



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade**



**AUSTRALIA – CAMBODIA  
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP  
PLAN 2025–2029**

# Section 1: Introduction

## Australia's partnership with Cambodia

Australia and Cambodia are longstanding partners. We are committed to working together to promote peace, stability and prosperity across the Indo-Pacific region. Our countries continue to draw closer together as partners in economic growth, trade, security, development and education. Our partnership is underpinned by strong and enduring institutional, and people-to-people links that are built upon more than 70 years of diplomatic relations.

Cambodia and Australia are committed to deepening trade and investment ties, as outlined in Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040,<sup>1</sup> and to supporting Cambodia's development ambitions as articulated in the Pentagonal Strategy – Phase I<sup>2</sup> (the Pentagonal Strategy). We are partners in the global transition to net zero emissions.

## Purpose of the Development Partnership Plan

Australia's International Development Policy presents a long-term vision for how the development program will meet the critical needs of our partners, support sustainable development and help lift people out of poverty. Australia seeks relationships based on respect and partnerships that create economic and social value for us all. To achieve this, Australia supports our partners to:

- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development
- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks
- connect with Australia and regional architecture
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

The Australia – Cambodia Development Partnership Plan 2025–2029 (DPP) translates into action the development priorities Australia shares with Cambodia. The DPP sets out agreed objectives, how we will work together to deliver shared outcomes, and how progress will be monitored. It also identifies where Australia can add value to Cambodia's national development priorities and how Australia will work with other development actors, ensuring the Australian Government contribution to Cambodia's development ambitions is well coordinated.

The DPP reflects the full spectrum of Australia's development support – Australian Government bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA and non-ODA development activities. A commitment to ongoing dialogue and engagement with government and non-government actors in support of a genuine and respectful partnership underpins this DPP. A mid-cycle review of the DPP will be undertaken.

To achieve the objectives set out within this DPP, Australia and Cambodia will strengthen our development partnership by:

- growing our investment in climate change adaptation and mitigation
- continuing to support a more resilient, inclusive and sustainable economy
- stepping up our efforts to address the most pressing human development challenges to unlock Cambodia's potential
- strengthening our support for civil society and citizen-led development
- elevating our commitment to locally led development

- broadening the links between Australian and Cambodian institutions
- intensifying efforts to promote gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) through all facets of our development cooperation.

## **Preparing the Development Partnership Plan**

This DPP is informed by Cambodia’s development ambitions, as outlined in the Pentagonal Strategy, and vision of achieving upper middle-income country status by 2030. The DPP is underpinned by extensive consultations undertaken in 2023 and 2024 with a broad range of partners, including government, civil society, private sector and other development organisations. More than 100 organisations were consulted during the preparation of the DPP.

We began DPP consultations with the Royal Government of Cambodia (the Cambodian Government) in December 2023 with a cross-ministerial workshop involving senior Cambodian government officials from 13 ministries. This was followed by ongoing consultations with ministerial counterparts at the sector level and discussions with other development actors, including civil society organisations (CSOs), academics and donor organisations. In-country consultations were complemented by Australia-based consultations led by the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Office of Southeast Asia with Australian Government agencies, CSOs and development partners.

Cambodian and Australian senior government officials agreed that the proposed DPP objectives were strongly linked to Cambodia’s long-term development goals, in accordance with the Pentagonal Strategy, and to the principles outlined in Australia’s International Development Policy. The Cambodian Government indicated that it valued the responsiveness of our partnership and the relevance of our programs in addressing Cambodia’s most pressing development challenges.

Other development actors reported that they value our partnership model and collaborative approach. They encouraged Australia to continue investing in improving human development outcomes, promoting strong institutions, supporting sustainable economic growth and strengthening governance. Australia is considered a growing partner in combating climate change, building on our longstanding support in water resource management. These stakeholders recognised Australia’s collaborative approach and comparative advantage, remaining conscious of minimising duplication of investments given an increased focus from all donors, and supported climate mainstreaming similar to Australia’s successful approach to mainstreaming GEDSI.

All stakeholders expressed enthusiasm for a program-wide focus on locally led development that includes collaborating with Cambodian CSOs, making greater use of Cambodian expertise and working at the subnational and local levels.

In addition to the consultations, this DPP draws on external research and analysis, including a stakeholder survey conducted by the Development Intelligence Lab.<sup>3</sup> A country economic assessment, governance analysis, GEDSI study, climate change assessment and evaluations of our existing programs also informed the development of the DPP.

A summary of the draft DPP was provided to Cambodia’s development agency, the Council for the Development of Cambodia on 4 November 2024. Following review of the draft, we received the Cambodian Government’s endorsement of the principles and objectives underpinning the DPP.

## Section 2: Cambodia development context and Australian partnership

Cambodia's Pentagonal Strategy outlines the Cambodian Government's commitment to achieving upper middle-income country status. The Pentagonal Strategy identifies five key priorities for national development: strengthening human capital development; enhancing economic diversification and competitiveness; fostering private sector development and employment opportunities; ensuring resilient, sustainable and inclusive development; and advancing digital economy and society. The strategy focuses on sustaining economic growth, reducing poverty and inequality, and improving overall development outcomes. It aims to build a strong foundation that will support a transforming economy across the public, economic, financial, social and environmental sectors, with good governance, stronger public institutions and public sector reform at its core.

Australia has a long history of engagement and partnership with Cambodia across a range of economic, human development, governance and resilience initiatives. We have fostered strong and deep people-to-people links that are evident across government, the private sector, education and civil society. These relationships and our existing partnership make Australia well positioned to support Cambodia's vision and development ambitions.

### Sustainable economic growth

Since the 1990s peace process, Cambodia has made significant progress in reducing poverty, expanding the economy and addressing key human development challenges. These achievements were underpinned by decades of sustained economic growth at an average of 7 per cent per annum, maintaining Cambodia's position as the world's 11th fastest growing economy.<sup>4</sup>

Cambodia's economy is recovering from recessionary forces and the global economic downturn caused by COVID-19, both of which have been compounded by multifaceted geopolitical challenges.<sup>5</sup> The manufacturing sector has been the primary driver of this recovery, thanks to stronger-than-expected international demand for exports.<sup>6</sup> Manufacturing growth surpassed pre-pandemic levels due to both improved labour market conditions and accelerated demand for merchandise exports in 2024.<sup>7</sup> Agriculture has remained relatively stable and continues its steady contribution to the economy. While this sector remains the largest employer (with up to 36 per cent of the workforce engaged in agriculture),<sup>8</sup> its contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to decline year on year as Cambodia transitions to upper middle-income status.<sup>9</sup> Tourism underpinned a third of Cambodia's GDP prior to COVID-19. This sector is recovering, albeit slowly, due to shifts in tourist demographics and spending patterns.<sup>10</sup> Other key factors influencing Cambodia's medium-term economic prospects include slower-than-expected growth, high rates of private debt, slowing domestic investments and a subdued construction sector.

While economic growth to date has been transformative, COVID-19 magnified Cambodia's underlying challenges and vulnerabilities, influencing its future economic growth prospects. Economic diversification has not been critical in driving Cambodia's growth to date. The economy has grown despite being underpinned by a narrow economic base that is reliant on high levels of foreign direct investment concentrated in few sectors, primarily manufacturing, construction, tourism and agriculture. However, the productivity gains in these sectors have been realised and are unlikely to drive future growth at the same rate.<sup>11</sup> Existing development challenges are also expected to compound these vulnerabilities, including poor competitiveness, growing inequality, low levels of human capital, declining labour productivity, poor infrastructure, high business operating costs and vulnerability to climate change.<sup>12</sup>

Cambodia set its economic ambition to achieve upper middle-income status by 2030 and high-income status by 2050 in the Pentagonal Strategy.<sup>13</sup> Australia is committed to supporting Cambodia in this transition. However, achieving this economic ambition will require addressing underlying structural and development challenges to

build the foundation for a sustainable economy and unlock long-term growth potential. The first step towards this goal is to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) status.<sup>14</sup> Impending LDC graduation presents both opportunities and challenges.<sup>15</sup> Graduation would send positive signals regarding Cambodia's development and stability, which in turn would help to attract higher levels of foreign direct investment, support diversification and encourage improved regulations to enable a stronger business operating environment.<sup>16</sup> However, it could also present economic challenges.<sup>17</sup> Cambodia's exports would be more competitive thanks to the duty-free privileges and lenient rules of origin that LDC status offers.<sup>18</sup> While Cambodia has entered free trade agreements, including with Australia, to mitigate impacts, it remains at risk of losing competitiveness in key export markets such as the European Union. Estimates suggest that this loss of competitiveness could reduce GDP growth by up to 2 per cent per annum, lead to job losses that acutely affect women, and increase poverty.<sup>19</sup> Cambodia is formulating the LDC Smooth Transition Strategy as part of its efforts to prepare for LDC graduation.

## Poverty reduction

Cambodia has achieved significant poverty reduction over the past two decades. Prior to COVID-19, Cambodia's poverty rate steadily declined from 33.8 per cent in 2009 to a low of 17.8 per cent in 2019–20.<sup>20</sup> Despite this progress, Cambodia remains the second poorest country in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and has seen an increasing wealth disparity between socioeconomic groups. Many Cambodians live only slightly above the poverty line and remain vulnerable to shocks. As of 2020, 17.8 per cent of the population sits below the national poverty line of USD2.7 per person per day.<sup>21</sup> However, the World Bank estimates that, overall, 32 per cent of the population is currently under the poverty line or at risk of poverty, with 15 per cent of the population sitting within USD 0.70 of the poverty line.<sup>22</sup> This inequality is reflected in Cambodia's low Human Development Index (HDI) ranking. With an HDI of 0.600 in 2022 and ranking 148th globally, Cambodia continues to face significant challenges in addressing inequality and poverty despite decades of progress.<sup>23</sup>

The Pentagonal Strategy highlights Cambodia's ambition to reduce the poverty rate to below 10 per cent.<sup>24</sup> The past two decades have shown economic growth alone is not enough to meet this goal. While the rollout of social protection measures has reduced the severity of poverty<sup>25</sup> and economic conditions are improving year by year, households remain vulnerable to shocks. Reducing poverty and inequality will require a sustained focus on improving human development outcomes.

## Human development

Cambodia has committed to continue its focus on improving human development outcomes under the Pentagonal Strategy, recognising that strong social and human capital serve as the foundation for the country's new sustainable economic growth model. Cambodia has embarked on a range of reforms to improve human development outcomes under this agenda, including in social protection, health, education and GEDSI.

Cambodia has worked with partners over the past two decades to establish social protection policies and systems. The value of these efforts was demonstrated during COVID-19. They enabled a swift national scale-up and rollout of social protection measures, including household cash transfers, to mitigate the pandemic's most acute impacts on marginalised populations. As a result of these measures, more than five million Cambodians (one-third of the population) are now covered by the social protection system, which has kept many households from falling below the poverty line.<sup>26</sup> However, opportunities remain to improve social protection coverage, given Cambodia's system is in its infancy. Many Cambodians still lack adequate social protection. The system does not adequately address the needs of women or people living with disability, and many of the institutions responsible for implementing social protection measures lack sufficient technical expertise or capacity.

A healthy population is essential for economic growth and the reduction of inequality. Poor health outcomes threaten to increase poverty and exacerbate the financial burden of health care on individuals and government.<sup>27</sup>

Health outcomes in Cambodia have improved considerably over the past 20 years. Life expectancy at birth has steadily increased, maternal and infant mortality rates have declined, childhood immunisation coverage has expanded, and the use of modern family planning methods has risen.<sup>28</sup> Health outcomes remain an ongoing priority of the Cambodian Government, as outlined in the Pentagonal Strategy and the Universal Health Coverage Roadmap.<sup>29</sup>

Despite these achievements, improving health outcomes remains a key development challenge and priority. Nearly 32 per cent of children aged under five years are stunted and child wasting is increasing, both of which contribute to developmental delays and increased adult health risks.<sup>30</sup> The healthcare system remains constrained by the capacity of healthcare providers, as Cambodia has the lowest number of skilled healthcare professionals of all ASEAN countries.<sup>31</sup> Cambodia ranks among countries with the highest out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures.<sup>32</sup> These challenges remain key barriers to delivering better health outcomes. While Cambodia's agenda is clear, efforts to improve the health system remain under-resourced and reliant on the contributions of partners.

Cambodia recognises that access to education is critical for human and economic development. Cambodia has made notable progress in terms of access to education over the past two decades. The national enrolment rate for primary education, for example, rose to 90 per cent in 2019.<sup>33</sup> Despite improved access, this progress has not translated to better educational outcomes, beyond primary levels.<sup>34</sup> A key cause of poor school performance is the lack of access to high-quality training for Cambodia's teachers. Few teachers receive quality formal training,<sup>35</sup> and inadequate teacher distribution compounds access and capacity constraints. Cambodia has consistently higher ratios of students to teachers than its ASEAN peers, with 45 to 60 students per class (often higher in rural areas). Economic pressures and poor school performance are the two most common reasons parents provide for not enrolling children.<sup>36</sup>

## **Governance, institutions and fiscal stability**

Public institutions have played a pivotal role in Cambodia's development over the past two decades. Businesses in Cambodia are keen to reiterate that improvements in governance and political stability are key contributors to increased investor confidence and economic growth.<sup>37</sup> Over the past two decades, Cambodia has made concerted efforts to improve the collection and mobilisation of domestic revenue. As a result, tax revenues rose from 10.4 per cent of GDP in 2005 to 25.1 per cent in 2019 – one of the highest rates in ASEAN.<sup>38</sup> The Cambodian Government built strong fiscal reserves from revenue and sustainable borrowing that proved critical in rolling out its swift response to COVID-19.<sup>39</sup> Positively, Cambodia has also maintained relatively low debt at around 35 per cent of GDP to support public spending.<sup>40</sup> The World Bank and International Monetary Fund still rate Cambodia at a low risk of debt distress.<sup>41</sup> However, these buffers are in decline.<sup>42</sup>

Cambodia is committed to public institutional strengthening and fiscal reforms to meet its economic and human development ambitions. Within government, institutional capacity remains mixed, both horizontally between national-level ministries and vertically to the subnational level. Fiscal vulnerabilities are particularly acute in the social sector. To sustainably improve outcomes in this tight fiscal environment, Cambodia now needs to focus on shifting from spending more to spending better – that is, on developing better government budget practices that are backed by a stronger tax base. Cambodia applies a low corporate tax rate and relies on indirect taxes, a system that is designed to encourage investment, but this system has seen Cambodia forfeit up to one-third of its potential tax revenue.<sup>43</sup> Rationalising tax incentives and introducing direct taxes (including personal income tax) could lead to a substantial, sustainable increase in government revenues in the long term.

Recent reports suggest that there has been a significant rise in transnational crime in Cambodia and the Mekong region, particularly due to cyber scam operations and organised criminal networks. This has become one of the most pressing challenges facing Cambodia and the Southeast Asian region.<sup>44</sup> Pervasive transnational crime can impact a country's reputation and may deter foreign investment and tourism.

Australia is well positioned to assist. We can be a key partner in strengthening local law enforcement and other relevant counter trafficking agencies. As transnational crime is transient by nature and impact, Australia will continue working with Cambodia and Southeast Asian partners to support a regional response, which includes working with regional groupings, including ASEAN. Through partnerships and technical support, Australia can help create a safer environment that is conducive to sustainable development and investment.

## **Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)**

Cambodia's people have not benefited equally from the human development and economic progress realised to date.

Gender inequality remains an ongoing challenge. Cambodia is ranked 102 out of 146 countries on the Global Gender Gap index,<sup>45</sup> with women earning an average of 19 per cent less than men and 58.4 per cent of women engaging in vulnerable employment in the informal sector.<sup>46</sup> Gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread, with more than one in five Cambodian women reported to have experienced some form of emotional, physical or sexual violence.<sup>47</sup> Support systems and services are not keeping pace with the needs of survivors. Safe houses are lacking, and psychosocial and survivor support programs remain limited.

Disability is prevalent in Cambodia. There are significant gaps in access to services for people with disability. Disability-specific services tend to cater to physical and mobility-related disabilities and have higher uptake by men. Infrastructure accessibility, including transport, remains a barrier to gaining employment and accessing services. Social attitudes and traditional beliefs can restrict support to people with disability and limit the awareness of psychosocial and cognitive disabilities. Consequently, households that include a person with disability are twice as likely to fall below the poverty line.<sup>48</sup>

To address these challenges, Cambodia has introduced national legislative initiatives and policies that focus on advancing GEDSI.<sup>49</sup> However, their implementation remains limited by insufficient dedicated funding from the national budget.

While the rights of Indigenous people are recognised in the constitution, access to education remains a challenge (66 per cent have not completed any basic education) and representation of Indigenous people in decision-making is relatively new.<sup>50</sup>

Although Cambodia has made significant strides towards better inclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, intersex, asexual and identity-diverse (LGBTQIA+) people, including steps to incorporate LGBTQIA+ sensitive curriculum in schools, recognition and formal protections of rights remain limited. LGBTQIA+ communities continue to face discrimination and exclusion at home and school, in the workplace and when accessing public services.

Australia and Cambodia have a shared commitment to advancing GEDSI. Australia has a strong reputation and deep experience supporting gender equality and disability-inclusive development in Cambodia. As a long-term development partner on these priority areas, and the only partner with significant investments in GBV and disability service delivery, Australia has strong relationships with the Cambodian Government across the relevant sectors.

## **Climate change**

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to climate change. It has one of the world's highest levels of exposure to floods and extreme heat, which is expected to negatively affect Cambodia's labour productivity, education and health outcomes, crop yields and tourism. The impacts of climate change are expected to amplify Cambodia's existing challenges and have potentially sizeable effects on development, trade, debt and poverty reduction.<sup>51</sup>

Cambodia's economy remains highly dependent on trade and foreign investment. Global efforts to decarbonise and changing consumption patterns directly affect the economy. Building resilience to mitigate and respond to the impacts of climate change will be essential for Cambodia's future. Without action, these impacts could reduce Cambodia's GDP by up to 9 per cent by 2050 and increase poverty rates by up to 6 percentage points by 2040.<sup>52</sup>

Cambodia has an opportunity to mitigate the impact and extent of these vulnerabilities by taking critical early steps to adapt to climate change and invest in its clean energy transition. Building this climate resilience offers Cambodia a pathway to meaningfully mitigate these risks while improving human development outcomes. With the right policies and a vibrant private sector, this could offer opportunities such as export diversification, quality jobs, improved health outcomes and greater food security. The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2024–2033 and Nationally Determined Contributions establish Cambodia's framework for reducing emissions, enhancing resilience and improving climate governance. Cambodia has committed to reduce its emissions by 41.7 per cent by 2030 and to being carbon neutral by 2050.<sup>53</sup> Despite increasing annual emissions, analysis suggests Cambodia could meet these 2030 and 2050 targets with immediate, albeit ambitious, action.

Our development program will help address climate vulnerabilities, including by prioritising integrated water resource management, climate-smart agriculture, and disaster preparedness, helping to reduce the impact of floods, droughts and irregular rainfall, which disproportionately affect rural and marginalised communities.

Drawing on our regional expertise, partnerships, and proven approaches in sustainable water governance and climate adaptation, Australia is well positioned to strengthen Cambodia's institutional capacity, support locally led initiatives and catalyse international climate finance. As a long-term development partner, Australia is committed to supporting the implementation of Cambodia's Climate Change Strategic Plan and National Adaptation Plan, advancing inclusive and sustainable resilience.



## Section 3: Joint objectives of the Australia – Cambodia development partnership

The overarching goal for the Australia – Cambodia development partnership is a prosperous, resilient and stable Cambodia where all citizens can contribute and benefit equally. Our three development partnership objectives are set out below and summarised in Table 1, along with how we will work together to take forward each objective. These objectives reflect the principles and areas of focus agreed to by Australia and Cambodia.

Australia and Cambodia have a long history of working together on shared development priorities. This includes our support for the 1990s peace process and the reconstruction process that followed. Our investments have focused on re-establishing connectivity, building human capacity, supporting economic development, including through agriculture modernisation and water resource management, and tackling the most pressing human development challenges through our investments in health and social protection. We work together as partners with government, civil society and the private sector and maintain a strong focus on locally led development.

Our partnership has kept pace with Cambodia’s development trajectory and ambition. Over time the partnership has transitioned from building infrastructure and service delivery to supporting system strengthening, policy reforms and technical assistance in line with Australia’s comparative advantage. Our approach focuses on creating sustainable systematic change by supporting the Cambodian Government to deliver quality policies and services, as well as empowering citizens and civil society to participate in Cambodia’s social and economic development.

A hallmark of Australia’s development cooperation program is our collaborative and responsive approach, enabling us to seize opportunities that are in the mutual interest of both countries. Our development program has breadth in both its geographic reach and its spread across sectors.

The DPP identifies opportunities to rescale or transition out of some programs and areas of support over time. This approach allows for the deepening of relationships with key partners in sectors of mutual interest for both countries. At the DPP mid-cycle review in 2027 we will take stock, assess and consider any shifts required to better align our efforts to address emerging challenges and opportunities.

Australia’s development program works at the national, provincial and local levels. Choices about which districts, provinces and communes/*Sangkats* to work in are made in partnership with the Cambodian Government and reflect a variety of development factors, including human development needs, service quality improvements and local leadership.

Our development partnership encompasses our ongoing, strong engagement from Australian Government partners and agencies such as the Australian Federal Police (AFP), Defence, Home Affairs and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). We intend to increase this engagement across the government over time as we build new institutional links.

This DPP highlights new areas of focus, reflecting the commitment by Cambodia and Australia to a flexible and responsive high-impact partnership.

To meet our shared ambitions with Cambodia, the objectives of the Australia – Cambodia development partnership will support the following:

- We will tackle the causes of, and support adaptation to, climate change. Australia is placing renewed emphasis on climate resilience across all aspects of our development program in Cambodia. A significant new climate investment, starting in 2025, will integrate climate adaptation and mitigation strategies while promoting sustainable development practices that support Cambodia’s environmental and economic aspirations.

- We will strengthen resilient, inclusive and sustainable economic development and growth through our flagship economic investment. There will be a continued focus on key challenges such as economic diversification, the business enabling environment, attraction of quality investment and climate change.
- We will continue to tackle the most pressing human development challenges to unlock Cambodia’s potential. This includes continuing our flagship investments in health system strengthening, nutrition and social protection.
- We will work with civil society to support its demand-driven work and strengthen citizen-led development, including through a new human rights investment that will support Cambodia to meet its international obligations, and the ambitions outlined in its constitution.

During the DPP mid-cycle review, we will explore further opportunities to consolidate resources and to deliver a more cohesive, unified and impactful program. The DPP will adapt over time, reflecting ongoing reviews, ensuring flexibility to address emerging needs and priorities:

- We will seek opportunities to bring together our work on governance, social accountability, public service delivery and policy through a consolidated program once the current phase of each investment ends. The formal evaluation and planning for this consolidation will commence in 2025 following further analysis and consideration of the findings.
- We will review our de-mining activities in 2025, at the conclusion of the current phase of investment, based on independent evaluation findings and dialogue with key government and development stakeholders. The review will consider opportunities to strengthen mine victims’ assistance work, align it with our existing disability and rehabilitation investments, and deliver on our commitment under the International Disability Equity and Rights Strategy.
- We will review our human development investments in 2027, as the current phase of health investments comes to an end.
- We will review our economic development investments in 2025 and conduct a final evaluation.

Australia’s comparative advantage lies in several areas. Our recognised expertise in managing climate risks and water resources will be leveraged to assist Cambodia in building resilience to climate impacts, particularly in agriculture and renewable energy. In addition, our long-term investment in building institutional capacity – including providing high-quality technical assistance and supporting evidence-based policy – will remain a cornerstone of this DPP.

This DPP reflects Australia’s deepened commitment to GEDSI and alignment with the International Gender Equality Strategy. Under a strengthened twin-track approach, Australia will both mainstream GEDSI considerations across all investments and implement targeted interventions to ensure that no one is left behind and to support people with disability and marginalised groups to be active participants in Cambodia’s development journey.

This DPP elevates our commitment to locally led development to ensure development approaches are rooted in Cambodian realities and address local needs. Our approach prioritises local actors, empowering CSOs, community leaders and grassroots networks to drive positive change.

Innovative financing mechanisms will play an increasingly central role in the delivery of our development assistance, supporting our commitment to maximise development impact. As part of our aim to mobilise a broader range of resources for key priorities such as climate resilience, infrastructure and health, we will actively work to crowd in additional finance from private sector actors, international financial institutions and other partners.

**Table 1: Australia – Cambodia development partnership**

**Goal: A prosperous, resilient and stable Cambodia**

Objective	Objective 1 Stronger institutions and better governance	Objective 2 Public services are more inclusive	Objective 3 A more resilient, inclusive and sustainable economy
Outcomes	<p>Outcome 1.1 Public policy processes are stronger, based on evidence and informed by inclusive dialogues</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 Institutions and communities are empowered to respond and adapt to shocks, including climate, disaster and socioeconomic risks</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Institutions are more resilient and effective, supported by strong leadership</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1 Human development outcomes are improved by reducing inequality and supporting more inclusive public services</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 Services are more accountable and transparent to citizens, by acting on feedback to inform service improvements</p> <p>Outcome 2.3 Marginalised groups benefit from better access to quality services</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1 Cambodia’s economy is more resilient supported by a stronger business environment and high-quality investment opportunities</p> <p>Outcome 3.2 Marginalised groups have access to better economic opportunities</p> <p>Outcome 3.3 Cambodia’s economy is more resilient to the impacts of climate change</p>
Focus areas	<p>Objective 1 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leadership capacity development</li> <li>• Policy and evidence-based decisions</li> <li>• Governance and institution strengthening</li> <li>• Decentralisation</li> <li>• Accountability</li> <li>• Civil society strengthening</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>• Disaster preparedness</li> <li>• Transnational crime, GEDSI and civil society</li> </ul>	<p>Objective 2 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for universal health coverage</li> <li>• Stronger health and nutrition outcomes</li> <li>• Improved social protection policies and systems</li> <li>• Improved water, sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>• Decentralisation</li> <li>• Accountability</li> <li>• Civil society strengthening</li> <li>• Decentralised governance and basic service delivery</li> <li>• Higher-quality public services</li> <li>• Women’s empowerment</li> <li>• Addressing GBV and GEDSI</li> <li>• Supporting marginalised Cambodians (including poor and at-risk populations, women, LGBTQIA+ people, Indigenous people and people with disability)</li> <li>• Human capacity</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> </ul>	<p>Objective 3 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic policy reform</li> <li>• Private sector development</li> <li>• Research and innovation</li> <li>• Technology, trade and investment</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Agriculture and agro-processing</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>• Energy transition</li> <li>• Scholarships</li> <li>• Improved social protection policies and systems</li> <li>• Diversification and support for new economic opportunities</li> <li>• GEDSI and civil society</li> <li>• Women’s economic empowerment</li> <li>• Human capacity and skills development</li> <li>• Supporting marginalised Cambodians (including poor and at-risk populations, women, LGBTQIA+ people, Indigenous people and people with disability)</li> </ul>

## Ways of working

We will work together to progress the objectives set out in Table 1 through:

- genuine partnerships that are based on respect and listening and informed by monitoring, evaluation and learning
- effective, transparent, locally led and inclusive development, with a focus on GEDSI and harnessing Indigenous and ethnic minority perspectives
- enhanced coordination and partnerships with bilateral and multilateral partners that align the work of all parties to maximise impact and avoid duplication of efforts
- increased harnessing of Australia's expertise through deeper government, business and civil society partnerships
- a twin-track approach to GEDSI and climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation
- the leveraging of ODA and non-ODA resources, alongside our other tools of engagement and statecraft.

## Objective 1: Stronger institutions and better governance

Objective 1 contributes to the following focus areas of Australia's International Development Policy:

- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development (primary)
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region (secondary)
- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks (secondary).

Strong national and subnational institutions, supported by good governance, will be critical to address Cambodia's key human development challenges and deliver long-term, resilient and sustainable growth. The Cambodian Government is committed to achieving this vision by strengthening the systems, policies, governance and capabilities that underpin public institutions and increase the overall capacity of the public service.

Australia will continue partnering with Cambodia to enhance public policy processes through locally produced evidence. We will support Cambodian research institutes and think tanks to produce high-quality, relevant research developed through inclusive dialogue. Australia will complement these efforts by increasing our support for CSOs and thereby enhancing their capacity to advocate for policy change and contribute to an active civic space. Australia will work with the Cambodian Government and with multilateral and civil society stakeholders to help Cambodia meet its international human rights obligations – including recommendations agreed through the Universal Periodic Review process – and the ambitions outlined in its constitution.

Australia will continue partnering with Cambodia to increase its resilience to global challenges that affect both nations and our shared region, including climate change. We will work with Cambodia to support the introduction of policies and systems that respond to the impacts of climate change and prepare the country for unforeseen shocks. Our new flagship climate investment aims to support Cambodia's efforts to enhance policies and governance in water resources management. We will seek opportunities to strengthen our government-to-government partnerships so they can support stronger institutional capacity and evidence-based policy development. Australia will also support preparation and mitigation efforts by improving the responsiveness of Cambodia's social protection system, increasing the resilience of populations most vulnerable to shocks, hazards and climate change impacts by ensuring they have access to the right services and financial protection. Further, we will continue our partnership with Australian and local non-government organisations (NGOs) to enhance community preparedness and adaptation at the local level. Collectively, these initiatives will support Cambodia to own and implement policies and systems that will increase its resilience to unforeseen crises.

Increasing leadership capacity and supporting the pipeline of emerging leaders will enable Cambodia to improve the quality of governance and public policy processes now and into the future. Australia will build on our longstanding education partnership by continuing our Australia Awards Scholarship program and alumni engagement, both of which aim to increase the number of alumni participating in collaborations between Cambodia and Australia. This will help Cambodians develop the skills they need to attain the jobs they want, as well as expand their networks to strengthen their career development journeys.

Australian higher education is highly regarded in Cambodia, and Australia remains a destination of choice for many Cambodian students. We will enhance links between Australian and Cambodian educational institutions and support current and future leaders by facilitating technical exchanges, ongoing capacity building and evidence-based, inclusive policy dialogues.

Cambodia remains committed to responding to transnational threats and illicit activities. Strengthening the resilience of institutions will reduce Cambodia's overall vulnerability to threats and improve the conditions for stability. Australia will continue our cooperation with Cambodia to prevent transnational crime, including human trafficking, money laundering and people smuggling. We will work closely with Cambodian authorities and regional partners to enhance legal frameworks, build law enforcement capacity and ensure justice for victims.

Longstanding partnerships and activities involving the AFP, Home Affairs and Defence will remain a key part of our cooperation.

## **Objective 2: Public services are more inclusive**

Objective 2 contributes to the following areas of Australia's International Development Policy:

- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development (primary)
- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks (secondary).

Delivering inclusive and quality public services remains critical for Cambodia to achieve its ambition for better human development outcomes and increased human capital, as well as providing the conditions to unlock its economic potential. Cambodia has made considerable progress in reducing poverty and improving human development outcomes, but its human development indicators continue to lag behind those of other lower middle-income countries<sup>54</sup> and neighbours in ASEAN.<sup>55</sup> Cambodia remains committed to improving outcomes by maintaining its investment in health care, education, gender equality and poverty reduction.

Australia will continue our strong partnership with Cambodia to support more inclusive public services by strengthening institutions, improving governance and building the capacity of the public service.

Australia remains committed to supporting Cambodia's pathway to universal health coverage through ongoing investment in resilient and equitable health and social protection systems. We will continue to support Cambodia to deliver sustainable, climate resilient and scalable improvements to the quality and affordability of public health services. Systematic reforms will be informed by citizen feedback to ensure the health system is more inclusive and responsive. Our efforts will focus on improving access to public health services by reducing the out-of-pocket costs of health care and strengthening social health protection mechanisms. This investment will continue to tackle the most pervasive and emerging health challenges, including malnutrition and rising rates of NCDs.

Cambodia remains committed to improving policies, systems and governance to enable a more effective social protection system. This commitment is reflected in recent policies that outline an ongoing ambition to expand social protection efforts, including the Universal Health Coverage Roadmap to 2035, the draft National Social Protection Policy Framework Vision 2035 and the Shock Responsive Social Protection Framework. Australia is increasing our investment in social protection in line with Cambodia's renewed ambition. Our initiatives will

support Cambodia's efforts to increase the number of individuals reached by new or improved social protection programs, strengthen the policies that underpin the system and improve institutional capacity to deliver reforms.

Accountability is integral to improving the quality of institutions and services. Australia will continue to support transparency and inclusive decision-making processes at the national and subnational levels. Australia has established a strong and trusted partnership with Cambodia in the areas of governance, decentralisation, social accountability and inclusion. Our support has contributed to stronger civic engagement in decision-making processes. We will build on this existing partnership by continuing our investment in social accountability at the subnational level. These initiatives will support citizens to better understand the services for which they are eligible and the quality they should expect from these services. They will also provide avenues for citizens to share feedback on services, which will inform service quality improvements and future decisions to reform the policies and systems underpinning these services.

Australia has supported Cambodia's most marginalised citizens since the start of our development cooperation. Australia will strengthen our efforts to improve access to higher-quality, more coordinated and more inclusive services that support women, people with disability, remote and rural communities, Indigenous people and LGBTQIA+ people. This approach also aims to enhance consideration and inclusion of these and other marginalised groups in key decision-making and planning processes. In particular, we will enhance the capacity of organisations of persons with disability to advocate for inclusive policies and help empower these groups to take a leading role in shaping disability-inclusive public services and social protection systems in Cambodia.

We remain committed to the goal of a mine-free Cambodia and are proud of the significant progress made to date. We will assess our capacity to continue supporting this work after 2025. We will continue to work with Cambodia to support mine-affected communities through investments in disability, healthcare and rehabilitation services.

### **Objective 3: A more resilient, inclusive and sustainable economy**

Objective 3 contributes to the following focus areas of Australia's International Development Policy:

- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks (primary)
- build effective, accountable states that drive their own development (secondary)
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region (secondary).

Australia is committed to helping Cambodia become a more resilient, inclusive and sustainable economy. In line with [Invested: Australia's Southeast Asia Economic Strategy to 2040](#),<sup>56</sup> Australia will work with Cambodia to foster commercial links and trade. Australian support will focus on building a more diversified economy and stronger business enabling environment, enhancing climate resilience, improving competitiveness, capturing new opportunities and promoting inclusive economic opportunities for women, people with disability and other marginalised groups.

Our flagship bilateral economic development program will remain the cornerstone of our support, aligned with relevant bilateral, regional and global programs. Our support focuses on promoting enterprise development by assisting market actors and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to expand market access and improve supply chain resilience, promoting diversification, attracting quality foreign investment, enhancing the business environment, supporting women's economic empowerment, strengthening trade and investment, supporting high value-added agriculture and agro-processing, and contributing to infrastructure service development.

We will continue to collaborate with the Cambodian Government and key stakeholders to develop and implement policies and programs conducive to competitive, sustainable and inclusive public and private investment. We will support Cambodia to meet its multilateral trade commitments and strengthen its regulatory frameworks. We will help improve the ease of doing business through government-private sector policy dialogues and make evidence-

informed investment decisions. We will support Cambodian businesses and individuals to invest in new market opportunities. Capacity-building initiatives will aim to improve the skills and knowledge of Cambodian entrepreneurs and business leaders in the areas of investment readiness and standards compliance.

Australia will continue to work with the Cambodian Government to support infrastructure planning, regulation and investment processes that embed inclusive and resilient principles and meet market requirements and international standards. Our ongoing partnership aims to strengthen technical and leadership capabilities to drive lasting, high-quality and inclusive infrastructure development. We will also work closely with Australian investors to identify and promote investment opportunities in Cambodia, thereby supporting economic resilience and job creation.

Australia is committed to increasing economic opportunities for women, people with disability and other marginalised groups. We will work with the Cambodian Government to improve the inclusivity of public policies and budgets that promote economic opportunities, ensuring that every Cambodian citizen can contribute to, and benefit from, the economy. We will focus on opening up better economic opportunities for women by providing financial and business development services to women entrepreneurs, improving the care economy, supporting financial literacy and skills training, and identifying market opportunities. Promoting digitalisation and business formalisation within the informal economy will empower women, people with disability and members of marginalised communities to participate more fully in the economy, leading to more inclusive and equitable growth.

Australia will step up efforts and support for Cambodia's efforts to build a more climate resilient economy by contributing to investments that support low-emissions development pathways, improve climate change adaptation and take advantage of green economy opportunities. Our efforts will support Cambodia's clean energy transition, build the capacity to incorporate nature-based solutions into urban planning and development, and increase climate resilience in the agriculture, water and infrastructure sectors. Given the centrality of agriculture to Cambodia's economy and workforce employment, ACIAR will support climate resilient and gender-responsive agriculture.

The transition to a resilient, inclusive and low-carbon economy requires significant investment. We will introduce initiatives that support Cambodia's access to climate finance streams and green investment. We will also leverage additional private funds to promote sustainable development by supporting the development of systems and institutional structures that will attract investment and deliver lasting outcomes.

Cambodian firms lag in the adoption of green and low-carbon technologies, which reduces their competitiveness as trading partners' preferences shift to greener practices. Australia will support Cambodia to increase the uptake of low-carbon practices, particularly in the agro-processing sector, preparing businesses for changing consumer preferences, and support policy development to incentivise the uptake of green and low-carbon technologies. We will also support Cambodians to develop the skills they need to seize new green job opportunities.

## Section 4: Delivering our partnership

### Locally led development

Our development partnership with Cambodia is underpinned by a commitment to locally led development. This approach respects and enables the agency, leadership and decision-making of diverse local actors, recognising the varied perspectives and realities that shape Cambodia's development landscape.

We engage with a wide range of stakeholders, including government entities, CSOs, private sector entities such as SMEs and women entrepreneurs, the media, researchers and groups representing marginalised communities. This commitment reflects Australia's values of democracy and equality and aligns with our broader aims of strengthening local institutions, promoting civic space and supporting our local partners in fostering a resilient, inclusive and sustainable economy.

Our collaborative approach integrates local knowledge at every stage, with opportunities for local actors to participate in the planning, design, procurement, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of our program and investments. This collaboration seeks to ensure that initiatives are informed by community needs and expertise and address shared challenges.

Capacity building is a key focus, with tailored programs enhancing local partners' abilities to access funding opportunities. We also support the delivery of leadership training programs specifically designed to enhance the capacity of local community leaders to manage and lead development initiatives.

Australia will seek opportunities to collaborate with Indigenous and ethnic minority groups to contribute to shared development objectives. This may include sharing First Nations knowledge and practices related to sustainable resource management and community development.

We treat locally led development as a cross-cutting theme and will measure our progress through the DPP Performance Assessment Framework (PAF), incorporating specific measures to track our progress against these commitments. Risk will be managed via regular assessments and stakeholder consultations. We will consider environmental sustainability, conflict sensitivity, safeguarding risks and technological innovations.

Through people-to-people connections, cultural exchanges, scholarships, volunteer programs and shared learning opportunities, our support for locally led development will enhance the Australia–Cambodia bilateral relationship, strengthening mutual understanding and collaboration.

This DPP is guided by the principles, guidelines and good practices outlined in the DFAT Guidance Note: Locally Led Development.

### Consultation

Australia remains committed to consulting regularly with the Cambodian Government, discussing issues critical to our partnership and development cooperation efforts, and providing updates on the implementation of this DPP.

We will continue our regular consultations with the Cambodian Government through interministerial dialogues convened by the Council for the Development of Cambodia and annual Senior Officials' Talks. These will be opportunities to reflect on progress towards the DPP objectives and discuss challenges, lessons learned and emerging opportunities to strengthen cooperation through our partnership. This process will be complemented by our regular engagement with key government counterparts to support the implementation of our programs and investments, as well as through technical working groups and senior policy dialogues.



We will continue our strong engagement with civil society through regular discussions with Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) partners and CSO implementing partners and conversations at annual NGO and CSO forums. Australia is committed to continuing our strong engagement with the Cambodian private sector through the Australia Chamber of Commerce (AusCham), our Deals team in Phnom Penh and our support for the Government–Private Sector Forum.

Australia will enhance our coordination and partnerships with bilateral and multilateral partners. This will strengthen alignment and ensure we are positioned to maximise our collective impact.

## **Evaluation and learning**

We remain committed to continuous learning to ensure our development program is evidence-based and addresses Cambodia’s most pressing needs.

We will take steps to facilitate ongoing cross-program learning through routine learning events, including development stakeholder forums that will bring together stakeholders from across Cambodia’s development spectrum, including Cambodian Government representatives, CSOs, academic and research institutions, and other development partners. These forums will serve as a platform to discuss implementation progress, share insights and challenges, and exchange lessons learned across programs and sectors. We envisage that the outcomes of these forums will lead to specific actions and decisions that will enhance the impact of our investments.

We will also undertake a range of evaluations (thematic, program, cross-program and impact) that leverage both internal and independent perspectives. All evaluations will align with DFAT Design Guidelines and Monitoring and Evaluation Standards.

We will ensure that dissemination and learning plans are established for each major evaluation and will arrange key learning events that may take the form of learning workshops, roundtable discussions and webinars. The dissemination and learning plans are designed to ensure consistency in sharing lessons learned across teams and stakeholders, and they will be documented and integrated into program adjustments to ensure broad uptake of findings and best practices.

Table 2 identifies the key consultations, strategic reviews and evaluations that will be undertaken and disseminated within the first three years of the DPP. The outcomes of engagements and analysis will provide important lessons learned for continuous improvement, help us track our progress towards the DPP objectives and serve as critical inputs to the DPP mid-cycle review in 2027.

**Table 2: Consultation, evaluation and learning plan**

Objective	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27
<b>Objective 1</b> Stronger institutions and better governance	Final evaluation of Australia Awards Cambodia	Final evaluation of the Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework (ISAF)	Final evaluation of Ponlok Chomnes II: Data and Dialogue for Development in Cambodia
<b>Objective 2</b> Cambodia’s public services are more inclusive	Rapid review of the PROMISE Partnership Final evaluation of the Resilience Fund	Mid-term review of the Health Equity and Quality Improvement Program Phase 2 (H-EQIP 2) Mid-term review of the Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services – Phase 2 (ACCESS 2) program	No formal reviews planned
<b>Objective 3</b> A more resilient, inclusive and sustainable economy	Mid-term review of the Strengthening Climate Resilience in Lower Mekong program	Mid-term review of the Cambodia Australia Partnership for Resilient Economic Development (CAPRED) Mid-term review of the Regional Trade for Development Initiative (RT4D)	No formal reviews planned
<b>Cross-program</b>	Annual development stakeholder forum	Annual development stakeholder forum	Annual development stakeholder forum Mid-cycle review of the Australia – Cambodia Development Partnership Plan Mid-term evaluation Southeast Asia Government-to-Government Partnerships program Mid-term review of Partnerships for Infrastructure (P4I) Phase 2 Mid-term review of the Mekong-Australia Partnership Phase 2

## Performance and results

The PAF at Table 3 provides a selection of indicators and expected results for the first three years of the DPP. The PAF will be updated periodically, including at the mid-cycle review point, at which time indicators and results for the second half of the DPP will be identified.

**Table 3: Performance Assessment Framework**

All outcomes will, where appropriate and feasible, incorporate sex-disaggregated data, along with data disaggregated by GEDSI factors – including people with disability and Indigenous groups. This level of granularity will enable thorough measurement and assessment of gender equality impacts, ensuring that diverse needs, progress trajectories, and disparities are accurately captured and addressed.

### Objective 1: Stronger institutions and better governance

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Public policy processes are stronger, based on evidence and informed by inclusive dialogues	1.1.1 Policies, policy processes and institutional collaborations developed through Australia–Cambodia partnerships involving inclusive policy dialogue	2 policies, policy processes and/or institutional collaborations (national and subnational) to strengthen inclusive governance, developed or influenced through inclusive stakeholder consultations and informed by high-quality evidence and analysis	A cumulative total of at least 4 policies, policy processes and/or institutional collaborations (national and subnational) to strengthen inclusive governance, developed or influenced through inclusive stakeholder consultations and informed by high-quality evidence and analysis	A cumulative total of at least 6 policies, policy processes and/or institutional collaborations (national and subnational) to strengthen inclusive governance, developed or influenced through inclusive stakeholder consultations and informed by high-quality evidence and analysis	SDG4: Quality education SDG5: Gender equality SDG10: Reduced inequalities SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 1.1</b>	1.1.2 Number of civil society organisations (CSOs) and/or think tanks/research institutes benefiting from increased capacity to enhance advocacy and accountability	Capacity building for 3 CSOs and/or think tanks/research institutes to incorporate diverse perspectives and engage with marginalised groups throughout consultation processes leading to successful advocacy outcomes, including policy changes and/or inclusive policy recommendations accepted by Cambodian Government agencies	Capacity building for a cumulative total of 6 CSOs and/or think tanks/research institutes to incorporate diverse perspectives and engage with marginalised groups throughout consultation processes leading to successful advocacy outcomes, including policy changes and/or inclusive policy recommendations accepted by Cambodian Government agencies	Capacity building for a cumulative total of 9 CSOs and/or think tanks/research institutes to incorporate diverse perspectives and engage with marginalised groups throughout consultation processes leading to successful advocacy outcomes, including policy changes and/or inclusive policy recommendations accepted by Cambodian Government agencies	SDG4, SDG5, SDG10, SDG16

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<p><b>Outcome 1.2</b></p> <p>Institutions and communities are empowered to respond and adapt to shocks, including climate, disaster and socioeconomic risks</p>	<p>1.2.1 Cambodian Government agencies enhance their capacity to implement comprehensive climate resilience strategies, including but not limited to adaptation and mitigation measures</p>	<p>Case studies of 2 Cambodian Government agencies showing enhanced capacity for climate adaptation and mitigation, including documentation of the training programs and resources provided to build this capacity</p> <p>1 Cambodian Government institution with strengthened capacity to adopt climate change adaptation and mitigation measures</p>	<p>Reports on the impact of capacity-building initiatives on the ability of 3 Cambodian Government agencies to adopt and implement climate measures, including specific examples of policy changes and initiatives undertaken by these institutions</p> <p>A cumulative total of 2 Cambodian Government institutions with strengthened capacity to adopt climate change adaptation and mitigation measures</p>	<p>Evaluations showing the long-term benefits of strengthened capacity in 3 Cambodian Government agencies for climate adaptation and mitigation, including case studies highlighting successful adaptation projects and their outcomes</p> <p>A cumulative total of 3 Cambodian Government institutions with strengthened capacity to adopt climate change adaptation and mitigation measures</p>	<p>SDG5, SDG10</p> <p>SDG13: Climate action</p> <p>SDG16</p>

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.2	1.2.2 Australian support for improved practices via policy, technical advice and/or capacity building	<p>Documented case studies of 2 capacity-building initiatives successfully implemented, showcasing best practices in one or more of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• food security</li> <li>• water security</li> <li>• climate resilient agriculture</li> </ul> <p>2 capacity-building initiatives launched in climate resilient agriculture and food and water security</p>	<p>Comprehensive reports detailing the impacts of 4 capacity-building initiatives on food and water security in targeted regions</p> <p>A cumulative total of 3 capacity-building initiatives launched</p>	<p>Comprehensive reports detailing the impacts of 6 capacity-building initiatives on food and water security in targeted regions</p> <p>A cumulative total of 4 capacity-building initiatives launched</p>	SDG5, SDG10, SDG13, SDG16
Outcome 1.2	1.2.3 Social protection services and programs are more shock resilient and responsive to crises, including climate, disaster and socioeconomic shocks	2 social protection services and programs are more shock responsive	A cumulative total of 3 social protection services and programs are more shock responsive	A cumulative total of 4 social protection services and programs are more shock responsive	SDG5, SDG10, SDG13, SDG16
Outcome 1.2	1.2.4 Number of Cambodians benefiting from Australia’s investments in climate change adaptation and disaster resilience	100,000 people benefited \$1 million invested	A cumulative total of 150,000 people benefited \$2 million invested	A cumulative total of 200,000 people benefited \$3 million invested	SDG5, SDG10, SDG13, SDG16

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 1.3</b> Institutions are more resilient and effective, supported by strong leadership	1.3.1 Number and percentage of alumni participating in mutual collaborations between Cambodia and Australia, following the completion of an Australia Award (Tier 2), other tertiary course, technical/vocational course or work-related training program	100 alumni participating in collaborations, half of whom are women  5 research pieces linked to DFAT priorities produced by alumni  Evidence of alumni having strengthened research capacity	A cumulative total of 150 alumni participating in collaborations, half of whom are women  10 research pieces linked to DFAT priorities produced by alumni  Evidence of alumni having strengthened research capacity	A cumulative total of 200 alumni participating in collaborations, half of whom are women  10 research pieces linked to DFAT priorities produced by alumni  Evidence of alumni having strengthened research capacity	SDG4, SDG16
<b>Outcome 1.3</b>	1.3.2 Number of people who successfully complete a tertiary or technical/vocational course or work-related training (Tier 2)	35 individuals (public and private sector) successfully complete a tertiary or technical/vocational course or work-related training program	An additional 50 individuals (public and private sector) successfully complete a tertiary or technical/vocational course or work-related training program	An additional 50 individuals (public and private sector) successfully complete a tertiary or technical/vocational course or work-related training program	SDG4, SDG16
<b>Outcome 1.3</b>	1.3.3 Improved border security and prevention of transnational crime	1 new initiative launched by 2025 aimed at enhancing cooperation on cross-border crime prevention	Collaboration to support enhanced cross-border crime prevention	Collaboration to support enhanced cross-border crime prevention	SDG4, SDG16

Objective 2: Public services are more inclusive

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b></p> <p>Human development outcomes are improved by reducing inequality and supporting more inclusive public services</p>	<p>2.1.1 More equitable use of Cambodia’s health services, especially for marginalised groups</p>	<p>Ministry of Health (MoH) supported in the delivery of universal health coverage (UHC), including innovative health financing designed to provide fairer and more equitable access to health services</p> <p>6 million individuals (approximately 35% of the population) reached by new or improved health services, with enhanced capacity to advocate for and access these services</p> <p>350 health facilities exceeding a 60% score against the national quality assessment framework</p> <p>210 health facilities providing inclusive and accessible services</p>	<p>MoH supported in the delivery of UHC, including innovative health financing designed to provide fairer and more equitable access to health services</p> <p>8 million individuals (approximately 45% of the population) reached by new or improved health services, with enhanced capacity to advocate for and access these services</p> <p>550 health facilities exceeding a 60% score against the national quality assessment framework</p> <p>520 health facilities providing inclusive and accessible services</p>	<p>MoH supported in the delivery of UHC, including innovative health financing designed to provide fairer and more equitable access to health services</p> <p>10 million individuals (approximately 55% of the population) reached by new or improved health services, with enhanced capacity to advocate for and access these services</p> <p>700 health facilities exceeding a 60% score against the national quality assessment framework</p> <p>820 health facilities providing inclusive and accessible services</p>	<p>SDG1: No poverty</p> <p>SDG3: Good health and well-being</p> <p>SDG5, SDG10</p>



Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 2.1</b>	2.1.2 Number and percentage of individuals (including women, children, people with disability and members of ethnic minority groups and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, intersex, asexual and identity-diverse (LGBTQIA+); communities) reached by new or improved social protection programs	<p>Policy recommendations and/or technical advice provided to increase the wellbeing and resilience of marginalised Cambodians through an improved social protection system</p> <p>4 social protection awareness-raising activities with marginalised groups</p> <p>2 million individuals (disaggregated by gender, disability and ethnicity) reached by new or improved social protection programs</p>	<p>Policy recommendations and/or technical advice provided to increase the wellbeing and resilience of marginalised Cambodians through an improved social protection system</p> <p>5 social protection awareness-raising activities with marginalised groups</p> <p>A cumulative total of 2.5 million individuals (disaggregated by gender, disability and ethnicity) reached by new or improved social protection programs</p>	<p>Policy recommendations and/or technical advice provided to increase the wellbeing and resilience of marginalised Cambodians through an improved social protection system</p> <p>6 social protection awareness-raising activities with marginalised groups</p> <p>A cumulative total of 3 million individuals (disaggregated by gender, disability and ethnicity) reached by new or improved social protection programs</p>	SDG1, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> Services are more accountable and transparent to citizens through feedback that informs service improvements	2.2.1 Number of organisations Australia has supported in the reporting period to strengthen accountability and/or inclusion, including examples of assistance provided and significant policy change achieved at the following levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>government institutions, organisations or systems</li> </ul>	<p>7 CSOs supported by Australia to promote transparency and raise public awareness of Cambodian Government social accountability approaches/initiatives, gender-based violence (GBV) and disability services</p> <p>Working with 65% of target communes/<i>Sangkats</i> to raise public awareness on public services</p>	<p>Total of 8 CSOs supported to deliver accountability and transparency efforts</p> <p>Working with 75% of target communes/<i>Sangkats</i> to raise public awareness on public services</p> <p>85% of public services at the local level (health centres, schools and commune council) demonstrating improved performance</p>	<p>Total of 4 CSOs supported to deliver-accountability and transparency efforts</p> <p>Over 90% of targeted service providers demonstrating increased knowledge of local quality standards<sup>a</sup></p>	SDG1, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10, SDG16

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSOs or systems</li> </ul>	<p>80% of public services at the local level (health centres, schools, commune council, GBV and disability service providers) demonstrating improved performance</p> <p>80% of government official and public service providers in target communes agreeing that community-identified action plans capture the key measures required to improve service delivery in their local area</p> <p>Over 80% of targeted service providers demonstrating increased knowledge of local quality standards</p>	<p>90% of government official and public service providers in target communes agreeing that community-identified action plans capture the key measures required to improve service delivery in their local area</p> <p>Over 85% of targeted service providers demonstrating increased knowledge of local quality standards</p>		

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 2.2</b>	2.2.2 Number of citizens who have increased their understanding of public service requirements at the local level	70% of citizens in target communes understand the standards for key local government services, including at the commune council, health centres and schools  55% of citizens in target communes understand annual local budget allocation and trends	80% of citizens in target communes understand the standards for key local government services, including at the commune council, health centres and schools  70% of citizens in target communes understand annual local budget allocations and trends	Continued support for citizen engagement in subnational service delivery and budget processes <sup>a</sup>	SDG1, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10, SDG16
<b>Outcome 2.2</b>	2.2.3 Number of citizens who are satisfied with changes to services in response to the feedback provided	70% of citizens who participated in awareness-raising and service delivery feedback activities have increased confidence that citizens' voices can have an impact on the quality of public services	75% of citizens who participated in awareness-raising and service delivery feedback activities have increased confidence that citizens' voices can have an impact on the quality of public services	Continued support for citizen engagement in subnational service delivery and budget processes <sup>a</sup>	SDG1, SDG3, SDG5, SDG10, SDG16

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 2.3</b> Marginalised groups benefit from better access to quality services	2.3.1 Number of Cambodian Government agencies at the national and subnational levels demonstrating improved decision-making and planning processes that are inclusive of and responsive to the needs of marginalised groups  60% of subnational level meetings include at least 1 action for service improvement proposed by a marginalised group	25 diverse stakeholders participate in policymaking and planning processes at the commune, municipality/district and provincial levels  70% of subnational level meetings include at least one action for service improvement proposed by a marginalised group  4 national and subnational strategies, policies and procedures that are GBV survivor-centred and/or inclusive of the priorities of people with disability	50 diverse stakeholders participate in policymaking and planning processes at the commune, municipality/district and provincial levels  80% of subnational level meetings include at least 1 action for service improvement proposed by a marginalised group  Cumulative total of 8 national and subnational strategies, policies and procedures that are GBV survivor-centred and/or inclusive of the priorities of people with disability	100 diverse stakeholders participate in policymaking and planning processes at the commune, municipality/district and provincial levels  Cumulative total of 12 national and subnational strategies, policies and procedures that are GBV survivor-centred and/or inclusive of the priorities of people with disability	SDG3, SDG5, SDG10, SDG16
<b>Outcome 2.3</b>	2.3.2 Number of services provided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambodian victims/survivors of sexual violence and GBV</li> <li>other marginalised groups, including mine-affected populations</li> </ul>	Land cleared (150 km <sup>2</sup> ) of known landmines, unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war <sup>a</sup>  500 people aware of GBV services and disability services  200 GBV survivors and people with disability able to access high-quality GBV services and disability services	750 people aware of GBV services and disability services  300 GBV survivors able to access high-quality GBV services and disability services	1000 people aware of GBV services and disability services  400 GBV survivors able to access high-quality GBV services and disability services	SDG3, SDG5, SDG10, SDG16

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 2.3</b>	2.3.3 Number of organisations of people with disability (regional, national, state, local) receiving capacity-building support (Tier 2)	5 organisations of people with disability, women’s organisations and Indigenous people’s organisations demonstrating increased capacity	10 organisations of people with disability, women’s organisations and Indigenous people’s organisations demonstrating increased capacity	15 organisations of people with disability, women’s organisations and Indigenous people’s organisations demonstrating increased capacity	SDG3, SDG5, SDG10, SDG16

a A major contributing investment to this indicator will conclude in 2025–26.

### Objective 3: A more resilient, inclusive and sustainable economy

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Cambodia’s economy is more resilient and is supported by a stronger business environment and high-quality investment opportunities	3.1.1 Cambodia supported with policy and/or technical advice on economic reform and management (including examples and results achieved) (Tier 2)	Capacity strengthened in at least 3 key Cambodian institutions, leading to meaningful policy dialogues and/or impactful case studies that demonstrate improvements in the design and delivery of inclusive economic policies	Capacity strengthened in at least 6 key Cambodian institutions, leading to meaningful policy dialogues and/or impactful case studies that demonstrate improvements in the design and delivery of inclusive economic policies	Capacity strengthened in at least 9 key Cambodian institutions, leading to meaningful policy dialogues and/or impactful case studies that demonstrate improvements in the design and delivery of inclusive economic policies	SDG5 SDG8: Decent work and economic growth SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure SDG10

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.1	3.1.2 Number of market actors in key Cambodian economic sectors supported to expand market access and/or improve supply chain resilience (Tier 2)	<p>15 market actors assisted, including through capacity building and/or access to finance</p> <p>10 SMEs and/or other market actors in key Cambodian economic sectors have done at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• successfully expanded their market access</li> <li>• experienced measurable growth (for example increases in sales, employees or production capacity)</li> <li>• improved their supply chain resilience (through reduced vulnerabilities and/or improved efficiency) as a result of Australia’s support</li> </ul>	<p>A cumulative total of 30 market actors assisted, including through capacity building and/or access to finance</p> <p>A cumulative total of 20 SMEs and/or other market actors in key Cambodian economic sectors have done at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• successfully expanded their market access</li> <li>• experienced measurable growth (for example increases in sales, employees or production capacity)</li> <li>• improved their supply chain resilience (through reduced vulnerabilities and/or improved efficiency) as a result of Australia’s support</li> </ul>	<p>A cumulative total of 45 market actors assisted, including through capacity building and/or access to finance</p> <p>A cumulative total of 30 SMEs and/or other market actors in key Cambodian economic sectors have done at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• successfully expanded their market access</li> <li>• experienced measurable growth (for example increases in sales, employees or production capacity)</li> <li>• improved their supply chain resilience (through reduced vulnerabilities and/or improved efficiency) as a result of Australia’s support</li> </ul>	SDG5, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 3.1</b>	3.1.3 Additional private funds leveraged to support sustainable development (Tier 2)	\$1.5 million in private funds leveraged, with a clear breakdown of direct and indirect investments. Leveraged funds will be compared against Cambodian Government and development partner contributions to determine the ratio of private sector investments in each key economic sector	\$3 million in private funds leveraged, with a clear breakdown of direct and indirect investments. Leveraged funds will be compared against Cambodian Government and development partner contributions to determine the ratio of private sector investments in each key economic sector	\$4.5 million in private funds leveraged, with a clear breakdown of direct and indirect investments. Leveraged funds will be compared against Cambodian Government and development partner contributions to determine the ratio of private sector investments in each key economic sector	SDG5, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10
<b>Outcome 3.1</b>	3.1.4 Additional climate finance attracted in support of sustainable development	Support provided to the Agricultural and Rural Development Bank with the intention to attract climate finance to the private sector to adapt to or mitigate climate change	Cumulative total of 3 stakeholders including but not limited to the water, energy and agriculture sectors provided with support to attract climate finance  Introduction of a blended finance component in the new climate change investment aimed at strengthening sustainable development across multiple sectors	Cumulative total of 5 stakeholders including but not limited to the water, energy and agriculture sectors provided with support to attract climate finance	SDG5, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 3.1</b>	3.1.5 Quality partnerships and/or advisory support activities established or delivered to enhance economic resilience and productivity in Cambodia	<p>At least 1 Australia-funded research and/or capacity-building partnership established to improve business regulations and enhance economic resilience in Cambodia</p> <p>Support provided for the development of standard operating procedures and a sub-decree of the Water Development Fund</p> <p>Support provided to the Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MISTI) to capitalise the Water Development Fund (WDF)</p> <p>Support provided to the Security Exchange Regulator of Cambodia (SERC) to develop a Prakas (official proclamation/ministerial decision) on Infrastructure Corporate Bonds</p>	<p>A cumulative total of at least 2 Australia-funded research and/or capacity-building partnerships established to improve business regulations and enhance economic resilience in Cambodia</p> <p>Capability-building support provided to MISTI to operationalise and manage the WDF</p> <p>Continued support to MISTI to capitalise the WDF</p>	<p>A cumulative total of at least 3 Australia-funded research and/or capacity-building partnerships established to improve business regulations and enhance economic resilience in Cambodia</p> <p>WDF operationalised</p> <p>Expanded partner engagement leading to increased capital contributions to the WDF, ensuring its sustainability and effectiveness</p>	SDG5, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10



Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 3.1</b>	3.1.6 Direct investment into Cambodian firms from Australian sources	Increased awareness among Cambodian firms regarding opportunities for direct investment from Australian sources through workshops and study tours for Australian investors to explore the Cambodian market	Networks established facilitating connections between Australian investors, Cambodian firms and the Cambodian Government  Informational materials, reports and analysis for Cambodian firms developed and distributed	Support for exploratory discussions between Cambodian firms and Australian investors and continued assistance for investors in the form of tailored guidance and connections to finalise investment decisions	SDG5, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10
<b>Outcome 3.2</b> Marginalised groups have access to better economic opportunities	3.2.1 Number of Cambodian women entrepreneurs provided with financial and/or business development services (Tier 2)	20 women entrepreneurs provided with financial and/or business development services	A cumulative total of 40 women entrepreneurs provided with financial and/or business development services	A cumulative total of 60 women entrepreneurs provided with financial and/or business development services	SDG5, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10
<b>Outcome 3.2</b>	3.2.2 Number of initiatives supporting increased economic access for people with disability	At least 1 economic initiative specifically targeting people with disability, including employment programs, vocational training and entrepreneurship support	A cumulative total of at least 2 economic initiatives specifically targeting people with disability, including employment programs, vocational training and entrepreneurship support	A cumulative total of at least 3 economic initiatives specifically targeting people with disability, including employment programs, vocational training and entrepreneurship support	SDG5, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Outcome 3.3</b> Cambodia’s economy is more resilient to the impacts of climate change	3.3.1 Number and value of investments that are doing one or more of the following (Tier 2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contributing to low-emissions development pathways</li> <li>supporting mitigation activities</li> <li>improving climate change adaptation and disaster resilience</li> </ul>	At least 15 market actors and stakeholders engaged in climate initiatives, supported by investments totalling \$13.8 million, that contribute to improving climate change adaptation and disaster resilience and support low-emissions development pathways or mitigation activities  Provision of policy and technical advice to strengthen regulations and practices regarding climate mitigation, adaptation and disaster resilience, with a focus on support for green jobs, variable renewable energy (VRE), energy efficiency markets and incentives, and electric vehicles (EVs)	At least 16 market actors and stakeholders engaged in climate initiatives, supported by investments totalling \$14.7 million, that contribute to improving climate change adaptation and disaster resilience and support low-emissions development pathways or mitigation activities  Continued policy and technical advice focusing on further strengthening evidence-to-policy leadership links and supporting additional climate resilience technical investments, including on water resources management, green jobs, VRE, energy efficiency and EVs	At least 17 market actors and stakeholders engaged in climate initiatives, supported by investments totalling \$14 million, that contribute to improving climate change adaptation and disaster resilience and support low-emissions development pathways or mitigation activities <sup>b</sup>  Continued provision of policy and technical advice supporting climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience, with an emphasis on sustaining and scaling impact  Analysis of the effectiveness of at least 1 investment in reducing emissions and improving climate resilience  Case studies on the successful implementation of adaptation activities and their impacts on local communities	SDG8, SDG13, SDG16

b A major contributing investment to this indicator will conclude in 2025–26.

## Cross-program

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Gender equality	Percentage of investments that are effective in addressing gender equality effectively (Tier 3)	80% of new investments over \$3 million with gender equality objectives	80% of new investments over \$3 million with gender equality objectives	80% of new investments over \$3 million with gender equality objectives	SDG5: Gender equality
Disability equity	Percentage of investments that are effective in addressing disability equity <sup>€</sup> (Tier 3)	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG10: Reduced inequalities
Climate change	Percentage of new investments over \$3 million that have a climate change objective (Tier 3)	50% of new investments over \$3 million have a climate change objective	60% of new investments over \$3 million have a climate change objective	70% of new investments over \$3 million have a climate change objective	SDG13: Climate action
Localisation	Number of local personnel, sub-contractors and staff engaged (employment created) – Managing Contractors <sup>€</sup> (Tier 3)	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG1: No poverty SDG8: Decent work and economic growth SDG10 SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions SDG17: Partnerships for the goals
Localisation	Number and dollar value of local contracts and grants (local supply chains) – Managing Contractors <sup>€</sup> (Tier 3)	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG1, SDG5, SDG8, SDG10, SDG16, SDG17

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Localisation	By 2026, 80% of bilateral investment designs and evaluations include local participation (Tier 3)	60% of bilateral designs and evaluations include local participation	70% of bilateral designs and evaluations include local participation	80% of bilateral designs and evaluations include local participation	SDG1, SDG10, SDG16, SDG17

c Targets are not required for this indicator. Actual results are sourced centrally and will be published.

## Annex 1: Supporting investments/activities in Cambodia

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 1 – Stronger institutions and better governance (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
<b>Cambodia Climate Resilience Program</b> (bilateral)	2025–29	To be announced (TBA)
<b>Ponlok Chomnes II: Data and Dialogue for Development in Cambodia</b> (bilateral)	2023–27	The Asia Foundation; Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI); Centre for Policy Studies; Center for Khmer Studies; Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace; Future Forum
<b>Improving Social Protection and Health in Cambodia (ISPH)</b> (bilateral)	2022–24	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); General Secretariat for the National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC)
<b>Improving Social Protection and Health in Cambodia Phase II (ISPH II)</b> (bilateral)	2024–27	GIZ; GS-NSPC
<b>Cambodia Australia Partnership for Resilient Economic Development (CAPRED)</b> (bilateral)	2019–27	COWATERSOGEMA International Inc.; Asian Development Bank (ADB); The Asia Foundation; Australian Water Association; Swisscontact; EnergyLab; CDRI; Emerging Markets Entrepreneurs; Mekong Strategic Capital; Khmer Enterprise; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology & Innovation; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Commerce; Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MoWA); Electricite du Cambodge; Electricity Authority of Cambodia
<b>Public Financial Management Reform (PFM)</b> (bilateral)	2018–25	World Bank; Ministry of Economy and Finance

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
<b>Australia – World Bank Partnership for Promoting Inclusion, Sustainability and Equality in Cambodia (PROMISE) including Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework Phase II (ISAF II)</b> (bilateral)	2019–26	World Bank; Ministry of Health (MoH); National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD); World Vision International
<b>Australia Awards Scholarships Cambodia</b> (bilateral)	2018–26	Tetra Tech International Development
<b>Australia Awards (Cambodia) – Successor</b> (bilateral)	2026–34	TBA
<b>Australia Awards (annual intakes 2019–24)</b> (bilateral)	2028–32	Various universities in Australia
<b>Integrating the electrification and smart mechanisation of two-wheel tractors with precision agriculture for improved productivity and sustainability</b> (bilateral)	2024–29	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR); The University of Sydney
<b>Cambodian soil information system supporting sustainable upland agricultural development</b> (bilateral)	2024–29	ACIAR; Murdoch University
<b>ASEAN-Australia Smart Cities Trust Fund</b> (bilateral)	2018–2024	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states
<b>Mekong-Australia Partnership Phase 2</b> (regional)	2024–29	TBA
<b>Inclusive Water Governance and Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Mekong Region</b> (regional)	2019–27	Oxfam Australia
<b>FishTech: Integrating technical fisheries solutions into water development programs in the Mekong</b> (regional)	2021–25	ACIAR; Charles Sturt University

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Weed management techniques for mechanised and broadcast lowland crop production systems in Cambodia and Laos (regional)	2021–25	ACIAR; The University of Queensland
Disease-resilient and sustainable cassava production systems in the Mekong region (regional)	2023–28	ACIAR; International Center for Tropical Agriculture
Building an effective forest health and biosecurity network in South-East Asia (regional)	2020–25	ACIAR; University of the Sunshine Coast
Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG): A platform for testing, delivering and improving chickens for enhanced livelihood outcomes in South-East Asia (regional)	2020–25	ACIAR; International Livestock Research Institute
Building the evidence base on the impacts of mobile financial services for women and men in farming households in Cambodia and Laos (regional)	2021–27	ACIAR; Western Sydney University
Food Loss in the Pangasius Catfish Value Chain of the Mekong River Basin (regional)	2023–26	ACIAR; Health and Agricultural Policy Research Institute
Tripartite action to enhance the contribution of labour migration to growth and development in ASEAN (TRIANGLE in ASEAN) (regional)	2015–25	Southeast Asia government partners; International Labour Organization
Australia for ASEAN Scholarships (regional)	2022–25	ASEAN member states
Australia for ASEAN Digital Transformation and Futures Skills initiative (regional)	2022–25	ASEAN member states

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
<b>Mekong-Australia Partnership on Transnational Crime</b> (regional)	2021–28	Australian Federal Police; Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC); Department of Home Affairs; other Australian Government agencies
<b>Marine Resources Initiative; other regional civil maritime security programs</b> (regional)	2024–28	ASEAN member states; Australian Border Force; Australian Institute of Marine Science; Geoscience Australia; Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water; ACIAR; Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Defence; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO); other Australian Government agencies
<b>Cambodia-Australia Consumer Protection Partnership (CACPP)</b> (regional)	2021–25	Ministry of Commerce; Consumer Protection, Competition and Fraud Directorate General (CCF); Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)
<b>Australian Humanitarian Partnership Phase II</b> (regional)	2022–27	Southeast Asia government partners; CARE; Caritas; Oxfam; Plan International; Save the Children; World Vision
<b>Cyber and Critical Technology Cooperation Program</b> (global)	2016–25	ASEAN; universities; private sector
<b>Global Partnership for Education</b> (global)	2021–25	Southeast Asia government partners; civil society organisations; United Nations agencies; multilateral development banks; private sector
<b>Australia Water Partnership Phase 3</b> (global)	2024–26	Indo-Pacific government and development partners (in Cambodia: Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology; the World Bank)
<b>Transparency International Indo-Pacific Partnership – Anti-corruption (Phase 2)</b> (global)	2024–29	Transparency International country chapter offices



Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Defence Cooperation Program (Australian Government)	Ongoing	TBA
Australian Federal Police (AFP) International Network (Australian Government)	Ongoing	Cambodian National Police; Cambodian Financial Intelligence Unit; General Department of Immigration; General Department of Identification; National Authority for Combating Drugs; various coordinating agencies
Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in Southeast Asia (Australian Government)	2022–26	Southeast Asia government partners

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 2 – Public services are more inclusive (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Australia – World Bank Partnership for Promoting Inclusion, Sustainability and Equality in Cambodia (PROMISE) including Health Equity and Quality Improvement Project Phase 2 (H-EQIP 2) and PROMISE Programmatic Advisory Services and Analytics (PROMISE PASA) (bilateral)	2019–26	World Bank; MoH; NCDD; World Vision International
Improving Social Protection and Health in Cambodia Phase II (ISPH II) (bilateral)	2024–27	GIZ; GS-NSPC
Australia-Cambodia Cooperation for Equitable Sustainable Services 2 (ACCESS 2) (bilateral)	2023–28	Abt Associates Pty Ltd; United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); World Health Organization (WHO); MoWA; Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation; MoH
De-mining program (bilateral)	2024–25	TBA

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Mekong-Australia Partnership Phase 2 (regional)	2024–29	TBA
Partnerships for a Healthy Region (regional)	2023–28	Southeast Asia and Pacific government partners; NGOs; universities; research institutions  In Cambodia: MoH; international NGOs; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
Cambodia Nutrition Project (CNP) (regional)	2019–26	World Bank; MoH; National Committee for Democracy and Decentralisation
Towards Universal Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights in the Indo-Pacific (TUSIP) (regional)	2024–28	Marie Stopes Cambodia; International Planned Parenthood Foundation; UNICEF; UNFPA
Support for the ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED) (regional)	2020–32	ASEAN member states
Southeast Asia Gender-Based Violence Prevention Platform (global)	2024–29	Southeast Asia government partners
Empowering Girls and Women through Social Protection in Southeast Asia (global)	2023–26	Southeast Asia government partners; UNICEF
Empowered and Equal Futures for Girls in Southeast Asia (global)	2023–27	Southeast Asia government partners; UNICEF

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 3 – A more resilient, inclusive and sustainable economy (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
<b>Cambodia Australia Partnership for Resilient Economic Development (CAPRED)</b> <b>(bilateral)</b>	2019–27	COWATERSOGEMA International Inc.; ADB; The Asia Foundation; Australian Water Association; Swisscontact; EnergyLab; CDRI; Emerging Markets Entrepreneurs; Mekong Strategic Capital; Khmer Enterprise; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology & Innovation; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Ministry of Commerce; MoWA; Electricite du Cambodge; Electricity Authority of Cambodia
<b>Cambodia Climate Resilience Program</b> <b>(bilateral)</b>	2024–28	TBA
<b>Australia – World Bank Partnership for Promoting Inclusion, Sustainability and Equality in Cambodia (PROMISE)</b> <b>(bilateral)</b>	2019–26	World Bank; MoH; NCDD; World Vision International
<b>Aus4ASEAN Futures</b> <b>(regional)</b>	2020–32	ASEAN member states; ASEAN Secretariat
<b>Partnerships for Infrastructure (P4I)</b> <b>(regional)</b>	Phase 1: 2018–25 Phase 2: 2025–28	Southeast Asia government partners (in Cambodia: Ministry of Public Works and Transport; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Post and Telecommunications)
<b>Regional Trade for Development (RT4D)</b> <b>(regional)</b>	2022–28	ASEAN member states; ASEAN Secretariat
<b>Support to the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)</b> <b>(regional)</b>	2022–28	ASEAN member states

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Southeast Asia Investment Deal Teams (regional)	2024–28	Southeast Asia government partners; private sector; business chambers
Placements and internships pilot program for young professionals (regional)	2024–28	Southeast Asia government partners
Mekong-Australia Partnership Phase 2 (regional)	2024–29	TBA
Supporting Mekong Architecture – Mekong River Commission (regional)	2021–27	Australian Water Partnership; eWater
Cambodia-Australia Consumer Protection Partnership (CACPP) (regional)	2021–25	Ministry of Commerce; CCF; ACCC
Australian Development Investments (ADI) (global)	TBA	Southeast Asia government partners
WASH Joint Monitoring Program (global)	2022–25	UNICEF
Water for Women Fund (global)	2017–25	Water for Women Partners (in Cambodia: iDE; Thrive Networks; East Meets West; Water Aid; CDRI; University of Technology Sydney)
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Projects (ACIAR) (Australian Government)	Ongoing	Various NGOs; research institutes; universities; Ministry of Agriculture

Australian Government supporting investments/activities across Objectives 1, 2 and 3 (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Cambodia Aid Advisory Services (CAAS)	2018–25	Tetra Tech International Development
Cambodia Development Support Unit	2025–29	TBA
Australian Volunteers program	Ongoing	Government partners; various NGOs; CSOs
Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP)	Ongoing	Australian NGOs; local partners

## Endnotes

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