion.

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Trade

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, trade development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with DAC sector classification *Trade and Tourism*, under the broad category *Economic Infrastructure and Services*.

As a type of assistance, the term trade data refers to aid assistance that is provided to the aid sector and, as such, is different to trade enabling. Trade enabling is a broader concept which groups together all initiatives that promote the expansion of trade and include sectors other than trade, for example the construction of roads, rail or ports to provide better access to markets. For more details on initiatives that enable trade refer to trade enabling.

Type of trade development assistance estimates are presented at the broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as trade enabling, gender or disability inclusion.

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Transport

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, transport and storage development assistance data are presented as a type of assistance and aligns with DAC sectors classification *Transport and Storage*, under the broad category Economic Infrastructure and Services.

Type of transport and storage development assistance estimates are presented at the broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as enabling trade, gender or disability inclusion.

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Type of Assistance

Concept and Definition

In the Statistical Summary, type of assistance refers to the sector in which Australian aid is benefiting and aligns with DAC sector classifications.

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Type of Partner

Concept and Definition

Type of partner refers to the type of organisation that the Australian Government works with to deliver aid.

Australian aid appropriations by type of partner data presented in the Statistical Summary refers to Australian aid appropriations channelled through each organisation type and includes:

- Australia Public Sector Organisations
- Commercial Suppliers
- Developing Country Governments
- Multilateral Organisations
- NGO
- Other partners
- Universities and Academic Institutions.

Type of partner data are currently not collected from OGDs. An adjustment is made for selected OGDs expenditure as payments to multilateral organisations can be separately identified. OGDs expenditure by type of partner data presented in the Statistical Summary is limited to multilateral organisations and other partners.

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Universities and Academic Institutions

Concept and Definition

Universities and academic institutions refer to tertiary level educational institutions.

In the Statistical Summary, universities and academic institutions refer to those institutions that deliver ODA on behalf of the Australian Government, i.e. a type of partner.

Universities and academic institutions data presented in the Statistical Summary includes Australian aid appropriations only that are channelled through the tertiary education sector.

In the Statistical Summary, OGDs allocations are not separately identified under the category universities and academic institutions but rather included under other partners, as type of partner are not currently collected from OGDs.

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Australian aid appropriations, Investment priorities by Type of partner Table 2

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Australian aid appropriations, Investment priorities by Type of partner Table 2

Volunteers

Concept and Definition

The Australian Volunteer for International Development program is an Australian aid program partnership with Australian Volunteers International, Austraining International and the Australian Red Cross.

In the Statistical Summary, volunteer data present the number of Australian individuals offering their time and professional skills to deliver aid assistance.

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Type of volunteer by partner country Table 24

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Type of volunteer by partner country Table 24

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Concept and Definition

Water, sanitation and hygiene data presented in the Statistical Summary refers to the type of aid assistance that improves access to clean water, basic sanitation and improved hygiene behaviors in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and supports improved water security through protection of freshwater sources.

Type of water, sanitation and hygiene assistance estimates are presented at both a broad level when included in a target or specific theme such as gender or disability inclusion and also at a more detailed level.

Detailed water, sanitation and hygiene assistance is based on the DAC sector classification. The DAC defines aid to water supply and sanitation as including: water resources policy, planning and programmes; water legislation and management; water resources development; water resources protection; water supply and use; sanitation (including solid waste management); and education and training in water supply and sanitation.

In the Statistical Summary, water, sanitation and hygiene data are also presented as a development objective. For details on data presented in this format refer to Access to Safe Water and Sanitation.

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