



INFRASTRUCTURE

Development cooperation fact sheet: October 2019

Infrastructure development is a priority investment sector for Australia’s development cooperation program. It drives economic growth by facilitating trade and investment, stimulates enterprise opportunities, generates employment and provides poor people with access to basic services.

Strategic direction

Australia will prioritise **infrastructure** development and investment arrangements that reinforce an open, global economy that are based on strong and transparent rules; promote fair and open competition; follow non-discriminatory, predictable regulatory systems; promote robust social and environmental safeguards, including gender equality considerations; meet genuine needs, and avoid unsustainable debt burdens.

Australia invests in **economic infrastructure** as part of our commitment to scale-up the aid for trade portfolio. This includes transport, energy, large-scale water and sanitation, and ICT infrastructure investments. We invest in **economic infrastructure** through:

- core funding payments to concessional financing arms of the World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank, and capital payments to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, a proportion of which are reportable as ODA;
- bilateral country programs that support infrastructure development. This includes (non-core) co-financed investments for specific infrastructure projects implemented by the Banks; and
- multi-donor infrastructure development facilities.

In line with the government’s development, economic diplomacy and trade priorities, investments target:

- **mobilising the private sector** to finance and deliver infrastructure to meet the needs of the region;
- **improving access to infrastructure** to facilitate private sector and human development and promote **women’s participation and empowerment**; and
- promoting infrastructure to **enhance trade and connectivity** throughout the region.

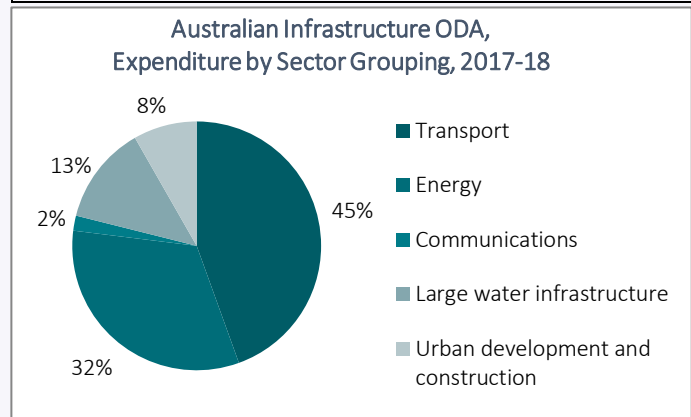
For more details

[Strategy for Australia’s aid investments in economic infrastructure](#)

AUSTRALIAN ODA	2017-18 Actual (\$m)*	2018-19 Estimated Outcome (\$m)*	2019-2020 Budget Estimate (\$m)*
Pacific	122.9	220.5	210.1
Southeast and East Asia	169.9	172.1	217.4
South and West Asia	6.8	6.5	5.7
Africa and the Middle East	0.3	0.4	0.2
Rest of the World*	149.9	184.6	81.4
Total Australian Infrastructure ODA	449.8	584.0	514.9

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

***Includes ODA that is not attributed to particular countries or regions.*



Sector performance

- **Strengthened capacity** to develop and implement public-private infrastructure projects enabled the Philippines Government to tender 17 infrastructure projects competitively, exceeding its target by 13%.
- Reconstructed **four major bridges** along the Kokoda and Northern Highways in Oro Province, PNG, that were destroyed by Cyclone Guba in 2007.
- Leveraged \$6.3 million of private investment in power and water companies in Cambodia that will bring **piped, treated water or reliable electricity** to over 210,000 people in rural areas.

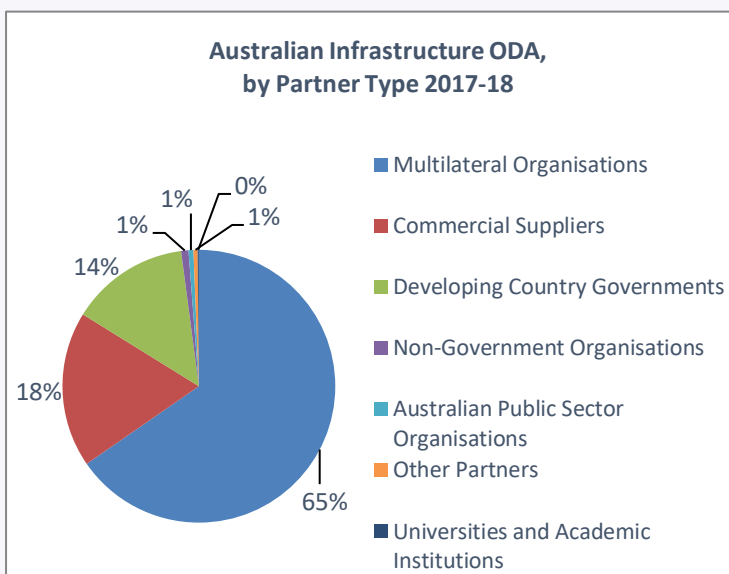
Current Priorities

- Work closely with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to implement their ambitious agendas for **infrastructure investment in the Indo-Pacific**.
- Encourage private investment in infrastructure by working with governments in our region through bilateral and multilateral investments to **improve the investment environment** and **build viable pipelines** of investable projects.
- Further strengthen the **incorporation of gender equality** in infrastructure investments.



Source: Workers erecting a wind turbine at the Gul Ahmed Wind farm in Pakistan, Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG), 2015.

Infrastructure Investment Performance, 2017-18



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

