

New Zealand Aid Programme

# Investment Priorities 2015–19





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Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Manatū Aorere

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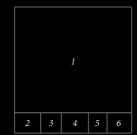
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# Cover images



- 1 Women at a market in Tongo Photo: Kristian Frires / Oxfam
- 2 Atafu Atoll school children, Tokelau.
- 3 Photo-voltaic panels in Samoa.
- 4 Pacific RSE worker in New Zealand. Photo: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
- 5 Fish at a Pacific market.
- 6 Coffee beans, Timor-Leste.

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# Introduction

The purpose of New Zealand's aid is to develop shared prosperity and stability in our region and beyond, drawing on the best of New Zealand's knowledge and skills.

The New Zealand Aid Programme Strategic Plan 2015-19 outlines the ambition and focus for our aid over the next four years to deliver the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade's strategic intentions. This companion publication details our 12 investment priorities. It provides guidance on how New Zealand will focus its aid, capability, and policy engagement to deliver sustainable development and poverty reduction in partner countries.

# A framework for our investments

Our 12 investment priorities reflect where New Zealand's aid can have the greatest impact.

We seek to make a positive difference in people's lives, demonstrated through tangible, measurable results. The outcomes we aim to achieve under each investment priority are set out in the New Zealand Aid Programme Strategic Results Framework. (See page 34.)

In each priority we have identified focus areas that reflect key development or humanitarian opportunities in our partner countries and that draw on New Zealand's strengths. These focus areas define the scope of activities we will deliver. Activities that are broadly consistent with our focus areas for each investment priority will remain eligible under our Partnerships for International Development Fund.

**Agriculture** and **renewable energy** are sectors where New Zealand has recognised international expertise and leadership. These are our flagship priorities. Along with our funding investment, we aim to play a leading role in regional and international development policy engagement for these sectors. We will take a whole-of-government approach, and promote better coordination among development partners in the Pacific so that support is effective.

# How we apply our investment priorities

In the Pacific, we will deliver activities within all 12 investment priorities. Outside of the Pacific, we will target investment within four priorities (agriculture, renewable energy, education and resilience) and respond to humanitarian emergencies.

We recognise the importance of aligning our aid to national development priorities, and taking into account the contributions of other donors. The spread and depth of our investments across priorities will look different in each country. New Zealand has constitutional links with Niue, Tokelau and the Cook Islands as they are part of the Realm of New Zealand. This will be considered when agreeing support with these countries.

We will develop a strategy for each country where we have a sizeable aid investment. The country strategies will provide a framework for our policies, aid investments, and partnerships, ensuring a coherent contribution from New Zealand to each country's development.

Our investment priorities support each other, and are not silos. We will build on the interrelationships between them when working with partner countries to determine coherent, effective combinations of investment priorities.

# Our focus on sustainable economic development

Our priorities emphasise private-sector-led growth that contributes to sustainable economic development. Growth increases income and employment opportunities and boosts tax revenues that support affordable and accessible public services, including health and education. These are essential for reducing poverty and improving well-being in developing countries.

Taking a sustainable approach to economic development ensures that growth is economically, environmentally and socially sustainable, and that outcomes we are working towards now don't compromise development opportunities for future generations.

Our aid will support development that is:

- > Sustained. We will focus our support on sources of growth that will be enduring, including by supporting sound natural resource management, effective governance and a healthy environment. We will identify practical, specific initiatives to help unlock constraints to growth that businesses are facing and that will enable their ongoing viability.
- > Inclusive. We seek prosperity that is widely shared and reduces poverty. We will focus on increasing jobs and will pursue broad-based economic participation and opportunity, particularly for women and youth. We will support the realisation of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights and will help deliver higher-quality public services and infrastructure that reduce poverty and increase well-being.
- > Resilient. Our partner countries, particularly small island developing states in the Pacific, need to be equipped to withstand and recover from external economic shocks and natural disasters. We aim to increase the resilience of communities, natural environments and infrastructure to disasters and the adverse impacts of climate change. We will support partner countries to develop economic buffers that allow them to better respond to external shocks.

# Strengthening development outcomes by integrating cross-cutting issues

The cross-cutting issues of environment and climate change, gender equality and women's empowerment, and human rights have a significant impact on development outcomes. We will aim to deliver better outcomes and manage risks by taking these issues into account in the design, implementation and evaluation of activities. Areas where close attention to cross-cutting issues offers particular benefits are outlined within each investment priority.

- > Environment and climate change: Sustainable development and poverty reduction require a healthy environment, sustainably managed natural resources, and resilience to climate change impacts. We will enhance the sustainability of economic growth and other development goals by ensuring that the development initiatives we fund support sustainable management of natural assets and address climate change. Potential adverse impacts to the environment are effectively managed to ensure that, as a minimum, we apply a 'do-no-harm' approach.
- > Gender equality and women's empowerment are powerful multipliers of development efforts. They provide the foundation for a fairer, healthier, more representative and safer society and are a key driver of economic growth. Our development investments will be more successful when we increase opportunities for women. Alongside efforts to create employment opportunities for women and equitable access to the public services we invest in, we will pursue the inclusion of women and men in decision-making opportunities across all investment priorities.

> Human rights play an important role in achieving sustainable development. Their realisation contributes to social and political stability and increases capacity for innovation. There are positive links between government accountability, equality and non-discrimination and sustainable economic development. We will ensure that human rights are considered and protected in our activities to increase their impact. We will look especially for opportunities for women, children, youth and people with disabilities to benefit from our aid.

In addition to integrating these issues across our activities, some activities target specific cross-cutting issue outcomes within our investment priorities. These include climate change adaptation and mitigation, women's parliamentary representation, reducing violence against women, and supporting the conduct of fair elections. We will also work with partner governments and implementing partners to build understanding of the contribution of gender equality, human rights and environmental sustainability to economic growth and sustainable development, and will engage with regional and multilateral organisations that advance these important issues.

# Private sector engagement

Sustainable economic development relies on a strong private sector to finance investment, create jobs, contribute to public revenues and produce goods and services that people want.

The private sector in New Zealand and other countries can play a transformational role by investing capital into developing economies, integrating local firms into global markets and supply chains, and building in-country knowledge and capability.

Our investment priorities of renewable energy, agriculture and information and communications technology (ICT) offer strong opportunities to increase private sector investment and trade in the Asia-Pacific region.

Our Strategic Plan identifies partnerships as central to our effectiveness. Over the next four years we will engage more actively with the private sector. This will include co-investment that shares risks and increases the appetite for businesses to work in and invest in partner countries.

Our overseas posts and our relationships with other governments can help New Zealand and international businesses contribute to sustainable development through:

- identifying in-country commercial opportunities and potential partners
- · providing in-depth local knowledge and market intelligence
- assistance in developing business-to-business and business-to-government relationships.

We will work with private sector partners to understand their goals and identify mutually beneficial opportunities to work together, aligned with partner countries' development priorities.

Success means increased investment in priority sectors, more jobs created locally, and higher exports from our partner countries.

# Agenda 2030: Contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015 the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, committing countries to working collaboratively to end poverty and to implementing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets by 2030. These goals build on the preceding Millennium Development Goals, broadened to apply to all countries, and encompass the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

Through our investment priorities and policy influence New Zealand will contribute to the goals and targets of Agenda 2030.

We will focus on the targets that our partner countries prioritise and where we can be most effective. We will harmonise and align our results indicators to those of Agenda 2030. New Zealand's advocacy for small island developing states will support the SDG intention that no-one should be left behind.

Agenda 2030 has five themes. We are particularly aligned with each theme in the areas noted below:

- > People Our increasing aid budget and emphasis on inclusive economic development delivering jobs, income opportunities and increased public revenue will help to reduce poverty (SDG1). Our agriculture flagship prioritises economic and food security benefits (SDG2). Our investments in access to and quality of health (SDG3) and education (SDG4) aim to ensure all can participate in their society and economy. We will strengthen the mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment, and human rights, and support enhanced maternal health and work to eliminate domestic violence (SDG5). Within our health and resilience priorities we will increase access to safe water and sanitation (SDG6).
- > Planet We are increasing our investment in disaster resilience and adaptation to climate change (SDG13). We will continue to provide leadership to support a shift to renewable energy and energy efficiency

- (SDG7). Reflecting their central importance to the Pacific, we will redouble our commitment to the long-term health and sustainability of oceans and marine resources (SDG14). We will continue to pursue environmental sustainability across all our investments (SDG15).
- > Prosperity New Zealand's investment choices reflect our focus on sustainable and inclusive economic development (SDG8). By pursuing broad-based growth, trade and labour mobility we will aim to widen economic opportunity, including in rural areas and islands and for women and youth (SDG10). We will invest our own resources and leverage those of others in critical economic infrastructure as a base for growth and innovation (SDG8, SDG9), as well for the participation and sustainability of isolated populations (SDG10). Our investment in economic governance will reinforce partner government efforts to sustain economic growth and improve the quality of domestic expenditure.
- > Peace Our investments in law and justice, which include community safety, democratic and national integrity systems and access to justice, will foster accountability of institutions to citizens and communities (SDG16). At the international level we will continue to promote peace, human rights and the rule of law and will use our term on the UN Security Council to pursue greater effectiveness of that institution.
- > Partnership New Zealand has always sought a wide array of partnerships (SDG17). We will continue to pursue aid effectiveness in multilateral and regional institutions and will remain committed to development effectiveness and policy coherence in the Pacific. We will broaden our engagement with the full range of sustainable development partners including the private sector and non-government organisations. And we will strengthen the multiple sources of sustainable development financing, domestic and international, public and private. Our advocacy for a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will continue, as will our commitment to open government, results and accountability.

# **Investment highlights**

The following are some of our key activities in each of the 12 priority areas.

- 1 Aerial view of a solar array in the Cook Islands. Photo: Teina Rongo, Office of the Prime Minister, Cook Islands Governme
- 2 Dairy development in Myanmar.
- 3 Young people engaging with ICT in Lami, Fiji. Photo: High Tech Youth Network
- 4 Fish at a market in Papua New Guinea.
- 5 Cruise ship in Vanuatu. Photo: Vanuatu Tourism Authority
- 6 Pacific RSE worker in New Zealand.
  Photo: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment



# **RENEWABLE ENERGY** (FLAGSHIP)

- > Cook Islands Rarotonga Airport and
  Northern Group a \$23.5 million, two-year
  project installing eight solar powered
  mini-grid systems on six islands of the
  Northern Group and a 1 megawatt grid
  connected array at Rarotonga Airport.
- > Tonga Village Network Upgrade Project
   upgrading power distribution to 50 villages
  across Tongatapu to reduce network losses
  and make the network safer through a
  \$28 million, five-year project.
- > Geothermal energy support to the eastern Caribbean a \$5 million, five-year project building government knowledge and capacity to support development of the geothermal resource.



# **AGRICULTURE** (FLAGSHIP)

- > Strengthened avocado value chains in Kenya
   working with New Zealand company Olivado
  and scientists from Plant & Food Research on a
  \$4.3 million, five-year project to support avocado
  farmers to increase their incomes through
  providing improved tree varieties, and improving
  production and post-harvest systems.
- > Viet Nam new premium fruit variety development – working with Vietnamese agricultural research institutes to support the development and commercialisation of a high value dragonfruit variety that meets market requirements through a \$6 million, five-year project.
- > PNG fresh produce co-funding activities with Papua New Guinean firms to increase farmers' incomes. This \$3.5 million, three-year project will work to address supply chain impediments (e.g. improving distribution processes and infrastructure such as coolstores), as well as providing farmers better access to markets, technical information, and input supplies.



# INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

- > Improving international connectivity in the Pacific through investment in modern infrastructure technologies.
- > Working with partner governments to improve domestic networks for the delivery of improved services, especially to remote communities.
- > Supporting regulatory reforms for increased market competition and more affordable services.



### **FISHERIES**

- > Improving fisheries information management systems – a \$4.7 million, five-year investment in Pacific island countries' national and regional fisheries information systems, enhanced compliance advice, and real-time electronic reporting from fishing vessels.
- > Mekem Strong Solomon Islands Fisheries
   assisting Solomon Islands to achieve
  its fisheries sector goals, through an
  \$8.9 million, four-year programme of
  capacity building and advisory services
  in offshore fisheries, coastal fisheries and
  aquaculture.



#### **TOURISM**

> Vanuatu Tourism Infrastructure Project
- building a buoyant, resilient tourism sector
that provides greater economic returns from
the tourism industry for ni-Vanuatu through
the four-year, \$16 million redevelopment and

beautification of the Port Vila Seafront Precinct.

> Expansion of the Scenic Matavai Resort in Niue – enhancing the visitor experience and growth capacity of the Niue tourism sector through a \$10.2 million investment in conference facilities and additional accommodation.



### TRADE & LABOUR MOBILITY

- > New Zealand Customs Partnership Arrangement – a \$6.5 million, five-year programme supporting Pacific island countries to modernise their customs systems and services to facilitate trade and strengthen border management.
- > Strengthening Pacific Partnerships programme – facilitating Pacific workers to access temporary jobs in New Zealand industries that face labour shortages, including horticulture and viticulture, construction and fisheries, through a \$4.4 million, five-year programme.

















# **ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE**

- > Solomon Islands Inland Revenue Division
  Strengthening continuing to strengthen
  Solomon Islands Government's revenue base
  through a five-year, \$3 million per annum
  second phase of support for the Inland Revenue
  Division that will increase organisational
  capacity and capability, and improve tax
  administrative operations, voluntary tax
  compliance and enforcement.
- > Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre
   at \$1.8 million per year, New Zealand is one
  of the largest contributors to the International
  Monetary Fund's regional economic
  and financial technical assistance facility,
  supporting 14 Pacific island countries.

8 Supporting anti-domestic violence initiatives in Vanuatu. Photo: Russell Chilton

9 Children in Vanuatu receiving vaccinations. Photo: UNICEF

12 The RNZAF assisting in the Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan.



### **LAW & JUSTICE**

- > Tonga Police Development Programme
- a \$12.8 million, five-year programme in partnership with the Australian Government to strengthen professional skills of Tongan police officers and improve leadership, policies, processes and systems. This contributes to the Tonga Police goal of becoming a trusted and respected policing service that reduces crime and builds safe communities.
- > Pacific Judicial Strengthening Initiative
   supporting improvement of the judicial
  systems across Pacific judiciaries. The
  \$10 million, five-year initiative will help
  courts to deliver accessible, fair and efficient
  services to their communities.



### **HEALTH**

- > Pacific Maternal Newborn and Child Health
  Initiative investing through UNICEF Pacific
  to improve maternal and child health,
  immunisation, and newborn health and
  nutrition through a five-year programme. Our
  \$5.9 million of support ensures that children
  in the Pacific are free from polio, measles and
  hepatitis B infection and introduces new vaccines
  to protect against vaccine-preventable diseases.
- > Samoa Institutional Linkages Programme
   a partnership between Counties Manukau
  District Health Board and the Samoa National
  Health Service to build Samoa's capacity to
  deliver quality health services. The \$5 million,
  seven-year partnership focuses on clinical
  training, policy and systems development,
  and specialist treatment services.
- > Kiribati water and sanitation we are midway through a \$7.95 million, seven-year activity which has installed over 1.3 million litres of rain water harvesting on community buildings, remediated water and sanitation facilities at Betio and Tungaru Hospitals, designed wastewater systems and strengthened the Public Utilities Board in essential services delivery.



### **EDUCATION**

- > Pacific Literacy and School Leadership
  Programme improving the teaching of literacy
  in the Cook Islands, Tonga and Solomon
  Islands through a comprehensive approach
  to policy, leadership and classroom practice.
  The \$6.7 million, three-year programme
  establishes professional development for
  teachers and school leaders from classroombased evidence, combining training,
  mentoring and resource development.
- > Scholarships and training awards
- New Zealand invests around \$55 million per year in scholarships and training. Over 1,500 scholars at tertiary level, in English language training or professional/vocational study from up to 97 developing countries, study in New Zealand and in seven other locations.
- > English language training for officials
   over 160 government officials from
  Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia,
  Myanmar, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam study
  English in New Zealand each year. This
  \$17.1 million, three-year programme builds
  ongoing linkages between our countries.



# **RESILIENCE**

- > Adaptation actions to address ocean acidification in the Pacific partnering with Pacific-based organisations (the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the University of the South Pacific (USP)) in a four-year, \$1.8 million project to identify and implement practical, action-oriented initiatives to monitor and build resilience to the impacts of ocean acidification in the Pacific, especially on corals, molluscs, crustaceans, reef and pelagic fish.
- > Disaster resilience building through water security in atolls a five-year, \$5 million partnership with SPC to improve water security in five low-lying Pacific countries: Tuvalu, Tokelau, Kiribati, Cook Islands (outer islands) and the Republic of Marshall Islands. This supports local authorities and vulnerable communities to build skills, systems and basic infrastructure to better anticipate, respond to, and withstand severe drought.



# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- > Supporting Vanuatu's response to Tropical
  Cyclone Pam following a Category 5 cyclone
  in April 2015, a multi-agency New Zealand
  team delivered emergency relief supplies,
  provided food and water, ran medical clinics in
  impacted communities, and repaired important
  community infrastructure. The \$3 million
  of support also assisted New Zealand NGOs
  to work with partners in Vanuatu to provide
  relief in affected communities.
- > Assisting Syrian refugees New Zealand's \$20 million of support over 2012-2015 has helped build schools in refugee camps in Turkey, delivered basic education and skills training in Jordan, provided health and education support to Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon, and supported relief efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Syria.

# Across the investment priorities we will deliver activities in the following countries:

### THE PACIFIC

7 Economic governance

10 School students, Samoa

11 Tsunami signage, Cook Islands

Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and small projects in the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Republic of the Marshall Islands.

### **ASIA**

ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Viet Nam), Afghanistan, Timor-Leste, and agriculture activities through the Partnerships for International Development Fund in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal.

# **AFRICA**

Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia.

### **LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN**

Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Caribbean countries.

> For more information on New Zealand's aid investments in different parts of the world, please see our Aid Programme Strategic Plan 2015-19 and www.mfat.govt.nz/aid-and-development.

# Renewable energy (FLAGSHIP)

**GOAL**: Expand access to affordable, reliable and clean energy

Over six million people in the Pacific do not have access to modern energy services and electricity, with rates in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands among the lowest in the world. Over the next three years, we intend to mobilise stakeholder investment in infrastructure that will generate tens of megawatts of renewable energy and improve electricity access to tens of thousands of people. Beyond the Pacific we will share New Zealand's world class expertise in the development of geothermal energy.

Reliance on fossil fuels has a negative effect on developing countries' economies, particularly in the Pacific. Renewables ensure a more secure and lower-cost energy source. For Pacific countries, reducing fossil fuel consumption is also a way to show leadership in addressing climate change, as many are extremely vulnerable to sea level rises.

Most developing country governments recognise the benefits of renewable energy and have aspirational targets. However, there is often little analysis or planning as to how to reach those targets cost-effectively, which projects should be prioritised, and what the costs to reach those targets are. The high initial capital investment required means most cannot reach significant proportions of renewable energy in the medium-term, even with the assistance of donor funding. The private sector also needs to play a role in developing renewable energy, in the Pacific and elsewhere, but the risks are often perceived to be too high.

Reducing the real and perceived risk and establishing an enabling environment for private sector development can make a big contribution to reducing the sector's funding gap. We will work with development partners to consider providing payment guarantees and other risk reduction options in the Pacific region, and for the development of geothermal energy resources beyond the Pacific.

# OUR FOCUS AREAS

- > Improve access to reliable and renewable energy through new infrastructure and technical assistance
- > Identify and support greater private sector participation in the energy sector
- > Strengthen sector planning and asset management to improve service quality and efficiency.



#### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

Pacific focused; targeted support in parts of Asia, Africa and the Caribbean



#### **OUR APPROACH**

We will focus on renewable energy technology that is appropriate to country conditions and capability. We will work with partners to ensure investments in energy are more cost-effective by promoting sector planning, project prioritisation, asset management, and the involvement of the private sector. This will help countries meet their targets for both access to electricity and renewable energy generation.

Privately owned assets are more likely to be properly maintained in order to secure investor income, and this ownership model can address the build-neglect-rebuild pattern of past energy developments. We will equip local people with the required skills to carry out routine maintenance and ensure energy infrastructure does not deteriorate prematurely.

In addition, we will deliver our investments more quickly and efficiently by developing replicable modular services that can be delivered in a broad range of contexts and with known cost and delivery times. We will also explore the use of global climate finance to increase progress towards our goal.

Our renewable energy programme targets different needs in different parts of the world:

- > In Melanesia we will focus on increasing access to electricity. This will be achieved through technical assistance to improve planning, improve access to grant funding, and enable private sector investment, for both renewable energy generation and network extensions.
- > In Polynesia we will focus on providing technical assistance to encourage a least-cost approach to electricity planning (including grid stability), encouraging greater private sector participation through improving the enabling environment and reducing risk to both investors and governments, and ensuring existing investments continue to provide benefits through effective asset management.
- > In **South East Asia**, and particularly Indonesia, we will scope opportunities for targeted support to develop geothermal resources and increase renewable electricity access.
- > In selected countries in Africa and the Caribbean we will provide technical assistance for the development of geothermal resources, drawing on New Zealand's world-class expertise.

Switching to renewable energy has environmental benefits locally through reduced pollution, and globally through lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Resilience to climate change is built into the design of projects wherever possible.

We will encourage partner governments to increase energy accessibility and affordability for all people, including the most disadvantaged, through regulatory and tariff reform and a fair distribution of all benefits.

We will continue to work closely with the donor community and the private sector to coordinate and leverage our investments in renewable energy to maximise their impact, visibility and effectiveness. Relevant regional and multilateral organisations include the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility's Energy Sector Working Group, the Caribbean Development Bank, the International Renewable Energy Agency, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme. Other donors include the European Union, the United Arab Emirates and the African Union.

### The Pacific Energy Summit and follow-up

In March 2013 New Zealand and the European Union co-hosted the Pacific Energy Summit in Auckland with the aim of mobilising action to address energy issues in the Pacific.

Over 600 people attended the Summit, including Pacific leaders, regional and international organisations, private sector companies and non-government organisations. Pacific countries presented 79 projects. Around 850 meetings took place, providing donors and the private sector with opportunities for partnership and collaboration.

The Summit exceeded expectations: partners and donors responded with a funding envelope of \$635 million.

New Zealand's original commitment was \$65 million for 18 projects in six Pacific countries. We have exceeded this, and the current estimate of our investment in Pacific energy initiatives since the Summit is over \$100 million.



# **GOAL**: Increase economic and food security benefits from agriculture

Our aspiration is to enable agriculture to drive economic growth in the countries we work with. A shift from subsistence agriculture to commercialised market-led agriculture is needed to increase returns along value chains and ensure sectors are viable in the long term.

Market-oriented production requires changes to integrate production decisions and market signals, new farming systems, new technology and practices, and optimised input supplies. These changes enable people at all points of the value chain to realise economic opportunities and provide sustainable economic growth and food security.

New Zealand is well-placed to assist developing countries to realise the economic opportunities in improving the performance of their agriculture sectors.

Our farmers are among the most productive and competitive in the world. We have an innovative agribusiness sector and efficient, export-led value chains. We have world-class food safety and biosecurity systems and skills, and research and development facilities that respond to the needs of industry.

For these reasons our assistance is sought after by developing countries. We will strengthen our impact by working with others in innovative ways, including co-investments and strategic relationships.

Our investments will support:

- · market identification
- · vocational training and extension services
- agriculture equipment, technology and infrastructure
- · applied research and development
- · industry and regulatory development.

# OUR FOCUS AREAS

- > Promote market-led agriculture by strengthening value chains
- > Improve market access through better biosecurity and food safety systems
- > Build resilience and tackle food security and nutritional



# **KEY PARTNERS**

- > Agriculture companies
- > Agribusiness experts
- > New Zealand public sector agencies
- > Crown research institutes
- > Multilateral agencies
- > NGOs

### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

# All regions: the Pacific, Asia, Africa, and Latin America



#### **OUR APPROACH**

In **the Pacific** our investments will be in partner countries where there is scale to enhance or develop the production and marketing of niche, easily transported and higher-value products. For the larger Pacific economies, we will also seek to increase the quantity and quality of products for domestic markets.

In ASEAN countries we will primarily support the improved performance of value chains in horticulture, beef and dairy.

In Africa we will target initiatives where we can work with well-established partners for scale, leverage and impact.

In Latin America we will move from a focus on community development to one that promotes commercial opportunities that leverage development relationships.

Our activities will centre on aspects of the dairy, livestock and horticulture sectors where our expertise and the needs of partner countries intersect. We will look for ways to encourage investment by New Zealand businesses where this is a priority for our partner country and can be aligned with our development, trade, and economic objectives. We will link Pacific producers into New Zealand and global value chains to increase export opportunities.

Our work in strengthening value chains will develop market-led commercial agriculture solutions that are sustainable beyond our aid funding. Activities will target key points along the agribusiness supply chain from behind the farm-gate to market. This will extend to aspects of the policy and regulatory enabling environment that impact on agriculture and trade in agricultural products.

As an export-driven economy, New Zealand has had to maintain its edge to compete in the global market. We will use this expertise to strengthen and develop systems and processes in partner countries to improve market access and underpin international trade competitiveness.

We will take a portfolio approach to our investments, with lessons from agricultural initiatives applied across our support for the sector. For example, we have a portfolio of dairy sector activities, with over \$40 million being invested in development activities in eight countries over the next three years. We will build a network of shared learning among our partners, creating efficiencies and generating better results.

Resilience, food security and nutritional challenges will be primarily addressed by investments with multilateral partners and through our Partnerships for International Development Fund. Though our approach generally focuses on commercial agriculture, we will respond to requests for assistance from post-conflict, climate-impacted and fragile states to meet the food needs of populations under stress.

Women make up 43% of the agricultural work force across developing countries. Increasing women farmers' access to agricultural support including extension services, training, and inputs such as seeds can lift agricultural output, boost economic growth and contribute significantly to women's economic empowerment.

We will seek to mitigate the environmental impacts of our activities and ensure they are delivered in accordance with local industry best practice. We will also ensure that we make provision for climate change mitigation and adaption strategies, technologies and techniques.

We will develop modular services that can be delivered in a range of contexts with known cost and delivery times. Examples include:

- identifying commercial opportunities and private sector partners
- · short-term training, scholarships and study tours to New Zealand
- · providing technology, equipment or upgraded infrastructure
- · undertaking quality assurance assessments.

### **Myanmar Dairy Excellence Programme**

This \$6 million, five-year project aims to boost the quantity and quality of milk produced in Myanmar. The project develops farm plans, improves forage, animal husbandry, milk quality and farm management practices, and enhances the capability of the government laboratory.

After one year, farmers have already reduced their costs of forage, increased calf growth rates and milk output, and are increasingly utilising modern farming practices. Many are investing their own money into improvements, indicating strong project buy-in.

Delivery partners include New Zealand experts The Agribusiness Group, PGG Wrightson, Gallagher, OCONZ, Livestock Improvement Corporation, Agricultural Services Limited, Dairy Link Limited, Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre and Tuia International. Fonterra has provided market analysis and participates in project governance.



# **GOAL**: Expand ICT connectivity, access and use in the Pacific

There is a digital divide in the Pacific, with disparity in access to digital technologies and levels of digital literacy. In the next three years we will lead multi-stakeholder initiatives to make ICT an affordable element of everyday life across the Pacific.

Connectivity is a lifeline for remote countries in the Pacific. It can provide access to tools, resources, services and markets, and a pathway for sharing different cultures with a global audience. Governments can use ICT to facilitate the delivery of essential services such as health, education, governance, trade, and transport.

With increased mobile access and new submarine cables, populations are getting more connected, but there are gaps throughout the sector, including in regulation, infrastructure, and cyber-security. High infrastructure costs, dispersed geography, and the need for specialised technical skills make it challenging for Pacific countries to fully engage in the opportunities presented by digital technologies. Some Pacific countries also require appropriate regulatory and legal frameworks to encourage competition and high quality services.

Access to ICT is often influenced by gender, income and sometimes ethnicity. Our support will ensure that ICT access is inclusive.

Breaking down gender-based barriers to girls' and women's use of ICT in social, educational and professional spheres, and lifting their employment in the sector, will increase the benefits of our ICT investments.

# OUR FOCUS AREAS

- Improve access to affordable, high-quality internet and telecommunications services
- Increase the use of ICT to deliver government services such as education and health
- Strengthen the online presence of the private sector in the Pacific and increase the availability of ICT tools for small and medium enterprises
- Build ICT skills and capability through school curricula, vocational training and digital literacy training.



#### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

# Pacific countries



# **OUR APPROACH**

Pacific countries are at different stages of ICT uptake, and our activities will be targeted to countries' specific priorities and needs. Due to our constitutional links, New Zealand has a specific interest in supporting the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau to secure high quality, affordable international connectivity.

We will work with our partners to plan and implement investment strategies that provide economies of scale and an integrated, standardised approach wherever possible.

Infrastructure investment will be complemented by a portfolio of ICT projects that support wider development priorities through:

- extending coverage to remote communities, ensuring access for women and marginalised groups
- · regulating for more affordable services
- · developing centralised e-government services
- building capacity to manage and utilise ICT networks, systems, and applications.

Increasing public access to government information provides enhanced opportunities for citizens to engage with governments on economic and social development issues.

We will work with the public and private sectors to enable operators to provide modern network services, and to leverage commercial finance to achieve better value for money and therefore lower tariffs. New Zealand is an active member of the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility ICT Sector Working Group, which coordinates the ICT activities of donors in the region. Support will be provided through New Zealand-led projects, as well as projects by Pacific island partners, and the private sector. As this is a new sector for our support, specific activities will be developed as we better understand the priority issues.

New Zealand will provide direct support to the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau, contribute to regional multilateral activities, and promote initiatives in areas where there are significant barriers to providing essential ICT services, e.g. remote communities or areas of low population density.

Our projects will strive to ensure security and privacy for users, so that the rights of individuals are protected, and children and groups that are vulnerable to cyber threats are able to use digital tools safely.

Improved information management and dissemination in the Pacific through ICT will assist governments, scientists, NGOs, and multilateral agencies to better understand and manage natural resources. We will support efforts to aggregate and synthesise data for improved environmental outcomes. Replacement and disposal of electrical and electronic equipment is a potential source of pollution throughout the Pacific, and we will consider these issues in activity designs to ensure that hazardous and polluting materials are collected, recycled, and/or disposed of responsibly.

# Investment areas include:

- upgrading fixed, mobile and wireless networks
- implementing regulation to stimulate market competition, and provide affordable access to services
- improving cyber-security facilities, capacity, and resources across the region
- working with multilateral and development partners to coordinate investment strategies
- upskilling private and commercial users in appropriate technologies that help them access digital tools, media, and financial services.

New Zealand Aid Programme Investment Priorities 2015–19





# GOAL: Increase economic and food security benefits from sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in the Pacific

Fisheries resources are a key source of economic, environmental, cultural and social benefits for Pacific island peoples. We will work with Pacific island countries to assist them to maximise these benefits.

In the next five years Pacific island countries will face opportunities and challenges from an increasingly valuable regional oceanic fishery. Returns from oceanic fisheries are likely to grow, as is fishing effort. This will place pressure on fish stocks and increase the complexities of managing fishing in a multi-species, multi-jurisdictional environment. Food security looms as a critical issue. Given Pacific islands countries' geographical realities, wild capture and aquaculture production systems are expected to play a key role in addressing nutrition needs in the future.

### OUR FOCUS AREAS

- > Strengthen governance, transparency, stakeholder engagement, and rights-based management of fisheries at local, national, and regional levels
- > Enhance skills and capability to enforce fishing rules, monitor fishing, and assess the health of fish stocks
- > Support the development of proven aquaculture food-production technologies.

**Contribution to** Pacific island country economies each year (US\$)

We will support the region to achieve its objectives in three main fisheries sectors.

### Oceanic tuna fisheries

The significant growth in economic contribution from oceanic tuna due to improved governance experienced over the past five years is likely to continue over the next five to 10 years. We will support the region to achieve increases in revenues from foreign fishing licences from US\$300 million to US\$500 million by 2020, while also increasing the number of major tuna species that are within sustainable limits from three to four. Our vision is that by 2030 our partners will have the institutions and capacity to manage the oceanic tuna resource without our financial investments. \$1.1B

#### Coastal fisheries

Weak governance and overexploitation are diminishing the significant value that coastal fisheries represent for culture, food security and livelihoods. We will support countries to reverse these trends so that, in combination with the impact of our oceanic tuna and aquaculture work, per capita fish consumption is returned to 2005 levels by 2025. Our vision is that by 2030 our partners will have achieved self-sustaining local governance capacity that is well-supported by national agencies.

\$350-500M

# Aquaculture

It has been difficult to establish viable aquaculture markets and supply chains, and to embed good husbandry techniques and biosecurity risk management. We will support national agencies and enterprises to address these weaknesses so that by 2025 selected partners will have economically viable enterprises, and aquaculture contributes to achieving the per capita fish consumption target above. Our vision is that by 2030 our partners have significantly improved aquaculture biosecurity management at national and farm levels, and that aquaculture enterprises will be growing.

\$150M

#### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

# Pacific countries



## **OUR APPROACH**

We will strengthen governance by building national capacity to apply and refine rights-based fisheries management in oceanic and coastal fisheries, including integrating and protecting customary fishing management and use rights. This will include improving transparency and stakeholder engagement in resource management decisions such as licensing decisions and fisheries compliance actions. We will strengthen women's participation in governance structures at all levels.

Effective fisheries management relies on having the skills and capabilities to enforce fisheries rules, monitor fishing, and assess the health of fish stocks. We will strengthen fisheries monitoring, information management and analysis at regional and national levels.

We will build regional and national awareness and capacity to monitor and improve working conditions in the seafood sector. We will enhance data collection, storage and scientific analysis, including developing recommendations to keep stock sizes within sustainable limits. This will involve significant professional development and training.

We will enhance the ability of Pacific island countries to facilitate high-quality private sector investments in fisheries and aquaculture sectors. We will also build business acumen among small and medium sized aquaculture enterprises, principally through technical support to small and medium sized operators.

While our approach seeks to enable private sector activity that will help maximise the economic benefits from fisheries for Pacific island countries, we do not favour achieving this by directly investing in private sector inputs into the oceanic and coastal wild capture fisheries sector (e.g. subsidising vessels, fish processing plants, and catch). Subsidising inputs into a private sector that is harvesting a weakly governed renewable resource is a recipe for sustainability problems. Our investments in the wild capture fisheries private sector will be on an exception basis. They will automatically trigger environmental risk management strategies, and will not be made where there are overfished stocks or a connection to illegal, unreported or unregulated fishing.

# Working with our partners

Strong partnerships are critical to securing the sustainability of Pacific fisheries.

Pacific island countries define the development issues and the configuration of services to address those issues. Because our focus is on building governance and capacity, national agencies with responsibility for fisheries and aquaculture are our principal partners.

We will invest in the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community's Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division to strengthen the capacity of these Pacific regional institutions to provide quality advice and services. Our approach with these institutions, spanning policy engagement and aid investments, reflects the common pool regional nature of the Pacific's oceanic fisheries resources. We will build relationships with the Parties to the Nauru Agreement Office and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission.

The New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) is a key partner in building Pacific island fisheries agencies' capacity to better conserve and manage their fisheries. We will ensure coherence between the work of our bilateral investments and MPI activities.

We will continue to work closely with Australia and with multilateral development agencies to ensure consistency and coherence in our approach.

# Pacific Islands Forum 2015 – Roadmap for change

The Pacific Island Forum Leaders' Meeting endorsed the Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries. The Roadmap contains 11 strategies to achieve ambitious goals by 2024 such as the doubling of the value of the tuna fishery, all stocks moving towards management targets, and 18,000 new jobs in Pacific island countries. New Zealand is particularly interested in strategies that improve fisheries management controls inside coastal state waters and on the high seas, and that reduce illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. At the Leaders' Meeting the Prime Minister announced New Zealand will be investing \$50 million to support delivery of these regionally mandated strategies.



# **GOAL**: Increase economic benefits from tourism in the Pacific

Tourism is a key driver of the global economy. We will support Pacific nations to develop sustainable tourism industries that generate economic growth and jobs in their communities, while showcasing and preserving the best of the region.

Tourism generates significant export earnings for many developed and developing countries. The phenomenal growth of tourism is set to continue, with globalisation, cruise tourism and emerging economy markets and destinations boosting international tourist arrivals by an average 43 million a year to an estimated 1.8 billion trips annually by 2030. These trends offer enormous opportunities for broad-based, long-term economic growth, particularly in developing countries. However, they also present challenges to local communities and the environment that require responsible planning and management.

Tourism is one of the most important economic sectors for the Pacific, generating international tourism receipts of US\$1.7 billion in 2012. With their tropical climates, stunning natural environments and vibrant cultures, tourism holds significant development opportunities for Pacific island countries.

Geographic isolation, poor infrastructure, skill shortages and shortcomings in the quality and diversity of tourism experiences available often constrain the economic contribution of tourism to emerging destinations. In addition, barriers to private investment, seasonal visitor patterns, lack of sector coordination, and poor data inhibit industry development. The Pacific lags behind other global tourism destinations in industry growth.

# OUR FOCUS AREAS

- > Grow demand for tourism by improving infrastructure and investing in destination marketing and product development
- Increase local value from tourism by strengthening skills and capability and linking local businesses and communities with tourism markets.



### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

# Pacific countries



#### **OUR APPROACH**

New Zealand's tourism industry is recognised worldwide for its high quality products, culture and heritage tourism, marketing capability, sector coordination and sustainable management practices.

We will build on our existing strong country relationships and industry expertise to support partner governments to address constraints to tourism growth in alignment with their priorities.

New Zealand's tourism support varies depending on the maturity of the tourism industry in each partner country. For emerging industries, we generally invest in infrastructure (e.g. airports, ports, roads) to improve market access and core services. For more mature industries, we support greater private sector tourism development through:

- · diversification of target markets and product offerings
- · enhancing quality standards for products and services
- development of inclusive supply chains that enable greater local participation in the tourism economy, e.g. agriculture in the hospitality industry
- policy reform to attract private sector investment, including land tenure resolution processes.

Tourism needs to be well-managed to ensure that it is sustainable. Our support will continue to focus on improving sector coordination and leadership, including an emphasis on sustainable management standards and practices. These include effective energy and waste management solutions, conservation practices, and sustainable development of tourism sites to minimise the potential negative impacts of tourism.

As women make up the majority of the tourism workforce, significant opportunities exist to advance the economic empowerment of women through tourism development. Through its engagement with partner governments, New Zealand will advocate strengthening the contribution of women in the tourism industry, particularly in leadership and decision-making roles. This will not only enable women to lift themselves out of predominantly low-status, low-paid, seasonal work in the tourism sector but also drive greater industry productivity, growth, and wider distribution of benefits to local communities.

However, increased tourism can also increase the risk of negative social impacts on local communities, including sex tourism, exploitation of children and migrant workers, and loss of water for domestic and agricultural purposes as tourist ventures overuse limited supplies. We will encourage countries to develop and implement risk management strategies to ensure compliance with international labour, human rights and trafficking standards and laws, and manage resources sustainably.

# **Tourism receipts** (% of GDP)

Cook Islands	60%
Vanuatu	36%
Samoa	18%
Tonga	10%
Solomon Islands	6%



# Trade & labour mobility

# GOAL: Increase economic benefits from trade and labour mobility in the Pacific

Increasing trade in goods and services, investment flows, and labour mobility have the potential to transform Pacific economies. We will work with partner countries on initiatives to support these outcomes, and generate business growth, jobs, and government revenue.

Pacific island countries face unique challenges participating in international trade. They have small land masses with limited productive capacity and employment opportunities, higher cost of economic infrastructure, distant markets and vulnerability to extreme climatic events.

By integrating our aid investments with our trade policy objectives, we will progress regional economic integration for increased trade and investment flows in the Pacific.

We will make investments to facilitate access to markets and build countries' capacity to trade in sectors where there are opportunities. We will support small and medium enterprises with the skills, finance and networks they need to grow, and facilitate Pacific workers to access higher-skilled and higher-income employment opportunities in New Zealand. We will also support safe and reliable transport links and infrastructure that will connect businesses and people to markets while providing essential transport services for local and outer-island communities.



### OUR FOCUS AREAS

- > Improve trade facilitation and market access with implementation assistance for Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus, and support to improve biosecurity and customs systems
- > Improve the capability of small and medium enterprises to trade, obtain finance and supply markets
- > Increase the development benefits of labour mobility
- > Enhance reliable transport links for people and goods by improving aviation and maritime safety and infrastructure.



#### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

# Pacific countries



# **OUR APPROACH**

The PACER Plus trade agreement will create an enabling environment for increased trade and investment flows by reducing tariffs, as well as reducing red tape for exporters and investors, creating a common set of standards and trading rules for the region. We will provide funding and technical assistance to Pacific island governments to implement the trade agreement. New Zealand will also commit to a regional 'Pacific Aid for Trade' funding target for our investments in building productive capacity in key sectors (such as agriculture and tourism) and enhancing the enabling infrastructure for trade (including renewable energy, ICT and transport).

We will support private sector growth by working with partner country governments and industry leaders to unlock sector-specific constraints to growth, including under-developed markets, supply chain gaps and technical skill deficits. We will encourage in-country financial institutions and other service providers to address the financial and business management needs of small to medium enterprises. Our investment will support economic empowerment for women and youth through increased access to employment opportunities and targeted entrepreneurial leadership and skills training.

New Zealand will continue to support the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme for the horticulture and viticulture industries. We will also explore new opportunities for labour mobility in skilled and semi-skilled sectors such as fisheries and construction, and in sectors that provide increased opportunities for women, such as tourism. We will invest in skills development and support Pacific workers and their families to maximise the economic benefits of remittances. We will work closely with employers, trade unions and labour inspectorates to ensure that New Zealand employers meet their obligations and Pacific workers know their labour rights and how to access support while in New Zealand. We will work with other government agencies and the financial sector on policies to help lower remittance costs to the Pacific.

Investments in transport will focus on infrastructure and aviation and maritime navigation procedures and safety. New Zealand will also provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening programmes to improve regulatory oversight and asset maintenance. As Pacific people rely on air and sea transport, we will support partner governments to ensure the safety of their citizens and visitors. Reliable transport links are also critical for trade, connecting people and goods to markets, and boosting tourism.

Long-standing partnerships with New Zealand state sector agencies responsible for trade, biosecurity, customs, immigration and transport will remain important as we develop and implement initiatives. New Zealand collaborates closely with Australia on regional trade commitments and labour mobility in the Pacific.

# Labour mobility initiatives like the RSE scheme create a "triple win" for New Zealand and the Pacific:



Contributing to the economy of the worker's home country through remittances

\$38-41m



Enabling Pacific workers to earn higher incomes and benefit from training opportunities while in New Zealand

Remitted home per year



44,400 \$5,500

Average each

worker takes

home

Pacific workers who came to work in NZ 2007-15 (out of a total 55,400 seasonal

migrant workers)



Filling temporary labour shortages and creating more jobs for New Zealanders in the longer-term as the industries grow

81%

RSE employers in 2014 that were able to also employ more NZ workers

47%

**RSE** employers in 2014 that expanded their business

# Economic governance

# **GOAL**: Strengthen economic governance in the Pacific

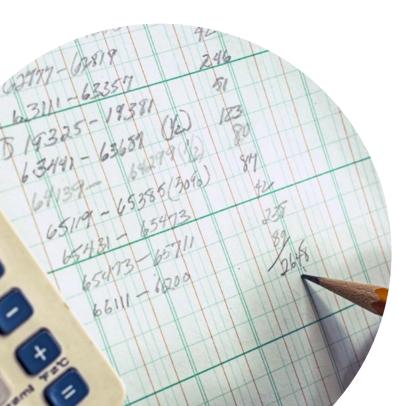
We will support Pacific partners to improve the performance of their public sectors. Effective management of public money, efficient delivery of high-quality public services, and a sound and predictable regulatory environment are foundations for sustained and inclusive economic development.

In the Pacific, the public sector faces challenges in delivering services in small and geographically dispersed countries.

Even small improvements to the performance of the public sector can have transformative effects in reducing poverty and vulnerability to hardship.

Stronger economic management and public sector performance can help deliver these improvements, by:

- strengthening and securing future prospects for growth and well-being
- ensuring that all citizens can share in the benefits of a strong economy and well-functioning public sector
- increasing the transparency of public finances and improving public sector accountability.



# Q

# **OUR FOCUS AREAS**

- Help Pacific partner countries identify and implement their policy reform priorities through incentive-linked financial support and technical assistance
- > Strengthen the capability of the public sector to deliver high-quality services.

Better economic management and public sector performance contribute to greater effectiveness across our other aid investment priorities that depend on partner public financial systems and service delivery channels. They can also improve the inclusivity of development outcomes.

- > An improved environment for private-sector-led growth creates more economic opportunities, providing greater economic empowerment to individuals.
- > Better public services, including health and education, significantly improves the well-being of people who are less advantaged and especially those most vulnerable to hardship.
- > Stronger economic management can empower women: public expenditure reviews in the region suggest better fiscal management leads to higher expenditure on social services, in particular health.
- > Better regulation improves outcomes for the environment, with natural resources being better managed and governments strengthening climate resilience.

We will use our aid and policy engagement to improve economic governance in the Pacific, drawing on New Zealand's strengths:

- experience in economic management as a small but internationally competitive island state
- knowledge of and experience working with Pacific economies and cultures
- strong relationships with our partner governments
- global reputation for the high quality of our public institutions.

#### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

# Pacific countries



### **OUR APPROACH**

The delivery and impact of New Zealand's investment depends on our partnerships with the public sector in the countries we work in.

Strong country ownership and leadership help ensure the sustainability and acceptability of reforms

Reforms to strengthen economic governance and improve public services are a major priority for all of our Pacific partners. Most countries have credible medium-term development and reform strategies in place. These strategies provide a platform for New Zealand to work alongside Pacific countries and other development partners to identify key shared priorities for reform.

Areas where we will invest include:

- the regulatory environment for private-sector growth and job creation
- systems and processes that are used to manage public finances
- standards, regulations and governance arrangements for public service delivery
- performance and capability of the public sector.

We will use a range of tools, including:

- financial assistance linked to policy reforms
- bilateral and regional expert assistance to develop, implement and embed reforms
- programmes to strengthen capability in key government ministries, including through New Zealand government agency linkages.

Our economic governance investments will focus on the areas of reform that are of highest importance to our partner countries.

New Zealand will prioritise investments in countries where governments have, or would like to establish, clear reform priorities to improve economic management and public services.

We will support our investments with an increased emphasis on economic and social policy dialogue with our partners. The focus of this dialogue will be to develop a shared understanding of the opportunities to improve the well-being of citizens in the Pacific, and the constraints governments face in attaining those improvements. We will support this dialogue through our regional policy engagements, such as the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Meeting and Economic Ministers' Meeting.

We will work with our partner governments to identify inclusive reforms that increase economic opportunities and improve public services for less advantaged segments of society. We will also explicitly monitor the inclusivity of outcomes in cases where reforms have a clear and tangible link to those segments of society.

# **Economic and public sector reforms in Kiribati**

In 2012 the Government of Kiribati endorsed an Economic Reform Plan to improve the long-term sustainability of Kiribati's public finances. We are working with Kiribati and other partners (the Asian Development Bank, Australia, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank) to support Kiribati to implement the plan. New Zealand provides budgetary support to help Kiribati realign its budget, strengthen management of state owned enterprises, and improve the sustainability of Kiribati's long-term sovereign wealth fund. We have also provided technical assistance to support the privatisation of Kiribati's telecommunications sector, reform Kiribati's copra subsidy scheme, strengthen customs revenue collections, and improve the performance of Kiribati's water and electricity utility.

Kiribati's progress in implementing the plan has strengthened fiscal discipline and debt management, increased domestic revenues, transformed the management of state owned enterprises, and increased the private sector footprint in Kiribati. The reforms, and large recent increases in fishing license revenues, have also helped Kiribati significantly replenish the sovereign wealth fund, ensuring that it remains a viable and sustainable source of wealth for future generations.

# Law & justice

# **GOAL:** Strengthen law and justice systems in the Pacific

Good governance and the rule of law, maintained through an accessible, impartial and effective law and justice system, provides the foundation for investment and sustainable economic growth. Our investments will contribute to building and maintaining stable and effective state and civil functions and improvements in the national rule of law in the Pacific.

There is a significant correlation between improved rule of law and the income of nations, literacy, and reduced infant mortality. Conflicts stemming from a breakdown in law and order can have an on-going negative impact on development.

Our support will promote economic growth and investment by strengthening the ability of citizens and businesses to enforce their rights in property, labour and business.

Governance is the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's resources and affairs (at all levels) in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner.

Rule of law refers to a system with known, enforceable rules, known procedures to amend rules and ensure their proper application, and where conflicts in application are resolved by binding decisions of an independent judicial system.

# OUR FOCUS AREAS

- Improve community safety by strengthening policing, corrections, and border management, and preventing violence against women
- > Strengthen democratic and national integrity systems
- > Improve access to justice by strengthening court systems and legal representation.



**GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS** 

# Pacific countries



#### **OUR APPROACH**

New Zealand has expertise in community policing, border management, peace building and democratic governance.

New Zealand's unique cultural heritage and experience places us in a position to play a significant role in assisting our partner countries in the Pacific to strengthen community safety, access to justice and the rule of law.

Achieving effective and accountable governance requires strong political will and leadership, sound financial management arrangements, functioning national integrity systems, and effective civil society participation in development processes.

We will engage with both government and non-government stakeholders to strengthen democratic governance and the rule of law.

Criminal justice systems face issues such as delays in judicial processing of cases, inadequate police investigation, inappropriate sentencing, inadequate justice systems for juveniles, and prison overcrowding. We will support an integrated approach to law and justice reforms across institutions. This will include implementing mechanisms to improve inter-agency coordination within partner countries. Our approach will be underpinned by local leadership; be informed by local political and socio-economic context; and support national priorities and law and justice sector development plans.

We will work with individual partner countries, as well as addressing common needs through multi-country initiatives.

We will partner with multilateral agencies where they have strong technical expertise and a clear comparative advantage, for example in strengthening parliamentary systems. We will promote a whole-of-government approach through partnership arrangements with New Zealand agencies, such as the New Zealand Police, leveraging their expertise more strategically. Our support to regional law and justice secretariats such as police and immigration will be rationalised and we will not encourage the proliferation of new secretariats at the sub-sector level.

# Our support will:

- increase community confidence in the legal system by ensuring that citizens are treated as equals before the law through access to effective legal representation and judicial systems, and non-discriminatory policing practices
- build transparent, effective and accountable systems for allocation of public resources
- support the conduct of fair elections at local and national levels
- strengthen parliamentary leadership and relationships between Pacific Parliaments and New Zealand.

Our initiatives will help protect the rights of all citizens to access public services and enforce labour rights through strengthened courts and national integrity systems. This will include ensuring that systems and procedures that meet international human rights standards are put in place for prisoners and detainees, including juveniles and women.

Our work will also promote human rights, and gender equality and women's empowerment, through specific, targeted interventions. These include policing support to prevent domestic violence and support for increasing the number of women parliamentarians. This will contribute to strengthened democratic governance and rule of law and maximise women's economic and leadership potential in the Pacific.

We will ensure that the law, justice and security interests of the Pacific, in particular small island states, are represented in regional and global policy dialogue. Judicial independence, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, and the development of self-reliant systems will be emphasised in our policy engagement with partners.



# **GOAL**: Improve the health of people in the Pacific

Strong and healthy Pacific peoples are critical to the resilience and sustainable development of the region. We will work with partners to prevent, reduce and treat diseases and address issues to tackle the complex health challenges that the Pacific is facing.

The health of a population is one of the strongest drivers of economic growth. Investment in health helps children learn better and enables people to reach their potential to become healthy and productive adults. In the Pacific, high rates of chronic disease are rapidly increasing costs beyond countries' resource bases, and undermining economic productivity.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardio-vascular disease, diabetes, cancers and acute respiratory illnesses account for 70%-75% of all deaths in the Pacific. Most of these deaths are premature (before the age of 60) and are preventable.

NCDs are also one of the most significant threats to economic development for Pacific island countries. Studies have found that a 10% increase in NCD-related mortality reduces a country's annual economic growth by 0.5%.

# OUR FOCUS AREAS

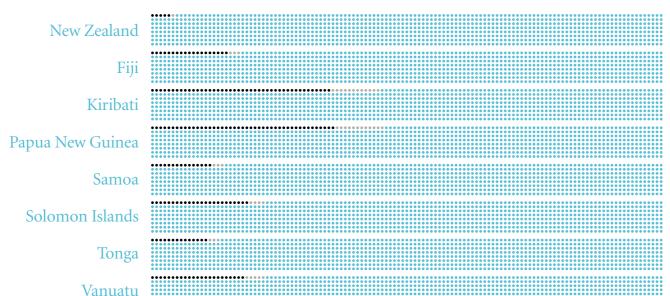
- Reduce the impact of NCDs by reducing the risk factors and increasing the access to secondary NCD drugs, technology and specialist services
- > Enhance maternal health by increasing access to modern contraception, reproductive health services and better nutrition for pregnant women
- Improve child health by increasing access to routine immunisations, life-saving vaccines and better nutrition
- Increase reliable access to clean water and sanitation services.

Reproductive, maternal and child health are areas of concern. Of those children who die in the first year of life, 70% of them die in the first month, primarily as a result of problems during pregnancy, childbirth or the postnatal period. Immunisation coverage in some Pacific countries has fallen to dangerously low levels and has implications for health and economic security in the region.

Only half of the Pacific's population has access to an improved water source and open defecation rates are high in some areas. Access to safe water, adequate sanitation and waste management, and improved hygiene are fundamental public health interventions that are proven to save lives and reduce illness, particularly for children under five.

• Births • Infant mortality • Under five mortality

# **Child and Infant Mortality rate** (per 1,000 live births)



#### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

# Pacific countries



# **OUR APPROACH**

Improving the health of people in the Pacific will require significant and long-term investment to address the scale and complexity of challenges.

We will invest in the health sector in targeted Pacific island countries to address systemic challenges such as human resources. We will help to establish and improve crisis response capability at a country level and improve health information systems. We will also work regionally to address health challenges that are common and that enable economies of scale and greater outreach.

We will support policy reforms that help governments to increase their self-reliance to prioritise and finance health services and provide clean water and sanitation.

We will take a long-term multi-sectoral approach to reducing the impact of NCDs in the Pacific, which is fundamental to ensuring better health outcomes.

Our support will improve access to reproductive health services in the Pacific that directly benefit women and girls through access to modern contraception, better nutrition and better maternity care services. Enabling girls and women to manage their sexual and reproductive health reduces the incidence of sexually transmitted infections allows them to complete their education and join the workforce. We will ensure that immunisation systems and coverage are prioritised to end preventable deaths of newborns and children.

We will lead and coordinate whole-of-government responses to global health emergencies and ensure that the Pacific's health interests are represented in regional and global policy dialogue.

Our partnerships with regional and multilateral agencies will make use of their coordinating role, expertise, delivery systems, and purchasing power so that we contribute to global health priorities and needs.

# Sports as a vehicle for health

One of the most effective ways to address NCDs is to reduce obesity. We are working with strategic partners in the Pacific to increase children's participation in physical activity and sports to reduce childhood obesity. Active children are more likely to be active adults. By reducing childhood obesity we will have a significant impact on future health of these children as adults, ensuring they are able to fully participate in the workforce and reduce the future treatment costs for Pacific countries.





# **GOAL**: Improve knowledge, skills and basic education

Access to basic education is a universal human right, and a powerful creator of national identity, wellbeing and economic development. Higher level knowledge and skills are fundamental to a country's effective leadership, development and stability. We will support primary, secondary, and tertiary education initiatives to help grow the knowledge base of our partner countries and unlock the potential of their citizens.

Improving student achievement requires long-term investment at all levels of the education system. Changing education practices at the classroom level so that all children learn to read, write and do basic maths is now a key focus for countries and development partners.

## We prioritise five areas in basic education:

- Improving regular attendance, including supporting communities to build and maintain safe and inclusive schools and classrooms
- Professional development so that teachers are using effective teaching methods across the curriculum and quality classroom materials that target reading, writing and maths
- Training and mentoring programmes for school principals and school committees, with a focus on leadership for education quality, and managing people and resources
- Assessment tools that provide teachers, schools and systems with information on which to base their next steps
- Systematic capacity building for institutional strengthening.

Education and training opportunities that develop skills for the labour market are also keys to sustainable economic development. They lead to skilled workforce participation, strengthened management of public institutions, and support for the development and growth of the private sector. Recipients of scholarships and training awards also build connections between New Zealand and their home countries and, as part of New Zealand Scholarship alumni networks, across their region and the world.

# OUR FOCUS AREAS

- Increase literacy and numeracy by improving attendance, teaching methods, leadership and management, and the use of assessment information
- Strengthen the provision of education in the Asia-Pacific region
- Provide scholarships and vocational training to support economic opportunities and in response to skills shortages.

# To ensure that our investment in post-secondary education is effective:

- Skills and training opportunities will match agreed development priorities, so that scholars return to employment in their home country and make use of their new skills
- Selection processes will be transparent, merit-based and efficient
- Scholars, including those with disabilities, will be provided with the support they require to succeed academically
- We will maintain support for and connection with

We draw on New Zealand expertise in areas such as school leadership, language immersion, effective literacy teaching, teaching students with disabilities, and teaching second language learners.

#### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

# All regions: the Pacific, Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean



#### **OUR APPROACH**

In primary education we work primarily with ministries of education to support the development and implementation of their policies and plans, and to support specific initiatives targeting literacy and numeracy. We also invest in a small number of multi-country initiatives that feature intensive investment in a particular element within education.

In early childhood education we work primarily through partnerships with NGOs and New Zealand institutions in a range of countries where we can complement the work of the broader donor community. We draw on strong features in the New Zealand early childhood education system such as learning environments, community ownership and engagement, a structured curriculum, and language support.

As secondary schooling becomes accessible to more young people, we will strengthen links to opportunities for students when they leave school through curriculum design and vocational and technical pathways in secondary education. Out-of-school youth present challenges for communities, and we will investigate approaches that re-engage them with learning.

In the tertiary sector we work with a range of institutions and partners to provide opportunities for post-secondary education, professional development and vocational training. This includes English language training, strengthening Pacific tertiary education institutions including the University of the South Pacific, and providing scholarships and support to build alumni networks to ensure our scholars from around the world remain connected to New Zealand. Workforce training forms a key part of most of our investment priorities, as we seek to build a skilled, capable workforce across a number of sectors.

We will look to continuously improve the gender balance in student achievement, access to secondary schooling, and training awards and scholarships. We will monitor success rates to ensure that systems and institutions are providing appropriate support.

As ICT infrastructure is developed in the Pacific, we will explore opportunities to make use of new technologies to deliver education services and meet labour market demand for technical skills.

### **Scholarships**

The Scholarships Programme manages over \$50 million annually, with students studying in New Zealand, at Pacific regional institutions and English language training in the ASEAN region.

Students graduate with diplomas; bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees; and other qualifications in a wide range of fields, including agriculture, renewable energy and disaster risk management.

- > New Zealand Scholarships are offered to citizens of over 90 eligible developing countries. These students study subjects that contribute to the social and economic development needs of their countries, and that are aligned with our investment priorities and the expertise of New Zealand and Pacific tertiary education institutions.
- > Short-term Training Scholarships help meet acute labour market needs in selected countries in the Pacific and ASEAN regions with targeted opportunities to address vocational training, work-based learning and professional development needs.
- > English language training provides the language skills students need to succeed in their studies and increases fluency for selected officials in the ASEAN region.





# **GOAL**: Strengthen resilience

Climate change and disaster risk reduction are two of the biggest challenges facing the small island developing states of the Pacific and elsewhere. Our support will strengthen resilience so that communities are better able to prepare for, survive and recover from disasters and climate change impacts.

The number and impact of natural disasters globally is increasing and developing countries are disproportionately affected. The situation is worsening with the acceleration of climate change. While the number of deaths as a result of these events continues to decrease, the number of people affected and the size of the economic losses sustained have risen dramatically.



The social, economic and environmental impact of natural disasters and climate change can be significantly reduced by strengthening resilience and addressing the root causes of vulnerability.

New Zealand has experienced natural hazards including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, drought, fires, storms, floods, epidemics and disease outbreaks. As a result we have established preparation, response and recovery measures that have increased our resilience. We will share this expertise as part of our goal to strengthen resilience in line with international best practice and our partner country priorities. Strengthening resilience also aligns with global and regional policies, especially the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-30 and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

# OUR FOCUS AREAS

- > Improve the preparedness of Pacific and ASEAN partners to manage and recover from disasters
- > Invest in targeted disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation initiatives
- > Mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures across our aid investment portfolio.

**Resilience:** The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards, to resist, absorb, accommodate, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Source: UNISDR, 2009



# **KEY PARTNERS**

- > State sector agencies
- > Crown research institutes
- New Zealand Red Cross
- > Private sector
- > Regional agencies (e.g. SPC, SPREP, Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre)
- > Multilateral agencies (e.g. the UN Development Programme, the World Food Programme)
- > Multilateral development banks (e.g. World Bank, Asian Development Bank)
- > Green Climate Fund

#### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

# Pacific, Asia, and the Caribbean



# **OUR APPROACH**

We strengthen resilience through specific and practical actions, for example, addressing water security in low-lying Pacific atolls and responding to the impacts of ocean acidification. We also integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change principles across our development initiatives. Our existing regional actions in the Pacific, Asia and the Caribbean will be supplemented by new initiatives that leverage New Zealand's experience and expertise, including science and technical research, hazard and risk assessments, and climate information. We pay particular attention to the most serious hazards, which include recurring drought conditions in the Pacific and cyclones and storms across the Pacific and South East Asia.

Our support at a country level includes ensuring public infrastructure is able to withstand earthquakes, adverse weather conditions and storm surges; improving preparedness; supporting low-carbon economic growth through the provision of clean, efficient and affordable energy; supporting economic and agricultural diversification; and strengthening governance structures.

Our investments aim to:

- improve national and community preparedness and early warning systems to better respond to disasters and climate change and support
- strengthen critical infrastructure to reduce the risk of disruption to basic services including health, education and public utilities
- improve the availability and quality of information on climate, risks and natural hazards, and their impacts
- support a seamless and timely transition from disaster response to recovery to minimise long-term impacts
- adapt to the impacts and mitigate the effects of climate change and
- support the transition to low carbon, resilient development.

Women and children are disproportionately affected by natural disasters, and disasters and climate change can exacerbate existing disadvantages in a community. Human rights may also be compromised. We aim to support people who are especially at risk and to promote and protect their rights to be safe and to thrive.

We will continue to ensure Pacific disaster and climate change interests are represented in global and regional strategy and policy dialogues, including with other sectors where resilience is important. We will particularly do this in areas where New Zealand has recognised international expertise (e.g. seismic and natural hazard assessment, disaster risk management governance, public awareness and community engagement, lifelines resilience, health sector preparedness, and ocean acidification) and in areas that are priorities for our Pacific partners.

# Responding to climate change

The impacts of climate change undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Climate change is seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing states.

Some small island developing states of the Pacific are among the most vulnerable in the world to the impacts of climate change. The 5th Annual Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) advises that coastal systems and low-lying areas will increasingly experience submergence, coastal flooding and coastal erosion as a result of sea level rise. The intensity of tropical cyclones is predicted to increase and storm surges to worsen. In the absence of adaptation, beaches and sand dunes will continue to erode under increasing sea level rise.

The "Paris Agreement", reached at the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP21) on 12 December 2015, for the first time commits all countries to take action against climate change. New Zealand will work with developing country partners to adapt by strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. We aim to enhance cooperation; share information, good practice and lessons learned; and strengthen the scientific knowledge that supports decision-making to assist partner countries to achieve low-carbon development pathways.

New Zealand is also assisting developing countries to access climate finance through the Green Climate Fund. We are a contributor to the fund and a member of the board. At COP21, New Zealand committed to providing up to \$200 million in climate-related support over four years to 2019. We have also embarked on a world first: the Pacific Islands Partnership on Ocean Acidification, an issue that poses a direct threat to marine resources and food security in the Pacific region.



# GOAL: Respond to humanitarian emergencies

New Zealand is recognised internationally as an effective, principled actor in humanitarian affairs. We support fast, effective and coordinated responses to save lives and alleviate human suffering in natural disasters and other emergencies.

We work with our Pacific neighbours to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural disasters. We also play our part to support others further afield when emergencies strike.

The Pacific region is highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes, drought and destructive weather events, especially tropical cyclones. Environmental changes are expected to increase the number and severity of climaterelated weather events, raising the risk of human and economic losses.

The relatively small economies of the Pacific suffer disproportionately high losses. Recurring events can wipe out years of hard-won development gains, with serious economic impacts.

South East Asia, like the Pacific, is also highly vulnerable to a range of natural disasters. Across the region there is significant national and regional capacity in emergency preparedness and response. New Zealand plays a targeted, supporting role in responding to major natural disasters in this region, either directly or through contributions to responding agencies.

Globally, the humanitarian system is under considerable pressure, driven by rapidly increasing needs in situations of armed conflict (such as Syria, Iraq, South Sudan and Yemen).

# OUR FOCUS AREAS

- > Respond to requests for assistance in the Pacific and contribute to responses to larger scale emergencies elsewhere
- > Invest in New Zealand's capability for offshore responses
- > Support economic recovery from emergencies in our region.

# **Humanitarian support channels**

- Providing essential relief supplies (e.g. shelter)
- Providing technical assistance (e.g. engineers and medical teams)
- Targeted funding to experienced actors (e.g. Red Cross)

# RESPONSE PARTNERS

#### **New Zealand**

- > State sector agencies
- > NGOs
- > Private sector

#### International

- > France and Australia (the FRANZ partnership)
- > Humanitarian agencies including the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the World Food Programme

#### **GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS**

# Pacific focused; targeted support in Asia and elsewhere



#### **OUR APPROACH**

Strengthening resilience and responding to humanitarian emergencies are closely related priorities. We believe the most effective way to minimise human and economic loss is to reduce disaster risks and strengthen countries' capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.

When a disaster does strike in the Pacific, New Zealand aims to respond quickly in support of Pacific governments. We aim to respond within 24 hours of a request for assistance in Polynesia and within 48 hours in the

Responding effectively requires investment in New Zealand's preparedness and capability. We collaborate with Government agencies, including the New Zealand Defence Force, New Zealand Police, the Ministry of Health, the New Zealand Fire Service, and the Ministry for Civil Defence and Emergency Management.

rest of the Pacific.

We also work closely with our FRANZ partners (France and Australia) in the Pacific and with the UN system to ensure our efforts are complementary. Emergencies inevitably stretch capacity in an affected country, and we seek to minimise the coordination burden on affected governments.

We co-invest with New Zealand NGOs and the New Zealand Red Cross to pre-position relief supplies and to build local capacity in the Pacific to prepare for and respond to disasters. This complements relief stores held in New Zealand for rapid deployment. We will continue to support responses to emergencies by New Zealand humanitarian NGOs through the New Zealand Disaster Response Partnership.

Outside the Pacific and South East Asia we will make targeted contributions to major crises where the international community has mobilised a coordinated response. Our contributions will typically be channelled through selected partners including affected governments (where appropriate), multilateral agencies with a specific humanitarian focus, and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

We will seek to influence global humanitarian policy debates to ensure that the

> international humanitarian system is efficient, effective, and takes

into account the needs of the Pacific, South East Asia, and small island developing states.

> We will do this through our high-level engagement with partner agencies, including OCHA, involvement in the World Humanitarian Summit process, and participation in global processes and debates on humanitarian issues.

Women and girls are often disproportionately affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts, which can exacerbate underlying inequalities and amplify risks of sexual and gender-based violence. We

will identify the possible impacts of our humanitarian contributions on vulnerable groups, including women and girls, people with disabilities, the elderly, and children in need of protection. We will work with our partners to align their interventions in support of these issues. We will identify and, where possible, actively support opportunities for women's training and leadership in preparation and response activities, recognising the important and diverse roles that women play in emergencies.

All aspects of New Zealand's humanitarian responses will respect internationally recognised standards and principles, including those of the Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative.

Among other things this means that we will provide assistance based on assessed need, without regard to ethnic, religious, or political factors.

# Strategic Results Framework

Framework. These outcomes describe what



# Renewable energy (Flagship)

Expand access to affordable, reliable and clean energy

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Increased and equitable access to affordable energy	Reduced reliance on fossil fuels
	Increased renewable energy production
	More efficient energy supply (production and delivery)
	Increased private sector participation in the energy sector
More reliable and resilient energy supply	More effective operation, maintenance and renewal of assets
	Improved energy sector planning

DEVELOP	PMENT RESULT
Global Results	Energy supplied through the main grids produced from renewable energy sources (%)
Direct Results	People provided with new or improved electricity supply $(No., M/F)$
	Installed renewable energy capacity of new or upgraded infrastructure (Megawatts)
	Renewable energy generated/produced per annum (Megawatts/hour)



GOAL: Increase economic and food security benefits from agriculture

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Increased contribution of	Greater productivity from agriculture
agriculture to the economy	Greater value from agricultural exports
	Increased demand for local produce
	Increased incomes and employment along the agriculture supply chain
	Increased integrity of biosecurity and food safety systems
Enhanced food security and nutrition from agriculture	Increased adoption of more resilient and nutritional varieties of crops
	Increased access to sustainable sources of nutritious food
	Increased yields from major staple crops

Global Results	Agriculture sector – added value of GDP (%)
	Agriculture export value (\$)
	Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age
Direct Results	Additional value of agricultural production (\$/% change)
	People assisted (through training, access to agriculture technologies and advisory support) to increase benefits from agriculture sector ( <i>No.</i> , <i>M/F</i> )
	Additional agriculture jobs created (Activity specific)(No.)



# Information & communications technology

GOAL: Expand ICT connectivity, access and use in the Pacific

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Increased ICT connectivity and access	Enhanced fixed, mobile and wireless networks
	Improved sustainability, quality and affordability of internet and telecommunications services
Increased ICT use and opportunities	Increased use of ICT to deliver government services
	Strengthened online presence of the private sector
	Increased availability of ICT tools for small and medium enterprises
	Increased ICT capability through school-based and vocational training

DEVELOP	MENT RESULT	
Global Results	Individuals using the internet (%, M/F)	
	Population covered by a mobile network (%)	
	International internet bandwidth (bits per second per internet user)	
Direct Results	People provided with new or improved ICT services (telecommunications and/or internet) ( <i>No.</i> , <i>M/F</i> )	
	People assisted (through training and advisory support) to increase economic or social benefits from the use of ICT services ( <i>No.</i> , <i>M/F</i> )	
	Government agencies, organisations or business entities assisted (through advisory support) to increase benefits from ICT services (No.)	



GOAL: Increase economic benefits from tourism in the Pacific

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Increased demand for tourism in the Pacific	Enhanced quality and range of tourism products and services
	Improved tourism sector data analysis and planning
	Increased private sector investment in tourism sector
ncreased local value from tourism	Strengthened sector coordination, capacity and management
	Strengthened skills and capability of local tourism businesses and communities
	Enhanced environmentally and socially sustainable tourism management standards and practices

Global Results	National tourist arrivals (No.)
	Tourism sector – added value of GDP (%)
	Average daily value of tourist spend (\$, % increase)
Direct Results	Additional tourists (Activity specific)(No.)
	Additional tourism jobs created (Activity specific)(No., M/F)
	People assisted (through training or advisory support) to increase benefits from tourism sector ( <i>No.</i> , <i>M/F</i> )



# **Fisheries**

GOAL: Increase economic and food security benefits from sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in the Pacific

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Increased contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to the economy	Strengthened coastal state fisheries management rights
	Increased employment of Pacific islanders in the seafood sector
Improved management of wild fish stocks within sustainable limits	Improved regional management of oceanic tuna stocks
	Improved national management of oceanic tuna and coastal fisheries
Enhanced food security from sustainable fisheries and aquaculture	Improved local level management of coastal fisheries
	Increased production from aquaculture

DEVELOP	DEVELOPMENT RESULT	
Global Results	Contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to GDP (%)	
	Revenue from foreign fisheries licenses (\$)	
	Number of oceanic fish stocks within safe biological limits ( <i>No./4</i> )	
Direct Results	People assisted (through training and advisory support) to increase benefits from fisheries/aquaculture sector (No., M/F)	
	Number of identified legislation, plans, strategies that have been agreed and implemented ( <i>No.</i> )	
	Additional value from aquaculture production (\$. % change)	

# Trade & labour mobility

GOAL: Increase economic benefits from trade and labour mobility in the Pacific

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Improved capability of Pacific governments to create an enabling environment for trade and investment	Improved capability of biosecurity and customs services
Increased growth and profitability of Pacific businesses	Improved skills and capability of Pacific businesses  Increased exports of goods and services from the Pacific
Increased incomes and employment, including remittances from labour mobility	Improved skills and work experience for Pacific workers
Enhanced reliability and safety of transport infrastructure	Reduced risk of death, injury or economic loss from domestic or international transport accidents

DEVELOP	MENT RESULT
Global	Growth rate of exports (%)
Results	Doing business score (Distance to frontier)
	Personal remittances received (Current, US\$)
	Employment-to-Population Ratio (%)
	Safety audit scores by international regulatory agencies (Aviation, Marine)
Direct Results	People assisted (through training or advisory support) to increase benefits from trade (and labour mobility) sector ( <i>No., M/F</i> )
	Government agencies, organisations or business entities assisted (through advisory support) to increase benefits from trade (and labour mobility) sector (No., M/F)
	People employed through labour mobility initiatives (including Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme) (No., M/F)



# Economic governance

GOAL: Strengthen economic governance in the Pacific

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Improved environment for private sector growth,	Improved regulatory environment for private sector led growth
job creation and high quality service delivery	Improved regulations and standards for the delivery of core public services
Improved effectiveness in the	Improved public financial management systems
collection, management and expenditure of public finances	Increased efficiency of tax and customs revenue systems
Improved performance and capability of the public sector	Strengthened economic management capacity and capability

DEVELOP	DEVELOPMENT RESULT	
Global Results	Governance and effectiveness index  Regulatory quality index	
	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Scores	
	Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool Scores	
Direct Results	Countries that have received advisory support to strengthen economic governance through bilateral engagements (No.)	



# Health

**GOAL**: Improve the health of people in the Pacific

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Reduced impact of NCDs	Reduced NCD risk factors
	Increased access to secondary NCD drugs, technology and specialist services
mproved maternal health	Increased access to reproductive health services
	Increased access to modern contraception
	Improved nutrition for pregnant women
Improved child health	Increased access to routine immunisation and life-saving vaccines
	Improved nutrition for children
Reduced impact of	Increased reliable access to clean water
communicable diseases	Increased reliable access to sanitation services

VLLOI	MENT RESOLI
obal sults	Mortality between 30 and 70 years from CVD, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases
	Under five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
	Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)
	Women 15-49 years who are sexually active who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)
	One-year-old children immunised against measles (%)
	Population using a safely managed drinking water source (%)
	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)
rect sults	People that have received specialist health advice and treatment ( <i>No.</i> , <i>M/F</i> )
	People that have received essential medicines and care at primary health facilities ( <i>No.</i> , <i>M/F</i> )
	Health professionals trained (No., M/F)
	People provided new or improved water supply $(No., M/F)$
	People with new or improved basic sanitation $(No., M/F)$



GOAL: Strengthen law and justice systems in the Pacific

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Improved community safety	Increased community confidence in policing
	Reduced violence against women
	Prisons increasingly meet human rights standards
Strengthened democratic and national integrity systems	Strengthened conduct of free and fair elections
	Strengthened and equitable public and private sector leadership
	Enhanced effectiveness, accountability and transparency of institutions at all levels
Improved access to justice	Improved Pacific judicial systems
	Improved access to legal representation
	Enhanced legislative policy and regulatory framework

DEVELOP	MENT RESULT
Global	Rule of Law Index
Results	Voice and Accountability Index
	Prevalence of violence against women (%)
	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
	Corruption Perceptions Index
Direct Results	People assisted (through training or advisory support) to strengthen law and justice systems. ( <i>No.</i> , <i>M/F</i> )
	Government ministries and NGOs assisted (through advisory support, training) to increase benefits from strengthened law and justice systems. (No.)



GOAL: Improve knowledge, skills and basic education

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Improved literacy and	Increased access to free basic education
numeracy for boys and girls	Improved teaching methods
	Enhanced school leadership and management
	Increased use of assessment information
Increased workforce skills and capability in priority areas	Scholars and students successfully gain skills and qualifications
	Scholars and students contribute to development in their home countries
	Scholars maintain positive connections with New Zealand

DEVELOP	PMENT RESULT
Global Results	Net enrolment ratio in primary education ( <i>M/F</i> )
	Net enrolment ratio in secondary education ( <i>M/F</i> )
	Pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary (%, <i>M/F</i> )
	Children meeting regional test levels at grade 6 for numeracy and literacy ( <i>No.</i> , <i>M/F</i> )
Direct Results	Children assisted in primary and secondary education (through sector support) (No., M/F, per annum)
	Teachers trained (No., M/F)
	People that complete vocational training (No., M/F)
	People that complete tertiary scholarships ( <i>No.</i> , <i>M/F</i> )



**GOAL**: Strengthen resilience

LONG TERM OUTCOMES	MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES
Improved regional, national and community preparedness	Improved capability of national disaster risk management systems
for future disasters	Improved availability and quality of information on risks and natural hazards and their impacts
Improved disaster risk reduction and adaptation to	Strengthened critical infrastructure to withstand impacts of disasters
the impacts of climate change	Reduced human, economic and environmental loss

Global Results	Carbon emissions (Metric tonnes per capita)
Direct Results	People trained to strengthen resilience (disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation) (No., M/F)
	People trained to strengthen disaster preparedness (No., M/F)
	Government agencies, organisations supported to strengthen (national and regional) resilience (disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation) (No.)
	Number of project proposals supported



# Humanitarian response

**GOAL**: Respond to humanitarian emergencies

LONG T	CDM	OLIT	COV	A E C
	L N/VI	UUI	con	/IES

New Zealand's response to humanitarian emergencies have a positive and tangible impact on countries

#### MEDIUM TERM OUTCOMES

Decreased human suffering associated with natural disasters and armed conflict

Effective, appropriate and reliable humanitarian response in support of affected governments

Enhanced transition from disaster response to recovery

#### DEVELOPMENT RESULT

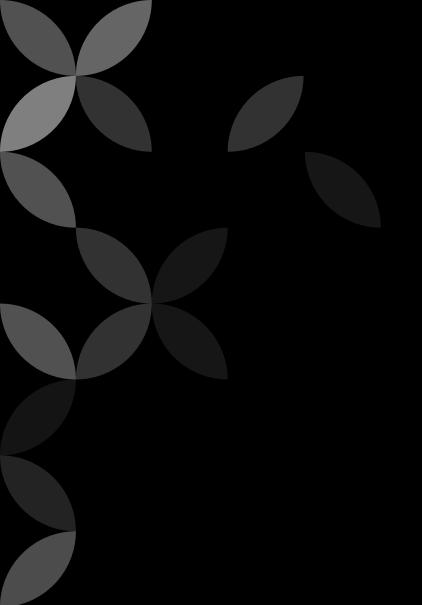
(No.)

Direct

Vulnerable people provided with essential and useful assistance following a natural or human induced disaster within Pacific and outside the Pacific (*No.*, *M/F*)

NZ responses to natural disasters in the Pacific that are launched within mandated timeframe (No., %)

> For more information about the New Zealand Aid Programme, see www.mfat.govt.nz



# New Zealand Aid Programme

www.mfat.govt.nz

