



AUSTRALIA – PAPUA NEW GUINEA DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2024–2029

Section 1: Introduction

Australia's partnership with Papua New Guinea

Australia and Papua New Guinea (PNG) share a warm, broad-ranging relationship of deep historical and contemporary importance to both countries. Our modern partnership is underpinned by joint commitments to the PNG–Australia Comprehensive Strategic and Economic Partnership¹ and the Australia–PNG Bilateral Security Agreement,² which provide a framework for closer security relations.

PNG is Australia's largest development partner, with an estimated \$637.4 million in Official Development Assistance (ODA) funding (2024–25), an expanding program of blended finance (loans and grants) for infrastructure development through the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP), and \$2.56 billion in budget support loans (non-ODA) since 2019, linked to fiscal repair and economic reform. We have enduring people-to-people links as PNG's largest trading partner and through Australian investments in PNG, as well as through PNG's connections with First Nations Australians¹ and a wide range of institutional, cultural and sporting relationships. Australia is a trusted security partner for PNG through an extensive defence cooperation program and a long-established policing 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 – Papua New Guinea Development Partnership Plan 2024–2029 (DPP) translates into action the development priorities Australia shares with PNG. 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 PNG's national development priorities and how Australia will work with other development actors, ensuring Australia's contribution to PNG's development ambitions is well-coordinated.

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

The DPP sets a high level of ambition for our cooperation in expanding Australia's efforts and emphasis in several areas, in line with the principles and priorities set out in the PNG–Australia Comprehensive Strategic and Economic Partnership (CSEP), the Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA) and PNG's Medium-Term Development Plan IV. Key changes to Australia's approach under the DPP will include:

¹ Throughout this paper, the terms 'First Nations Australians' and 'First Nations people' collectively refer to the diverse identities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

- scaling up investments in critical economic and social infrastructure from \$200 million annually to \$250 million annually (including AIFFP), recognising the role this will play in PNG’s future prosperity
- increasing support for internal security through our \$200 million BSA package, in areas such as policing and police infrastructure, law and justice, cyber security, climate change and gender-based violence
- boosting investment in education from \$75 million annually to \$100 million annually, in joint recognition that high-quality education is a key vehicle for human development
- integrating climate considerations across the full breadth of programming
- intensifying efforts on the promotion of gender equality and disability-inclusive development
- building longer-term partnerships with civil society organisations
- establishing new cross-cutting targets, including on locally-led development
- expanding labour mobility and migration opportunities
- increasing efforts to streamline travel between the two countries.

Beyond these, we will remain engaged across a range of other sectors, including health, governance and agriculture. We will celebrate PNG’s achievement of 50 years of independence in 2025 and build on our strong people-to-people links and shared values, including our mutual love of sport. Our broad development cooperation is reflective of our enduring commitment as close neighbours, the breadth of PNG’s development needs and our many shared interests. To achieve impact, our programs will support the PNG Government to lead its own development through long-term and predictable investments in state capacity and systems. Our enduring commitment, reflected in this DPP, is to make our already strong relationship even stronger.

Preparing the Development Partnership Plan

The DPP is informed by extensive consultations in PNG and Australia. This included discussions with PNG Government stakeholders, including ministers, members of parliament and government officials, and across the Australian Government. In Australia and PNG, we spoke with non-government organisations, civil society organisations, businesses, think tanks and academia, and bilateral and multilateral partners.

In line with Australia’s International Development Policy, targeted consultations were held covering locally led development, First Nations diplomacy, climate change, and gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI). This included a roundtable on locally led development in Port Moresby supported by Australia’s Ambassador for First Nations People.

Consultations emphasised the importance of aligning with PNG’s priorities. Stakeholders encouraged Australia to continue investment in existing areas, highlighting the need for the development program to remain broad, focused on impact, and targeted towards supporting PNG priorities across all sectors.

Among the diverse views that emerged through consultations, key themes included increased efforts in supporting economic stability, infrastructure, law and order and economic integration, while continuing investments in human capital development, especially education. Stakeholders also expressed several recurring themes, including the importance of investing in a robust civil society and broadening our approach to localisation across the development program.

Section 2: PNG development context and Australian partnership

PNG is a land of economic opportunity. Situated between the Pacific and the economic powerhouses of Asia, it is an important regional leader. PNG's abundant natural resources, including minerals, natural gas, timber and fisheries, as well as agricultural products, support PNG's raw economic wealth, amounting to USD32.89 billion in 2023 – close to three times larger than the other Pacific Island countries combined. PNG's 13 per cent share of the world's rainforests provides an opportunity to unlock carbon credit income via forest preservation.

PNG's estimated population of 11.78 million (2021)³ people is young (58 per cent are aged 25 or under) and growing rapidly. That provides an opportunity for PNG to reap the benefits of a demographic dividend in the coming decades and to contribute to its economy. PNG's growing middle class is gradually producing talented emerging leaders who will be a force for shaping the country.

PNG is rightly proud of its many cultures and identities, which stretch back millennia. PNG will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its independence in 2025. Its unbroken but fragile democratic record and constitutionally enshrined rights and legal institutions require support to improve their credibility and effectiveness. Australia and PNG's relationship is of deep importance to both countries. PNG is Australia's nearest neighbour, less than 4 kilometres away at its closest point. The ancient indigenous connections between Australia and PNG in the Torres Strait are one element of the deep historical ties through which we exchange expertise and knowledge. Our people-to-people links are evident in government and defence, across business and education, and through sporting, church and cultural connections and collaborations. We have fostered strong relationships between Australia and PNG's decision-makers in politics, business and the public service.

Australia is PNG's principal economic partner. In 2023, Australia was PNG's largest two-way merchandise trading partner (with trade totalling more than \$6.3 billion) and largest direct investor. Australia's total investment stock in PNG in 2022 was \$25 billion, more than we invest in Indonesia or India. Our labour mobility and migration schemes demonstrate our strong practical commitment to deepening our economic partnership.

Australia and PNG share a special relationship on security, built on a shared history of wartime sacrifice and commitment to an open, inclusive and rules-based international order. Australia and PNG's Defence Cooperation Program is the largest for both countries (\$49.6 million in 2022–23), is longstanding (over 40 years) and is deeply embedded into PNG's own structures. Australia is PNG's largest policing partner, a partnership that will expand over the course of the DPP as part of a package that will underpin implementation of the BSA.

Australia is PNG's largest development partner (\$637.4 million in 2024–25, around 40 per cent of PNG's total ODA), providing highly valued support across all major sectors of PNG's economy and society. While our development program is large and important, it is but one part of the large and multifaceted partnership between the two countries. With the growth of PNG's economy and population, the aid program has declined in importance as a source of resources for PNG's development: at independence in 1975, Australian development assistance represented 40 per cent of PNG's budget; today it represents less than 6 per cent.

While there are many opportunities, PNG faces significant development challenges. PNG did not meet any of the United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals and is on track to meet just two of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. It ranks 154th out of 193 countries on the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index and 151st out of 166 countries on the Gender Inequality Index. Approximately 40 per cent of the population lives below the national poverty line and stunting affects nearly one in two Papua New Guinean children under age five.

Although not as severely affected economically by COVID-19 as other Pacific countries, the pandemic magnified PNG's fiscal vulnerabilities. Continued reliance on resource sector revenues leaves PNG exposed to external shocks and disincentivises diversification and development of non-resource sectors of the economy. The PNG budget has recorded persistent deficits because expenditure growth has exceeded revenue growth over the long term.

PNG's predominantly rural (87 per cent)⁴ population, challenging terrain and lack of infrastructure hampers service delivery across the country and the Government's presence in remote areas is minimal. PNG's infrastructure deficits extend to the power, telecommunications, roads, aviation, ports, health, education, law and justice, and agriculture sectors. Key factors contributing to these challenges include PNG's cultural system of communal land ownership, extreme weather and terrain, skills shortages, cost, and available funding. Eighty-three per cent of households have no connection to the electricity grid. Only 68 per cent of the rural population live within 2 kilometres of an all-season road.⁵

PNG is one of the most disaster-prone countries globally, vulnerable to natural hazards including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic activity, flooding, landslides and droughts. Tribal violence and conflict destabilise and displace entire communities. Disasters, conflict and other extreme events undermine development gains, test resilience and push people into poverty, especially the most vulnerable: women and girls, people with disability, and the rural poor.

The PNG Government's vision for its future is set out in the PNG Vision 2050, Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030 and Medium-Term Development Plan IV 2023–2027 (MTDP IV).⁶ The PNG Government's ambition is to grow the economy to K200 billion (about \$80 billion) by 2030, double internal revenue, double export revenue and create 1 million new jobs. The MTDP IV outlines PNG's aspiration to protect its democratic institutions and improve the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the public sector.

The PNG Government's signature infrastructure program, 'Connect PNG' (one of MTDP IV's 12 strategic priority areas), plans to connect every part of the country by road, sea, air, electricity, telecommunications and e-government systems (by satellite). This ambitious agenda seeks to address the disparity in resource allocation across PNG by dedicating adequate resources to build local economies and services, especially in rural areas where most of the country's citizens live.

PNG places a high priority on addressing its law and order and internal security concerns, recognising that insecurity undermines development, service provision and growth in sectors that underpin the economy. However, law and justice sector agencies have limited resources and reach to cover PNG's vast and remote geography effectively. Police numbers are just one-third of the UN-recommended ratio of police per population. The outbreak of civil unrest in Port Moresby in early 2024 underscores the scale of the law and order challenges. PNG was the 46th lowest rated country globally of the 180 countries assessed in Transparency International's 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index.

PNG recognises that access to education is critical for human and economic development. Despite introducing positive measures such as free education for all, PNG's education indicators continue to lag significantly behind accepted global standards. Only 12 per cent of girls and 16 per cent of boys who begin school complete year 12, and only 5 per cent of children with disability enrol in education.⁷ Dropout rates for girls are especially high at the transition from primary to secondary school. PNG is drawing on foreign workers to fill shortages of adequately skilled workers while many technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and university graduates face difficulties finding employment because of a mismatch between skills and available jobs.

A healthy population is essential for economic growth and reduced inequality. PNG's health indicators are the lowest in the Pacific and health service coverage the third worst globally. Improvements in life expectancy and reductions in maternal and child mortality have been slower than for PNG's economic and regional peers. A strong and expanded health system catering for the needs of children and young adults entering their reproductive years is required for PNG to make use of its wealth and human capital. The PNG Government's agenda is clear on increasing access to health services across the country, but the system continues to be fragile, under-resourced, and heavily reliant on the contributions of partners.

Climate change

PNG ranks among the world's most climate vulnerable countries. The bulk of PNG's people depend on rain-fed subsistence agriculture, leaving them vulnerable to changing weather patterns. Climate modelling predicts more frequent droughts and floods, which will reduce the yields and reliability of subsistence crops. This in turn will increase poverty rates and worsen malnutrition. Climate events could lead to food insecurity, instability and increased internal migration, as occurred in 2015–16, when an estimated 460,000 people faced food insecurity due to failed crop production and water shortages. PNG already has the highest rate of malaria in the Asia–Pacific region, and rising temperatures are expected to expand the geographical spread of malaria, dengue fever, leptospirosis, lymphatic filariasis, chikungunya and Zika.

Economic impacts are also expected from climate change. Climate risks (for example, sea level rise, storms) and disaster risks will threaten key infrastructure; rainfall variability will impact the geographic range and yield of cash crops; and both climate and disaster impacts may increase the cost of doing business for the resources sector, causing a decline in government revenue. The global energy transition may present opportunities to expand critical minerals extraction (notably copper), but this may be offset by declining global demand for liquefied natural gas (LNG), PNG's most important export.

PNG is strengthening policy and regulatory settings for climate change adaptation and introducing frameworks for emissions reduction and energy transition. PNG's enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution⁸ and National Adaptation Plan⁹ identify four priority sectors for climate change adaptation in the country: agriculture, transport, infrastructure and health.

To date, PNG has had limited success in accessing large-scale climate finance to support its climate and energy transition priorities. A key priority for the PNG Government is to unlock access to global sources of climate finance to meet the country's adaptation needs, support its energy transition and sustainably derive revenue from natural resources. Through the Climate Finance Initiative for Resilience and a Sustainable Transition (Climate FIRST; \$20 million; 2024–27)¹⁰ Australia will provide catalytic funding which will enable the PNG Government to build a pipeline of high-quality climate finance proposals in line with the priorities identified in its Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plan. PNG has the third largest tropical rainforest in the world, and the PNG Government has prioritised forest preservation as a climate change mitigation measure. Australia will support a new initiative¹¹, led by France and the European Union, that aims to preserve PNG's rainforests and biodiversity.

To further support the PNG Government's climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities, Australia will deepen efforts to integrate climate considerations across the development program, capitalising on the strength of our partnerships built over many years. We will ensure active consideration of climate risks in our programming across all key sectors and adapt our efforts to strengthen our support. A focus will be on increasing community resilience in the face of more frequent extreme weather events and sea level rise. We will utilise government, university, research centre and First Nations knowledge and expertise to explore opportunities for partnerships, which will support communities to prepare for the likely impacts of climate change on agricultural production, food and water security, and health. We will also continue to support the capacity of the PNG National Disaster Centre and build humanitarian response capabilities.

Through the PNG Electrification Partnership, we will support the PNG Government to reach its electrification targets, focusing on renewable energy solutions. Our on- and off-grid renewable energy initiatives and our technical, regulatory and policy support are directly contributing to PNG's mitigation goals while increasing access to electricity for PNG citizens. Australia's new infrastructure investments in PNG will be carefully designed to be climate resilient. We will continue to work with other development partners in tackling climate change's impacts.

We will take a twin-track approach to climate change within our development cooperation, combining targeted investments (outlined above) with integration of climate considerations across all of Australia's development programming. We will design all new programs to meet climate targets as set out in Australia's International

Development Policy. We will focus efforts to conduct research to understand and respond to emerging climate risks, especially around food security. At the mid-cycle review point of the DPP, we will re-evaluate our approach to climate change and consider if a stand-alone climate objective is required. The introduction of new climate targets will increase the complexity of aid program management in PNG and will require additional technical inputs to support those implementing programs that have not previously incorporated a climate focus.

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI)

The PNG Government has taken steps towards supporting gender equality with the establishment of the Permanent Parliamentary Committee on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and an update under way of PNG's National Policy for Women and Gender Equality (2011–2015). Through the MTDP IV, K148.7 million (approximately \$60 million) is committed over 5 years to improve PNG's standing in the World Bank's Gender Parity Index for women in education, employment and business; reduce gender-based violence (GBV); and quadruple the number of women in leadership.

The PNG Government has signalled a commitment to expanding inclusion and accessibility for people with disability. The MTDP IV commits K87.0 million (approximately \$35 million) and aims to 'support people with special needs and ensure their right to a minimum standard of living is accorded'. It commits to a review of the National Disability Policy and the Social Protection Policy. The MTDP IV also has an ambitious goal to increase the proportion of children with disability enrolled in school from 5 per cent in 2020 to 50 per cent by 2027.

GBV is a global scourge, including in Australia. Like many countries, PNG continues to have unacceptably high rates of GBV, with more than two-thirds of women having experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner. On average, a reported 72 people per year experience sorcery-accusation related violence (SARV), which is primarily targeted towards women. These figures probably significantly under-represent the true number of incidents due to the lack of official data, along with non- and under-reporting.

Women are significantly underrepresented in leadership positions – there are just three women among the 118 members of the 11th National Parliament. The recent appointment of the first female Governor of the Central Bank of PNG is a notable achievement.

People living with disabilities in PNG are largely invisible. An estimated 975,000 people in PNG live with disabilities, of whom 98 per cent have no access to support services.¹²

As global evidence suggests, PNG will only be able to unlock its full potential when it can benefit from true participation by all. Consistent with PNG and Australia's shared development commitments and priorities, we will work together to increase opportunities for women, people with disability, and all children, including those with disabilities. Australia is a long-term advocate and supporter of gender equality in PNG, with targeted investments of almost \$120 million over the past 10 years and mainstreaming of gender equality across the development program. Australia's 5-year \$55 million flagship gender equality program, PNG Women Lead,¹³ is building on a foundation of gains in promoting women's leadership, supporting grassroots women's organisations, and combating GBV and SARV. We will also intensify efforts to mainstream gender equality across Australia's development program and design new programs to meet gender equality performance targets, in line with Australia's International Development Policy and International Gender Equality Strategy. This includes ensuring that gender equality is a fundamental consideration in all objectives of the DPP, particularly through enhanced accountability for gender-responsive governance.

Australia supported PNG to ratify and implement the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2013 and to update the PNG Disability Strategy in 2015. Under this DPP, we will intensify our promotion of disability-inclusive development, deliver on our new Disability Equity and Rights Strategy, incorporate universal design considerations into our infrastructure investments and support PNG's implementation of its National Disability Policy. We are committed to strengthening our focus on disability-inclusive development through the reinstatement of a disability focal point at the Australian High Commission, the establishment of a GEDSI

community of practice, and stronger coordination across our programs to guide our engagement with the sector and promote best practice.

Mainstreaming efforts across the development program will focus on the need to recognise and prioritise people who are most likely to be left behind, including women, the poor, rural populations, the elderly, youth, people living with HIV and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning, asexual (LGBTQIA+) people.

First Nations Australians

The DPP reflects Australia's commitment to respecting and embedding the perspectives of First Nations Australians into our development engagement. PNG and Australia's shared history and cultural connections provide a unique foundation for partnerships that reflect the rich diversity, traditions, deep skills and expertise of both communities. By embedding First Nations knowledge and practices in our international development efforts, we commit to fostering more inclusive, sustainable and culturally sensitive programs that benefit both our nations.

In line with this commitment, we will support initiatives that encourage meaningful engagements between First Nations Australians and PNG communities. This will include fostering genuine partnerships with PNG civil society groups, especially women's organisations and First Nations organisations, to exchange experiences, build trust, and collaboratively enhance leadership, economic empowerment and security. We will support programs that promote local ownership and leadership, ensure cultural safety, facilitate cultural exchanges, and leverage indigenous knowledge and practices to address contemporary challenges such as environmental management and health security. The approach is based on principles that value mutual respect and shared learning, ensuring that development efforts empower communities and encourage inclusive participation.

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

The overarching goal for the Australia–PNG Development Partnership is a peaceful, stable, resilient and prosperous PNG. Four development partnership objectives have been identified to contribute to this goal, each with a set of priority outcomes (see Table 1). Australia’s portfolio of investments will remain across a broad range of sectors, reflecting ongoing development needs and Australia’s value-adding, as expressed by PNG stakeholders through both International Development Policy and DPP consultations.

In working with PNG to achieve our joint objectives, we will need to balance existing and ongoing priorities, needs and partnership areas with the emerging priorities of the PNG Government and communities. For example, in health and education, Australia and PNG have longstanding partnerships, with significant investment and ongoing shared priorities. At the same time, the PNG Government has asked Australia to increase investment in economic infrastructure, including in key areas such as power, telecommunications and ports, and to scale up efforts in policing, law and justice. Our investments will need to be flexible and responsive to emerging priorities.

To achieve impact across this wide-ranging portfolio, we will ensure that the infrastructure we build and the services we support are high-quality and deliver for the people of PNG. Within sectors, we are consolidating our focus and seeking opportunities to support reform, build the capacity of PNG’s people and institutions, and promote a culture of shared accountability. We will also continue to develop place-based approaches in key locations to maximise and demonstrate the development impact of our investments on service improvements.

Our place-based approaches in PNG

Australia’s assistance will continue to take place-based approaches in some areas to concentrate our development impact. Through our Western Province Partnership, we are improving food and water security, livelihoods and community resilience, governance and women’s leadership. Similarly, our Bougainville Partnership is prioritising autonomy and effective governance, economic development, and peace, stability and community cohesion. Western Province and Bougainville are also priorities for our health, education and justice programs. Along the historic Kokoda Track, we continue to help communities access essential services and build livelihoods.

Place-based approaches help ensure Australia’s engagement supports the PNG Government’s decentralisation efforts and the 87 per cent of Papua New Guineans living in rural and remote communities. Across our engagements we support national, provincial and district governments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of rural development, including through digitisation of data management systems. Place-based approaches also provide opportunities to share First Nations Australians’ expertise in support of PNG’s development priorities. Examples include engagement on environmental management, border, and health security.

We will explore opportunities to adopt place-based approaches beyond our work in Western Province, the Kokoda Track area and Bougainville, looking at the effects of consolidating our investments in some regions to increase impact. We will commission a review of our place-based approaches in the first year of the DPP to inform future programming.

To assist PNG in meeting its significant development goals and needs, Australia will work with other development partners to attract broader investment and international finance. This includes establishing strategic partnerships with multilateral organisations to complement our portfolio of investments and maximise our influence across key policy areas. We will seek to build greater coherence and collaboration with like-minded donors to bolster our collective efforts, including by continuing to play a leadership role in donor forums. Building cross-program linkages and opportunities for collaboration between Australian programs will maximise the impact.

Our four partnership objectives align with the principles and priorities agreed to by Australia and PNG, as set out in the PNG–Australia CSEP and the BSA, and support the priorities presented in PNG’s MTDP IV. A mid-cycle review (2026–27) of the DPP will be undertaken to evaluate progress and adjust as required, aligning with the end of the MTDP IV in 2027 and preparation for PNG’s subsequent development plan.

While the framework in Table 1 visually presents objectives and outcomes in pillars, there are clear linkages and synergies across outcomes and objectives, with many investments contributing to multiple areas of the framework.

Table 1: Australia–PNG development partnership

Goal: A peaceful, stable, resilient and prosperous PNG

Objective	Objective 1: Building an economic partnership for prosperity	Objective 2: Promoting improved law, order and governance	Objective 3: Investing in people and building resilient communities	Objective 4: Building close friendships and enduring ties
Outcomes	<p>Outcome 1.1 Economic stability: Supporting improved macroeconomic management, public financial management and broader economic reform</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 Infrastructure for growth: Investing in high-quality resilient and accessible infrastructure to drive economic growth</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Shared and equitable benefits of growth: Increasing and diversifying trade, agriculture and supply chains to expand livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1 Peace and stability: Supporting PNG to maintain security and stability, advance the rule of law and strengthen policing</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 Accountability: Supporting PNG Government institutions to be accountable to their citizens and uphold human rights</p> <p>Outcome 2.3 Institutional effectiveness: National, subnational and community institutions are more effective, responsive and transparent</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1 Service delivery: PNG systems delivering greater skills development and more sustainable access to and use of essential services that are responsive to people’s needs</p> <p>Outcome 3.2 Institutional and individual resilience: Supporting institutions, communities and individuals to respond and adapt to climate and disaster risks, and economic and social shocks</p> <p>Outcome 3.3 Gender equality, disability and social inclusion: Supporting PNG to address barriers that prevent Papua New Guineans from fulfilling their potential, and opening up opportunities for voice and leadership</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1 Individual linkages: Building and maintaining positive people-to-people and community relationships, networks and linkages between Papua New Guineans and Australians living in PNG and Australia</p> <p>Outcome 4.2 Institutional linkages: Developing and maintaining partnerships of mutual strategic benefit between PNG and Australian institutions</p>

Focus areas	Objective 1 focus areas	Objective 2 focus areas	Objective 3 focus areas	Objective 4 focus areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic management Economic and social infrastructure Agriculture Private sector Transport (air, sea and road) Cyber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policing and defence cooperation Law and justice Supporting PNG's integrity institutions Governance, state-owned enterprise reform Civil society and media Election support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education (basic–secondary, TVET, tertiary) Health services and system strengthening Social protection GEDSI Resilience (humanitarian, food security, disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management) Social infrastructure Subnational programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobility (including labour and visas) Australia Awards and Scholarships Institutional partnerships Sports Business and trade

Ways of working

We will work together to progress the objectives set out in Table 1 through the following four principles.

Principle 1 – Locally led development:

- Work in partnership with the PNG Government and local actors to align Australian investments with local development strategies, policies and programs.
- Support and strengthen PNG organisations and communities to drive the development agenda and lead and set priorities.
- Engage local expertise as much as possible.

Principle 2 – Program quality and accountability:

- Deliver high-quality, effective programs that are responsive to PNG's needs, transparent and accountable, and informed by evidence, monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Principle 3 – GEDSI and climate change:

- Implement a twin-track approach to gender equality, disability and climate change.

Principle 4 – Strategic coherence:

- Improve coordination and collaboration across sector programs and Australian Government efforts with development partners to maximise the coherence and impact of Australia's contributions.

Objective 1: Building an economic partnership for prosperity

Our economic assistance is designed to help PNG better convert its natural endowments into sustained broad-based growth and create a more diversified economy while maintaining economic stability. To support PNG's economic growth and prosperity, Australia will focus investments on economic stability, high-quality resilient infrastructure, and increasing economic opportunities for Papua New Guineans.

Recognising the importance of improved infrastructure for economic productivity and growth, as well as improved access to and quality of services, we will expand our investment in PNG's economic and social infrastructure from around \$200 million per year to more than \$250 million per year by 2025–26. This includes grant financing of around \$200 million in ODA per year, in addition to the delivery of more than \$1 billion in highly concessional financing (loans and grants) for high-quality infrastructure development under the AIFFP. We will improve the prioritisation, quality and sustainability of infrastructure investments in PNG.

Our infrastructure investments in PNG are wide-ranging, including the provision of critical economic infrastructure in telecommunications, roads, ports, aviation, and energy sectors; social infrastructure, including for health, education, policing, and law and justice; commercial infrastructure, such as local trading markets; and small-scale community infrastructure. Decisions about which source of finance should support individual investments are informed by the size and nature of the infrastructure request from PNG. Under the AIFFP, we work with the PNG Government and the private sector to finance significant, large and transformational infrastructure projects, while our ODA funding focuses on supporting improved planning, assessment and governance for infrastructure spending and supporting small to medium-scale infrastructure projects. We will continue to work with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Pacific Private Sector Development Initiative to support an improved framework for public–private partnerships for infrastructure development in PNG. Our assistance also seeks to make PNG's telecommunications sector more affordable and efficient for PNG's population.

Recognising PNG's commitment to macroeconomic reform and improving public financial management, we will continue to work with PNG to support finance agencies' access to local and international expertise across reform and governance priorities. Through both technical assistance and budget lending, we have supported PNG's program with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which is seeking to improve PNG's fiscal and debt sustainability, economic management and governance. The PNG Institutional Partnerships Program (PIPP) advances our common economic objectives through Australian officials from more than nine agencies who are undertaking exchanges, secondments and deployments with PNG counterpart agencies. We will continue to provide technical advice and capacity-building support through the PIPP and the Australia–PNG Economic Partnership, supporting PNG to manage its macro-economy, revenue, and public finances and build its economic enabling environment through legislative reform, legal and auditing services, data collection, and statistical analysis. Australian support will continue to strengthen public financial management and enhance the transparency and accountability of public expenditure, given its vital role in enabling better service delivery at all levels of government.

As PNG's largest trading and commercial partner, we will continue to grow the trade and investment relationship to drive sustainable and efficient economic growth. Through the Australia–PNG Economic Partnership, we are working with PNG to promote agricultural trade by strengthening value chains for key agricultural exports, including coffee and cocoa. Research led by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research will support improvements in food supply, food access and rural incomes for smallholders through increased productivity and enhanced access to markets and services. We will also work with PNG to strengthen biosecurity quality, standards, and capacity and in turn boost PNG exports to Australia and the region. CSIRO's Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness is supporting biosecurity capacity building for PNG to facilitate increased export of fisheries products.

Australia will continue to foster private sector investment in PNG as a key contributor to improving employment outcomes and promoting sustainable economic growth. Austrade will facilitate business-to-business engagement between Australia and PNG and promote opportunities for increased trade and investment. We will leverage our strong links to the PNG–Australia business community and our support for business-to-business engagement, helping to facilitate a more efficient and effective regulatory framework that enhances economic activity.

Objective 2: Promoting improved law, order and governance

Stability and security are foundational elements of effective, accountable states. The rule of law is fundamental to the protection of rights and freedoms, the creation of legal frameworks that enable private sector investment and economic growth, and peaceful dispute resolution. A deteriorating internal security situation and poor governance deters investment in PNG, inhibits safe and secure elections, negatively impacts productivity, and undermines human security and access to services for citizens.

Australia has supported PNG's security, policing, and law and justice sectors since the 1980s, through longstanding partnerships between our defence and police forces and government agencies and as part of our development program. In 2023, we committed \$200 million (ODA and non-ODA) over 4 years as part of our BSA to support PNG's internal security priorities. These include building PNG's policing, and law and justice capabilities, investing in non-traditional security sectors such as cyber and health security, combating GBV, and building climate resilience. Our combined investments in law, justice and policing will increase from \$60 million per year (ODA) to \$110 million per year (ODA and non-ODA) by 2026–27.

Through the PNG–Australia Policing Partnership, the Australian Federal Police and the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary work together to combat crime and corruption and to prevent and respond to GBV and SARV. This includes a focus on engaging men to promote gender equality. The BSA will further enhance cooperation on policing infrastructure, capability, leadership and training. The Australian Federal Police will also support PNG to establish a police recruit and investigations training centre that will enable PNG to build a larger, more capable police force.

Our Australia–Papua New Guinea Law and Justice Partnership supports PNG to provide inclusive law and justice services to its citizens. It strengthens community-level safety and justice mechanisms, including by establishing safe houses for women escaping violence. It also works to build the capabilities of national departments, agencies and the courts. Under the BSA, Australia has boosted investment in this partnership by 25 per cent for the next 4 years to better respond to PNG's security needs.

Australia's Attorney-General's Department works with PNG's Department of Justice and Attorney General to progress legal policy development and law reform. Several Australian judges sit as judges on the PNG Supreme and National Courts. The Defence Cooperation Program between PNG and Australia is our largest bilateral defence cooperation program (non-ODA). The core features of this engagement include education, training and exercises with PNG Defence Force partners, military capability cooperation, gifting of defence assets and supporting infrastructure for PNG Defence Force military bases.

Australia will increase support for PNG to effectively address escalating tribal violence, particularly in the Highlands. Through the PNG–Australia Policing Partnership, the Defence Cooperation Program and our partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross, we provide prevention and protection support for conflict-affected and displaced communities and work with tribal groups to identify durable conflict-resolution and reconciliation mechanisms.

PNG's MTDP IV identifies corruption and ineffective governance as significant risks to PNG's development. We will continue to support PNG to strengthen financial systems against money laundering and corrupt activity, and are exploring opportunities to bolster integrity institutions including the newly established PNG Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC).

Civil society plays a critical role in strengthening public demand for transparency and accountability. Through our Building Community Engagement in PNG Program (BCEP), we work with civil society organisations, churches and progressive leaders to build stronger state–citizen relationships and strengthen demand for better service delivery. The partnership between ABC International, the PNG National Broadcasting Corporation and other media actors supports an impartial, free PNG media. Both BCEP and PNG Women Lead will continue to support women's organisations and networks to advocate for women's human rights.

Efficient and credible elections are critical to a safe, stable PNG. We will work with partners to support election reform efforts and provide long-term support for election administration, planning and delivery, in line with the recommendations of a 2023 PNG parliamentary committee review. Our considerable experience in election support prepares us well to focus on the prevention of GBV during election cycles.

Across our development program, we are supporting functional, affordable and accountable institutions that are key to effective economic management and service delivery. We will continue to couple our infrastructure programs with support for the PNG Government's efforts to reform state-owned enterprises (SOEs), working with the ADB. Improved governance and financial management in PNG's SOEs and government agencies will support more effective infrastructure development and service delivery.

Objective 3: Investing in people and building resilient communities

Human capital is essential for economic development and unlocking the full potential of PNG's young and growing population. We will invest in PNG's people by boosting our support for education and maintaining key investments that promote better health and nutrition, improve outcomes for women and people with disability, and build resilience, including in the face of a changing climate. This includes more coordinated approaches under a place-based approach in some locations, such as Bougainville and Western Province, and along the Kokoda Track where Australia supports access to essential services and livelihood activities.

Australia and PNG jointly recognise that high-quality education is a key vehicle for human capital development. Australia will boost its overall investment in education from \$75 million to more than \$100 million (ODA) per year over the next 4 years, increasing our focus on access, student retention and learning outcomes. Our lift in education will support more students to enter the workforce with the skills that they need. We will also encourage greater links between our education systems.

Australia will expand support for foundational education in PNG as a key pathway to employment through secondary, technical and tertiary education. We will focus on supporting girls' education and reducing their high dropout rates. We will also support PNG's high-performing upper secondary schools and assist more students to progress to higher education. We will continue to invest in higher education opportunities through our Australia Awards in PNG Program and build PNG's research capability, including through the Pacific Research Program.

We will continue to invest in PNG's TVET colleges and systems, including to support PNG to access additional finance for this important sector, responding to the opportunities offered by PNG's growing youth dividend. In partnership with the ADB, we will work to improve the employment outcomes of students from TVET institutions across the country to meet domestic labour gaps and labour mobility opportunities. An increased focus on labour mobility priorities in our skills investments will help improve the competitiveness of potential PNG Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) workers, in line with PNG's goal to grow the number of citizens benefiting from overseas labour schemes to 8,000.

Australia will maintain our support for essential health services as another foundational requirement for human capital development. Our portfolio of investments is targeted to PNG's health sector challenges. We will change the way funding is delivered to make investments more coherent, streamlined and aligned with the PNG Government's priorities and plans. We will build system capacity to deliver sustainable and efficient models of care. We will invest in health facilities where they are critical to provision of services, including support to assist these facilities to operate as intended, and work to strengthen health systems to enable the sustainability of our infrastructure investments. We will retain flexibility to respond to health emergencies when requested and to support opportunities for innovation and best practice.

PNG benefits from Australia's significant investment in The Global Fund, which supports programs in the fight against HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. PNG is also the single biggest Pacific recipient of assistance through our Partnerships for a Healthy Region initiative, which will support PNG to build resilient and equitable health care systems. The Australian Non-Government Organisation (NGO) Cooperation Program will retain its significant focus

on health programming in PNG in recognition of the critical role NGOs play in complementing provincial governments' rural health service delivery efforts.

We will continue to support water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives and childhood nutrition so that PNG's children are well nourished and can thrive. We will work with the World Bank to improve nutrition outcomes and pilot the establishment of a social protection system – noting PNG is one of the only countries in the region that does not have a national social protection system in place and the importance of social protection as a mechanism for investing in people and responding to disasters and shocks. We will explore other opportunities to help the PNG Government take forward its social protection policy.

Our focus on gender equality will be mainstreamed through all key investments and particularly through PNG Women Lead, BCEP and the Australia–PNG Law and Justice Partnership. We will increase our analysis and removal of the key barriers that gender inequalities present to development; for example, through improved legislation and policy reform, increased access to opportunities for women in leadership, decision-making and economic advancement, and through enhanced engagement of men for gender equality. We will prioritise opportunities for supporting organisations of people with disability, working towards long-term partnerships that include core funding and capacity building.

We will integrate climate change resilience, adaptation and mitigation across all development investments to drive meaningful change over time. Through the Climate FIRST Initiative (ODA), we will assist PNG to access international climate finance streams by developing the systems, institutional structures and mechanisms that will attract investment and deliver lasting outcomes. Our PNG Electrification Partnership will increase access to electricity and assist PNG to meet its climate goals. The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the International Food Policy Research Institute will support climate resilient and gender-responsive agriculture and improved food security outcomes. We recognise that food security is a cross-cutting challenge with significant gendered elements that needs to be addressed across our program, and especially in our climate change, agriculture, health, humanitarian and place-based investments. At the mid-cycle review of the DPP, we will assess whether to elevate climate change and food security and resilience of food systems as outcomes in the DPP.

Australia works with the PNG Government and others to enable timely and effective humanitarian assistance when needed. We support the PNG Defence Force's response efforts, including through the National Disaster Centre, and will continue to work with humanitarian partners to build the capacity and capability of the national humanitarian preparedness and response system. We will maintain our in-country warehousing capabilities and find opportunities to enhance in-country logistics capacity to overcome challenges that can prevent the timely deployment and distribution of lifesaving relief in the event of an emergency.

To build resilience, Australia supports the PNG Government and local communities to lead inclusive national adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts to mitigate the shared threat of environmental disasters. We will continue support for capability in geohazards and forecasting through Geoscience Australia and the Bureau of Meteorology. We will also work with Australian NGOs and their local partners through the Australian Humanitarian Partnership to build community resilience and contribute to disaster and humanitarian response efforts.

Objective 4: Building close friendships and enduring ties

As close friends and neighbours with a rich shared history, it is in our mutual interest to expand and deepen ties at all levels of our societies in support of a peaceful, stable, resilient and prosperous Pacific.

We will foster stronger links between First Nations Australians and PNG, building on a shared history that continues today through the Torres Strait Treaty. This historical connection provides a unique opportunity to integrate First Nations perspectives into development initiatives. By leveraging these shared cultural ties, we will design programs that are more inclusive and responsive to the needs of both PNG and First Nations Australian communities.

We will work with the PNG Government to create more opportunities for mutual travel between our countries, including to work and conduct business. We will foster links between our peoples through a range of institutional partnerships, education and cultural exchanges, and sport. In recognition of the enduring people-to-people links to Kokoda, the significance of the Kokoda campaign and the intrinsic environmental values of the area, the Australian and PNG Governments are committed to protecting the Kokoda Track and the surrounding area for future generations.

We will increase PNG's participation in the PALM scheme to address gaps in Australia's labour force, deepen people-to-people links and deliver jobs for PNG workers, enabling them to develop skills, earn income and support their families back home. Australia has heeded the call from PNG for deeper connections and easier movement around the region by taking concrete steps to improve access, mobility and migration opportunities. The Pacific Engagement Visa (PEV) will encourage greater cultural, business and educational exchanges while also growing PNG's diaspora in Australia. This will contribute to PNG's economy through remittances, investments and skills exchanges.

We are committed to maintaining partnerships of mutual strategic benefit between PNG and Australian institutions. Through the PIPP we will strengthen our government-to-government institutional relationships. We also remain committed to supporting volunteers through the Australian Volunteers Program to work with organisations in PNG. This people-centred approach to capacity development forges rich friendships and enduring ties.

Australia will continue to support PNG to develop emerging leaders so that they can return home and contribute to their nation's development and prosperity. The Australia–PNG Network and its Australia–PNG Emerging Leaders Dialogue will continue to strengthen people-to-people links and foster partnerships and knowledge sharing between business, civil society, communities and academia. Our Australia Awards in PNG Program will support Papua New Guineans to advance their professional and academic skills through tertiary study in Australia and PNG. Since 2011, Australia has provided approximately 5,000 Australia Awards scholarships to Papua New Guineans, and we are committed to delivering scholarships for up to 300 PNG students per year in Australia and PNG.

As two proud sporting nations, sport plays a critical role in connecting our people, promoting development and unity, building leadership skills and encouraging a healthy lifestyle. Our Team Up sport for development programs in PNG support women, girls and people with disability to benefit from participation in safe, inclusive and accessible sport programs. Through PacificAus Sports, we partner with Australian national sports organisations to support a range of Pacific sports, including rugby league, rugby union, netball, football, Australian rules football, cricket and Olympic/Paralympic sports, with funding split evenly between women and men. We offer pathways for PNG athletes to engage with the Australian sport sector, including supporting Australian schoolboys and schoolgirls to travel to PNG to play PNG teams.

Recognising PNG's importance as a leading Pacific voice at multilateral forums, we will continue to support PNG to strengthen its engagement at the Pacific Islands Forum, Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), UN and other regional and international forums.

Section 4: Delivering our partnership

Locally led development

Our approach to promoting locally led, inclusive development builds on our strong partnership with the PNG Government and lessons learned through decades of engagement with PNG institutions, civil society organisations and people.

Our largest investments, including our lending, align with the PNG Government's top priorities for support from development partners outlined in the MTDP IV, including infrastructure, economic development, and law, order and justice. Within these and other sectors, we work closely with our PNG counterparts to ensure our support responds to the areas of most critical need. Shared priorities have also been articulated in the PNG–Australia CSEP and related action plans, which are consistent with the priorities set out in this DPP. Where possible and appropriate, our support will be channelled through the PNG Government's systems, including its trust accounts.

Australia's support for essential services will transition towards helping the PNG Government to deliver services to its citizens. This shift needs to be managed carefully to ensure access to essential services remains available while we assist PNG to deliver a more effective, efficient system that can deliver services that are responsive to its people's needs over the longer term.

We recognise that strong, local civil society is foundational to development, and that the development of a robust civil society is in PNG's interests. Civil society, including the media, think tanks, and universities can play a critical role in promoting accountability, and civil society organisations such as churches draw on their local leadership, knowledge and networks to deliver services effectively in rural and remote communities. Civil society also offers leadership pathways, particularly for women and people with disability.

Where possible, we will provide core funding and consistent investment in organisational capacity, recurrent operating costs and personnel to strengthen civil society organisations. Our partnership-based approach will enable organisations to set agendas and meet the needs of their constituents and clients. To extend the reach of our support, we will initially focus on working with more established organisations that can build broader engagement with smaller organisations. We will form longer-term partnerships with local civil society organisations, recognising that this requires an in-principle commitment that extends beyond typical 4- or 5-year program cycles.

We undertake to review our civil society engagement at the DPP mid-cycle review to ensure our support is building the sector, we are progressively localising capacity, and good practice is applied whenever we work with civil society organisations.

Australia will engage local expertise as much as possible to design, deliver and review its development programs. This will include drawing on the invaluable expertise of our locally engaged staff to provide input into strategic discussions and documents and provide advice and guidance on engaging with PNG Government counterparts, civil society and the private sector.

Consultation

Australia will utilise existing consultation mechanisms, including high-level development forums, sector-specific meetings and the full range of high-level talks under our bilateral architecture to update and engage PNG on Australia's progress on the DPP. In addition, we will convene an annual stakeholder forum to discuss DPP implementation, share learning and update stakeholders on progress as a review mechanism for assessing the performance of Australia's overarching development program. Where appropriate, outcomes from the DPP stakeholder forum will be reported through the annual PNG–Australia Senior Officials Meeting and the Australia–PNG Ministerial Forum.

Evaluation and learning

We will undertake evaluations of key investments, thematic areas and priority sectors to promote continuous improvement and ensure our approaches are fit for purpose to achieve effective outcomes. Over the first 2 years of the DPP we will undertake a series of cross-cutting strategic reviews of the thematic focus areas of the development program. Evaluations and cross-cutting strategic reviews will support our commitments to learning and accountability and generate the evidence needed to support decision-making, including where we need to adapt our approach and identify further opportunities for sharing relevant data with PNG stakeholders.

We will publish a minimum of six evaluations each year over the life of 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 and stakeholder consultations and the priorities outlined in the International Development Policy.

Table 2: Consultation, evaluation and learning plan

Objective	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27
Objective 1: Building an economic partnership for prosperity	Incentive Fund Phases 1–4 impact evaluation Australia–PNG Economic Partnership (APEP) mid-term review	Renewable Energy Investments (ESIP) mid-term review	Incentive Fund V mid-term review
Objective 2: Promoting improved law, order and governance	BCEP mid-term review	No formal reviews currently planned	PNG–Australian Policing Partnership Program (AFP) end-of-program evaluation Australia–PNG Law and Justice Partnership mid-term review
Objective 3: Investing in people and building resilient communities	Trilateral Malaria Program evaluation PNG–Australia Transition to Health mid-term review Australia–PNG Subnational Program modality evaluation Bougainville Partnership evaluation ANGAU Hospital Redevelopment evaluation	PNG Partnerships for Improving Education (PIE) mid-term review PNG Women Lead mid-term review Disaster Risk Management portfolio review	Climate FIRST mid-term review Australia–PNG Subnational Program evaluation (focus on Western and Kokoda Partnerships) PNG One-UN Fund mid-term review
Objective 4: Building close friendships and enduring ties	Australia–PNG Institutional Partnerships Program (PIPP) mid-term review	No formal reviews currently planned	Australia Awards in PNG mid-term review
Whole-of-program and cross-cutting reviews, analysis and consultation mechanisms	Senior Officials Meeting Annual stakeholder forum	Senior Officials Meeting Annual stakeholder forum Approaches to working with civil society review Place-based approaches review	Senior Officials Meeting Annual stakeholder forum PNG DPP mid-cycle review

Performance and results

The Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) at Table 3 provides a selection of indicators and expected results for the first 3 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: Building an economic partnership for prosperity

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.1 Economic stability: Supporting improved macroeconomic management, public financial management and broader economic reform	1.1.1 Economic and public financial management reform advanced through policy and technical advice	Through the provision of technical assistance, supported progress to drive national reforms in key economic departments in relation to capacity building in government procurement processes, debt management and PFM Percentage of IMF criteria on track	Improved policy settings in debt and budget management, transparency and accountability of public expenditure, and revenue mobilisation Percentage of IMF criteria on track	Improved policy settings in debt and budget management, transparency and accountability of public expenditure, and revenue mobilisation Percentage of IMF criteria on track	SDG1: No poverty SDG8: Decent work and economic growth SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure SDG10: Reduced inequality SDG17: Partnerships for the goals
Outcome 1.2 Infrastructure for growth: Investing in high-quality resilient and accessible infrastructure to drive economic growth	1.2.1 Number of infrastructure projects supported that meet Pacific Quality Infrastructure Principles, G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investments or similar internationally agreed standards	All Australian-supported infrastructure meets Pacific Quality Infrastructure Principles, G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investments, or similar internationally agreed standards	All Australian-supported infrastructure meets Pacific Quality Infrastructure Principles, G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investments, or similar internationally agreed standards	All Australian-supported infrastructure meets Pacific Quality Infrastructure Principles, G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investments, or similar internationally agreed standards	SDG1, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10, SDG17

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 1.2	1.2.2 Improved transport and energy infrastructure	<p>1,800 km of PNG’s priority roads maintained</p> <p>5,000 additional households with improved access^a to electricity</p> <p>Temporary Lae market operational and construction begun on new Lae Market</p> <p>Construction of six ports commenced</p> <p>Delivery of five pilot boats to support port operations</p>	<p>1,800 km of PNG’s priority roads maintained</p> <p>5,000 additional households with improved access to electricity</p> <p>Construction of Lae Market on track</p> <p>Construction of six ports on track</p>	<p>1,800 km of PNG’s priority roads maintained</p> <p>5,000 additional households with improved access to electricity</p> <p>Lae Market completed and opened</p> <p>Construction of four ports completed: construction of two ports on track</p>	SDG1, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10, SDG17
Outcome 1.2	1.2.3 Improved policies and regulations in the infrastructure sector	<p>Supporting progress towards tariff reform in the power sector</p> <p>Supporting work on the 15-year infrastructure master plan in partnership with the ADB</p> <p>Supporting GoPNG to make progress towards implementation of wholesale competition reform in telecommunications</p>	<p>Supporting progress towards tariff reform in the power sector</p> <p>Supporting work on the 15-year infrastructure master plan in partnership with the ADB</p> <p>Supporting GoPNG to make progress towards implementation of wholesale competition reform in telecommunications</p>	<p>Supporting progress towards tariff reform in the power sector</p> <p>Supporting work on the 15-year infrastructure master plan in partnership with the ADB</p> <p>Supporting GoPNG to make progress towards implementation of wholesale competition reform in telecommunications</p>	SDG1, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10, SDG17

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<p>Outcome 1.3</p> <p>Shared and equitable benefits of growth: Increasing and diversifying trade, agriculture and supply chains to expand livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>1.3.1 Market actors in key economic sectors supported to expand market access and/or improve supply chain resilience</p>	<p>Joint feasibility study to explore options for new trade arrangements undertaken</p> <p>Grants provided to farmer cooperatives to increase cocoa production in Bougainville</p> <p>The Australia–PNG Economic Partnership’s Revolving Fund supports 10 small to medium-sized enterprises to access affordable credit to allow for export of high volumes of agricultural commodities</p>	<p>Outcomes of joint feasibility study commence implementation</p> <p>PNG biosecurity officers have improved capability to detect prawn diseases to inform available export opportunities</p>	<p>Outcomes of joint feasibility study implementation on track</p>	<p>SDG1, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10, SDG17</p>

Objective 2: Promoting improved law, order and governance

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<p>Outcome 2.1</p> <p>Peace and stability: Supporting PNG to maintain security and stability, advance the rule of law and strengthen policing</p>	<p>2.1.1 Improved rule of law through support to Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary and broader law and justice sector policy advice and training</p>	<p>Police infrastructure and housing in target locations commenced</p> <p>Commencement of two highway Police Posts in Bougainville</p> <p>Planning for recruit and investigations training centre</p> <p>Examples of village courts established and operational</p>	<p>Police infrastructure and housing in target locations on track</p> <p>Completion of two highway police posts in Bougainville</p> <p>Examples of village courts established and operational</p>	<p>Police infrastructure and housing in target locations on track</p> <p>Examples of village courts established and operational</p>	<p>SDG5: Gender equality</p> <p>SDG10: Reduced inequality</p> <p>SDG16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions</p> <p>SDG17: Partnerships for the goals</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1</p>	<p>2.1.2 Improved access to justice including coordinated gender-based violence case management for women, including women with disabilities</p>	<p>Improved access to gender-based violence case management</p> <p>Examples of male voices and role models advocating for an end to gender-based violence</p> <p>Improved access to justice, including for marginalised groups (materials developed in Braille, for example on justice services, and case studies or sensitisation training and strengthened coordination between agencies and civil society organisations)</p>	<p>Improved access to gender-based violence case management</p> <p>Improved access to justice, including for marginalised groups (case studies or sensitisation training and strengthened coordination between agencies and civil society organisations)</p>	<p>Improved access to gender-based violence case management</p> <p>Increased access to justice, including for marginalised groups (case studies or sensitisation training and strengthened coordination between agencies and civil society organisations)</p>	<p>SDG5, SDG10, SDG16, SDG17</p>

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.2 Accountability: Supporting PNG Government institutions to be accountable to their citizens and uphold human rights	2.2.1 Organisations supported to strengthen accountability and/or inclusion, including examples of assistance provided and significant policy change achieved	Continued support for GoPNG (10 national and 5 subnational entities) to increase accountability and transparency in government systems, policy reform and implementation Relevant departments supported to increase awareness of civil society organisations of national budgetary processes	Continued support for GoPNG (10 national and 5 subnational entities) to increase accountability and transparency in government systems, policy reform and implementation	Continued support for GoPNG (10 national and 5 subnational entities) to increase accountability and transparency in government policies and systems	SDG5, SDG10, SDG16, SDG17
Outcome 2.2	2.2.2 Integrity institutions supported to help combat corruption	Partnership with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime established to support PNG ICAC activities	Progress against PNG ICAC workplan	Progress against PNG ICAC workplan	SDG5, SDG10, SDG16, SDG17
Outcome 2.2	2.2.3 Electoral reform supported, including for administration, planning and delivery of elections	To be confirmed (TBC) following design of next phase of parliamentary support program	TBC following design of next phase of parliamentary support program	TBC following design of next phase of parliamentary support program PNG Government agencies better prepared to deliver national general elections than they were in 2022	SDG5, SDG10, SDG16, SDG17

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.3 Institutional effectiveness: National, subnational and community institutions are more effective, responsive and transparent	2.3.1 Reform processes advanced with Australia’s support, including legislation	Three examples of reform, including at the national and subnational levels Internal Revenue Commission supported to enhance internal efficiency and effectiveness Progress on delivery of the National Agriculture Sector Plan through provision of technical assistance, including to support the Department of Agriculture and Livestock’s restructure to align with strategic priorities	Three examples of reform, including at the national and subnational levels Supported a key economic department to enhance internal efficiency and effectiveness	Three examples of reform, including at the national and subnational levels Supported a key economic department to enhance internal efficiency and effectiveness	SDG5, SDG10, SDG16, SDG17
Outcome 2.3	2.3.2 Civil society organisations supported to strengthen accountability and/or inclusion	Three examples of support to civil society organisations (for example, churches, international NGOs not-for-profit organisations, research institutes, media) integrating policies and measures to promote GEDSI through their work to strengthen accountability and/or inclusion	Three examples of support to civil society organisations (for example, churches, international non-governmental organisations, not-for-profit organisations, research institutes, media) integrating policies and measures to promote GEDSI through their work to strengthen accountability and/or inclusion	To be determined (TBD) based on next phase of programming	SDG5, SDG10, SDG16, SDG17

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 2.3	2.3.3 Community-level governance mechanisms strengthened	Two examples of community-level organisations developing and implementing interventions for constructive engagement between government and communities to improve the delivery of essential services and/or infrastructure	Two examples of community-level organisations developing and implementing interventions for constructive engagement between government and communities to improve delivery of essential services and/or infrastructure	TBD based on next phase of programming	SDG5, SDG10, SDG16, SDG17

Objective 3: Investing in people and building resilient communities

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<p>Outcome 3.1</p> <p>Service delivery: PNG systems delivering greater skills development and more sustainable access to and use of essential services that are responsive to people’s needs</p>	<p>3.1.1 Improved health system capacity to provide quality, accessible health services</p>	<p>Improved health systems capacity with increased access, including to family planning services and immunisation coverage of children aged under 1 year</p> <p>Increased number of patients in Western Province who have successfully completed a 6- or 24-month treatment regime for tuberculosis</p> <p>Daru Hospital staff housing civil works completed</p> <p>Redevelopment of ANGAU outpatient clinics on track</p> <p>Civil works for two health facilities in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARoB) under way</p> <p>Assessment of all Level 4 and 5 and identified Level 3 health facilities^b across PNG – focused on the condition of the infrastructure (including climate change vulnerabilities), the status of human resources and the coverage of services</p>	<p>Improved health systems capacity with increased access, including to family planning services and immunisation coverage of children aged under 1 year</p> <p>Increased number of patients in Western Province who have successfully completed a 6- or 24-month treatment regime for tuberculosis</p> <p>Daru Hospital staff housing construction on track</p> <p>Redevelopment of ANGAU outpatient clinics on track</p> <p>Construction for two health facilities in ARoB under way</p> <p>Assessment of all Level 4 and 5 and identified Level 3 health facilities across PNG – focused on the condition of the infrastructure (including climate change vulnerabilities), the status of human resources and the coverage of services each facility provides – is on track</p>	<p>Improved health systems capacity with increased access, including to family planning services and immunisation coverage of children aged under 1 year</p> <p>Increased number of patients in Western Province who have successfully completed a 6- or 24-month treatment regime for tuberculosis</p> <p>Daru Hospital staff housing construction completed</p> <p>Redevelopment of ANGAU outpatient clinics completed</p> <p>Construction for two health facilities in ARoB on track</p> <p>Assessment of all Level 4 and 5 and identified Level 3 health facilities across PNG – focused on the condition of the infrastructure (including climate change vulnerabilities), the status of human resources and the coverage of services</p>	<p>SDG2: Zero hunger</p> <p>SDG3: Good health and wellbeing</p> <p>SDG4: Quality education</p> <p>SDG5: Gender equality</p> <p>SDG6: Clean water and sanitation</p> <p>SDG7: Affordable and clean energy</p> <p>SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities</p> <p>SDG13: Climate action</p> <p>SDG14: Life below water</p> <p>SDG15: Life on land</p>

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
		each facility provides – has commenced		each facility provides – is complete	
Outcome 3.1	3.1.2 PNG Government supported to develop systems for social protection program delivery	New or improved delivery system to support beneficiaries directly receiving regular funding transfers to support child nutrition	Regular and predictable payments to beneficiaries to support child nutrition	Regular and predictable payments to beneficiaries to support child nutrition	SDG2, SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG6, SDG7, SDG11, SDG13, SDG14, SDG15
Outcome 3.1	3.1.3 Increased investment to support greater access, retention and learning outcomes for Papua New Guinean students	45% (2300) of P-G2 teachers from target locations access in-service training opportunities 35% of school board members and head teachers in target locations have completed professional development training	Additional 20% (65% or 3300 in total) of P-G2 teachers from target locations access in-service training opportunities Additional results to be determined	Additional 20% (85% or 4360 in total) of P-G2 teachers from target locations access in-service training opportunities Additional results to be determined	SDG2, SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG6, SDG7, SDG11, SDG13, SDG14, SDG15
Outcome 3.1	3.1.4 Number of people who successfully complete a technical/vocational course or work-related training	125 TVET students complete a TVET qualification ^c	1300 graduates of construction and agriculture programs in the 10 TVET institutions are supported by the Improved TVET for Employment Project	An additional 1400 graduates of construction trade and agriculture programs in the 10 TVET institutions are supported by the Improved TVET for Employment Project	SDG2, SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG6, SDG7, SDG11, SDG13, SDG14, SDG15

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 3.2 Institutional and individual resilience: Supporting institutions, communities and individuals to respond and adapt to climate and disaster risks, and economic and social shocks	3.2.1 Number of investments that are contributing to low-emissions development pathways or are supporting mitigation activities and improving climate change adaptation and disaster resilience	Seven investments	Seven investments	Seven investments	SDG2, SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG6, SDG7, SDG11, SDG13, SDG14, SDG15
Outcome 3.2	3.2.2 Value of new financial sources unlocked from multilateral organisations	Value of climate finance leveraged ^d	Value of climate finance leveraged	Value of climate finance leveraged	SDG2, SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG6, SDG7, SDG11, SDG13, SDG14, SDG15
Outcome 3.2	3.2.3 Support to PNG’s disaster management architecture to increase PNG’s disaster response capabilities	Progress made by GoPNG to establish appropriate disaster management legislation and policy	PNG National Disaster Centre supported to implement changes established through updated emergency management legislation and policy	To be determined following new program design	SDG2, SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG6, SDG7, SDG11, SDG13, SDG14, SDG15

<p>Outcome 3.3</p> <p>Gender equality, disability and social inclusion: Supporting PNG to address barriers that prevent Papua New Guineans from fulfilling their potential, and opening up opportunities for voice and leadership</p>	<p>3.3.1 Progress towards addressing barriers that prevent Papua New Guinean women and girls and other marginalised groups from fulfilling their potential</p>	<p>The new National Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) Policy is launched</p> <p>The National Gender-Based Violence Strategy is reviewed and a gender-based violence response fund is developed</p> <p>60 young women participate in elite sporting pathway programs</p> <p>The National Disability Authority Act is passed</p> <p>The National Advisory Committee on Disability and National Board for Disabled Persons are working to develop better metrics around persons people with disability</p> <p>Better understanding by decision-makers of metrics required to track progress on gender equality and women’s empowerment, as evidenced by the inclusion of a monitoring, evaluation, research, learning and adaptation (MERLA) strategy as part of implementation of the new National GEWE policy</p>	<p>The new National GEWE Policy is implemented nationally (across provinces) with robust MERLA plans to support impact</p> <p>Gender-based violence response fund is accessed and used for its intended purpose by appropriate local organisations and individuals</p> <p>60 young women participate in elite sporting pathway programs</p> <p>The National Advisory Committee on Disability and National Board for Disabled Persons are working across national government departments to better coordinate and target funding and services for persons with disability</p> <p>The new National GEWE Policy’s MERLA strategy is implemented</p>	<p>Decision-makers actively including gender equality and disability equity in national and provincial policy, strategy and funding decisions</p> <p>Gender-based violence response fund is accessed and used for its intended purpose by appropriate local organisations and individuals</p> <p>The National Advisory Committee on Disability and National Board for Disabled Persons are working across national government departments to better coordinate and target funding and services for persons with disability</p> <p>The new National GEWE Policy’s MERLA strategy is implemented</p>	<p>SDG5: Gender equality</p> <p>SDG10: Reduced inequality</p>
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Objective 4: Building close friendships and enduring ties

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 4.1 Individual linkages: Building and maintaining positive people-to-people and community relationships, networks and linkages between Papua New Guineans and Australians living in PNG and Australia	4.1.1 Cumulative number of PNG workers supported by Australia to work overseas, including in the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) scheme	4,000	8,000	Maintained or increased number	SDG4: Quality education SDG5: Gender equality SDG8: Decent work and economic growth SDG10: Reduced inequalities SDG17: Partnerships
Outcome 4.1	4.1.2 Visas issued to support movement between PNG and Australia	1,350 PEVs issued Work and holiday visa arrangements implemented Review of operation of Pacific–Australia Card and Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Business Travel Card complete	Maintain number of PEVs issued, with an increase subject to annual review	Maintain number of PEVs issued, with an increase subject to annual review	SDG4, SDG5, SDG8, SDG10, SDG17
Outcome 4.1	4.1.3 Number of Papua New Guineans who are awarded a tertiary scholarship to study in Australia or Papua New Guinea	Up to 300 scholarships awarded for Papua New Guineans to study in Australia or PNG	Up to 300 scholarships awarded for Papua New Guineans to study in Australia or PNG	Up to 300 scholarships awarded for Papua New Guineans to study in Australia or PNG	SDG4, SDG5, SDG8, SDG10, SDG17

Outcome	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Outcome 4.1	4.1.4 Strengthened linkages and pathways through sports cooperation	Five young women and 20 young men participating in competition at elite level in Australia or with Australian teams	Five young women and 20 young men participating in competition at elite level in Australia or with Australian teams	Five young women and 20 young men participating in competition at elite level in Australia or with Australian teams	SDG4, SDG5, SDG8, SDG10, SDG17
Outcome 4.2 Institutional linkages: Developing and maintaining partnerships of mutual strategic benefit between PNG and Australian institutions	4.2.1 Number of new and existing partnerships that are developed, enhanced and or strengthened	Officials from Australian and PNG Governments deployed to counterpart agencies New partnership/s established as requested	Officials from Australian Government departments deployed to PNG agencies New partnership/s established as requested	Officials from Australian Government departments deployed to PNG agencies New partnership/s established as requested	SDG4, SDG5, SDG8, SDG10, SDG17

Cross-program

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Localisation	Percentage of bilateral investment designs and evaluations include local participation	60%	70%	80%	SDG1: No poverty SDG10: Reduced inequalities SDG17: Partnerships for the goals
Localisation	Percentage of contracts awarded to locally led infrastructure companies	60%	70%	70%	SDG1, SDG10, SDG17
Localisation	Number of local personnel, sub-contractors and staff engaged – Managing Contractors ^e	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG1, SDG10, SDG17
Localisation	Number and dollar value of local contacts and grants – Managing Contractors ^f	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG1, SDG10, SDG17
Gender equality	PNG development investments over \$3 million address gender equality effectively	80%	80%	80%	SDG10
Disability	Percentage of development investments that effectively support disability inclusion	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	Results collected centrally	SDG10
Climate change	Percentage of new PNG investments over \$3 million have a climate change objective	50% of all new investments	55% of all new investments	60% of all new investments	SDG7, SDG11, SDG13

Theme	Indicator	Expected results 2024–25	Expected results 2025–26	Expected results 2026–27	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
First Nations	Partnerships and exchanges between First Nations communities and local communities in PNG fostered	One example of partnership established	One example of additional partnership established	One example of additional partnership established	SDG17
Program quality	85% of investments are assessed as satisfactory on both the effectiveness and efficiency criteria in the investment monitoring reporting process	85%	85%	85%	SDG1, SDG10, SDG17

Annex 1: Supporting investments/activities in Papua New Guinea

Australian Government supporting investments/activities for Objective 1 Building an Economic Partnership for Prosperity (bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Australia – Papua New Guinea Economic Partnership (bilateral)	2022–2030	CSIRO; Australian National University; Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research; Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry PNG Department of Treasury; PNG Department of Finance; Bank of PNG; PNG Government counterpart agencies; PNG industry statutory counterparts; PNG exporters and agribusiness; PNG agricultural NGOs; International Food Policy Research Institute; National Agricultural Research Institute of PNG; PNG civil society organisations; PNG private sector enterprises
Budget support lending (bilateral)	Ongoing	Australian Government Department of the Treasury; PNG Department of the Treasury; IMF; New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
PNG–Australia Transport Sector Support Program Phase 3 (bilateral)	2023–2033	Australian Civil Aviation Safety Authority; Airservices Australia; Australian Transport Safety Bureau; PNG Department of Works and Highways; PNG Ports Corporation Ltd; PNG National Airports Corporation
Economic and Social Infrastructure Program (bilateral)	2019–2026	Kumul Consolidated Holdings; PNG’s state-owned enterprises; PNG Department of Treasury; PNG Department of National Planning and Monitoring; PNG National Energy Authority; PNG Department of Information and Communications Technology; PNG National Information and Communications Technology Authority
Private sector and rural development (bilateral)	2014–2025	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research; Asian Development Bank; International Finance Corporation
Incentive Fund Phase V (bilateral)	2023–2031	PNG Department of National Planning and Monitoring

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific (AIFFP) (regional, global, other)	Various	PNG Department of Treasury; PNG Ports Corporation Ltd; PNG Power Ltd

Australian Government supporting investments for Objective 2 – Promoting improved law, order and governance (bilateral ODA as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Australia–PNG Law and Justice Partnership (APLJ) (bilateral)	2024–2027	Australian Government Attorney-General’s Department; PNG Department of Justice and Attorney General
PNG–Australia Policing Partnership (PNG-APP) (bilateral)	2022–2026	Australian Federal Police; Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary
Supporting elections in PNG (bilateral)	2019–2024	Australian Electoral Commission; PNG Electoral Commission; International Foundation for Electoral Systems; Transparency International PNG
Building community engagement in Papua New Guinea (bilateral)	2022–2026	PNG civil society organisations; PNG media organisations; PNG Council of Churches and seven mainline churches; PNG Department of National Planning and Monitoring; PNG Department of Community Development and Religion; PNG Department of Implementation and Rural Development
Support to the protection of civilians and respect for the rule of law (bilateral)	2023–2024	International Committee of the Red Cross
Pacific Policing Infrastructure Program (PPIP) PNG component (non-ODA) (regional, global, other)	2023–2027	Australian Federal Police; Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary
Police recruit and investigations training centre PNG component of the Pacific Policing Initiative (PPI) (non-ODA) (regional, global, other)	2023–2027	Australian Federal Police; Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary

Australian Government supporting investments for Objective 3 – Investing in people and building resilient communities (bilateral ODA as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
PNG Improved TVET for Employment Project (bilateral)	2022–2029	Asian Development Bank; PNG Department of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology
PNG Partnerships for Improving Education (bilateral)	2022–2030	PNG National Department of Education
PNG Secondary Education Program (under development) (bilateral)	2025–2029	PNG National Department of Education
UNICEF Education Program (under development) (bilateral)	2024–2028	UNICEF; PNG National Department of Education
PNG–Australia Transition to Health (PATH) (bilateral)	2020–2025	PNG National Department of Health, Western Provincial Health Authority (PHA); Western Highlands PHA; West Sepik PHA; East New Britain PHA; West New Britain PHA; Morobe PHA; Autonomous Region of Bougainville PHA
Health Service Sector Development Program (HSSDP) (bilateral)	2018–2027	Asian Development Bank; PNG Department of Health
ANGAU Hospital Redevelopment (bilateral)	2017–2024	PNG National Department of Health; Morobe PHA
World Bank Child Nutrition and Social Protection Project (bilateral)	2021–2027	World Bank Group; PNG Department of Justice and Attorney General; PNG Department of Community Development and Religion
PNG Women Lead (bilateral)	2021–2028	UN Women; PNG Department for Community Development and Religion; civil society organisations run by, and for the benefit of, women and people with disability
PNG Disaster Risk Reduction Program (bilateral)	2016–2025	Geoscience Australia; PNG Department of Mineral Policy and Geohazard Management
PNG–Australia Partnership for Disaster Risk Management (bilateral)	2023–2027	Australian Bureau of Meteorology; Geoscience Australia; PNG National Weather Service; PNG Department of Mineral Policy and Geohazard Management

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Australia – Papua New Guinea Subnational Program (bilateral)	2022–2026	PNG Department of Provincial and Local Government Affairs; National Economic and Fiscal Commission; Provincial Administrations (Western, East and West Sepik, Morobe, Western Highlands, Central and Oro); Autonomous Bougainville Government; Kokoda Track Authority; PNG Tourism Promotion Authority; PNG Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority; PNG Department of Agriculture and Livestock; PNG National Agriculture & Quarantine Inspection Authority; National Museum and Art Gallery; Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Bougainville Partnership (component of the Australia – Papua New Guinea Subnational Program) (bilateral)	2022–2026	Autonomous Bougainville Government; PNG National Coordination Office for Bougainville Affairs; New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs
PNG Climate FIRST (bilateral)	2024–2028	PNG Climate Change Development Authority
Papua New Guinea Agriculture Policy Support (bilateral)	2023–2028	International Food Policy Research Institute
Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC) Phase 3 (including PNG bilateral Skills for Sub-National Growth Investment) (regional, global, other)	Completion March 2025	PNG Department of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology; Queensland TAFE
Australia’s Pacific Skills Investment (regional, global, other)	2024–2029	[under development]
Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) (regional, global, other)	2023–2024	Australian NGOs; PNG Provincial Health Authorities
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) (regional, global, other)	Ongoing	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Projects

Australian Government supporting investments for Objective 4 – Building close friendships and enduring ties (bilateral 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 Institutional Partnerships Program (PIPP) (bilateral)	2022–2026	Australian Bureau of Statistics; Australian National Audit Office; Australian Taxation Office; Australian Government Department of Finance; Australian Government Department of Treasury; Australian Government Attorney-General’s Department; Australian Department of Home Affairs; Australian Public Service Commission; Australian Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet; PNG Auditor General’s Office; PNG Customs; PNG Department of Justice and Attorney General; PNG Department of Personnel Management; PNG Department of Finance; PNG Immigration and Citizenship Authority; PNG Internal Revenue Commission; PNG National Statistical Office; PNG Prime Minister and National Executive Council; PNG Department of Treasury
Australia Awards Papua New Guinea (bilateral)	2023–2033	Australian and PNG education institutions
PNG Kokoda Program (bilateral)	2022–2026	Oro Provincial Authority; Kokoda Track Authority; PNG Tourism Promotion Authority
DFAT PALM Support Program [New investment for 2023 - 2028 is under development] (regional, global, other)	2024	PNG Department of Treasury
Australian Sports Partnerships Program Phase 2 (Team Up) (regional, global, other)	2023–2025	PNG national sports organisations; Kokoda Track Foundation
PacificAus Sports partnerships (Pacific) (regional, global, other)	2019–2027	PNG national sports organisations
PNG Rugby League Pathway Development Program [under development] (regional, global, other)	2024–2025	PNG national sports organisations
DCP (Pacific Region) (regional, global, other)	2023–2024	Australian Government Department of Defence; Australian Defence Force; PNG Department of Defence; PNG Defence Force

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
Australia Volunteers (PNG) (regional, global, other)	Ongoing	Australian Volunteers Program

Australian Government supporting investments across Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 (bilateral ODA as well as significant regional and global ODA, and significant non-ODA development investments/activities)

Name of investment/activity	Duration	Key partners
PNG One United Nations Fund (bilateral)	2023–2029	UN agencies

Endnotes

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Cover photo credits

Top row (from left to right):

- Australia Awards Maritime Cadet Eunice Tuwe
Credit: Australia Awards
- Australian Federal Police (AFP) conduct training with Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC)
Credit: AFP

Middle row (left-hand side):

- Kapuna Hospital in Papua New Guinea
Credit: Incentive Fund

Bottom row (from left to right):

- Papua New Guinea Defence Force (PNGDF) personnel load Australian Aid supplies on a PNGDF P-750 aircraft at Wapenamanda airport, Enga Province, PNG
Credit: Defence / LTCOL Anthony Evans
- PNG Forester Agnes Mone Sumareke
Credit: ACIAR

Bottom right corner:

- Papua New Guinean schoolgirl
Credit: DFAT