



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



**AUSTRALIA – PACIFIC REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP
PLAN 2025–2029**

Section 1: Introduction

Australia's partnership with the Pacific

Australia sees the Pacific as family. We share an ocean and a future as custodians of the Blue Pacific Continent. Our relationships with Pacific countries are longstanding and enduring, based on true partnerships, respect and friendship. These relationships are central to Australia's national interest and identity, recognising our shared geography, history and culture and the deeply interconnected nature of our region's peace, stability and prosperity.

As a founding member of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), Australia is committed to working with the Pacific – and through the Pacific's regional architecture – to navigate shared challenges and safeguard our collective peace, stability and prosperity. Our partnership is guided by the PIF's blueprint to meet these challenges: the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent (2050 Strategy).¹ Endorsed by PIF Leaders, the 2050 Strategy provides the blueprint to advance Pacific led regionalism. It is a vision for the Pacific's economic, environmental and strategic future.

Our engagement in the Pacific aims to support national sovereignty, promote prosperity and development, uphold regional unity, and foster peace and security. Our engagement takes a whole-of-country approach, recognising the breadth of our shared interests and the challenges we face collectively, none of which is greater than the threat of climate change.

Australia is the region's largest and longest standing development partner. In 2024–25, Australia will provide a record \$2.05 billion in development assistance to the Pacific. Alongside our development program we are leveraging a broad range of national assets to support our Pacific family, including our longstanding security and cooperation, and access to labour market and migration pathways. Australia has a long history as a major trade and investment partner with the Pacific, representing approximately 18 per cent of the total merchandise trade (imports plus exports) of Pacific island countries.²

Australia is committed to delivering high-quality development investments that respond to and reflect the needs of local communities across the Pacific. Listening to and respecting Pacific priorities and needs is a fundamental priority for our partnership.

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 – Pacific Regional Development Partnership Plan 2024–2029 (DPP) translates into action the development priorities Australia shares with the Pacific. 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 regional development priorities in the Pacific and how Australia will work with other development actors, ensuring the Australian Government contribution to development ambitions in the region is well coordinated.

The DPP reflects the full spectrum of Australia’s development support – Australian Government regional Official Development Assistance (ODA), as well as significant bilateral 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.

The Pacific Regional Program will evolve over the period covered by the DPP. Going forward, we will drive greater complementarity between Australian Government bilateral, regional and global programs. We will consolidate our regional portfolio around a set of flagship investments to improve efficiency, impact and alignment with priorities of bilateral DPPs with countries in the Pacific. To this end, investments under the regional portfolio will be assessed for the extent to which they align with the 2050 Strategy, respond to Pacific priorities, deepen regional cooperation, address transboundary issues and align with bilateral priorities. We will build on the strengths of our longstanding partnerships and investments, reflecting on lessons learned and responding to new priorities as they emerge. All programs will require improved monitoring and evaluation to ensure transparency in ODA reporting.

This DPP sets out which approaches we will maintain and which we will adapt or significantly change. Its key features are:

- maintaining our long-term support for regional institutions, including the PIF, the Pacific Community (SPC), the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the University of the South Pacific
- embedding a regional approach to security, with the PIF at the heart of how we manage this collective challenge
- expanding our support for climate and disaster resilience – including investing in the region’s transition to renewable energy, supporting climate resilience, providing more targeted climate finance, and sharing innovations in climate adaptation
- increasing our investment in economic growth and connectivity – including investments in high-quality, transformative infrastructure such as highways, seaports, aviation links and telecommunications infrastructure
- supporting greater integration of Australia’s economy with economies in the region, by improving access to markets, attracting more investment, boosting business links, streamlining trade, and expanding and improving mobility pathways designed to support Pacific priorities
- broadening and deepening personal and community connections through sport, culture and church linkages, including with Australian First Nations people and the Pacific diaspora in Australia
- maintaining our longstanding support for gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)
- promoting locally led approaches, ensuring support is demand driven and aligned with shared values
- improving coordination across regional and bilateral ODA and non-ODA investments to deliver support that responds to the Pacific’s long-term development objectives.

Preparing the Development Partnership Plan

This DPP is informed by key regional strategies including the 2050 Strategy,³ the Boe Declaration on Regional Security, and sectoral and thematic strategies led by the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific. It also draws on analysis and evaluation of existing programs and ongoing discussion of priorities through partnership governance arrangements.

The DPP is also informed by extensive internal and external consultation and dialogue. The Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade consulted the PIF, SPC, the Pacific Disability Forum, the Australian Council

for International Development, the International Development Contractors Community, university stakeholders and Australian Government agencies.

Consultations were structured to elicit input on how the regional program could contribute to Australia's International Development Policy priorities, the strengths and weaknesses of current approaches, and the value-add of Australia's regional program over the next five years. Partners shared informed views, based on lived experience, expertise and longstanding connections with the region, on key themes such as ways of working, locally led development and climate change.

Section 2: Pacific development context and Australian partnership

The Pacific region is defined by its diversity. It incorporates three subregions – Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia – with extraordinary linguistic and cultural variety. Population size varies significantly across the region, from Papua New Guinea with an estimated population of 11.78 million,⁴ to Tuvalu and Nauru with estimated populations of approximately 12,000.⁵ Many countries in the Pacific are physically remote. Pacific island countries are some of the most vulnerable in the world to significant impacts of climate change and disasters.

PIF Leaders launched the 2050 Strategy⁶ in 2022, followed in 2023 by the 2050 Strategy Implementation Plan 2023–2030.⁷ These documents reflect PIF Leaders’ agreed priorities for the Pacific region. The 2050 Strategy sets a collective vision for Pacific regionalism and identifies regional priorities under seven thematic areas:

- political leadership and regionalism
- people-centred development
- peace and security
- resource and economic development
- climate change and disasters
- ocean and environment
- technology and connectivity.

Economic situation

The ocean is central to the livelihoods of Pacific countries. Approximately 1.56 million tonnes of fish and aquaculture products (valued at USD2.5 billion) are produced in the region each year, with the tuna sector alone providing jobs for more than 25,000 people.⁸ Access and licence fees from offshore fisheries contribute up to 75 per cent of revenue in some Pacific economies. Tourism plays a crucial role in driving economic growth and creating sustainable opportunities for local communities.

The Pacific was particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic: it was the only region in the world to experience negative gross domestic product growth in 2020 and 2021. Pacific countries with a high reliance on tourism, foreign investment and commodity exports (such as Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) were particularly impacted.⁹ As of 2024, the Pacific has had the lowest cumulative growth of any Asian Development Bank subregion since 2019, with 2023 marking the first year all Pacific countries saw growth since the COVID-19 pandemic began.¹⁰ Growth in the region is projected to expand by 4 per cent in 2025.¹¹ However, growth rates are highly variable across countries. Long-term growth prospects are limited by geography, population size and the economic costs of climate change.

The Pacific has high levels of debt risk. Small economic bases mean few Pacific countries can borrow now to invest in the future. As of October 2024, the International Monetary Fund assessed six of nine low-income Pacific countries as being at high risk of debt distress, with the remaining three countries at moderate risk.¹² Pacific countries face unique commercial banking challenges, demonstrated by the withdrawal of numerous banks providing correspondent banking services in recent years. Continued withdrawal of these services would effectively sever trade, investment and remittance flows to and from the rest of the world.

Human capital and community resilience

With half the region’s population aged under 23 years, future regional growth and stability will hinge on the Pacific’s youth. Many Pacific countries have made strong progress in achieving near-universal primary school

enrolment, due largely to free access, compulsory attendance and growing community engagement with schools. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and various disasters have impacted student performance across the region (mirroring global trends). There has been a surge in rates of adult literacy and tertiary education completion, and steady progress has been made in increasing access to quality training in the Pacific. Yet acute shortages of skilled workers remain. This is particularly the case in the key industries of hospitality, tourism, construction, climate and energy.

Income inequality is deeply entrenched in the Pacific, with hundreds of thousands of people confined to employment in the informal sector and many lacking access to social protection.¹³ While food insecurity and extreme poverty remain relatively low, an estimated one in four people in the Pacific are likely to be living below their country's basic-needs poverty line.¹⁴ Women, girls and people with disability are more likely to live in poverty, and face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, which exacerbate inequalities.

The Pacific region faces a non-communicable disease crisis. Non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer and chronic respiratory diseases, represent the single largest cause of premature mortality in the region.¹⁵

Climate change

Pacific countries are uniquely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The region has clearly communicated its climate change priorities through several statements and strategies, including the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific¹⁶ and the 2018 Boe Declaration on Regional Security, which highlighted climate change as the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of Pacific peoples. The 2050 Strategy outlines the ambition that 'all Pacific peoples remain resilient to the impacts of climate change and disasters and are able to lead safe, secure and prosperous lives'.¹⁷

The region is already experiencing the impacts of climate change, including increased temperatures (resulting in land and marine heatwaves), changes in rainfall (resulting in floods and droughts), sea level rise (resulting in loss of habitable and arable land, coastal erosion, and saltwater intrusion), increased intensity of tropical cyclones, extreme weather, and ocean acidification. Future climate scenarios in the Pacific include irreversible slow-onset events (such as sea level rise and ocean acidification) and intensified sudden-onset events (such as tropical cyclones and extreme rainfall), which will impact populations and economies.

For Pacific Small Island Developing States, the predicted total average annual losses are USD1.3 billion according to the moderate climate change scenario and USD1.4 billion according to the worst-case scenario.¹⁸ Small Island Developing States face significant risks, including displacement, economic disruption, and threats to food, water and security. The impacts of climate change, coupled with isolation, small land areas and limited resources, strain infrastructure and health and education systems and threaten biodiversity.

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)

The COVID-19 pandemic was a major setback to gender equality in the Pacific, and the worst decline in gender equality in two decades occurred in 2020–21.¹⁹ During the pandemic, women bore a disproportionate burden of domestic obligations, including household chores, and caring for children and sick and elderly family members.²⁰

In 2023, PIF Leaders revitalised the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration.²¹ The revitalised declaration promotes an inclusive approach to gender equality and social inclusion, and recognises the responsibility and importance of both men and women (and boys and girls) in working towards achieving the PIF Leaders' 2050 vision.

Entrenched barriers nonetheless prevent women and girls from fully participating in economic, social and political life in many Pacific island countries. Issues include under-representation of women in decision-making and political roles;²² some of the highest rates of gender-based violence in the world;²³ poor working conditions; unequal access to resources and services, including banking credit and financial services, and services relating to sexual and reproductive health and rights; and structural discrimination and inequality. Women and girls are 14 times more likely than men to die or be injured due to disaster²⁴ and, in the aftermath, are less able to access relief and assistance.

An estimated 15 per cent or more of people in the Pacific live with a disability. Factors driving rates of disability include high rates of non-communicable disease. People with disabilities are four times more likely than those without disability to die or be injured due to a disaster and face more barriers to receiving humanitarian emergency relief. Women and girls with disability are particularly vulnerable. They are more likely to live in poverty than men and boys with disability and people without disability, and face multiple barriers to full participation in political, economic and social life.²⁵

Australian partnership

Australia is listening and responding to Pacific priorities. We do so with a deep respect for Pacific island countries' sovereignty and Pacific regional frameworks.

As a founding member of the PIF, Australia works with other members to support the PIF's aspirations for the region. We were actively involved in PIF processes to develop the 2050 Strategy and its implementation plan. Our partnership supports key priorities identified by PIF Leaders, chief among them responding to the impacts of climate change. Australia is supporting Pacific led responses to these priorities, including through our support for the capitalisation of the Pacific Resilience Facility, the strengthening of Pacific cybersecurity capabilities, and the Weather Ready Pacific initiative. Through regular engagement channels, PIF members, including Australia, routinely encourage external partners to align their support with the priorities outlined in the 2050 Strategy.

In the 2023–24 Budget, the Australian Government announced more than \$1.9 billion over five years to deepen Pacific integration, boost investment in Pacific regional architecture, and advance Pacific peace and security. In the 2024–25 Budget, the Australian Government committed a further \$165.9 million to enhance Australia's presence in Pacific countries to help deepen our partnerships. These investments build on a record \$2.05 billion in development assistance in 2024–25 (compared with \$1.91 billion in 2023–24). This DPP maps out these investments going forward.

Section 3: Joint objectives of the Australia – Pacific regional development partnership

The overarching goal of the Australia – Pacific regional development partnership is a Pacific region that remains peaceful, stable and prosperous, and equipped to respond to the challenges of our time. Our four development partnership objectives, and how we will work together to progress each objective, are set out below and summarised in Table 1.

These objectives reflect the principles and priorities agreed to by Australia and our regional partners, through the 2050 Strategy and its implementation plan, and align with the focus areas of Australia’s International Development Policy.

The Australia – Pacific regional development partnership plays a unique role in responding to issues beyond the remit of individual bilateral programs, including to support Pacific regional institutions and Pacific led responses to transboundary issues such as peace and security, ocean and fisheries management, communicable disease management, and climate change. Regional development assistance has a crucial role to play in the Pacific, defined as it is by small and dispersed populations and economies. Working regionally can provide economies of scale, allowing Australia to deliver support in areas that would not be feasible through individual bilateral programs, including major infrastructure investments through the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP). This enables Australia to be highly responsive to emerging Pacific priorities.

In addition to programs delivered under this portfolio, Australia’s development assistance is provided through global and multilateral programs in critical sectors such as health, education and gender. Examples at the global level include the Australian NGO Cooperation Program, the Australian Volunteers Program, the Australia Awards program, and strategic partnerships with multilateral organisations across the United Nations system, thematic funds and multilateral development banks.

These partnerships help to deliver our development and humanitarian assistance at a greater scale in the region and provide a mechanism to work alongside bilateral partners in regional and global forums. Co-financing with international financial institutions allows Australia to engage with sovereign governments on transformational development investments that may otherwise not be feasible. Building on our strong track record of advancing Pacific priorities globally, we will use our strategic partnerships with multilateral organisations to deliver resources and results for the Pacific.

Table 1: Australia – Pacific regional development partnership

Goal: A peaceful, stable and prosperous Pacific

Objectives	Objective 1 A strong and united Pacific family	Objective 2 Regional action on climate change and disasters	Objective 3 Sustainable and resilient economic development	Objective 4 Wellbeing, inclusion and equity
Outcomes	<p>Outcome 1.1 Effective institutional partnerships: Enhanced implementation of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 Regional linkages in sports, culture, faith and media: Strong sporting, cultural, faith and media linkages to promote a shared sense of identity between Australia and the Pacific</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Strengthened peace and security: Strong regional architecture for peace and security in the region</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1 Climate programming: Quality climate programming developed through a process of deep collaboration, analysis and responsiveness to nationally determined needs</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 Climate finance access: The region has access to targeted climate finance to meet the needs of Pacific island countries</p> <p>Outcome 2.3 Climate mitigation and disaster readiness: Pacific governments and communities have greater capacity and readiness to deal with the impact of climate change and disasters</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1 Infrastructure for growth: Quality, economically and socially transformative infrastructure which is climate resilient, socially inclusive and promotes local leadership and engagement</p> <p>Outcome 3.2 Economic and fiscal stability: Economic reform and fiscal resilience in the Pacific that supports inclusive economic development</p> <p>Outcome 3.3 Labour mobility: Opportunities for Pacific peoples, including women and girls, to benefit from employment in Australia</p> <p>Outcome 3.4 Market access and trade: Enhanced connectivity of people, services and goods</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1 Gender equality, disability and social inclusion: Local leadership to promote gender equality and disability equity</p> <p>Outcome 4.2 Education for all: Expanded education and employment pathways and opportunities for Pacific students throughout the region</p> <p>Outcome 4.3 Better health outcomes: More resilient and equitable primary healthcare and public health systems that have greater capability to respond to health emergencies, and stronger institutional linkages between Australia and the region</p> <p>Outcome 4.4 Access to water, sanitation and hygiene: Improved equitable access to climate resilient water, sanitation and hygiene</p>
Focus areas	<p>Objective 1 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific regional architecture • Peace and security • Fisheries • Policing and defence cooperation • Sport, culture and media • Cybersecurity 	<p>Objective 2 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change action • Disaster resilience • Ocean management and conservation • Humanitarian preparedness and response 	<p>Objective 3 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development • Budget support • Public financial management • Social protection • Infrastructure • Aviation • Trade • Labour mobility 	<p>Objective 4 focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender equality • Disability equity and rights • Education • Training • Health

Ways of working

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

- genuine partnerships based on respect and listening and informed by monitoring, evaluation and learning
- support for strengthening the Pacific's regional architecture
- effective, transparent, locally led and inclusive development, with a focus on gender- and climate-responsive approaches, disability equity and social inclusion, and harnessing First Nations perspectives
- deeper government, business and civil society partnerships that mobilise Australian expertise
- combined and complementary ODA and non-ODA resources, and greater use of blended finance.

Objective 1: A strong and united Pacific family

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

- connect with Australia and regional architecture
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

Objective 1 also aligns with two of the thematic areas in the 2050 Strategy: political leadership and regionalism, and peace and security.²⁶ The 2050 Strategy emphasises the importance of preserving the cultural essence of the Pacific and ensuring intergenerational transfer of cultural and traditional values.

Australia and Pacific island countries share an interest in a peaceful, stable and prosperous Pacific. Investments under Objective 1 seek to strengthen regional architecture and organisations, support regional approaches to maintaining peace and security, and harness our collective knowledge, wisdom and energy through sports, culture, church and media exchange.

As a founding member of the PIF, Australia is committed to working through Pacific regional architecture to navigate our shared challenges and safeguard our collective peace and prosperity. The PIF is at the heart of our collective power and is a critical force multiplier. We will continue to provide substantial multiyear core funding to the PIF Secretariat to support its work on regional policy issues including political governance, economic cooperation, security and trade.

Australia is a founding member of the SPC, the largest technical and scientific regional organisation in the Pacific. We will continue to provide core funding to the SPC in line with its Strategic Plan 2022–2031.²⁷ This includes support for world-class fisheries management, climate resilient agriculture, establishment and preservation of Pacific maritime zones, and a secure and environmentally friendly maritime transport sector. The SPC is the key implementing partner for Pacific Women Lead, highlighting the importance of Pacific leadership in driving gender equality in partnership with Pacific governments and civil society.

Australia takes a regional approach to security engagement in the Pacific, with the PIF at the heart of how we manage this collective challenge. We are committed to the peace and security aspirations of the 2050 Strategy, guided by the strong foundations of the Boe and Biketawa declarations. In alignment with PIF Leaders, we believe Pacific security is a matter for the Pacific. We acknowledge and embrace the region's expanded concept of security that encompasses climate change, human security, environmental security, transnational crime and cybersecurity.

We will continue to take a coordinated approach across the Australian Government and with like-minded partners to strengthen Pacific maritime security capabilities to counter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. This includes core funding to the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency to strengthen Pacific led management of

offshore fisheries and regional responses to address threats, and support for Pacific regional organisations and maritime agencies under the Quad Indo-Pacific Partnership for Maritime Domain Awareness.

Australia will expand our longstanding policing partnerships and investments in Pacific policing capability. More than 100 Australian Federal Police members are located across the Pacific, and Australia works directly with local law enforcement and regional bodies to combat crime, undertake joint operations, and provide specialist training, equipment and education. In August 2024, Australia joined other Pacific countries in endorsing the Pacific Policing Initiative, a major regional initiative to strengthen collective peace and security throughout the region. Australia will contribute approximately \$400 million over five years to support police training, combined deployments and capability uplift to ensure the Pacific Policing Initiative delivers on the aspirations of Pacific countries. We will continue our longstanding partnerships with the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police, the Pacific Community for Law Enforcement Cooperation, the Pacific Forensic Working Group, the Pacific Police Training Advisory Group, the Pacific Police Policy Network, the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police Women's Advisory Network and Cyber Safety Pasifika.

Through the Defence Cooperation Program, the Australian Defence Force supports the development of sustainable Pacific security forces and increased regional interoperability. The Pacific Maritime Security Program is a long-term investment in regional maritime security capability. Through the program Australia is delivering sovereign vessels, including 24 Guardian-class patrol boats, and a long-term sustainment, maintenance and support package so countries can maintain sovereignty over their waters. Our longstanding partnerships with Pacific security forces have enabled successful collective responses to humanitarian disasters including Operation Tonga Assist in 2022 and Operation Vanuatu Assist in 2023. The Australian Defence Force also supports regional contributions to global peace and security, including logistics and transport assistance for Fiji's United Nations peacekeeping missions. We will continue to build on these successes going forward.

Australia will increase our support for strengthening border security in the Pacific. This includes support through an Australian Border Force engagement program that supports border security and customs revenue generation and includes 10 positions in the Australian Border Force's Pacific regional deployment capability. The Australian Border Force's Pacific Network will enhance Australia's cooperation with Pacific border agencies, as well as the Oceania Customs Organisation.

We will also enhance our ability to respond to new cybersecurity challenges, including the exploitation of information technology systems by nation states and cyber criminals. Our new Cyber Rapid Assistance for Pacific Incidents and Disasters teams will augment existing cybersecurity support, responding to cyber crises in the region and supporting long-term cyber resilience.

Australia will continue to support regional security institutions including the Pacific Fusion Centre based in Port Vila, Vanuatu, which delivers on priorities identified by PIF Leaders in the 2018 Boe Declaration on Regional Security. The centre offers practical training to Pacific security officials and produces strategic assessments that assist Pacific decision-makers in responding to regional security challenges. We will also continue to support the Pacific Security College based at the Australian National University in Canberra, which strengthens regional security through education and enhanced people-to-people relationships.

People are at the heart of our Pacific partnerships and our commitment to support a stronger Pacific family. We will strengthen and celebrate our connections and integration. Under the new Pacific Engagement Visa, up to 3,000 Pacific and Timor-Leste nationals will be welcomed to Australia each year to live, work and study. Visa holders will be able to attend schools, universities, and technical and further education institutions, and access student loans and support payments. The Pacific Engagement Visa responds to longstanding requests from Pacific partners for greater access to Australia and easier movement around the region. The visa provides an unprecedented opportunity for Pacific nationals to live, work and study in Australia.

We recognise that respecting, honouring and protecting faith, culture and traditional knowledge is a critical value of the 2050 Strategy. The Pacific Church Partnerships Program assists Pacific churches to progress locally led programs, strengthen organisational governance, and build the capacity of young, emerging leaders. The program supports sharing and cooperation between young and senior church leaders, including through the Pacific Church Partnership Advisory Network and the Pacific Australian Emerging Leaders' Summit. With strong Indigenous participation, the Pacific Church Partnerships Program promotes and builds on the longstanding cultural and spiritual links between Australian First Nations and Pacific peoples.

Australia will seek new opportunities to strengthen connections between Pacific peoples and Australian First Nations peoples. For example, we will explore opportunities for sharing culture and policy dialogue in forums like the Pacific Arts and Culture Festival and the Garma Festival. Indigenous knowledge is an area to explore further, including through program designs and program monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Australia and the Pacific have a shared passion for sport. The PacificAus Sports initiative brings us even closer, by unlocking the high-performance potential in our talented regional sports community. The Team Up program supports grassroots sport programs that attract women, girls and people with a disability, as well as men and boys, supporting them to realise their full potential through sport. Australia will increase investments that enable Australia and the Pacific to develop closer ties and a sense of shared identity through sport. We will strengthen these linkages and expand them through support for a new National Rugby League team in Papua New Guinea, along with a broader National Rugby League Pacific Strategy designed to support grassroots and elite player development.

Australia has a long history of supporting an independent, resilient and professional media sector in the Pacific. Australia supports Pacific media through capacity building, improved access to trusted and quality content, and deeper industry connections. These investments complement work under Australia's Indo-Pacific Broadcasting Strategy, including by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the PacificAus TV initiative. Together, these investments enable sharing of stories, perspectives and culture between Australian and Pacific peoples and communities.

Objective 2: Regional action on climate change and disasters

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

- enhance state and community resilience to external pressures and shocks
- generate collective action on global challenges that impact us and our region.

Climate change impacts are an existential threat in the Pacific. Pacific island countries have clearly communicated their climate change priorities and are leaders in global climate forums, advocating for stronger climate commitments and calling for actions to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

Recognising Pacific priorities and leadership, and the urgency of addressing the climate crisis, Australia is making climate change a central pillar of all our partnerships. Australia will deliver quality climate programming to respond to nationally determined needs. This includes providing and mobilising climate finance to meet the needs of the region, and strengthening the capacity and readiness of Pacific governments and communities to deal with the impact of climate change and disasters.

We will integrate climate change and disaster resilience across all investments in the regional portfolio. This includes attention to climate resilient school infrastructure, coastal and flood management activities, and renewable energy projects, such as through the AIFFP's Palau Solar project and the Nadi Flood Alleviation Project feasibility study in Fiji.

Australia has increased its previous \$2 billion climate finance commitment and expects to deliver \$3 billion to the global climate finance goal over 2020–25. Australia is contributing a foundational \$100 million to help capitalise the Pacific Resilience Facility, a Pacific led climate finance initiative to build climate resilience. Australia is also re-engaging with the Green Climate Fund, pledging \$50 million, and will advocate for prioritisation of Green Climate Fund financing for the Pacific. Australia has pledged \$50 million to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, to assist countries impacted by the climate crisis. We are embedding technical experts in eight Pacific countries to help Pacific ministries plan and prepare for climate investment opportunities, structure finance, develop a pipeline of high-impact projects and support country-identified needs.

Australia supports partner governments and regional organisations in the Pacific to implement climate adaptation and resilience priorities. Australia will invest at least \$350 million in climate resilient infrastructure through AIFFP's Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership, including at least \$75 million in off-grid and community-scale renewable energy, and \$50 million in strengthening climate resilience and emissions mitigation. The Infrastructure for Resilient Island States initiative is a long-term multipartner investment designed to support access to finance, technical support and local technical expertise to improve the resilience of infrastructure to climate change and disasters. Through the initiative, Australia will support locally led and gender-responsive solutions to infrastructure resilience challenges.

We support the Pacific's regional and global advocacy efforts for the sustainable development, management and conservation of the ocean and its resources. Australia strongly supports the Pacific Ocean Commissioner's role in oceans advocacy and coordination. Australia has committed \$30 million to the Weather Ready Pacific program, which will strengthen the region's ability to anticipate, plan for and respond to extreme weather, water and ocean events. We will also continue to work with 14 Pacific meteorological services through the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific to analyse and forecast climate and oceans information.

Australia supports disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction initiatives throughout the region. We maintain a sovereign response capability to deploy technical expertise and relief supplies to the region within 48 hours of a request for assistance. This includes deployment of civilian technical experts, funding for key humanitarian expert response agencies (such as the Red Cross, the United Nations agencies and non-government organisations) and distribution of relief supplies from Australia's global humanitarian warehouse in Brisbane, which has the capability to support up to 11,000 families (or 55,000 people).

The Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing Program (PHWP) is an eight-year multidonor initiative, focused on supporting Pacific countries (and Timor-Leste) to develop their sovereign humanitarian warehousing capability. Australia's support for the Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance program will be complementary to the PHWP and aims to build National Disaster Management Office capability to prepare for and respond to disasters.

Australia is supporting the capacity of Pacific Emergency Medical Teams to respond to emergencies through more than \$6 million of investments in training and mentoring of Pacific health professionals by the World Health Organization and the Australian Government National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre. This complements work in the region through Partnerships for a Healthy Region to support Pacific island countries build more resilient and equitable health systems.

Objective 3: Sustainable and resilient economic development

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

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

The 2050 Strategy identifies key economic priorities in the Pacific region as accelerating economic growth, increasing employment opportunities, sustainably managing public finances, and driving private sector development and investment.

Economic development is a top priority for the Pacific. No region was impacted more by the COVID-19 pandemic and these effects are still being felt widely across Pacific economies and societies. Under Objective 3, Australia will invest in sustainable, climate resilient infrastructure for growth; Pacific led efforts to achieve economic reform and financial and fiscal stability; increased labour mobility; and enhanced connectivity of people, services and goods.

A key pillar of Australia's response to the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has been the provision of direct financing to Pacific governments. Through the Pacific Direct Financing Fund, Australia will provide budget support to Pacific governments to contribute to more effective and accountable public financial management, reduce fiscal pressures on budgets, and enable ongoing critical health and education services. Australia engages with development partners, including multilateral development banks, through joint policy action and dialogue as we deliver this assistance.

We will support improved public financial management in the Pacific through the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre and the Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions. The Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre strengthens the institutional capacity of Pacific countries to design and implement sound macro-economic and financial policies. The Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions promotes transparent, accountable, effective and efficient use of public sector resources in the Pacific region. Australia will continue to provide core funding to the World Bank to scale its Pacific operations, in addition to providing co-financing for regional and bilateral projects. We will also continue to support Pacific governments to strengthen national safety nets that reduce hardship and vulnerability and provide a buffer to shocks.

Australia recognises the critical importance of quality, affordable infrastructure in supporting economic growth and a more connected future. We are expanding the AIFFP, which is supporting high-quality, transformative infrastructure such as highways, seaports, airports, aviation links and fibre optic internet projects. Our support for connectivity also includes undersea cables, which are opening new frontiers of digital economic development and access to communications and data. The AIFFP encourages local industry involvement in infrastructure projects, and has targets to support local jobs, women's economic participation and local skill acquisition.

Australia is a primary contributor to the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility, which has been operating since 2008. The facility involves three multilateral banks and five partner countries, and acts as an interface between development partners and 14 Pacific member countries to improve the quality and coverage of infrastructure and service delivery in support of socioeconomic development. It enhances coordination of its partners' investments in the Pacific and provides technical advice on infrastructure development and sustainable management.

Recognising the critical role of physical connectivity, Australia is increasing our investment in regional aviation. The five-year (2023–24 to 2027–28) \$100 million Australia-Pacific Partnerships for Aviation Program will help the region to more easily access aviation support and increase connectivity. The program includes support to develop harmonised aviation strategies, policies and regulations; build aviation skills, education and training; improve safety and quality systems; strengthen aviation meteorological capabilities; and enhance gender equality, disability inclusion and environmental sustainability across the aviation sector.

Australia is investing in the Pacific's key economic drivers – tourism, forestry, fisheries, mineral resources and agriculture – to create more and better jobs across our region. Australia is supporting Pacific members to implement the development-focused Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus (PACER Plus), which establishes a common set of trading rules for the region, making it easier for businesses to trade in the Pacific and beyond. We will continue to support the Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Plus (PHAMA Plus) Program, which works with Pacific countries as they ratify PACER Plus and facilitates increased agricultural and

horticultural exports from the Pacific. Businesses led by women will be included in PHAMA Plus's investment portfolio over the coming four years, building on the women-led businesses already supported by PHAMA Plus in Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. We will also maintain our support for the Market Development Facility to explore and deliver regional investment opportunities with the private sector that create additional employment and income opportunities, while pursuing inclusive growth.

The Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme fills critical workforce shortages in Australia and delivers skills dividends and higher incomes to the region. The PALM scheme delivers jobs in Australia for Pacific workers, enabling them to develop skills, earn income and support families back home. Australian employers gain access to reliable, productive workers to fill labour shortages, especially in regional Australia. PALM scheme workers also contribute to the cultural and economic vibrancy of communities across Australia. Australia has invested nearly \$440 million across successive budgets to expand the PALM scheme. Australia is strengthening oversight of domestic operations to improve support for PALM scheme workers, and increasing support for sending countries in worker welfare, skills dividends from the scheme, and management of the challenges that labour mobility sometimes presents.

Objective 4: Wellbeing, inclusion and equity

Objective 4 contributes to the following focus area of Australia's International Development Policy: build effective, accountable states that drive their own development.

The 2050 Strategy emphasises the need to address high levels of non-communicable diseases, ensure availability of quality education for all, and strengthen commitment to human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.

Australia has a steadfast commitment to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in all their diversity, at home and globally. Our regional gender program, Pacific Women Lead, builds on a decade of support for gender equality in the Pacific. The program aims to ensure that Pacific women and girls, in all their diversity, are safe and equitably share in resources, opportunities and decision-making. Pacific Women Lead maximises the voices and ownership of Pacific women in governance, management and delivery through strategic partnerships with Pacific organisations – including the PIF, the SPC, Pacific women's funds and civil society organisations – and the Pacific Women Lead Governance Board, which is led by eminent Pacific women and men.

Australia also supports efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in the Pacific. This includes helping to build the evidence on what works to end violence, supporting knowledge exchange and collaboration between Australian organisations and our regional partners, and advocacy. Australia contributes to Pacific women's funds (Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights Asia and Pacific, Women's Fund Fiji and Pacific Feminist Fund) through the Amplify-Invest-Reach program.

Australian-funded partnerships with the PIF and the SPC have social inclusion and disability equity at their core. This includes core funding to the SPC to provide technical assistance to advance human rights, gender equality, social inclusion, youth development and cultural development. Australia also provides core funding to the Pacific Disability Forum. The forum works with governments, civil society and development partners to develop policies and actions that include people with disability in all aspects of public life on an equal basis with others.

Australia is the largest supporter of education in the region. Education investments through our regional portfolio complement our longstanding support for partner government education systems through bilateral programs. We directly support the Pacific Regional Education Framework, the regional education policy agenda (2018–30) that focuses on education quality, learning pathways, student outcomes and teachers. Through SPC's Educational Quality and Assessment Programme we provide technical education services to Pacific education ministries, with a focus on assessment and data to inform education policies and planning. The Educational Quality and Assessment Programme also administers the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment, a reliable and comprehensive

learning assessment tool. Australia provides core funding to the University of the South Pacific, a premier provider of tertiary education in the region and an international centre for excellence for teaching, research and consulting on all aspects of Pacific life.

The Australia Pacific Training Coalition is Australia's largest skills investment in the Pacific. The coalition is focused on inclusive skills development and training that meets regional labour market needs. It works in partnership with local and national technical and vocational education and training institutions to deliver Australian qualifications at certificate II, III, IV and diploma levels, as well as skill sets, short courses and micro-credentials. The skills and training priorities of Pacific countries will inform the next phase of Australia's investment in Pacific skills (currently under design). Qualifications will be prioritised to support country skill needs across industry sectors including health and community, agriculture, automotive manufacturing, construction and electrical, tourism, and hospitality. The new program will commence in 2025.

The COVID-19 pandemic's impact on health services in our region has been severe. Vaccination coverage for diseases such as measles and diphtheria has declined, and the burden on health systems posed by non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular disease is increasing. In response to this shared challenge, Australia launched the Partnerships for a Healthy Region initiative. This initiative brings Australian, regional and global health expertise to the Pacific to support health systems strengthening, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Partnerships for a Healthy Region will develop strategic partnerships with leading health institutions that will work across countries to support multiple thematic areas and foster cross-regional linkages. The initiative includes additional resourcing to the SPC to better enable it to detect and respond to disease outbreaks in the Pacific.

Section 4: Delivering our partnership

The Pacific Regional Program is a large portfolio which, above all, is driven by Pacific needs and priorities. The 2050 Strategy, endorsed by PIF Leaders, is a key strategic document guiding the direction of the program.

Australia is committed, both as a member of and a core contributor to regional organisations, to achieving the goals, objectives and aspirations of the region and its countries. To achieve this, Australia will maintain and enhance ways of working that include listening to Pacific partners and being led by them; maintaining open and varied channels of communication and consultation to ensure that Australia truly understands Pacific perspectives; and maintaining high standards of performance and quality in our work.

Locally led development

Our approach to locally led, inclusive development will build on our longstanding partnerships with regional organisations, governments and civil society. We will embed locally led approaches in our programs and partnerships. We will support local leadership, solutions and accountability. Practical examples include:

- continuing to provide core and program funding to regional organisations and bodies, recognising their vital role in coalescing, developing and delivering on the regional priorities of Pacific island countries
- using regional architecture and governance arrangements, such as Pacific led governance boards, to oversee our investments, ensuring local priorities and needs are articulated and that our programs respond effectively
- expanding our use of local and regional expertise in program consultation and design, operational management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, technical assistance, and advisory services – major programs, such as the Pacific Labour Mobility Support Program, have developed strategies to strengthen country direction over the next five years
- continuing to support and strengthen local civil society organisations by building their organisational capacity and capability to deliver and implement programs
- expanding the important role of church and faith leaders in articulating how Pacific development objectives will be achieved – the Pacific Church Partnerships Program is a key forum for engagement
- increasing our support of Pacific governments through direct financing and use of national systems
- investing in local and emerging leaders, including through scholarships, fellowships, professional exchanges and ongoing alumni engagement
- harnessing government, non-government, academic and local partners' expertise to deepen knowledge sharing between Australian and regional organisations.

Consultation

The Pacific Regional Program will use existing dialogue and consultation mechanisms, particularly high-level meetings that form part of partnership agreements with regional organisations. We will participate in key development forums and sector-specific meetings (for example, on security, climate change, education and health), which provide regular opportunities to listen and respond to Pacific priorities. In addition, we will convene stakeholder forums to specifically discuss implementation of the DPP, share learning and updates on progress, and inform reviews of the performance of Australia's Pacific Regional Program.

Evaluation and learning

Evaluations and reviews support our commitments to learning and accountability, and generate the evidence needed to support decision-making, including when we need to adapt our approach, and identify further opportunities for sharing relevant data with Pacific regional stakeholders.

We will evaluate key investments to promote continuous improvement and ensure our approaches are fit for purpose to achieve effective outcomes. We will share what we learn across investments and programs. We will publish at least six evaluations each year over the period covered by the DPP, as outlined in Table 2, and leverage these findings to influence the management and design of programs, including those beyond our current portfolio of investments (see Annex 1). Our approach to evaluation and learning will also draw on bilateral, global, sector and thematic evaluations for ongoing program learning and continuous improvement.

Table 2: Consultation, evaluation and learning plan

Objective	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27
Objective 1 A strong and united Pacific family	Final evaluation – Fisheries Development Assistance in the Pacific Mid-term review – Team Up Mid-term evaluation – Balance of Power Program Mid-term review – Australia-Pacific Partnerships Platform Evaluation – Lowy Institute 2024–25 Pacific Aid Map	Independent evaluation – Pacific Media Assistance Scheme Phase 4	No formal reviews planned
Objective 2 Regional action on climate change and disasters	Mid-term evaluation – Pacific Ocean Litter Project	No formal reviews planned	Mid-term evaluation – Infrastructure for Resilient Island States initiative Mid-term evaluation – Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing Program

Objective	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>Sustainable and resilient economic development</p>	<p>Final evaluation – Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Plus Program Phase 2</p> <p>Review – Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus Implementation Unit</p> <p>End-of-phase review – Partnerships for Social Protection</p> <p>Final review – Access to Agricultural Markets for Pacific Products Phase 2</p> <p>Mid-term review – World Bank–Australia Papua New Guinea and Pacific Islands Umbrella Facility Multi-Donor Trust Fund</p> <p>Pacific Digital Economy Programme</p> <p>Final independent evaluation – Pacific Fiscal Budget Support Package</p> <p>End-of-program review – Pacific Partnership Facility</p> <p>Final evaluation – International Finance Corporation Pacific Partnership II</p>	<p>No formal reviews planned</p>	<p>Mid-term evaluation – Pacific Labour Mobility Support Program</p> <p>Mid-term evaluation – Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility Phase 5</p>
<p>Objective 4</p> <p>Wellbeing, inclusion and equity</p>	<p>Mid-term review – Pacific Research Program Phase 2</p> <p>Mid-term review – Pacific Women Lead</p> <p>Evaluation – Pacific Church Partnerships Program</p> <p>Evaluation – Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade-funded regional programs with the Pacific Community Public Health Division 2019–20</p>	<p>Independent evaluation – Educational Quality and Assessment Programme</p> <p>Mid-term review – Phase 2 Pacific Specialised Clinical Services and Health Workforce Improvement Program</p>	<p>No formal reviews planned</p>

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: A strong and united Pacific family

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.1 Effective institutional partnerships: Enhanced implementation of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent	1.1.1 Pacific led approaches to regional policy and priorities	Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) members support the implementation of regional policies that deliver on the collective political interests of the PIF PIF members coordinate a prioritised regional policy agenda through the various ministerial- and senior official-level meetings, leading into the PIF Leaders Meeting PIF members value the diverse cultural values and traditional knowledge of the Blue Pacific Continent Suva Agreement reforms are implemented	PIF members support the implementation of regional policies that deliver on the collective political interests of the PIF PIF members coordinate a prioritised regional policy agenda through the various ministerial- and senior official-level meetings, leading into the PIF Leaders Meeting PIF members value the diverse cultural values and traditional knowledge of the Blue Pacific Continent All PIF members begin contributing to the ongoing implementation of the Suva Agreement	PIF members support the implementation of regional policies that deliver on the collective political interests of the PIF PIF members coordinate a prioritised regional policy agenda through the various ministerial- and senior official-level meetings, leading into the PIF Leaders Meeting PIF members value the diverse cultural values and traditional knowledge of the Blue Pacific Continent All PIF members contribute to the ongoing implementation of the Suva Agreement	SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.1	1.1.2 Regional architecture is a coherent mechanism for implementing the 2050 Strategy	<p>The Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific regularly considers the role of regional architecture in implementing the 2050 Strategy, including to align with PIF Leaders’ priorities on regionalism and political leadership</p> <p>Forum Dialogue Partners engage through the existing regional architecture, and in accordance with the Blue Pacific Principles</p> <p>The regional architecture supports PIF Leaders’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate, disaster and oceans priorities as thematic areas under the 2050 Strategy • social policy priorities, including gender equality, disability, social inclusion and culture • economic, trade and technology priorities • peace and security priorities 	<p>The Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific regularly considers the role of regional architecture in implementing the 2050 Strategy, including to align with PIF Leaders’ priorities on regionalism and political leadership</p> <p>Forum Dialogue Partners engage through the existing regional architecture, and in accordance with the Blue Pacific Principles</p> <p>The regional architecture supports PIF Leaders’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate, disaster and oceans priorities as thematic areas under the 2050 Strategy • social policy priorities, including gender equality, disability, social inclusion and culture • economic, trade and technology priorities • peace and security priorities 	<p>The Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific regularly considers the role of regional architecture in implementing the 2050 Strategy, including to align with PIF Leaders’ priorities on regionalism and political leadership</p> <p>Forum Dialogue Partners engage through the existing regional architecture, and in accordance with the Blue Pacific Principles</p> <p>The regional architecture supports PIF Leaders’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate, disaster and oceans priorities as thematic areas under the 2050 Strategy • social policy priorities, including gender equality, disability, social inclusion and culture • economic, trade and technology priorities • peace and security priorities 	SDG16

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.2 Regional linkages in sports, culture, faith and media: Strong sporting, cultural, faith and media linkages to promote a shared sense of identity between Australia and the Pacific	1.2.1 Number of Pacific athletes, coaches, referees and sports stakeholders funded by Australia who participate in or support Pacific participation in high-level competitions	750	850	1,000	SDG3: Good health and wellbeing SDG5: Gender equality
Outcome 1.2	1.2.2 Increase in followers and reach of PacificAus Sports Facebook page	Followers: 4,000 (2,700 in 2023–24) Reach: 2 million (1.2 million in 2023–24)	Followers: 5,000 Reach: 2.5 million	Followers: 6,000 Reach: 3 million	SDG17: Partnerships for the goals
Outcome 1.2	1.2.3 Increasing opportunities for dialogue between faith-based organisations, regional organisations and the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	2 Pacific Church Partnership Advisory Network meetings	New Pacific Church Partnerships Program design	Pacific led evidence of effective projects	SDG17
Outcome 1.2	1.2.4 Pacific media organisations have strengthened their professional and technical ability to deliver content to audiences in the region with Australian support	Evidence (case study or other) showing how Pacific media organisations have been supported through the provision of relevant capacity building, content and/or equipment to ensure ongoing public access to trusted and relevant information	Evidence (case study or other) showing how Pacific media organisations have been supported through the provision of relevant capacity building, content and/or equipment to ensure ongoing public access to trusted and relevant information	Evidence (case study or other) showing how Pacific media organisations have been supported through the provision of relevant capacity building, content and/or equipment to ensure ongoing public access to trusted and relevant information	SDG16

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.3 Strengthened peace and security: Strong regional architecture for peace and security in the region	1.3.1 Regional architecture has the capacity to respond to emerging challenges, including non-traditional security threats	Demonstrated improvement in Pacific island countries’ resilience to key security challenges Demonstrated improvement in Pacific island countries’ ability to protect and manage marine resources	Continued improvement in Pacific island countries’ resilience to key security challenges Continued improvement in Pacific island countries’ ability to protect and manage marine resources	Continued improvement in Pacific island countries’ resilience to key security challenges Continued improvement in Pacific island countries’ ability to protect and manage marine resources	SDG13: Climate action SDG14: Life below water SDG16
Outcome 1.3	1.3.2 Pacific island countries have national security strategies which contribute to regional peace and security	Number of Pacific island countries with national security strategies (cumulative)	Number of Pacific island countries with national security strategies (cumulative)	Number of Pacific island countries with national security strategies (cumulative)	SDG16

Objective 2: Regional action on climate change and disasters

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.1 Climate programming: Quality climate programming developed through a process of deep collaboration, analysis and responsiveness to nationally determined needs	2.1.1 Number and value of regional investments in the Pacific that are improving climate change adaptation (Tier 2), including evidence of improvements	Number of investments Value (\$) of investments	Number of investments Value (\$) of investments	Number of investments Value (\$) of investments	SDG13: Climate action
Outcome 2.1	2.1.2 Number and value of regional investments in the Pacific that support climate mitigation activities in Tier 2	Number of investments Value (\$) of investments	Number of investments Value (\$) of investments	Number of investments Value (\$) of investments	SDG13
Outcome 2.2 Climate finance access: The region has access to targeted climate finance to meet the needs of Pacific island countries	2.2.1 Demonstrated progress in accessing climate finance (including from Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade sources) and/or number of project proposals submitted or approved	Number of project proposals submitted Number of project proposals approved Value (\$) of climate finance accessed	Number of project proposals submitted Number of project proposals approved Value (\$) of climate finance accessed	Number of project proposals submitted Number of project proposals approved Value (\$) of climate finance accessed	SDG13

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.3 Climate mitigation and disaster readiness: Pacific governments and communities have greater capacity and readiness to deal with the impact of climate change and disasters	2.3.1 Number of people for whom Australia’s investments have improved adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters (Tier 2)	Number of people At least 1 example	Number of people At least 1 example	Number of people At least 1 example	SDG13
Outcome 2.3	2.3.2 Number and value of investments that are improving climate and disaster resilience of infrastructure, including evidence of improvements	Number of investments: 2 Value of investments: \$17 million	Number of investments: 2 Value of investments: \$17 million	Number of investments: 2 Value of investments: \$17 million	SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Objective 3: Sustainable and resilient economic development

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.1 Infrastructure for growth: Quality, economically and socially transformative infrastructure which is climate resilient, socially inclusive and promotes local leadership and engagement	3.1.1 Number of infrastructure projects supported that meet G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investments or similar internationally agreed standards such as the Pacific Quality Infrastructure Principles (Tier 2)	22	23	24	SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
Outcome 3.1	3.1.2 Number of local people accessing jobs created by new infrastructure projects, disaggregated by gender where possible (Tier 2)	160	160	160	SDG8: Decent work and economic growth
Outcome 3.1	3.1.3 Examples of improved policies and regulations in the infrastructure sector, disaggregated by country and type of improvement (Tier 2)	1–2 examples, by country and type of improvement	1–2 examples, by country and type of improvement	1–2 examples, by country and type of improvement	SDG9
Outcome 3.2 Economic and fiscal stability: Economic reform and fiscal resilience in the Pacific that supports inclusive economic development	3.2.1 Pacific countries maintain public expenditures on health care, public education and social protection	Outturns of national budgets demonstrate maintained expenditures on social expenditures	Outturns of national budgets demonstrate maintained expenditures on social expenditures	Outturns of national budgets demonstrate maintained expenditures on social expenditures	SDG8

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.2	3.2.2 Number of Pacific island countries working in partnership with Australia to strengthen their government-led social protection systems (cumulative)	3	4	5	SDG1: No poverty
Outcome 3.2	3.2.3 Significant economic and public financial management reforms achieved with support from Australia and/or other development partners	Significant economic and/or public financial management reforms achieved by country and type of reform (budget preparation and execution, revenue management, state-owned enterprise management, anti-money laundering and counterterrorism financing compliance, or other important aspects of public financial management)	Significant economic and/or public financial management reforms achieved by country and type of reform (budget preparation and execution, revenue management, state-owned enterprise management, anti-money laundering and counterterrorism financing compliance, or other important aspects of public financial management)	Significant economic and/or public financial management reforms achieved by country and type of reform (budget preparation and execution, revenue management, state-owned enterprise management, anti-money laundering and counterterrorism financing compliance, or other important aspects of public financial management)	SDG8
Outcome 3.3 Labour mobility: Opportunities for Pacific peoples, including women and girls, to benefit from employment in Australia	3.3.1 Improved enabling environment for labour mobility participation and expansion	Establish baseline of Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme worker, remittance, country and sector data	Increased number of PALM scheme workers in Australia compared with previous year Increase in PALM scheme worker remittances compared with previous year Increased female participation in PALM scheme (cumulative)	Increased number of PALM scheme workers in Australia compared with previous year Increase in PALM scheme worker remittances compared with previous year Increased female participation in PALM scheme (cumulative)	SDG8

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.4 Market access and trade: Enhanced connectivity of people, services and goods	3.4.1 Delivery of sustainable and inclusive trade, investment and economic growth initiatives for Pacific island countries	Continued and tailored training and technical assistance for trade officials from Pacific island countries to support export opportunities	Continued and tailored training and technical assistance for trade officials from Pacific island countries to support export opportunities	Continued and tailored training and technical assistance for trade officials from Pacific island countries to support export opportunities	SDG8
Outcome 3.4	3.4.2 Improved enabling environment for doing business in the Pacific and improved market access of Pacific island countries	Enhanced systems for coordinating regulatory requirements Continued and regular engagement with Pacific island countries to understand and address any barriers to trade	Enhanced systems for coordinating regulatory requirements Continued and regular engagement with Pacific island countries to understand and address any barriers to trade	Enhanced systems for coordinating regulatory requirements Continued and regular engagement with Pacific island countries to understand and address any barriers to trade	SDG8
Outcome 3.4	3.4.3 Improved enabling environment for aviation in the Pacific	Number of improvements to safety and quality systems by country and type of improvement (cumulative) Percentage female participation in aviation safety and quality initiatives (cumulative)	Number of improvements to safety and quality systems by country and type of improvement (cumulative) Percentage female participation in aviation safety and quality initiatives (cumulative)	Number of improvements to safety and quality systems by country and type of improvement (cumulative) Percentage female participation in aviation safety and quality initiatives (cumulative)	SDG8

Objective 4: Wellbeing, inclusion and equity

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 4.1 Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI): Local leadership to promote gender equality and disability equity	4.1.1 Australia and Pacific collaboration to implement regional GEDSI commitments	Regional collaboration on GEDSI commitments	Pacific led evidence of transformational projects	High-level, robust engagement and cooperation on GEDSI, together with transformational projects	SDG5: Gender equality
Outcome 4.2 Education for all: Expanded education and employment pathways and opportunities for Pacific students throughout the region	4.2.1 Australia and Pacific collaborate on skills development to sustainably address regional labour market needs	Finalise design of new Pacific skills investment	Formalise new Pacific skills partnerships	Number and type of Australian responses to Pacific skills demands and priorities	SDG4: Quality education
Outcome 4.2	4.2.2 Australia has increased and deepened education and training linkages with Pacific island countries	Roundtable hosted with Australian national education architecture (schools and tertiary institutions)	Number of additional education and training linkages between Australia and Pacific island countries established and operational	Number of specific examples of enhanced engagement between first Indigenous educators from the Pacific and Australia	SDG4

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 4.2	4.2.3 Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade GEDSI investments support Australia’s education and skills partners to provide services and products that equally address the needs, priorities and interests of boys, girls, men and women (note: this links to work underway with the University of the South Pacific, the Education Quality and Assessment Programme, the Australian Pacific Training Coalition and the new skills investment)	<p>Number of education and skills partners that undertake analysis to inform the development of gender equality strategies or finalise and start to implement these strategies</p> <p>Number of education and skills partners that undertake analysis to inform the development of disability and social inclusion strategies</p>	<p>Number of education and skills partners that undertake analysis to inform the development of gender equality strategies or finalise and start to implement these strategies (cumulative)</p> <p>Number of education and skills partners that undertake analysis to inform the development of disability and social inclusion strategies (cumulative)</p>	Number of education and skills partners that demonstrate satisfactory progress in undertaking analysis to develop gender equality strategies and disability and social inclusion strategies or implement these strategies	SDG4
Outcome 4.3 Better health outcomes: More resilient and equitable primary healthcare and public health systems that have greater capability to respond to health emergencies, and stronger institutional linkages between Australia and the region	4.3.1 Evidence of strengthened prevention, early detection and management of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including mental illness, aligned with national NCD plans and policies as applicable	3 Pacific island countries demonstrate evidence of strengthened prevention of NCDs	6 Pacific island countries demonstrate evidence of strengthened prevention of NCDs (cumulative)	9 Pacific island countries demonstrate evidence of strengthened prevention of NCDs (cumulative)	SDG3: Good health and wellbeing

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 4.3	4.3.2 Evidence of improved ability to anticipate, prevent, detect and control communicable disease threats, including for diverse communities, with Australian support (Tier 2)	Evidence of improved ability to anticipate, prevent, detect and control communicable disease threats in 3 Pacific island countries	Evidence of improved ability to anticipate, prevent, detect and control communicable disease threats in 6 Pacific island countries (cumulative)	Evidence of improved ability to anticipate, prevent, detect and control communicable disease threats in 9 Pacific island countries (cumulative)	SDG3
Outcome 4.3	4.3.3 Number of in-school people reached with Family Life Education	48,000	159,000	226,000	SDG3
Outcome 4.3	4.3.4 Contraceptive protection (couple years of protection) from unplanned pregnancies made available through Australian support (Tier 2)	198,000	208,000	219,000	SDG3, SDG5
Outcome 4.4 Access to water, sanitation and hygiene: Improved equitable access to climate resilient water, sanitation and hygiene.	4.4.1 Number of people using basic or safely managed drinking water services (Tier 2)	Number of people using basic or safely managed climate resilient drinking water services	Number of people using basic or safely managed climate resilient drinking water services	Number of people using basic or safely managed climate resilient drinking water services	SDG6
Outcome 4.4	4.4.2 Number of people using basic or safely managed sanitation services and/or a handwashing facility with soap and water (Tier 2)	Number of people using basic or safely managed climate resilient sanitation services and/or handwashing facilities with soap and water	Number of people using basic or safely managed climate resilient sanitation services and/or handwashing facilities with soap and water	Number of people using basic or safely managed climate resilient sanitation services and/or handwashing facilities with soap and water	SDG6

Cross-program

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Effectiveness	Percentage of investments assessed as satisfactory on both effectiveness and efficiency criteria in the Investment Monitoring Reporting (IMR) process (Tier 3)	85%	90%	95%	SDG1: No poverty SDG10: Reduced inequalities SDG17: Partnerships for the goals
Effectiveness	Percentage of completed investments assessed as satisfactory against both effectiveness and efficiency criteria in the Final Investment Monitoring Reporting process (Tier 3)	60%	65%	70%	SDG1, SDG10, SDG17
Gender equality	Percentage of investments that effectively address gender equality (Tier 3) ^a	80%	80%	80%	SDG5
Disability equity	Percentage of investments that effectively address disability equity in implementation (Tier 3)	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG4: Quality education SDG10
Climate change	Percentage of new investments valued at more than \$3 million that have a climate change objective (Tier 3)	50%	60%	70%	SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities SDG7: Affordable and clean energy SDG13: Climate action

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Climate change	Percentage of new Pacific regional investments which score good (5) or very good (6) for climate change during design appraisal	75%	85%	90%	SDG13
Climate change	Percentage of Pacific regional investments which score adequate (4) or above for climate change IMR or Humanitarian Investment Monitoring Reporting criteria	50%	65%	75%	SDG13
Localisation	Number of local personnel, sub-contractors and staff engaged (employment created) – Managing Contractors (Tier 3) ^a	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG1, SDG10, SDG17
Localisation	Number and dollar value of local contracts and grants (local supply chains) – Managing Contractors (Tier 3) ^a	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG1, SDG10, SDG17
Localisation	Percentage of bilateral investment designs and evaluations that include local participation (Tier 3)	60%	70%	80%	SDG1, SDG10, SDG17

a Targets are not required for this indicator. Actual results are collected centrally and will be published.

Annex 1: Supporting investments/activities in the Pacific

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 1 – A strong and united Pacific family (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
Partnership between the Government of Australia and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat 2014–34	2024–26	Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)
Pacific Community – Australia Strategic Partnership 2024–26 and core funding	2024–26	Pacific Community (SPC)
Fisheries Development Assistance in the Pacific	2010–26	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency; SPC; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
PacificAus Sports	2019–27	Rugby Australia; National Rugby League; New South Wales Rugby League; Queensland Rugby League; Netball Australia; Football Australia; Australian Football League; Cricket Australia; ABC International Development (ABCID)
Team Up program	2018–28	Cricket PNG; Kokoda Track Foundation; Vanuatu Cricket Association; Vanuatu Volleyball Federation; Vanuatu Aquatics Federation; ABCID; Australian Football League; National Rugby League; Cricket Australia; ChildFund Australia; Netball Australia; Rugby Australia; Badminton Oceania; International Platform on Sport and Development; International Table Tennis Federation; Oceania Football Confederation; Oceania Rugby; Oceania Hockey Federation; FIBA Oceania
Pacific Media Assistance Scheme	2023–26	ABCID
Women in News and Sport	2023–25	ABCID
Indo-Pacific Media Fund	2023–27	To be confirmed (procurement underway)
Pacific Fusion Centre (hybrid)	2022–26	PIF
Pacific Security College (hybrid)	2019–26	PIF
Pacific Maritime Domain Awareness Program (non-ODA)	2024–27	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Australian Border Force; Defence (Australian Government)
Pacific bilateral security assistance program	2020–25	Australian Border Force
Pacific Islands Transnational Organised Crime (PI-TOC) Project	2022–25	PIF; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Support for the Pacific Community Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	2023–29	SPC
Maritime boundaries support in the Pacific	2020–27	SPC; Australian Government Attorney-General's Department; Geoscience Australia
Pacific Policing Initiative (PPI)	2023–27	Australian Federal Police; Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary; Royal Solomon Islands Police Force; Samoa Police Service; Tonga Police
<p>Australian Federal Police Pacific policing partnership programs – including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nauru-Australia Policing Partnership (NAPP) • Papua New Guinea-Australia Policing Partnership (PNG-APP) • Samoa-Australia Police Partnership (SAPP) • Royal Solomon Islands Police Force – Australian Federal Police Policing Partnership Program (RAPPP) and Solomon International Assistance Force (SIAF) • Tonga-Australia Policing Partnership (TAPP) and Families Free of Violence (FFOV) program • Vanuatu-Australia Policing and Justice Program (VAPJP) 	2020–25	Australian Federal Police; Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary; Royal Solomon Islands Police Force; Nauru Police Force; Samoa Police Service; Tonga Police; Vanuatu Police Force
Pacific Fisheries and Oceans Science Research Vessel	2022–26	SPC
Australia-Pacific Partnerships Platform (AusP3)	To be confirmed	Kiribati Government; Nauru Government; Tuvalu Government

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 2 – Regional action on climate change and disasters (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
Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS)	2023–27	Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (lead); India; United Kingdom; European Union; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Consolidated IRIS Phase 2 and Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility Phase 6	2028–31	Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (lead); India; United Kingdom; European Union; UNDP; Asian Development Bank; New Zealand; United States; World Bank; Japanese International Cooperation Agency
Pacific climate finance access and effectiveness	2022–26	Global Green Growth Institute; UNDP
Pacific Resilience Facility (PRF)	2023–30	Pacific led: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership	2023–29	Various
Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific Phase 3 (COSPPac3)	2022–29	Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology; Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); SPC; New Zealand Government National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research
Climate Resilient Communities (CRC)	2021–33	DT Global (implementing partner)
United Nations Capital Development Fund Pacific programs	2020–25	United Nations Capital Development Fund
Support for Weather Ready Pacific	2023–29	Pacific led: SPREP
Support for the SPREP	2022–26	SPREP
Pacific Humanitarian Warehousing Program	2023–31	SPC; Pacific national disaster management offices; New Zealand; United Kingdom; Japan; Germany
Australia Assists	2024–34	SPC; Pacific national disaster management offices; United Nations; Pacific Disability Forum; International Planned Parenthood Federation; People With Disabilities Solomon Islands; Fiji Disabled Persons Federation
Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance	2023–28	SPC; Pacific national disaster management offices; New Zealand; United States
Australian Red Cross – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Humanitarian Partnership Australian Red Cross El Niño Flexible Fund	2019–24	National Red Cross Societies in the Pacific (Fiji; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu; Kiribati; Tuvalu; Marshall Islands); International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Suva Cluster; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Asia Pacific Regional Office; International Committee of the Red Cross
Australian Humanitarian Partnership (including Disaster READY)	2017–27	Australian Humanitarian Partnership non-government organisation partners: Church Agencies Network – Disaster Operations (CAN DO); CARE Australia; World Vision; Oxfam Australia; Plan International Australia; Save the Children Australia
Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)	2024–28	Fire and Rescue NSW; Queensland Fire Department
Deployable recovery: electricity	2018–25	Essential Energy; Endeavour Energy
Regional Engagement Program	2023–26	Australian Government National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre; Pacific Emergency Management Teams
World Health Organization Emergency Medical Teams Initiative in the Pacific region	2022–25	World Health Organization; Pacific Emergency Medical Teams

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 3 – Sustainable and resilient economic development (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
Papua New Guinea ports project*	2021–45	Papua New Guinea Government; Papua New Guinea Ports Corporation
Papua New Guinea Power Sector Development (Laitim Hauslain)*, **	2023–46	Asian Development Bank
Tina River Hydropower Transmission System*	2020–44	Solomon Islands Government; Solomon Islands Electricity Authority; Asian Development Bank; World Bank; Green Climate Fund; Korean Government Economic Development Cooperation Fund; Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
Sasape Shipyard*	2023–48	Solomon Islands Shipyard (part of the Silentworld group)
Fiji Transport Infrastructure Restoration Project*	2021–36	Fiji Government; Fiji Roads Authority; Japan International Cooperation Agency
Airports Fiji investment*	2021–24	Airports Fiji; ANZ Fiji
Tuvalu Outer Island Maritime Infrastructure Project*	2023–28	Tuvalu Government; Asian Development Bank
Tonga Nuku'alofa Port Upgrade Project*	2022–27	Tongan Government; Asian Development Bank
Palau Solar project*	2021–38	Solar Pacific Pristine Power; Palau Public Utilities Corporation
Palau submarine cable project*	2020–39	Belau Submarine Cable Corporation; Palau National Government; Japan Government; United States Government
Nauru Airport Upgrade and Road Rehabilitation Project – Transport*	2022–27	Nauru Government Department of Transport
East Micronesia cable (Kiribati, Nauru and Federated States of Micronesia)*	2021–26	Federated States of Micronesia Government; Nauru Government; Kiribati Government; Japan Government; United States Government; FSM Telecommunications Cable Corporation; BwebwerikiNET (Kiribati); Nauru Fibre Cable Corporation; NEC Corporation
Infrastructure fellowships and engagement	2024–28	Not applicable
Pacific Direct Financing Fund (PDFF)	2023–28	Pacific island governments
Pacific Fiscal Budget Support (FBS)	2020–25	Pacific island governments
Support for Pacific statistics	2023–27	Pacific Community (SPC); Australian Bureau of Statistics
Papua New Guinea and Pacific Islands Umbrella Facility (PPIUF) Multi-Donor Trust Fund	2021–31	World Bank; New Zealand Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Strengthening Pacific Public Sector Audit Initiative	2023–29	Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions
Partnerships for Social Protection (P4SP)	2021–25	Pacific island governments
Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Plus (PHAMA Plus) Program	2018–26	Pacific island governments; New Zealand Government MFAT; private sector
Market Development Facility (MDF)	2017–27	Pacific island governments, New Zealand Government MFAT
Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme	2017–24	Pacific island governments; New Zealand Government MFAT; Australian private sector employers; Australian Government partners (Department of Home Affairs; Department of Employment and Workplace Relations); International Organization for Migration; World Bank; Palladium
Australia-Pacific Partnerships for Aviation Program	2023–28	Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology; Australian Government Civil Aviation Safety Authority; Airservices Australia; Australian Transport Safety Bureau
Partnerships for a Healthy Region (PHR)	2023–27	SPC; Australian and international medical and research institutions; non-government organisations; Australian Government partners; multilateral partners
Pacific regional health program	2022–26	Royal Australasian College of Surgeons; Fiji National University; SPC

* Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific project timeframes are estimates only and subject to change, particularly for major works. These projects also can have loan or grant-and-loan financing. When a project has a loan component, the tenor of the loan is used as the estimated duration.

** This investment forms part of Australia’s contribution to the Papua New Guinea Electrification Partnership, which is a five-year partnership between the United States Agency for International Development and the Papua New Guinea Government, with support from the governments of other countries including Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 4 – Wellbeing, inclusion and equity (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
Pacific Women Lead	2020–29	Pacific Community (SPC); Pacific Islands Forum; Pacific women’s organisations; UN Women
Supporting access to assistive technology	2024–28	United Nations Office for Project Services; Pacific Disability Forum
Support for the Pacific Community Human Rights and Social Development Division	2022–26	SPC

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Pacific Church Partnerships Program	2019–25	Pacific Church Partnership Advisory Network; Pacific Australian Emerging Leaders’ Summit; Pacific Conference of Churches; UnitingWorld
University of the South Pacific Partnership	2019–25	University of the South Pacific
Australia Pacific Training Coalition	2018–25	TAFE Queensland (Managing Contractor); Pacific Technical and Further Education at University of South Pacific; national training providers
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (EQAP)	2018–27	SPC
Pacific Research Program (PRP) Phase 2	2022–26	Australian National University; Lowy Institute
Pacific Secondary School Program	2021–25	World Bank
Global Partnership for Education	2021–25	Global Partnership for Education; coordinating agents; delivery agents
Australia Awards Scholarship program – 2023 intake	2022–31	Australian tertiary institutions
Australia Awards Scholarship program – 2024 intake	2023–32	Australian tertiary institutions
Partnerships for a Healthy Region (PHR) Phase 2	2022–26	Australian National University; Lowy Institute
Pacific Regional Health Investment	2021–28	SPC Public Health Division; Royal Australasian College of Surgeons; Fiji National University’s College of Medicine; Nursing and Health Sciences; International Planned Parenthood Federation; United Nations Children’s Fund

Endnotes

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