



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



AUSTRALIA – FIJI
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP
PLAN 2024–2028

Section 1: Introduction

Australia's partnership with Fiji

Australia and Fiji have a strong and enduring partnership. Our objectives, principles and commitments are set out in our [Fiji Australia Vuvale Partnership](#). In Fijian, 'vuvale' means family – it recognises the respect and reciprocity of our partnership. The first iteration of our *Vuvale Partnership* in 2019 committed to closer cooperation, consultation and friendship between our two nations.

In response to changing priorities and challenges, Australia and Fiji undertook an extensive joint review process in 2023. Our renewed and elevated *Vuvale Partnership* was signed on 18 October 2023 by Prime Minister Albanese and Prime Minister Rabuka and has five pillars:

- strengthening our people-to-people links
- deepening our economic relationship
- enhancing our security cooperation
- building our cooperation on regional and international issues
- partnering to enable sustainable human development.

Under these pillars, our *Vuvale Partnership* sets out commitments that Fiji and Australia have agreed upon as mutual priorities between 2023 and 2028. It also formalises how we work together as partners and vuvale. Our cooperation is based on the following key principles:

- We engage each other with trust, respect and understanding.
- We share responsibility for delivering programs and policies to achieve our goals.
- We listen and speak carefully to understand our respective points of view when differences arise.
- We acknowledge that climate change is our greatest shared threat and addressing climate change is central to our cooperation.
- We share in the common wealth of improved economic and social wellbeing.
- We help each other to grow as individual sovereign states and as partners.
- We foster closer linkages, including between our people, institutions and societies.
- We work in a considered and sustainable manner that achieves lasting outcomes.

Over the next four years, Australia will sustain and deepen our partnership, rebalancing our current high levels of budget support with additional resources to increase support for:

- women's participation in the economy to support growth and diversification, initially through reforms to the business-enabling environment and direct support for women-led businesses
- the delivery of priority economic and social infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, that helps the Fiji Government deliver on its commitments under its National Development Plan 2025–2029 and Vision 2050 (NDP)¹
- climate change mitigation and adaptation, delivered through a new bilateral climate change program and improvements in our climate outcomes across our sectoral programs, in line with Australia's International Development Policy targets.

We have committed to reviewing the *Vuvale Partnership's* progress on an annual basis during Senior Officials Meetings.

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 – Fiji Development Partnership Plan 2024–2028 (DPP) translates into action the development priorities Australia shares with Fiji. 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 Fiji's national development priorities and how Australia will work with other development actors, ensuring the Australian Government contribution to Fiji'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.

Preparing the Development Partnership Plan

In 2023, Australia and Fiji undertook a joint process to renew and elevate our *Vuvale Partnership*. This involved consultations across the Australian and Fijian governments on agreed priorities. This DPP articulates how Australia will contribute to these shared priorities. The timeframe of this DPP has been set to align with the current phase of the *Vuvale Partnership* through to 2028.

During the joint review process, we redesigned key development programs in 2023–24 to align with our *Vuvale Partnership*, including our health and education programs and the overarching Fiji Program Support Facility. We also designed new budget support and social infrastructure programs, building on previous work in these sectors. While redesigning these programs, we conducted extensive consultations with the Fiji Government, other bilateral partners, multilateral organisations working in those sectors and community service organisations (CSOs). Additional targeted consultations for the DPP were undertaken in late 2023 and early 2024 with officials from across the Fiji Government, including the Secretaries Board and the Fijian Cabinet. We used our regular engagement to consult bilateral partners, United Nations (UN) agencies, development banks, local governments and CSOs to test and challenge our understanding of the development needs in Fiji, understand their contributions and determine where Australia could add most value. Based on those consultations, we agreed to new engagement mechanisms to monitor implementation and identify new and improved ways of working together.

Key elements of Australia's approach under the DPP (aligned with the objectives, principles and commitments of the *Vuvale Partnership*) will include:

- support for school and health infrastructure investments, including upgrades to priority schools and identified health facilities to boost service standards
- targeted budget support that promotes continued fiscal and economic reforms and reflects the Fiji Government's priorities under its NDP

- enhanced cooperation on Fiji's climate resilient economic and social infrastructure needs, in particular key enablers of growth (including energy, hospitals and maritime facilities)
- increased efforts to enhance two-way trade and investment with Fiji, including through economic diversification, labour mobility, skills development and measures to expand market access
- strengthened security cooperation, including police and cybersecurity, improved infrastructure to enhance security services, and interoperability between Australia and Fiji defence, police and border security agencies
- continued high-level political engagement and interagency twinning
- expanded incorporation of First Nations knowledges, approaches and experiences in our development practices and deeper dialogues with local organisations (including the re-established Great Council of Chiefs and faith-based organisations)
- support for gender equality and disability equity and rights across our programs, including an increased focus on women's economic empowerment.

Section 2: Fiji development context and Australian partnership

Fiji is made up of more than 330 islands, one-third of which are inhabited. It has an estimated population of 900,869,² 70 per cent of whom live on the main island Viti Levu and more than 50 per cent of whom are under 30 years old. Despite Fiji's relative prosperity, it faces significant development challenges. Nearly one-third (29.9 per cent) of Fijians lived below the national poverty line in 2019,³ with an even greater concentration outside of urban areas. Fiji is also the most indebted country in the Pacific and is facing years of deficits, with public debt having increased from 48.8 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018–19 to 78.3 per cent in 2023–24.⁴

Fiji's roadmap is its recently released NDP, with annual priorities set out in its annual budget. The NDP was informed by extensive public consultation and the outcomes of the 2023 National Economic Summit.⁵ In the June 2024 budget, the Fiji Government identified 'getting the basics right' as a clear priority,⁶ including reducing government debt, addressing the rising cost of living and improving basic service delivery, particularly in rural areas. The government has also signalled a greater role for the private sector in Fiji's development, underpinned by the government's delivery of an enabling environment that includes the right infrastructure; policy certainty; improved ease of doing business; and maintaining the rule of law, independent state institutions, and economic and political stability.

Economic and fiscal outlook

Fiji faces significant structural constraints to economic growth and employment creation. These constraints include its geographic remoteness, the small size of its domestic market, its dependence on imports, its reliance on remittances and its limited population growth. The Fiji economy is also highly dependent on sectors vulnerable to disruption, such as tourism (which makes up 40 per cent of GDP⁷), agriculture and fisheries.

The economy was badly affected by COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021. Fiji's GDP contracted a cumulative 22 per cent, a decrease that was four times worse than the average for Pacific island countries and the fourth-worst in the world. One-third of Fiji's workforce lost their jobs or worked reduced hours, and these losses disproportionately affected women. Fiji's economy rebounded strongly in 2022 and 2023, however, with growth rates of around 20 per cent and 7.5 per cent of GDP respectively.⁸ According to the World Bank's most recent figures (2023), Fiji has a GDP of USD5.44 billion.

Fiji's economy is expected to grow at around 3 per cent over the medium term. The government is prioritising a 'growth reset' package of policy reforms that will improve the ease of doing business in the short term. Fiji's uptick in multilateral trade and economic engagement, including with the World Trade Organization and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, aims to further facilitate economic growth and attract foreign direct investment.

The Sustainable Development Goals and the Human Development Index

In 2023, Fiji undertook a Voluntary National Review of its progress towards implementing the UN's 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).⁹ The review found that even in the face of economic challenges, Fiji has remained steadfast in its pursuit of the SDGs and has aligned a significant portion of its development planning with these goals.

The review identified three major threats to the Fijian economy – high government debt, delayed investment in critical infrastructure, and the impact of unforeseen shocks from climate change – as ongoing challenges. It highlighted a 'critical need for the government to prioritize and enhance its efforts in human development, particularly in the areas of health, education, housing, youth, women and girls, child abuse, and poverty alleviation.' The review also identified a need to prioritise the upgrading and maintenance of key services and public infrastructure, particularly in rural areas.

This assessment is consistent with Fiji's worsened position in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index (falling from 94th out of 191 countries and territories in 2020 to 104th of 193 in 2024). While there are higher concentrations of poverty outside urban areas, limited rural economic opportunities have led to significant rural–urban migration and urban poverty.

Health, education and social protection services

Life expectancy for Fijians has stagnated over the past 25 years, and under-five mortality has risen since 2014.¹⁰ Fiji has high rates of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and these contribute to around 84 per cent of deaths annually, mostly in people between the ages of 45 and 59. Cancers of the reproductive organs, particularly breast and cervical cancer, are the leading NCD causes of death among women. For a middle-income country, Fiji's health sector has been constrained in the past by relatively low levels of government spending and poor public infrastructure maintenance. The health sector faces workforce shortages and ongoing needs in health information systems and supply chain management, all of which impact the accessibility and quality of care available to the public.

Fiji has strong school enrolment rates, so the DPP's focus is improving education quality and outcomes. Data from Fiji's Ministry of Education show that in primary education, 14.5 per cent of children are critically behind in literacy and 23 per cent are critically behind in numeracy. The Fiji Government's policy of fee-free primary and secondary school tuition will require continued investment. Given that around 29 per cent of the population is aged 14 years or under, this policy places increasing pressure on Fiji's education budget.

Fiji's social protection system delivers benefits to approximately 103,000 vulnerable people through core programs that target elderly people, people with disability, children in out-of-home care, rural pregnant mothers and poor households. Australia is working with Fiji to modernise the delivery of social protection and ensure that systems are efficient, effective and climate responsive.

Climate change

Along with natural hazards (for example, earthquakes and tsunamis), climate change impacts will increasingly challenge Fiji's ability to achieve its development ambitions. Climate impacts are projected to intensify, with increases in temperature leading to heatwaves, extreme downpours and flooding, increasingly intense tropical cyclones, sea level rise and ocean acidification. Tropical Cyclone Winston (2016) was the southern hemisphere's strongest ever storm and caused damages amounting to FJD2 billion, or 20 per cent of Fiji's GDP.¹¹ Fiji's Climate Vulnerability Assessment (2017) concluded that climate change will amplify the multiple risks and impacts on sectors such as transport, water, fisheries, tourism and agriculture. Rising sea levels could threaten more than 30 per cent of the population by 2065.¹²

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)

The Fiji Government has made strong policy commitments to support gender equality and disability inclusion, including to prevent gender-based violence, support women's economic empowerment and develop a new national disability inclusion policy. Fiji is one of the few countries (globally) to have constitutional protections against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. However, cultural norms and resource limitations pose significant challenges, with women, people with disability and the LGBTQIA+ community experiencing varying forms of inequalities and discrimination.

Experiences of gender equality differ among women depending on socioeconomic position, religion, ethnicity and age. Fiji has high rates of gender-based violence, and women tend to work in lower-paid and less secure jobs. There are low levels of representation of women in national leadership, with only five of the 55 parliamentary seats

held by women. Fijian women have higher rates of sexually transmitted infections than the regional and global averages.

People with disability have limited representation in national parliament, the public service and the private sector. Of people with disability in Fiji who are aged 15 and over (24,371 people), 27 per cent are in the labour force, compared with 58 per cent of those without disability.¹³ They also have education rates lower than the national average. A major cause of the growing rates of disability in Fiji is NCDs, including diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular disease and cancer.

Australia's value-add

Australia is Fiji's largest development partner. However, our resources to support Fiji's national ambitions will require careful prioritisation given Fiji's development challenges, particularly in service delivery and infrastructure. We offer valued expertise and resources that highlight the two countries' comparable systems of government and democratic institutions, educational and sporting ties, and geographic proximity. We have similar values, a shared kinship through our First Nations peoples and a shared interest in a stable and prosperous region. Australia and Fiji are committed to working together to achieve high-quality outcomes, including in health, education and skills, and to progressing climate change action and gender equality. We want to ensure opportunities, such as labour mobility, work effectively for both countries.

The majority of our bilateral program will be delivered through two modalities over the span of the DPP: budget support and a facility that delivers technical assistance to support Fiji in implementing its priorities. These channels will be complemented by regional programs, projects under the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific and smaller-scale direct cooperation with CSOs to support service delivery. In recent years, increased direct budget support to the Fiji Government has been critical in supporting Fiji's fiscal stability, priorities and post-COVID economic recovery. It will remain important in the medium term. Moving forward, we will continue to support the preparation of large-scale climate resilient, transformative infrastructure projects for Fiji that empower local partners in their delivery. Over time, we will explore opportunities to transition from budget support to increased funding for infrastructure.

Both countries have a shared interest in working together to ensure regional peace and prosperity. This work includes our cooperation within regional organisations, particularly the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). Australia, as a member of the PIF, ensures that our approach is guided by the PIF's 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. Australia coordinates with the Partners in the Blue Pacific to support Pacific priorities. At the request of Fijian partners, Australian agencies will continue to marshal experience and expertise to promote interoperability and enable Pacific-led responses to Pacific security challenges. This includes through the Australian Defence Force, Australian Border Force and Australian Federal Police (AFP).

Australia's International Development Policy highlights the importance of action to address climate change and strengthen gender equality and inclusion. Australia recognises that climate change is the greatest security challenge confronting Pacific island countries. We will increase our efforts to support Fiji in adapting to and mitigating its impacts by:

- supporting Fiji's energy transition through on-grid and off-grid investments
- developing a new bilateral program to support climate adaptation and mitigation
- ensuring Fiji benefits from Australia's regional and global programs, including those that enable greater access to international climate finance streams (for example, the nascent Pacific Resilience Facility and the Green Climate Fund), the Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing program and Weather Ready Pacific
- supporting Fiji to implement risk reduction and disaster preparedness initiatives to better prepare for and recover from extreme weather events

- integrating climate action throughout all sectors of the development program, including in infrastructure, agriculture, women’s empowerment, disability, health and education.

Our partnership with Fiji recognises the importance of ensuring the benefits of peace and prosperity improve the lives of all Fijians. We will enhance our efforts for gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) by:

- supporting Fiji’s efforts to implement its GEDSI policy commitments and reform efforts in social protection, including through policy advocacy linked to our budget support
- creating a flexible and responsive GEDSI fund through the new Fiji Program Support Platform to ensure we better embed gender equality and disability equity and rights across all our bilateral programs
- strengthening our focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights, rehabilitation and NCDs in the health program and in our engagements with other partners
- working with the Ministry of Education and partners to address gender-based violence and bullying within schools and continuing to support a women-in-leadership training program
- continuing to focus on supporting special and inclusive education through the education program
- strengthening the focus on gender-based violence prevention and response, including through engagement with the Fiji Government and the provision of direct support to key civil society organisations, where appropriate.

Australia’s support is long-term. Between 2008 and 2021, Australia provided AUD1.2 billion to support Fiji’s priorities. We have supported Fiji’s education system for more than 40 years and will continue to do so. Our development partnership will span bilateral, regional and global programs aligned closely with the SDGs, particularly in health (SDG3), education (SDG4), gender equality (SDG5), effective governance (SDG8), private sector development (SDG8) and climate action (SDG13). Australia will also provide humanitarian relief and support to Fiji, to support disaster recovery and build risk reduction and preparedness initiatives that will improve resilience against future hazards. We will also continue to provide additional budget support to assist the Government of Fiji to bolster key reform initiatives and social protection schemes.

Section 3: Joint objectives of the Australia – Fiji development partnership

Our *Vuvale Partnership* sets out Australia and Fiji’s agreed objectives, principles and commitments. This DPP takes the objectives and indicative outcomes from our *Vuvale Partnership* and sets out how Australia intends to meet these commitments over the next four years. Annex 1 sets out the individual investments that will deliver on these objectives over the next 12–24 months, along with the partners and progress for each activity.

Our approach to delivering on our *Vuvale* commitments has been informed by the following overarching views from consultations in Fiji:

- Budget support is valued, but it should decrease in importance over the term of this DPP (providing there are no significant economic shocks).
- Technical and system support is valued to pilot new approaches and close significant capacity gaps.
- Our ability to respond flexibly and quickly to emerging priorities is of significant value.
- Stronger bilateral support is needed on mitigating and adapting to climate change.
- Existing programs should be complemented by more visible investments that demonstrate the value of our partnership, particularly in relation to social and economic infrastructure.

Through this DPP, we define the work streams through which Australia will deliver on our *Vuvale Partnership*.

Our *Vuvale Partnership* and this DPP will continue to be responsive to emerging priorities and issues. Progress towards these priorities will be formally reviewed on an annual basis through Senior Officials Meetings. Through this mechanism, we will agree on changes to joint priorities. Frequent ministerial engagement will ensure oversight of progress and opportunities to discuss emerging or changed priorities. Australia plans to undertake a comprehensive mid-cycle review of the DPP in 2026.

Table 1: Australia – Fiji development partnership

Goal: A prosperous, resilient and stable Fiji

Objective	Objective 1 Strengthen our people-to-people links	Objective 2 Deepen our economic relationship	Objective 3 Enhance our security cooperation	Objective 4 Cooperate on regional and international issues	Objective 5 Partner to enable sustainable human development
Outcomes	<p>Outcome 1.1 Engagement between our governments, parliaments and institutions is strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 More beneficial opportunities for Fijians to travel to and work in Australia are created</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Relationships between communities in Australia and Fiji are deepened</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1 Priority fiscal and economic reforms are supported</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 Two-way trade and investment is strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 2.3 Greater economic diversification and improved women’s participation contribute to growth</p> <p>Outcome 2.4 Climate resilient and high-quality infrastructure supports economic growth</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1 Interoperability between Australian and Fijian defence, police and border security agencies is enhanced</p> <p>Outcome 3.2 Fiji’s capability to deliver effective safety and security domestically, regionally and globally (through peacekeeping operations) is strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 3.3 Improved infrastructure better supports defence, police, and border security forces</p> <p>Outcome 3.4 Cybersecurity and critical technology cooperation is improved</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1 Through joint Australian and Fijian efforts, regional and multilateral organisations contribute to peace, prosperity and development</p> <p>Outcome 4.2 Fiji’s institutions’ and communities’ ability to respond and adapt to climate change is strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 4.3 Fiji is better equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters</p>	<p>Outcome 5.1 Fiji Government service delivery is strengthened</p> <p>Outcome 5.2 High-quality, climate resilient and inclusive health and education infrastructure is delivered</p> <p>Outcome 5.3 Fiji’s education, skills and training priorities are supported</p> <p>Outcome 5.4 Gender equality and disability equity and rights are supported across our program and partnerships</p>
Focus areas	<p>Objective 1 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-level political engagement • Governance and agency twinning • Easier visa processes • Sports for development • First Nations engagement 	<p>Objective 2 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic diversification • Labour mobility • Budget support • Public financial management • Infrastructure • Trade and investment • Market access 	<p>Objective 3 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased police cooperation • Sustained defence and border support • Cybersecurity 	<p>Objective 4 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional organisations • International issues • Climate change • Disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response 	<p>Objective 5 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Education, skills, and technical and vocational education and training • Gender equality • Disability equity and rights

Ways of working

Australia and Fiji will work in partnership to implement this DPP in accordance with the key principles outlined in our *Vuvale Partnership*:

- We engage each other with trust, respect and understanding.
- We share responsibility for delivering programs and policies to achieve our goals.
- We listen and speak carefully to understand our respective points of view when differences arise.
- We acknowledge that climate change is our greatest shared threat and addressing climate change is central to our cooperation.
- We share in the common wealth of improved economic and social wellbeing.
- We help each other to grow as individual sovereign states and as partners.
- We foster closer linkages, including between our people, institutions and societies.
- We work in a considered and sustainable manner that achieves lasting outcomes.

Objective 1: Strengthen our people-to-people links

Objective 1 commits Australia to work in partnership with the Government of Fiji to provide opportunities for Fijians and Australians to connect. Strong and dynamic people-to-people links are the bedrock of our partnership. This objective begins at the most senior levels of government, with frequent engagement between ministers, senior officials and public institutions, including our parliaments. It includes our communities, with more than 100,000 people in Australia identified as having Fijian heritage (the largest of any Pacific island country). More can be done to better connect our people and businesses.

We continue to promote the strengthening of longstanding partnerships between cultural and social organisations, especially faith-based and civil society organisations, that support our broader development program. Cultural connections between First Nations peoples will enrich our approach in critical areas such as climate change, health and education. As proud sporting nations, we will consolidate pathways that see our athletes, coaches and sports organisers continue to work together. We will also continue to support the strengthening of Fiji's media sector, which plays a critical role in supporting development and effective governance.

To strengthen engagement between our governments, parliaments and institutions (Outcome 1.1), we will:

- maintain frequent engagement between ministers and senior officials in bilateral, regional and multilateral settings
- strengthen linkages between public institutions, including our parliaments, through the Institutional Partnerships Program, and seek to enhance our modest and targeted law and justice relationship through additional support to the Ministry of Justice
- continue to support the ongoing professional needs of Fiji's resilient and diverse media sector, including through partnerships between Australian and Fijian media.

Creating more beneficial opportunities for Fijians to travel to and work in Australia (Outcome 1.2) is a key consideration for the next phase of Australia's investment in Pacific skills (planned to commence in 2025). To create these opportunities, we will:

- identify and deliver mechanisms that make movement easier between our countries for business, study, employment and leisure, including streamlined visa arrangements, continued rollout of the Pacific Engagement Visa and labour mobility

- continue working with Fiji to better understand and manage the impacts of labour mobility on communities, the workforce and the economy and ensure there are opportunities to further develop skills for Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme workers in Australia so they can fill key skills gaps on return to Fiji.

To deepen relationships between communities in Australia and Fiji (Outcome 1.3), we will:

- more systematically integrate First Nations perspectives into our development practices and policies across areas including climate change, environmental protection, health and education
- foster relationships with the re-established Great Council of Chiefs, in recognition of the traditional and cultural significance of this leadership body
- maintain dialogue with faith-based organisations, through the Pacific Church Partnerships Program, and community organisations on climate change, disaster resilience and response, gender equality and combating drugs
- build on our partnership through the Australian Volunteers Program, including increasing the number of volunteers to 20 in 2024–25, and explore opportunities for further growth
- continue building on our sports partnerships to increase the reciprocal participation of athletes in competitions between our countries, support access to high-performance training and strengthen the participation of women and girls at all levels
- continue to identify sport-based opportunities to promote more inclusive participation and raise awareness of gender-based violence.

Objective 2: Deepen our economic relationship

Objective 2 commits Australia to do more to ensure our partnership delivers economic benefit to both countries.

To support priority fiscal and economic reforms (Outcome 2.1), we will:

- continue our budget support to provide fiscal space and incentivise key fiscal and economic reforms, supported by policy dialogue and technical assistance and partnering closely with the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, New Zealand, the European Union and Japan
- continue working with the Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund’s Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre and the Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions to provide technical assistance that further strengthens Fiji’s public financial management and budget reforms, including gender-responsive budgeting and access to climate finance.

To strengthen two-way trade and investment (Outcome 2.2), we will:

- leverage partner relationships with global financial institutions to support Fiji’s development outcomes (for example, with the International Finance Corporation in early childhood care and sustainable tourism)
- work with Fiji to meet its Indo-Pacific Economic Framework commitments, including supply chains and accountability institutions, through targeted assistance to Fiji’s Ministry of Trade, Cooperatives, MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) and Communications (MTCMSMEC)
- continue to support Fiji’s exploration of joining the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus
- grow engagement in the infrastructure and agrifood sectors following the reintroduction of the Australian Trade Commissioner role at Suva Post.

To ensure that greater economic diversification and improved women's participation contribute to growth (Outcome 2.3), we will:

- continue contributing to improved productivity and profitability of food staples, sustainability and climate resilience of food systems, responding to biosecurity threats and building capacities of Fijian researchers and scientists through agricultural research projects led by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
- continue identifying opportunities to research and analyse market intelligence and grow commercial businesses that are profitable and deliver social and environmental value
- continue to improve livelihoods by addressing systemic issues that hinder market performance, including sustainable tourism, urban industries and high-value agriculture
- continue working with local partners and the Fiji Government to increase women's workforce participation and support inclusive workforce practices.

To ensure that climate resilient, high-quality infrastructure projects support economic growth (Outcome 2.4), we will:

- fund a comprehensive infrastructure master plan for the Colonial War Memorial Hospital and continue to work closely with other development partners to help the Government of Fiji secure financing to fund the outcomes of the master plan
- enhance our cooperation in the maritime sector through effective implementation of the Ports Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), development of the Lautoka Port master plan, and support for Fiji's ambitions to revitalise its shipbuilding and ship repair sector
- support key enablers of growth, including affordable electricity, by undertaking a feasibility study to investigate the viability of developing hydropower in the Namosi area
- promote effective land use by supporting preparatory activities for the Nadi Flood Alleviation Project
- encourage greater Australian and Fijian contractor participation in infrastructure, including through local jobs creation, training, skills and procurement
- provide support to the aviation sector to enable connectivity, safety and resilience.

Objective 3: Enhance our security cooperation

Objective 3 commits Australia to defence, police, border and security engagement that fosters a peaceful, secure and resilient Pacific for the mutual benefit of both countries. Continuing to train, exercise and deploy together will help Australia and Fiji meet the expectation of PIF leaders that the Pacific region can manage regional security challenges.

To enhance interoperability between Australian and Fijian defence, police and border security agencies (Outcome 3.1), we will:

- enhance connections with security forces in Fiji and bolster our ability to work together, including joint exercises, operations and deployments, with our defence cooperation underpinned by the Status of Visiting Forces Agreement
- work together to deliver on our commitments in the Defence Cooperation Program
- continue to coordinate and disseminate transnational criminal intelligence information to detect, investigate and disrupt transnational crime in the region, including drug crime, through the Pacific Transnational Crime Network, the Pacific Transnational Crime Coordination Centre and the Law Enforcement Capability Program

- establish and implement a new MoU between the AFP and Fiji Police Force (FPF) that facilitates closer cooperation, including embedded mentors and police exchanges
- sustain the deployment of Australian Border Force-embedded officers to enhance collective border security cooperation and deliver joint border security responses
- provide technical equipment and knowledge to help strengthen Fiji's, and the region's, borders
- work together to strengthen maritime domain capabilities along with enhancing intelligence, targeting and operational outcomes across the border continuum
- deliver targeted defence, police and border training and education programs that embed institutional linkages and reinforce interoperability between our security forces
- provide AFP support for the FPF in their engagement with regional security initiatives, including through the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP), as well as the Pacific Community for Law Enforcement Cooperation, which is the regional coordination mechanism for policy capability development
- jointly develop the Pacific Policing Initiative, in conjunction with PICP partners, to provide a unified regional policing model across the Pacific that includes capacity for rapid deployment in our region and the establishment of policing centres of excellence
- jointly establish and operationalise the Pacific Response Group, together with France, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Tonga, to refine the way Pacific defence forces come together to deliver rapid and effective humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to Pacific island countries at times of need
- building on the Biketawa Declaration and recognising Fiji as a likely regional contributor, work with Pacific countries to develop a regional status of forces agreement or similar arrangement that is endorsed and supported by PIF members
- collectively address regional security priorities through the South Pacific Defence Ministers' Meeting (SPDMM) and the PICP to form regional agreements and build more secure communities.

To strengthen Fiji's capability to deliver effective safety and security domestically, regionally and globally (through peacekeeping operations), as set out in Outcome 3.2, we will:

- where possible, support Fiji's ambition to gain UN accreditation for peacekeeping training
- increase the network of Australia's embedded military, police, border force and civilian personnel to enhance Fiji's ability to respond to domestic and regional emerging priorities
- support the ongoing maintenance, sustainment and serviceability of peacekeeping equipment, including Australian-made protected mobility vehicles (Bushmasters)
- maintain support for Fiji's maritime security needs to enhance the protection of its exclusive economic zones.

To ensure improved infrastructure better supports defence, police and border security forces (Outcome 3.3), we will:

- deliver and operationalise the Maritime Essential Services Centre to provide greater protection for local fishing industries and support natural disaster assistance and rescue capabilities
- support the ongoing maintenance of infrastructure assets
- ensure infrastructure projects invest in local economies and create skilled employment opportunities in Fiji.

To improve cybersecurity and critical technology cooperation (Outcome 3.4), we will:

- support Fiji's cyber resilience and uplift its capacity to prevent and respond to cybercrime and online harm under our Cyber Security Cooperation MoU

- support Fiji, at its request, to respond to and recover from cyber incidents through Australia’s Cyber Regional Assistance for Pacific Incidents and Disasters program
- support the development of Fiji’s Cyber Security Strategy and the establishment of Fiji’s Computer Emergency Response Team, creating a sovereign capability for Fiji to respond to cyber incidents
- enhance joint responses to cybercrime through cooperation under the AFP’s Cyber Safety Pasifika program to strengthen the FPF Cybercrime Unit’s investigative capability and community awareness
- Australia’s e-Safety Commission will collaborate with Fiji’s Online Safety Commission with a focus on building public awareness of cyber safety risks.

Objective 4: Cooperate on regional and international issues

Objective 4 commits Australia to working in partnership with Fiji to support its regional ambitions, prioritise Pacific-led solutions to Pacific issues and support Fiji to manage the impacts of climate change. This objective encompasses our support for the PIF, including the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent and the Boe Declaration on Regional Security.

We remain committed to helping Fiji respond to disasters just as Fiji helps us when disasters strike Australia. Our support will continue to focus on delivering effective and timely responses in the event of a significant disaster and assisting longer-term recovery efforts, while also supporting the Government of Fiji and Fijian communities to lead their own preparation and risk reduction efforts.

To ensure that joint Australian and Fijian efforts and regional and multilateral organisations contribute to peace, prosperity and development (Outcome 4.1), we will:

- continue to work in partnership to reinforce the PIF-led agenda regarding the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, recognising the important role of Prime Minister Rabuka’s Ocean of Peace in fulfilling our shared ambitions
- engage with Fiji on its concepts for Pacific integration and how these can be advanced, both bilaterally and through regional institutions
- assist Fiji in meeting the commitments it has made through global forums, treaties and agreements, through technical assistance and support
- work with Fiji to act as a role model in implementing the Pacific Quality Infrastructure standards.

To strengthen Fiji’s institutions’ and communities’ ability to respond and adapt to climate change impacts (Outcome 4.2), we will:

- design a new bilateral climate adaptation program to assist Fiji in meeting its Nationally Determined Contribution and National Adaptation Plan priorities, focusing on nature-based approaches with benefits related to water, WASH (safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene), food or micro-energy
- continue to strengthen our engagement with Fiji in securing climate finance from regional and global funds, including the Pacific Resilience Facility, to which Australia is providing a foundational AUD100 million contribution, and the Green Climate Fund, following Australia’s re-engagement with an AUD50 million contribution; and embed climate finance technical adviser positions in Fijian ministries to help access regional and international climate funding streams
- support practical projects that promote climate resilient economic growth, including Fiji’s energy transition through on- and off-grid investments such as the Fiji Rural Electrification Fund, and through feasibility work for the Nadi Flood Alleviation Project and similar initiatives
- deepen our efforts in climate action throughout all sectors of the development program, driving meaningful change over time by integrating climate risks in our programming

- continue to amplify Pacific voices on climate change in international forums, particularly through our bid to host COP31 in partnership with the Pacific.

To ensure Fiji is better equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters (Outcome 4.3), we will:

- continue to support Fijian-led responses to disasters, including through the provision of funding and resources (supplies and/or people), if requested by Fiji, drawing on our partnerships with non-government organisations, through the Australian Humanitarian Partnership and other programs such as Australia Assists, the Australian Medical Assistance Teams and the Disaster Assistance Response Teams
- design and implement the next phase of our bilateral Disaster Resilience Program, which will continue to support the National Disaster Management Office in its disaster preparedness and risk reduction efforts and strengthen the capacity of CSOs to rapidly absorb and mobilise donor funding following disasters
- increase support to Fiji’s warehousing capacity and relief supplies through the new Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing Program.

Objective 5: Partner to enable sustainable human development

Objective 5 commits Australia to partnering with Fiji to respond to the significant challenges to human development outcomes it faces. We will continue to work closely with a wide range of partners, including UN agencies, multilateral and regional organisations, and CSOs that bring valuable expertise and experience in these sectors.

To strengthen the Fiji Government’s service delivery (Outcome 5.1), we will:

- continue to deliver targeted multiyear sector programs focused on policy reform and system strengthening through the new Australia–Fiji Health Program and Australia–Fiji Education Program and regional health and education investments, focusing in particular on supporting Fiji to optimise its own budget allocation by piloting new approaches, sharing our technical experience and filling critical gaps
- support targeted healthcare facilities through the Australia–Fiji Health Program to boost minimum service standards and provide lessons and standards for the Ministry of Health and Medical Services to take forward in its primary healthcare agenda
- strengthen our focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights and NCDs to respond to the growing burden of disease
- test interventions at trial schools through the Australia–Fiji Education Program and use robust data to establish a working model to enable a gradual rollout at the national level
- consider options early in the DPP period to respond to Fiji’s new and emerging human development priorities, such as drug rehabilitation and growing HIV rates
- continue to support the Fiji Government’s social protection policy reforms and delivery system improvements to ensure the most vulnerable are looked after.

To aid in delivering high-quality, climate resilient and inclusive health and education infrastructure (Outcome 5.2), we will:

- aim to ensure that all such infrastructure is locally made and aligns with Fiji’s health and education infrastructure priorities
- support Fiji to develop a comprehensive master plan for the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, as outlined in Outcome 2.4
- support targeted school infrastructure investments, including upgrades to priority schools identified in an Australian-funded school infrastructure audit along the Suva-Nausori corridor
- provide targeted support for health facilities.

To support Fiji's education, skills and training priorities (Outcome 5.3), we will:

- work with Fiji to catalyse quality education delivery for all Fijian children
- continue to help build Fiji's human resource capacity within mutually agreed priority sectors, including infrastructure, environment and aviation, through Australia Awards Scholarships, Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships, Australia Awards Fellowships, short courses and short-term training
- leverage regional education investments, including partnerships with the University of the South Pacific and the Pacific Community's Educational Quality and Assessment Programme, to support Fiji priorities
- engage Fiji on how Australia's ongoing investment in skills and technical competencies can best meet the needs of its economy and the Fijian people.

To ensure that gender equality and disability equity and rights are supported across our program and partnerships (Outcome 5.4), we will:

- continue to support Fiji's efforts to implement its GEDSI policy commitments, including the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against All Women and Girls 2023–28 and the 2024 Special and Inclusive Education Policy
- develop a new flexible and responsive GEDSI fund to support the Fiji Government's efforts to mainstream gender and disability inclusion
- continue to provide direct support to key non-government organisations, where appropriate, to support service provision for gender-based violence, including in remote areas
- seek opportunities for the First Nations peoples of Australia and Fiji to deepen engagement and share experiences throughout the DPP period.

Section 4: Delivering our partnership

Locally led development

Locally led development is central to our development partnership with the government and people of Fiji. We remain committed to embedding locally led development practices throughout our development partnership by:

- aligning our program with the national development priorities articulated in Fiji’s new NDP, associated national and sector plans and annual budget priorities
- maximising local expertise to design, deliver and review our development programs so that local advisers are the default option, with international advisers sourced only on an exceptional basis – this will include drawing on the invaluable expertise of our locally engaged staff to contribute to strategic discussions and documents and provide advice and guidance on engaging with Fiji Government counterparts, civil society and the private sector
- helping align the activities of regional and multinational programs delivering work in Fiji with Fiji’s development priorities
- providing transparency and visibility of program activities and funding
- using the Government of Fiji’s public financial management systems for the provision of budget support and ensuring these funds are allocated to Government of Fiji priorities
- respecting Fiji’s development coordination processes and mechanisms, including engaging with other development partners, to improve coordination and alignment to Fiji’s national priorities
- fostering organisational systems and project mechanisms that comply with both Australian and Fijian legislation and policies
- using local labour and sourcing local materials as much as possible in infrastructure development
- consulting and partnering with local civil society organisations in the design and implementation of our gender programs, proposed disaster resilience program and new climate change program
- ensuring activity designs and approaches provide context and culturally appropriate solutions, for example, in teaching methods and learning materials.

Consultation

Australia and Fiji are committed to engaging in regular stakeholder forums to shape priorities, discuss challenges, share learnings and update progress on our *Vuvale Partnership*. This includes frequent ministerial engagement, Senior Officials Meetings (held annually, as per the commitment in our *Vuvale Partnership*) and regular program-level and working-level dialogue with ministries, including with ministers and their permanent secretaries.

Evaluation and learning

We commit to continuous learning that ensures our *Vuvale Partnership* meets the needs of Fiji. Table 2 captures the investment-level and portfolio-level reviews and evaluations that will be completed in the first three years of the DPP (to which others may be added on an as needs basis). We will conduct annual investment-level reviews, increasing our focus on program-wide patterns so we are better placed to anticipate and respond to emerging issues and opportunities. Outcomes from these processes will feed into reviews of major investments and the mid-cycle review of the DPP, which is scheduled for 2026.

Table 2: Consultation, evaluation and learning plan

Objective	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27
<p>Objective 1 Strengthen our people-to-people links</p>	<p>Review of the Institutional Partnerships Program from September to November 2024; new design from December 2024 to April 2025</p> <p>Mid-term review of Team Up (completed early 2024)</p> <p>Annual meeting of the Pacific Church Partnership Advisory Network (regional)</p>	<p>Annual meeting of the Pacific Church Partnership Advisory Network (regional)</p>	<p>Evaluation of PacificAus Sports (regional) (2019–27)</p> <p>Annual meeting of the Pacific Church Partnership Advisory Network (regional)</p>
<p>Objective 2 Deepen our economic relationship</p>	<p>Assessment of National Systems</p> <p>Evaluation of Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) Plus Program Phase II</p> <p>Meeting of government and key budget support partners to agree on reforms</p>	<p>Evaluation of International Finance Corporation Fiji Private Sector Development Partnership</p> <p>Meeting of government and key budget support partners to agree on reforms</p>	<p>Meeting of government and key budget support partners to agree on reforms</p>
<p>Objective 3 Enhance our security cooperation</p>	<p>Annual South Pacific Defence Ministers’ Meeting (SPDMM)</p> <p>Annual Joint Heads of Pacific Security (JHoPS) meeting</p> <p>Annual Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP) meeting</p> <p>Annual Defence Cooperation Talks</p> <p>Annual Senior Officers’ Meeting (police)</p> <p>Senior official discussions to outline implementation plan of our Memorandum of Understanding on Cyber Security Cooperation</p> <p>Design of next phase of the Cyber and Critical Technology Cooperation Program, the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s cyber cooperation program (2024–28)</p>	<p>Annual SPDMM</p> <p>Annual JHoPS meeting</p> <p>Annual PICP meeting</p> <p>Annual Defence Cooperation Talks</p> <p>Annual Senior Officers’ Meeting (police)</p>	<p>Annual SPDMM</p> <p>Annual JHoPS meeting</p> <p>Annual PICP meeting</p> <p>Annual Defence Cooperation Talks</p> <p>Annual Senior Officers’ Meeting (police)</p> <p>Mid-term review of Cyber and Critical Technology Cooperation Program</p>

Objective	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27
Objective 4 Cooperate on regional and international issues	New bilateral climate change program design consultations Disaster Resilience Program design consultations Evaluation of school reconstruction	No formal reviews planned	No formal reviews planned
Objective 5 Partner to enable sustainable human development	Skills sector consultation Fiji Social Infrastructure Program consultation Evaluation of Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre Mid-term review of Women's Fund Fiji	No formal reviews planned	No formal reviews planned
Cross-program	Development stakeholder forum Annual Senior Officials Meetings	Annual Senior Officials Meetings	Mid-term review of the Fiji Program Support Platform Annual Senior Officials Meetings

Performance and results

The Performance Assessment Framework (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

Objective 1: Strengthen our people-to-people links

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.1 Engagement between our governments, parliaments and institutions is strengthened	1.1.1 Regular ministerial, parliamentary and senior official level engagement	Senior Officials Meeting is held 3 or more ministerial visits to or from Fiji occur (overall) 1 parliamentary visit to or from Fiji occurs	Senior Officials Meeting is held 3 or more ministerial visits to or from Fiji occur (overall)	Senior Officials Meeting is held 3 or more ministerial visits to or from Fiji occur (overall)	SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
Outcome 1.1	1.1.2 Strengthened institutional capacity as a result of Australian and Fijian institutional linkages	2 or more training courses are delivered to Fijian civil servants Australian Tax Office and Fiji Revenue and Customs Service conduct tax gap analysis to inform new value-added tax bill Parliamentary Committee workshop held with Victorian Parliament Australian Bureau of Statistics and Fiji Bureau of Statistics review Statistics Act	To be confirmed (TBC) following design of successor investment	TBC following design of successor investment	SDG16

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.2 More beneficial opportunities for Fijians to travel to and work in Australia are created	1.2.1 Easier access to Australia for Fijians for business, employment and tourism	<p>Visa processing time is reduced</p> <p>Pacific Engagement Visa is established</p> <p>Biometrics collection pilot is introduced</p>	<p>Visa processing time is maintained or further reduced</p> <p>Biometrics collection pilot is completed and sufficient data are collected to evaluate and refine the app</p>	Visa processing time is maintained or further reduced	<p>SDG8: Decent work and economic growth</p> <p>SDG10: Reduced inequality</p>
Outcome 1.2	1.2.2 Regular monitoring of Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) worker satisfaction through annual visits to PALM workers in Australia	There is at least 1 visit annually by Post, Canberra PALM team and/or Fijian ministry officials to monitor PALM workers	There is at least 1 visit annually by Post, Canberra PALM team and/or Fijian ministry officials to monitor PALM workers	There is at least 1 visit annually by Post, Canberra PALM team and/or Fijian ministry officials to monitor PALM workers	SDG8
Outcome 1.3 Relationships between communities in Australia and Fiji are deepened	1.3.1 Increasing participation in Team Up sports program	An increased number of Fijians are participating in Team Up sports program activities (2023 baseline: 40,628 participants)	An increased number of Fijians are participating in Team Up sports program activities	An increased number of Fijians are participating in Team Up sports program activities	<p>SDG3: Good health and wellbeing</p> <p>SDG5: Gender equality</p>
Outcome 1.3	1.3.2 Established connections between cultural and social groups, including First Nations peoples and churches, through volunteers	20 Australian volunteers are placed in Fijian organisations	The number of Australian volunteers in Fijian organisations is maintained or increased	The number of Australian volunteers in Fijian organisations is maintained or increased	All

Objective 2: Deepen our economic relationship

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.1 Priority fiscal and economic reforms are supported	2.1.1 Advances in economic and public financial management reform through policy and technical advice (Tier 2)	International Monetary Fund Article IV assesses Fiji’s fiscal and debt position as sustainable Fiji’s Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability score improves due to improved policy settings Inclusive community consultations are conducted by central agencies for budget cycle FY2025–26 A gender statement forms part of the fiscal strategy for the FY2025–26 budget	More than 10 economic and fiscal policy reforms are influenced by Australian dialogue Inclusive community consultations are conducted by central agencies for budget cycle FY2026–27 Gender-responsive budgeting is mainstreamed across all government agencies	More than 10 economic and fiscal policy reforms are influenced by Australian dialogue Inclusive community consultations are conducted by central agencies for budget cycle FY2027–28	SDG8: Decent work and economic growth
Outcome 2.2 Two-way trade and investment is strengthened	2.2.1 Strengthened investment environment through policy and technical advice	Advisory support informs investment policy development and high-priority projects	TBC following program design	TBC following program design	SDG8
Outcome 2.3 Greater economic diversification and improved women’s participation contribute to growth	2.3.1 Number of market actors in key economic sectors supported to expand market access and/or improve supply chain resilience (Tier 2)	15 market actors are supported Implementation of the national ecommerce strategy commences	15 market actors are supported	15 market actors are supported	SDG8

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.3	2.3.2 Businesses provided with financial and digital literacy training and access to financial products, and percentage of those businesses that are women owned or women led (Tier 2)	100 businesses are provided with access to business financial and digital literacy training and access to financial products, with 20% being women owned or women led	100 businesses are provided with access to business financial and digital literacy training and access to financial products, with 20% being women owned or women led	100 businesses are provided with access to business financial and digital literacy training and access to financial products, with 20% being women owned or women led	SDG5: Gender equality SDG8
Outcome 2.3	2.3.4 Inclusive market growth in tourism, agriculture and urban industry sectors supported through private sector development programs	Net additional income for supported market actors increases by at least 10% compared to 2023–24, with women accounting for over 50% of net additional income Value of additional market transactions increases by 20%	Net additional income for supported market actors increases by at least 10%, with women accounting for over 50% of net additional income Value of additional market transactions increases by 20%	Net additional income for supported market actors increases by at least 10%, with women accounting for over 50% of net additional income Value of additional market transactions increases by 20%	SDG5, SDG8
Outcome 2.3	2.3.5 Additional private funds leveraged to support sustainable development (Tier 2)	Progress is made towards goal of AUD150 million in private sector funds leveraged	Progress is made towards goal of AUD150 million in private sector funds leveraged	TBC following program design	SDG8
Outcome 2.3	2.3.6 Improved access for women to resilient economic opportunities, including amplified voices in decision-making	Fiji’s Women’s Economic Empowerment National Action Plan (2024–2029) is developed 1,000 female entrepreneurs are provided with tailored financial literacy programs and business development services	TBC based on subsequent policy engagement and design work	TBC based on subsequent policy engagement and design work	SDG5, SDG8

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.4 Climate resilient and high-quality infrastructure supports economic growth	2.4.1 Feasibility and preparatory works for high-quality transformative infrastructure projects completed	Lautoka Port master plan is completed Strategic options study on shipbuilding and ship repair is completed Nadi Flood Alleviation Project options reports are completed Infrastructure audit of Suva-Nausori schools is completed	Namosi Hydro feasibility study is completed All Australian-supported infrastructure meets Pacific Quality Infrastructure Principles, G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investments, or similar internationally agreed standards	Colonial War Memorial Master Plan complete All Australian-supported infrastructure meets Pacific Quality Infrastructure Principles, G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investments, or similar internationally agreed standards	SDG3: Good health and wellbeing SDG4: Quality education SDG7: Affordable and clean energy SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure SDG13: Climate action
Outcome 2.4	2.4.2 Number of local people earning income through the social infrastructure program, disaggregated where possible (females, males, people with disability)	The majority of people earning income through these programs are Fijian	The majority of people earning income through these programs are Fijian	The majority of people earning income through these programs are Fijian	SDG8

Objective 3: Enhance our security cooperation

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.1 Interoperability between Australian and Fijian defence, police and border security agencies is enhanced	3.1.1 Implementation of agreements between Australian and Fijian police, defence and border security agencies to strengthen interoperability	Memorandum of understanding (MoU) is signed between Fiji Police Force (FPF) and Australian Federal Police (AFP) Fiji and Australia Status of Visiting Forces Agreement enters into force	FPF and AFP police exchanges	FPF and AFP police exchanges	SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
Outcome 3.1	3.1.2 Joint activities undertaken between Australian and Fijian police, defence and border security agencies to strengthen interoperability	Joint military and human assistance and disaster relief exercises are undertaken	Joint defence exercises or training activities are undertaken	Joint defence exercises and training activities are undertaken	SDG16
Outcome 3.2 Fiji’s capability to deliver effective safety and security domestically, regionally and globally (through peacekeeping operations) is strengthened	Indicators for this outcome are shared with Outcome 3.3	Results for this outcome are shared with Outcome 3.3	Results for this outcome are shared with Outcome 3.3	Results for this outcome are shared with Outcome 3.3	SDG16 SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Outcome 3.3 Improved infrastructure better supports defence, police and border security forces	3.3.1 Completion of priority infrastructure projects	The Maritime Essential Services Centre is delivered and operationalised	No target available	No target available	SDG9, SDG16

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.3	3.3.2 Strengthening of maritime domain capabilities (Tier 2)	Training and equipment are provided to Fiji’s border security agencies	Pacific patrolling is conducted with other Pacific nations	Equipment is provided for border security agencies in aviation and maritime environments	SDG9, SDG16
Outcome 3.4 Cybersecurity and critical technology cooperation is improved	3.4.1 Implementation of Australia–Fiji Cyber Security Cooperation MoU	Implementation plan for Australia–Fiji Cyber Security Cooperation MoU is completed Fiji’s Cyber Security Strategy is developed Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) Action Plan is delivered	Activities under the Cyber Security Cooperation MoU are implemented Activities are developed to improve FPF Cybercrime Unit’s investigative capability Training and mentoring activities are provided to CERT	Activities under the Cyber Security Cooperation MoU are implemented Activities to improve FPF Cybercrime Unit’s investigative capability continue Training and mentoring activities are provided to CERT	SDG9, SDG16

Objective 4: Cooperate on regional and international issues

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 4.1 Through joint Australian and Fijian efforts, regional and multilateral organisations contribute to peace, prosperity and development	Indicators for this outcome are shared with Outcome 2.4	Results for this outcome are shared with Outcome 2.4	Results for this outcome are shared with Outcome 2.4	Results for this outcome are shared with Outcome 2.4	SDG3: Good health and wellbeing SDG4: Quality education SDG7: Affordable and clean energy SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure SDG13: Climate action

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 4.2 Fiji's institutions' and communities' ability to respond and adapt to climate change is strengthened	4.2.1 Improved governance and management of water resources to reduce flood risks and mitigate impacts	New bilateral climate adaptation program is designed	Implementation of the new climate adaptation program has commenced Activities are implemented to improve governance and management of water resources to reduce flood risk	No target available	SDG13 SDG14: Life below water SDG15: Life on land
Outcome 4.2	4.2.2 Community implementation of nature-based solutions	Formal results expected from 2025–26	Communities implement improved water resource management strategies and nature-based solutions	Communities implement improved water resource management strategies and nature-based solutions	SDG13, SDG14, SDG15
Outcome 4.2	4.2.3 Support provided for renewable energy transition through the Fiji Rural Electrification Fund	Number of households with improved access to renewable electricity has increased	Number of households with improved access to renewable electricity has increased	Number of households with improved access to renewable electricity has increased	SDG7: Affordable and clean energy SDG13
Outcome 4.3 Fiji is better equipped to prepare for and respond to disasters	4.3.1 Support provided through Australia's bilateral program to equip Fiji to prepare for and respond to disasters	The next phase of the bilateral disaster resilience program is designed and implementation has commenced	No target available	No target available	SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities SDG13
Outcome 4.3	4.3.2 Joint disaster preparedness and response activities and exercises undertaken	1 or more joint disaster preparedness and/or response activity or exercise is undertaken	1 or more joint disaster preparedness and/or response activity or exercise is undertaken	1 or more joint disaster preparedness and/or response activity or exercise is undertaken	SDG11, SDG13

Objective 5: Partner to enable sustainable human development

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 5.1 Fiji Government service delivery is strengthened	5.1.1 Percentage of diabetic and/or hypertensive patients (screened by community health workers in targeted health facilities) referred for further treatment	Baseline indicator for screening and referral to be developed in year 1 New bilateral health program is designed and implementation has commenced	Percentage of patients referred for further treatment has increased	Percentage of patients referred for further treatment has increased	SDG3: Good health and wellbeing
Outcome 5.2 High-quality, climate resilient and inclusive health and education infrastructure is delivered	Indicators for this outcome are shared with Outcome 2.4	Results for this outcome are shared with Outcome 2.4	Results for this outcome are shared with Outcome 2.4	Results for this outcome are shared with Outcome 2.4	SDG3 SDG4: Quality education SDG7: Affordable and clean energy SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure SDG13: Climate action
Outcome 5.3 Fiji’s education, skills and training priorities are supported	5.3.1 Proportion of children and young people achieving at least minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics, with Australian support (Tier 2)	New bilateral education program is designed and implementation has commenced Percentage of students in trial schools teaching revised curriculum who achieve minimum proficiency has increased from benchmark	Percentage of students in trial schools teaching revised curriculum who achieve minimum proficiency has increased	Percentage of students in trial schools teaching revised curriculum who achieve minimum proficiency has increased	SDG4
Outcome 5.3	5.3.2 Number of Australia Awards Scholarships (AASs) and Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships (AAPSs) offered to Fijians	65 AAS and AAPS awardees for Fiji	Number of AAS and AAPS awardees maintained or increased for Fiji	Number of AAS and AAPS awardees maintained or increased for Fiji	SDG4

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 5.3	5.3.3 Increased engagement with the Australia Awards Fiji alumni network	Minimum of 5 alumni engagement events	Minimum of 6 alumni engagement events	Minimum of 7 alumni engagement events	SDG4
Outcome 5.4 Gender equality and disability equity and rights are supported across our program and partnerships	5.4.1 Support for key gender and disability policy reforms	New gender equality, disability and social inclusion fund is mobilised through Fiji Program Support Platform Implementation of National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against All Women and Girls (PVAAWG NAP) continues Implementation of Special and Inclusive Education Policy commences	Implementation of PVAAWG NAP continues Implementation of Special and Inclusive Education Policy continues Additional indicators to be developed through subsequent policy engagement and design work	Implementation of PVAAWG NAP continues Implementation of Special and Inclusive Education Policy continues	SDG5: Gender equality SDG10: Reduced inequalities
Outcome 5.4	5.4.2 Increased mainstreaming of disability equity and rights across sectors and programs	No target available	No target available	No target available	SDG5, SDG10
Outcome 5.4	5.4.3 Number of services provided to victim/survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (Tier 2)	Number of incidences of victim-survivors accessing the Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre for essential services such as counselling, legal services and emergency accommodation	Number of incidences of victim-survivors accessing the Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre for essential services such as counselling, legal services and emergency accommodation	Number of incidences of victim-survivors accessing the Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre for essential services such as counselling, legal services and emergency accommodation	SDG5

Cross-program

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Gender equality	Percentage of development investments effectively addressing gender equality (Tier 3)	80% of development investments effectively address gender equality	80% of development investments effectively address gender equality	80% of development investments effectively address gender equality	SDG5: Gender equality
Disability equity and rights	Percentage of investments effectively addressing disability equity and rights in implementation (Tier 3)	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG10: Reduced inequalities
Climate resilience	Percentage of new Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade investments over \$3 million with primary or secondary climate change objectives (Tier 3)	50%	50–60%	60–70%	SDG13: Climate action
Localisation	Number of local personnel, sub-contractors and staff engaged – Managing Contractor (Tier 3)	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG1: No poverty SDG10 SDG17: Partnerships for the goals
Localisation	Number and dollar value of local contractors and grants (local supply chains) – Managing Contractor (Tier 3)	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG1, SDG10, SDG17

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Localisation	Percentage of bilateral investment designs, evaluations and delivered programs that include local participation (Tier 3)	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG1, SDG10, SDG17

Annex 1: Supporting investments/activities in Fiji

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 1 (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
PacificAus Sports	2019–27	Fijian Drua; Fiji National Rugby League; Netball Fiji
Team Up	2019–29	Fiji Government Ministry of Youth and Sports; Fiji Association of Sports and National Olympic Committee; Fiji National Sports Commission
Pacific Church Partnerships Program	2025–28	Methodist Church of Fiji and Rotuma
Institutional Partnerships Program	2019–25	Australian Taxation Office; Fiji Revenue and Customs Service; Australian Public Service Commission; Fiji Government Ministry of Civil Service; Parliament of the Republic of Fiji; Parliament of Victoria; Australian Bureau of Statistics; Fiji Bureau of Statistics; Australian Electoral Commission; Fijian Elections Office; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Asian Development Bank
Pacific Media Assistance Scheme (PACMAS) Phase 4	2022–26	Australian Broadcasting Corporation; Fijian Media Association
Australian Volunteers Program	Ongoing	Various government and non-government partners

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 2 (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
Budget support	2019–26	Fiji Government Ministry of Finance; Asian Development Bank; World Bank; New Zealand Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; European Union
International Finance Corporation (IFC) partnership (phase II)	2021–25	IFC; Investment Fiji; Fiji Government Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation; Fiji Government Ministry of Trade, Cooperatives, MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) and Communications (MTCMSMEC); Reserve Bank of Fiji

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) Plus Program	2018–26	Fiji Government Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways; Biosecurity Authority of Fiji
Market Development Facility	2017–27	Investment Fiji; Fiji Government Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation; Fiji Government MTCMSMEC; New Zealand Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; Outsource Fiji
Pacific Digital Economy Programme	2021–25	UNDP; UN Capital Development Fund; UN Trade and Development; Fiji Government MTCMSMEC
Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center (Phase IV)	2023–28	International Monetary Fund; Fiji Government Ministry of Finance; Reserve Bank of Fiji; Fiji Revenue and Customs Service
Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions (PASAI)	2024–29	Office of the Auditor-General of Fiji; PASAI
Namosi hydropower feasibility study	2024–25	Energy Fiji Limited
Colonial War Memorial (CWM) Hospital Master Plan	2024–27	Fiji Government Ministry of Finance; Fiji Government Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS)
Fiji Shipbuilding and Repair study	2024–25	Fiji Government Ministry of Public Enterprises
Lautoka Port Master Plan	2024–25	Fiji Ports Corporation Limited
Nadi Flood Alleviation Project – preparatory studies	2024–25	Fiji Government Ministry of Finance; Fiji Government Ministry of Agriculture and Waterways; Fiji Government Ministry of Waterways and Environment

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 3 (bilateral Office 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
Defence Cooperation Program	Ongoing	Republic of Fiji Military Forces; Fiji Government Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs
Pacific Maritime Security Program	Ongoing	Republic of Fiji Navy
Police cooperation	Ongoing	Fiji Police Force
Defence Pacific Air Program	Ongoing	Fiji Government Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs; various Fiji Government agencies

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Australian Border Force and Fiji Revenue and Customs Service Joint Work Program	2024–25	Fiji Revenue and Customs Service
Cyber and Critical Technology Cooperation Program	2024–28	Fiji Government Ministry of Communications; Fiji Government Ministry of Policing; Fiji Police Force
Cyber Safety Pasifika program	2012–ongoing	Fiji Police Force
Pacific Fusion Centre	2019–26	Various Fiji Government agencies
Pacific Security College	2019–26	Various Fiji Government agencies

Australian Government supporting investments for Objective 4 (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
Disaster Resilience Program	2020–24 2025–29	National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)
Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing Program	2023–31	Pacific national disaster management offices; Pacific Community (SPC)
Australian Humanitarian Partnership	2022–27	NDMO
Australia Assists	2022–34	NDMO; civil society; SPC
Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme	2021–25	UN Capital Development Fund; Reserve Bank of Fiji; private sector
Women’s Resilience to Disasters	2021–26	NDMO; Fiji Government Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection; Adventist Development and Relief Agency; femLINKPacific
Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership (Fiji Rural Electrification Fund support project)	2024–28	Fiji Government Department of Energy; UNDP
Pacific Climate Finance Access and Effectiveness (Governance for Resilient Development in the Pacific phase 2)	2024–26	UNDP; Fiji Government Ministry of Finance; Fiji Government Ministry of Waterways and Environment
Pacific Climate Finance Access and Effectiveness (support to the Climate Finance Access Network in the Pacific)	2023–26	Global Green Growth Institute
New climate change program	2025–29	To be determined

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 5 (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–Fiji Health Program	2025–29	Fiji Government MHMS
The Pacific Community (SPC) Public Health Division	2023–28	SPC; Fiji Government MHMS
Partnerships for a Healthy Region (PHR)	2023–27	Fiji Government MHMS
Colonial War Memorial (CWM) Hospital Master Plan	2024–27	Fiji Government MHMS
Transformative Agenda Programme for Women, Adolescents and Youth	2023–27	Fiji Government MHMS; United Nations Population Fund
Pacific Niu Vaka Strategy Phase 2	2023–28	International Planned Parenthood Federation
Australia–Fiji Education Program	2025–29	Fiji Government Ministry of Education
University of the South Pacific (USP)	2019–25	USP; Fiji Government Ministry of Education; Fiji Government Ministry of Finance
SPC Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (EQAP)	2017–27	SPC; Pacific education ministries
Australia Awards	Ongoing	Various government ministries; private sector
Australia Awards Pacific Scholarships	Ongoing	Various government ministries; private sector; Pacific education institutions
Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC)	2018–25	Fiji Government Ministry of Education; Fiji Government Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection; local, national and regional vocational education and training institutions; private sector
Next phase of Australia’s investment in Pacific skills	To be confirmed	To be determined
Fiji Gender Country Program Plan	2023–28	Fiji Government Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection; Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre; Women’s Fund Fiji; UN Women
Pacific Women Lead	2021–26	SPC; Pacific women’s organisations
Fiji Social Infrastructure Program	2024–27	Fiji Government Ministry of Finance; Fiji Government Ministry of Education
Partnerships for Social Protection in the Pacific	2021–25	Fiji Government Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection; Fiji Government Ministry of Finance

Endnotes

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Cover photo credits

Clockwise from top right:

- Fijian students of Buakonikai Primary School at the opening of their new solar power system and Starlink internet connection in Rabi, Vanua Levu
Credit: Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific
- A Fijian woman tends to her ginger farm in Lovonivonu Village, Taveuni, supported by Australia’s Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Plus Program
Credit: Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Plus Program
- Republic of Fiji Military Forces personnel land in Nadi, Fiji, on a Royal Australian Air Force flight following bushfire recovery efforts in Australia
Credit: Aaron Ballekom, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Female students at Dawasamu Secondary School during their rugby training, ahead of receiving new rugby boots from the Australian High Commission
Credit: Lena Reece, Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade