

ANNEX 1

NZAID's Mandate and Policy Settings

The Government has indicated that it intends, within a broadly bipartisan approach, to implement some important changes of emphasis to foreign policy. One of the areas for changed emphasis will be in relation to how New Zealand's Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme is shaped and deployed.

This report responds to the Minister of Foreign Affairs' request for advice on possible changes to NZAID's mandate and policy settings to better reflect the Government's directions and priorities for ODA in terms of NZAID's overarching mandate, and where, how and on what ODA is focused.

Along with foreign policy, trade policy and security/defence policy, OECD governments are increasingly seeing development policy as a key part of their range of external interventions. Maximum effectiveness of each element and maximum coherence among all elements of the external intervention tool-kit is highly desirable to achieve foreign and security policy goals in an efficient way.

This Cabinet paper is provided in parallel to the State Services Commission-led Cabinet paper reviewing the institutional arrangements between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and NZAID.

The advice in this report is categorised into:

- 1 consistency of ODA and foreign policy
- 2 core policy focus for ODA
- 3 core focus on the Pacific
- 4 geographic coverage
- 5 cross-cutting and thematic issues
- 6 effectiveness
- 7 efficiency
- 8 accountability

Attached

Annex 1.1: High Level Objectives for Donor Agencies

Annex 1.2: NZ ODA Data

Global distribution of NZ ODA

Pacific NZ ODA distribution

Pacific aid distribution

NZAID programme type

1. Consistency of ODA and foreign policy

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Outcome sought | Consistency between ODA and foreign policy outcomes |
| Current situation | <p>ODA policy and operations to have appropriate direction and leadership consistent with the Government's strategic directions for foreign policy and ODA (Cabinet Minute 2001)</p> <p>In the Statement of Intent, ODA outcomes directly contribute to MFAT's mission of ensuring "New Zealand's security and prosperity interests are advanced and protected, our voice is heard abroad".</p> |
| Assumption | <p>More consistency is to be achieved through</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cabinet direction b) More Ministerial engagement and ownership of the direction, focus and content of the ODA programme, and c) Enhanced operational planning and decision making processes in Wellington and at posts by MFAT/NZAID. |
| Considerations / Risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign policy is about advancing New Zealand's external national interests through influence and negotiation; ODA is about helping make the region and the world more just and prosperous through effective development assistance; this is consistent with and supports New Zealand's foreign policy settings and national interest. • Foreign policy objectives in the Pacific are, broadly stated, to: help make the region stable and prosperous; assist Pacific countries to become capable, confident and self-reliant states; minimise influences that do not have the best interests of the region at heart; advance our national interest on specific matters/issues. • The ODA programme has all of these broadly stated objectives in common with foreign policy, while it also has specific development objectives. • Effective and appropriately targeted ODA contributes positively to bilateral relationships and to the accrual of influence which may be drawn on in other contexts. |
| Programme outcomes | Consistency between ODA and foreign policy outcomes evident in the ODA programme and bilateral relationships. |
| Proposed Cabinet Mandate | That development/ODA outcomes should be consistent with and support New Zealand's foreign policy and external relations outcomes under the direction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. |

2. Core policy focus for ODA: Sustainable Economic Development

Outcome sought Shift New Zealand's ODA core policy focus and programme to sustainable economic development.

Current situation Cabinet mandate of 2001 set poverty elimination as the central focus for the aid programme when establishing NZAID in 2002.

Assumption Refocus is intended to place significantly more emphasis on ODA assisting sustainable economic growth, while recognising that poverty, broadly defined, is a significant impediment to economic growth in societies. The distribution of benefits of economic development needs consideration.

Considerations / Risks The poverty elimination as the focus can be seen as a 'deficit model' ie. addressing what's missing/plugging the gaps, whereas an economic development and growth model can be seen as an 'opportunity model' ie addressing what's possible, creating additionality

Neither focus is sufficient in itself:

- Economic growth that is too narrow does not address the drag on society that poverty represents (the opportunity cost of poverty) and risks reinforcing elites at the expense of the poor.
- Poverty alleviation, the focus from the 1990s until now, led to agreed global goals – the Millennium Development Goals – but far from satisfactory progress
- For growth to be broad-based and inclusive, the will, capability and policy settings of the recipient government are essential

All Western donor countries currently have poverty alleviation/elimination at the core of their purpose statement (see annex 1); for New Zealand not to have it in its ODA goal in some form would be out of step with the current international consensus on international development. Australia has both poverty reduction and sustainable development as its core policy goals.

Programme outcomes

- A significant increase in the amount and proportion of New Zealand ODA that is deployed for economic development in partner countries in accordance with a refreshed Cabinet mandate
- Multilateral and regional engagements reflect the core focus of broad-based economic development
- This focus will help deliver an improvement in trade statistics and other relevant economic performance indicators over time

Proposed Cabinet Mandate

- That Cabinet set NZAID's mission as being to support sustainable development in developing countries, in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world, and the core focus within that mission as the pursuit of sustainable economic development.

3. Core focus on the Pacific

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Outcome sought | An increased proportion of ODA going to the Pacific and making a significant difference to improving circumstances in our region and supporting the overarching foreign policy goal of securing the long term health and viability of countries in the region. |
| Current situation | <p>New Zealand's ODA has the Pacific as its core focus: 53% of total and 80% of bilateral aid goes to the Pacific. Of the aid to the Pacific, 88% is direct or indirect country-to-country aid and 12% is for regional organisations.</p> <p>Polynesia receives 50% of New Zealand's bilateral ODA to the Pacific.</p> |
| Assumption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the aid programme grows, the proportion and quantum of aid to the Pacific increases significantly • More ministerial engagement with PIC counterparts on strategic direction and content of programmes and alignment with foreign policy objectives |
| Considerations / Risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased ODA will mean increases to the Pacific will not require disinvestment in other regional or multilateral engagements or commitments; if not, then reduction elsewhere would be required • Increased ODA from New Zealand, along with increases from other donors eg Australia, places a premium on aid effectiveness goals and considerations of absorptive capacity, requiring larger, more coordinated, programmes (eg sectoral) for strategic impact, and attention to lowering transaction costs • While respecting country ownership principle, we need to be bringing fresh and innovative ideas to the table including new areas of focus and new ways of delivery • Consideration needs to be given to the level of assistance to microstates including realm countries and to issues of distribution of benefits and accountability requirements. • NZ/Australia Prime Ministers have agreed to the development of a joint strategy on a more integrated approach to development assistance in the Pacific¹. |
| Programme Outcomes | <p>A list of action points to reshape the “where, how and what” of the aid programme on to activities that lead to improvements in the long-term health and viability of the region could include, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater focus on economic development, and specifically on infrastructure, transport (including shipping and aviation), tourism, trade, private sector development, youth employment • Ministerial engagement, including with counterpart Ministers, on the mix of development interventions in each country programme strategy • the development of a New Zealand agreement with partner countries which would formalise objectives, focus on results and enshrine mutual accountability • consideration of growth paths for programmes in Polynesia given present ODA per capita and relativities with Melanesia • a focus on the most effective ways of providing aid both to meet urgent tactical needs and to build long-term strategic development improvements |
| Proposed Cabinet Mandate | <p>That Cabinet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide clear direction that the Pacific is to remain the core focus and receive an increased share of New Zealand's ODA • notes the Prime Minister's agreement with his Australia counterpart on the need for closer cooperation on developments in the Pacific especially helping Pacific Island countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. |

¹ NZAID will draw on ideas identified by the Lowy Institute in their paper ‘Beyond Good Governance’ Shifting the Paradigm for Australian Aid to the Pacific Islands region’.

4. Geographic coverage

Outcome sought

Maintain focus on a core set of bilateral/regional outcomes for ODA, but retain an element of flexibility in order to meet small-scale needs of other selected partners.

Current situation

| | Pacific | Other | Total |
|---------------------------------|---|--|-------|
| Major Bilateral Partners | 3 Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu | 1 Indonesia | 4 |
| Bilateral Partners | 5 Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Fiji | 5 Timor-Leste, Viet Nam, Philippines, Cambodia, Lao PDR | 10 |
| Constitutional Partners | 3 Niue, Tokelau, Cook Islands | | 3 |
| Total Bilateral Partners | 11 | 6 | 17 |

- NZAID has 17 bilateral programmes which represent 85% of country level ODA
- ODA to Latin America (\$5.5m) and Africa (\$5.7m) is delivered through regional programmes that cover 11 and 5 countries respectively.
- There are a further two countries (Afghanistan, Nauru) with programmed aid linked to broader foreign policy objectives.
- These 35 countries with programmed aid represent 89% of country level ODA.
- The remaining 53 countries, which receive 11% of country level ODA, do so predominantly through scholarships, humanitarian support and contestable funds. This brings the total country count to 88, 18 of which are in the Pacific.
- Each bilateral programme has been assessed using a bilateral assessment framework², in order to confirm its suitability. The priorities are then clustered according to size and type within a Programme Framework.
- For most of the remaining 58 countries, the ODA offered is in the form of a scholarship or two and/or HOMF projects
- Non- Pacific ODA involving project/programme funding (i.e. more than scholarships) comprises a number of countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Assumption

- Pacific is the core focus, so ODA freed up from other countries could go there
- It is more efficient to manage an ODA programme focused on fewer countries
- Very small aid contributions to a country can carry high transaction costs for the recipient

Considerations / Risks

- Scholarships are valuable for development and foreign policy reasons
- Foreign policy considerations will limit the choice of countries to cut because of relationship impacts
- In general having fewer country partners will lower transactions costs for ourselves and our partners and would support larger more concentrated effort in key countries. The exception to this is scholarships where the number of countries in a scheme has little impact on transaction costs.

Programme outcomes

- Ensure flexibility to reallocate resourcing among some partners which do not have formal bilateral programmes
- Continue to fund scholarships but eliminate eligibility for those countries which have not applied for them for several years.

Proposed Cabinet mandate

That Cabinet, in setting an overall growth path for ODA funding to 2012/2013, expects some reallocation/reprioritising across overall commitments (bilateral, regional, multilateral and NGO programmes)

That Cabinet endorse flexibility to reallocate overall ODA resourcing among some partners which do not have formal bilateral programmes, and that bilateral assessment framework relativities will be reviewed accordingly.

² The Bilateral Assessment Framework assesses if a country is eligible to be a formal New Zealand bilateral ODA partner based on criteria around their development status and New Zealand's foreign and ODA policy settings

5. Cross-cutting and thematic issues

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|---------------------------------|---|
| Outcome sought | Appropriate prioritisation and targeting of cross-cutting and thematic issues in country programmes and activities. |
| Current situation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet direction to take account of gender, environment and human rights obligations and risks in design and implementation of development activities • Additional important factors to be taken into account are youth and climate change • Other relevant cross-cutting issues are HIV/AIDs, disabilities, governance and risk of conflict |
| Assumption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to meet international commitments • Aim to achieve a credible, good practice aid programme, including by minimising risk of interventions failing or having unintended negative consequences |
| Considerations / Risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International evidence exists that development failures occur, or produce unacceptable unintended impacts when insufficient consideration is given to cross-cutting issues. These are issues that need to be considered and addressed within most development interventions. • In the Pacific there is strong evidence that a failure to consider gender issues in particular can undermine or hold back development success • How successfully New Zealand deals with cross-cutting issues will be a major focus of the 2010 DAC peer review process |
| Programme outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-cutting issues pursued not as an end in themselves but as a means to ensure good outcomes and to manage risks • Use cross-cutting and thematic issues as a tool to cross-check the validity of country programmes and activities • Subject to Ministerial advice, adjust relative weightings to take account of other cross-cutting issues including youth and climate change. |
| Proposed Cabinet Mandate | That cross-cutting issues (including gender, the environment and human rights) should be pursued as a means to ensure good outcomes and to manage risks. |

6. Effectiveness

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|---------------------------------|---|
| Outcome sought | More measurable and concrete development impact contributing to sustainable economic development and thereby changing people's lives for the better |
| Current situation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand's bilateral aid has been traditionally delivered through small, shorter-term projects, with limited impact • However New Zealand has been moving to approaches involving working on larger scale, over a longer period, across a whole sector or economy; aligning New Zealand's support to partner country plans and using partner country systems, where they are credible, to achieve systemic long-term change. |
| Assumption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to achieve effectiveness to improve the situation in the Pacific, and demonstrate value for money; otherwise will lose public support for ODA • Need to be prepared to innovate, take managed risks and make right choices, with the consent of partner countries • Need to work closely with Australia and enhance our joint influence in the region |
| Considerations / Risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project aid can often undermine the development of local capacity, place a high administrative burden on the partner country and fail to tackle the root causes of poor service delivery or weak economic development • The best practice alternatives to project aid are programme approaches which involve partner countries implementing larger, longer term, more comprehensive initiatives that are often co-financed by a range of donors. • Programme approaches are increasingly preferred as they strengthen ownership by partner countries, align donors with their development strategies, allow aggregation of donor and government funds for longer term, achieve more systemic development impacts, achieve better coordination and lower transaction costs • This accords with the international aid effectiveness agenda set out in the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action; New Zealand ODA is monitored internationally against these principles, as well as Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles, and will be assessed in the next peer review in 2010 • Australia proposes to have aid effectiveness as a central focus for the August Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Meeting |
| Programme outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support larger, longer term, more comprehensive initiatives that have bigger front-end impacts • Focus more on supporting partners to develop sound plans, seeding innovative ideas and jointly monitoring implementation • Work more closely with Australia and other donors, including on joint initiatives • Measurable benefits in trade and other relevant economic indicators in South Pacific partners over time. |
| Proposed Cabinet Mandate | ODA will pursue concrete measurable results through programmes that are well coordinated with other donors, especially Australia, and closely aligned to partner country needs. |

7. Efficiency

Outcome sought

- Ensure best value for money in development interventions
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Current situation

- Value for money is a key consideration in decision-making on best approach for new initiatives and procurement is contestable; review and evaluation processes consider value for money issues
 - Departmental overhead is carefully monitored by Treasury
 - Administrative overheads of multilateral and regional agencies are addressed through engagement with their governance processes
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Assumption

- Aid is managed efficiently with reducing overheads over time, as a percentage of an increasing ODA budget
 - Efficiencies will be pursued between MFAT and NZAID corporate services, operational planning, business practices and business delivery models, where better synergies are possible
 - HR efficiency proposals should take account of the need for specialist development skills in NZAID's on-shore and off-shore staffing.
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Considerations / Risks

- Small discrete activities can have very high administrative overheads associated with design, appraisal, monitoring, implementation and evaluation relative to their overall cost
 - Putting aid through partner systems, where we have confidence in their quality, effectiveness and capability has lower overheads than creating project structures
-

Programme outcomes

- Demonstrable consideration of value for money at the inception of new aid initiatives, during the design process and during procurement
- Overheads to be monitored during the implementation of activities
- Processes for evaluating value for money to be strengthened

Proposed Cabinet Mandate

- New Zealand's ODA programme to ensure development approaches and practices represent the best value for money for New Zealand and country partners
 - Management overheads of New Zealand's ODA programme to be highly efficient
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8. Accountability

Outcome sought

- Government and public regard the aid programme as effective, based on demonstrable results
 - Stronger focus on mutual accountability with our partners
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Current situation

- While there is strong public approval for aid (76%), there is less certainty about effectiveness
 - Good process being made in developing a performance framework to strengthen the monitoring and reporting for results
 - Australia is moving towards more focus on formal country level agreements on results and mutual accountability
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Assumption

- There is a demand for more accountability for results and a need to communicate results to the public

Considerations / Risks

- An increase in ODA enables NZAID to have a more significant impact through larger and more comprehensive initiatives; multiple players and complexity make attribution more difficult – so have to show strong intervention logic
 - There is a need to ensure transparency and accountability for results of funding delivered through third parties
 - Australia formalizing country level agreements on results and mutual accountability, through the Partnerships for Development process; impact of relationships and effectiveness yet to be demonstrated, though one outcome is relative less importance placed on working with other donors
 - Australia producing an annual report on Development Effectiveness, an annual health check of the Australian aid programme
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Programme outcomes

- Strengthen processes for monitoring and reporting on development results
 - Develop an appropriate formal programme level process for agreeing results and accountabilities with partners and with third parties managing ODA funds
 - An annual report on ODA effectiveness
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Proposed Cabinet Mandate

NZAID is required to continue to strengthen mutual accountability processes and results reporting.

Annex 1.1 : High Level Objectives for Donor Agencies

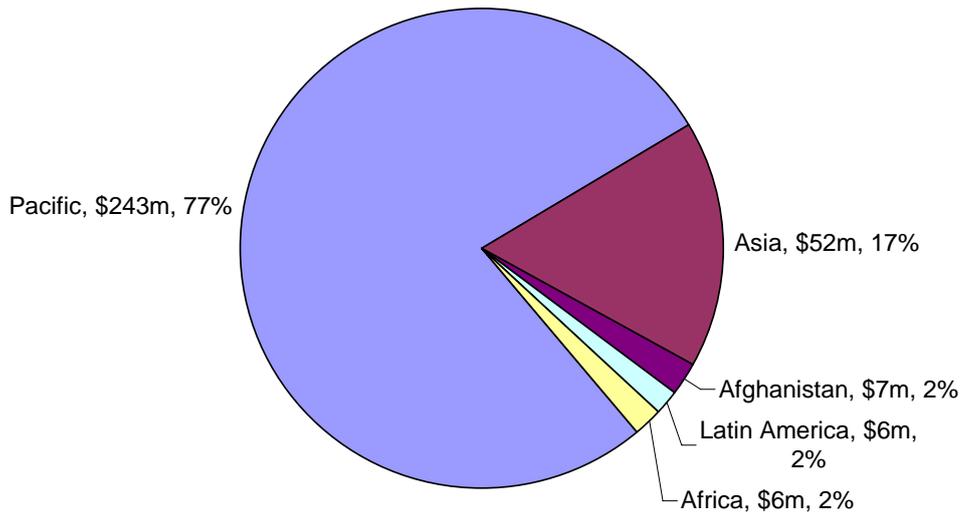
| Country | High Level Objective/Mission Statement |
|------------------|--|
| Australia | "The objective of Australia's aid program is to assist developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, in line with Australia's national interest." |
| Austria | "Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) pursues its goals of reducing global poverty, ensuring peace and human security and preserving the environment in an international framework." |
| Belgium | "The law on international cooperation dated 25 May 1999 stipulates that development aid must aim to foster sustainable human development. This is to be achieved by reducing poverty and based on a partnership between developing and donor countries." |
| Canada | "The purpose of Canada's Official Development Assistance is to support sustainable development in developing countries, in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world." |
| Denmark (Danida) | "The overriding objective of Denmark's development policy is to create lasting improvements in the living conditions of the poorest sections of the world's population through poverty reduction. The way to reduce poverty is to give people rights and access to social, economic and political resources." (Note that specific mention is also made of growth in Danish Law governing official development work). |
| Finland | "In accordance with the programme, the most important objective is to eradicate poverty in compliance with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), set in 2000." |
| Germany (BMZ) | "In the Program of Action 2015 the German government sets out the form its contribution will take within the overarching international framework for action, and how this is to be further developed. It will be guided in this by four guiding principles: reduce poverty worldwide; protect the natural environment; build peace and realise democracy, and; promote equitable forms of globalisation." |
| Irish Aid | "Poverty reduction, to reduce vulnerability and increase opportunity, is the overarching objective of Irish Aid." |
| Japan (JICA) | JICA Mission Statement: "Vision: Inclusive and Dynamic Development" "Inclusive development" represents an approach to development that encourages all people to recognize the development issues they themselves face, participate in addressing them, and enjoy the fruits of such endeavours. The role of New JICA is to effectively provide backing for this process. "Dynamic development" refers to the creation of self-reinforcing virtuous cycles of mid- to long-term economic growth and poverty reduction in a constantly changing environment of developing countries where a variety of issues arise simultaneously and get entangled each other. New JICA will provide creative, highly effective support toward this end, at times moving swiftly and at times acting from the longer-term perspective as the situation calls for." |
| Netherlands | No clear overarching mission statement. |
| Norway | "Norad's most important task is to contribute in the international cooperation to fight poverty." |
| Sweden | "The overall goal of Swedish development cooperation is to contribute to making it possible for poor people to improve their living conditions. By reducing injustices and poverty throughout the world, better opportunities are created for development, peace and security for all people and nations." |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Switzerland | “SDC pursues three principal objectives: to reduce poverty worldwide, to guarantee human safety and security, and to shape globalisation in a way that fosters development.” |
| United Kingdom | “DFID supports long-term programmes to help tackle the underlying causes of poverty. DFID also responds to emergencies, both natural and man-made.” |
| USA | <p>Joint mission statement with State Department: “Advance freedom for the benefit of the American people and the international community by helping to build and sustain a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world composed of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and act responsibly within the international system.”</p> <p>Department of State/USAID Joint Strategic goal framework</p> <p>Strategic goal 1: achieving peace and security Strategic goal 2: governing justly and democratically Strategic goal 3: investing in people Strategic goal 4: promoting economic growth and prosperity Strategic goal 5: providing Humanitarian assistance.”</p> |
| ADB | “To fulfil its mission and realize its vision of an Asia and Pacific free of poverty, ADB will follow three complementary strategic agendas, as set out in Strategy 2020, ADB’s long-term strategic framework: inclusive growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.” |
| UNDP | “[UNDP’s] focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of: Democratic Governance; Poverty Reduction; Crisis Prevention and Recovery; Environment and Energy; HIV/AIDS” |
| World Bank | “Our mission is to help developing countries and their people reach the [Millennium Development] goals by working with our partners to alleviate poverty. We address global challenges in ways that advance an inclusive and sustainable globalization—that overcome poverty, enhance growth with care for the environment, and create individual opportunity and hope.” |

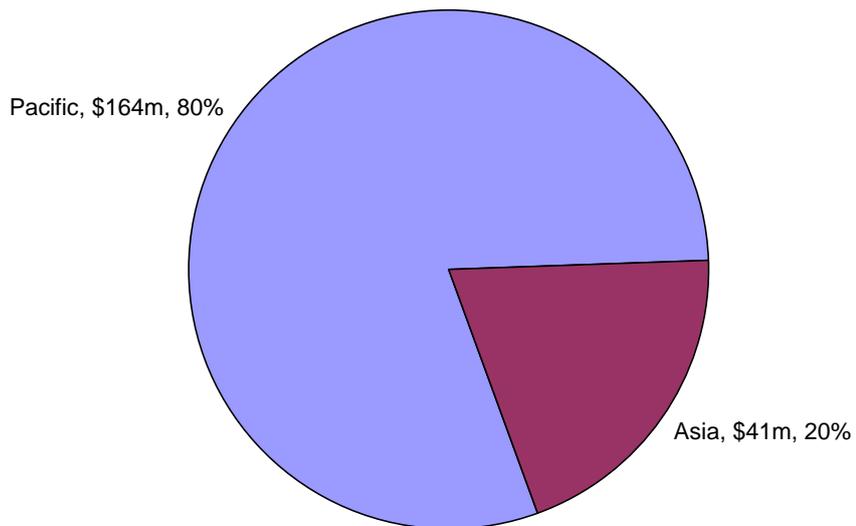
Annex 1.2: NZ ODA Data

1. Global distribution of NZ ODA

1.1 Geographic distribution of NZ regional and bilateral ODA (2008/09)

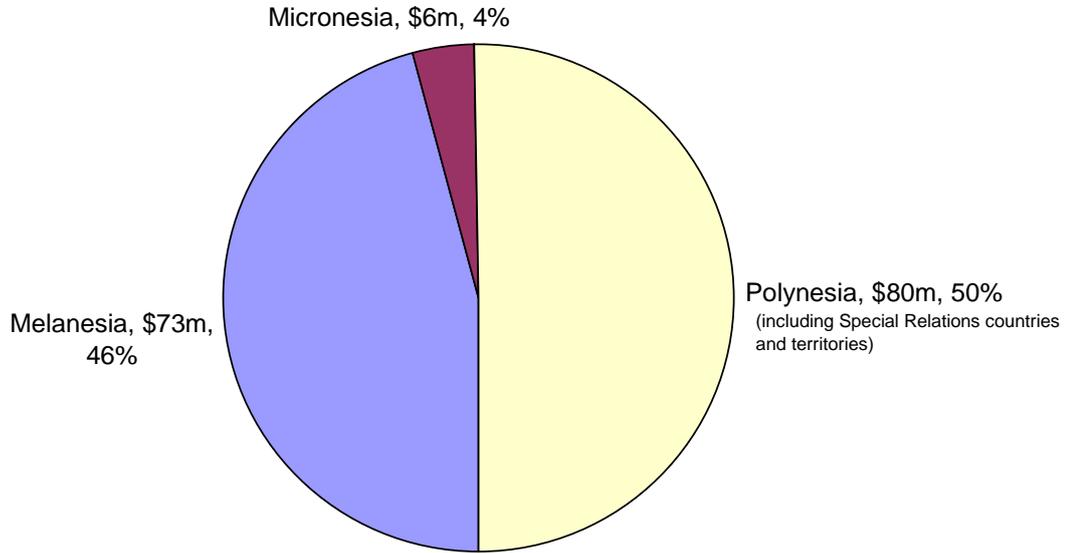


1.2 Geographic distribution of NZ bilateral ODA (2008/09)

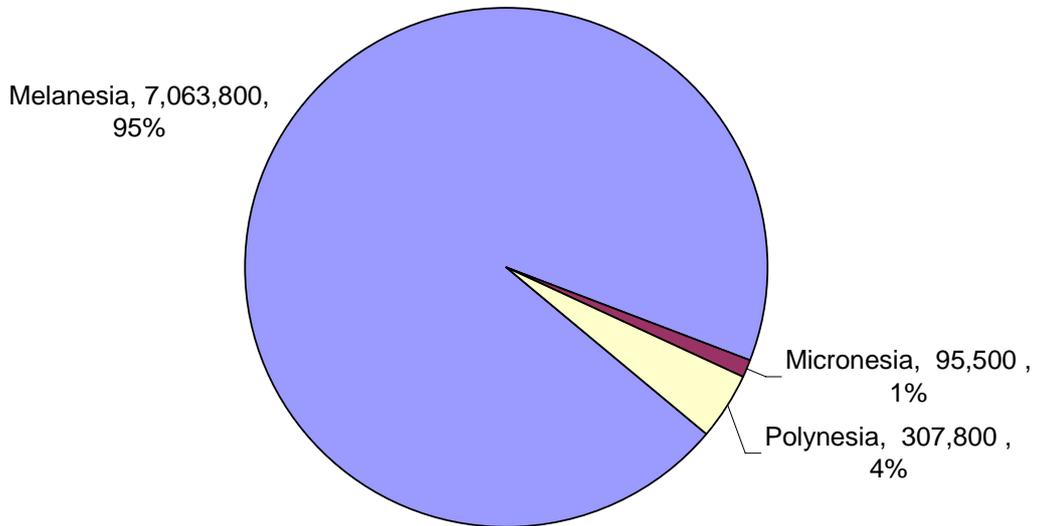


2. Pacific NZ ODA distribution

2.1 Sub-regional distribution of NZ bilateral Pacific ODA (2008/09)

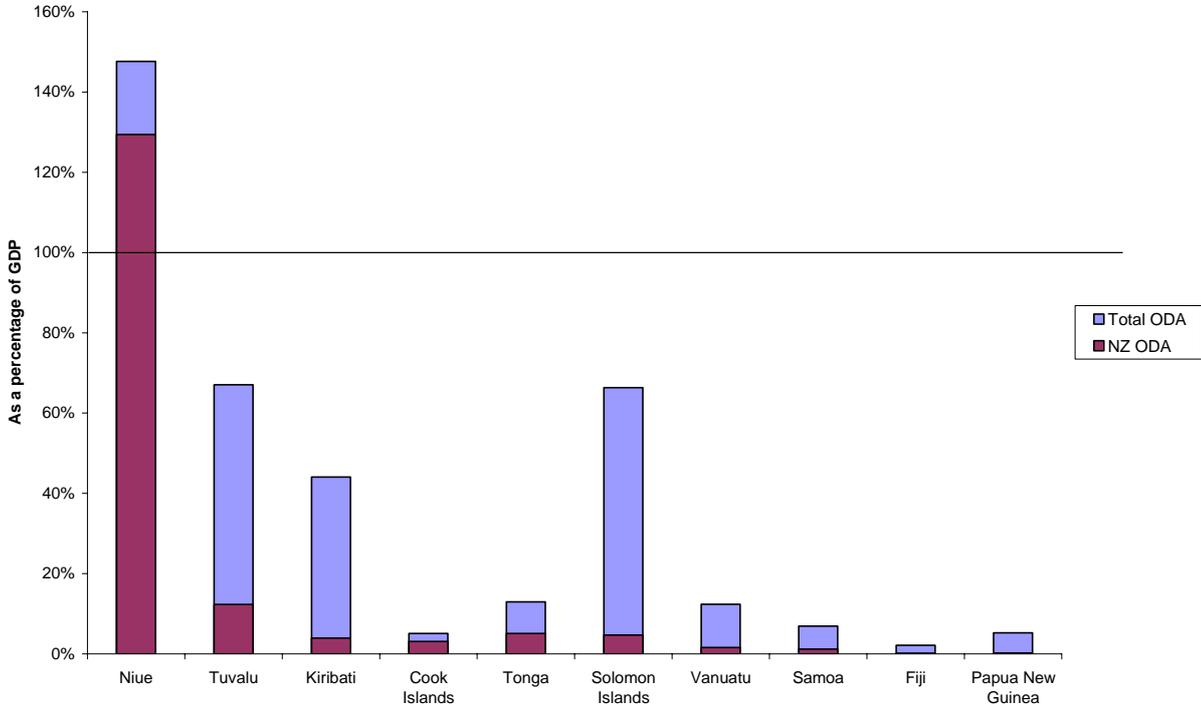


2.2 Sub-regional distribution of Population in the Pacific (only countries and territories with NZAID bilateral programmes)

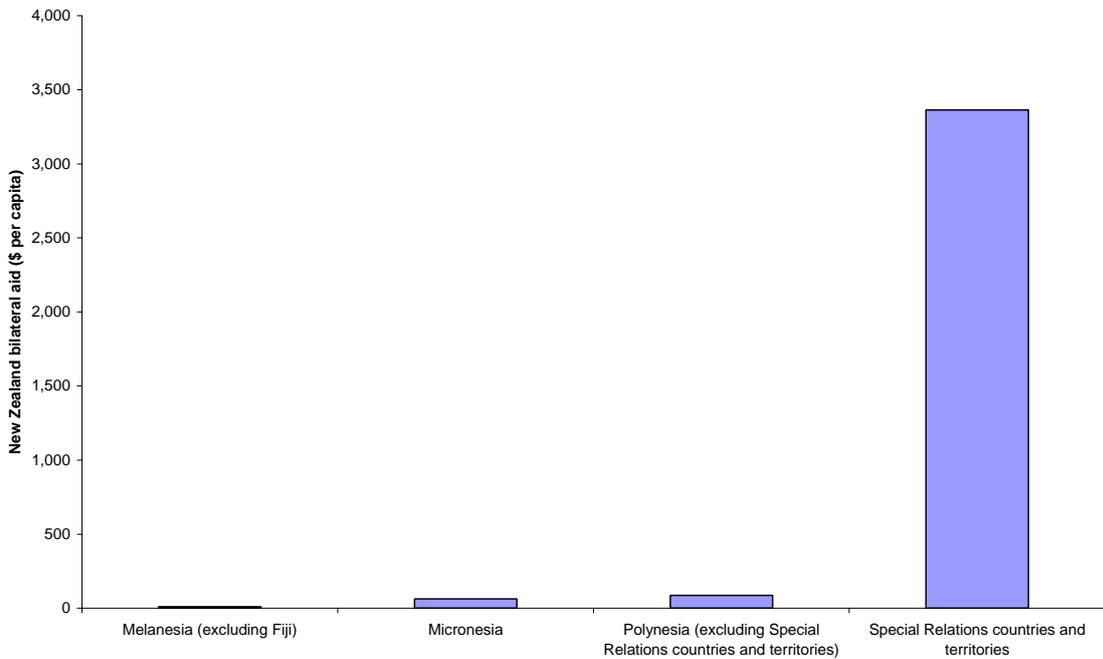


3. Pacific aid dependency

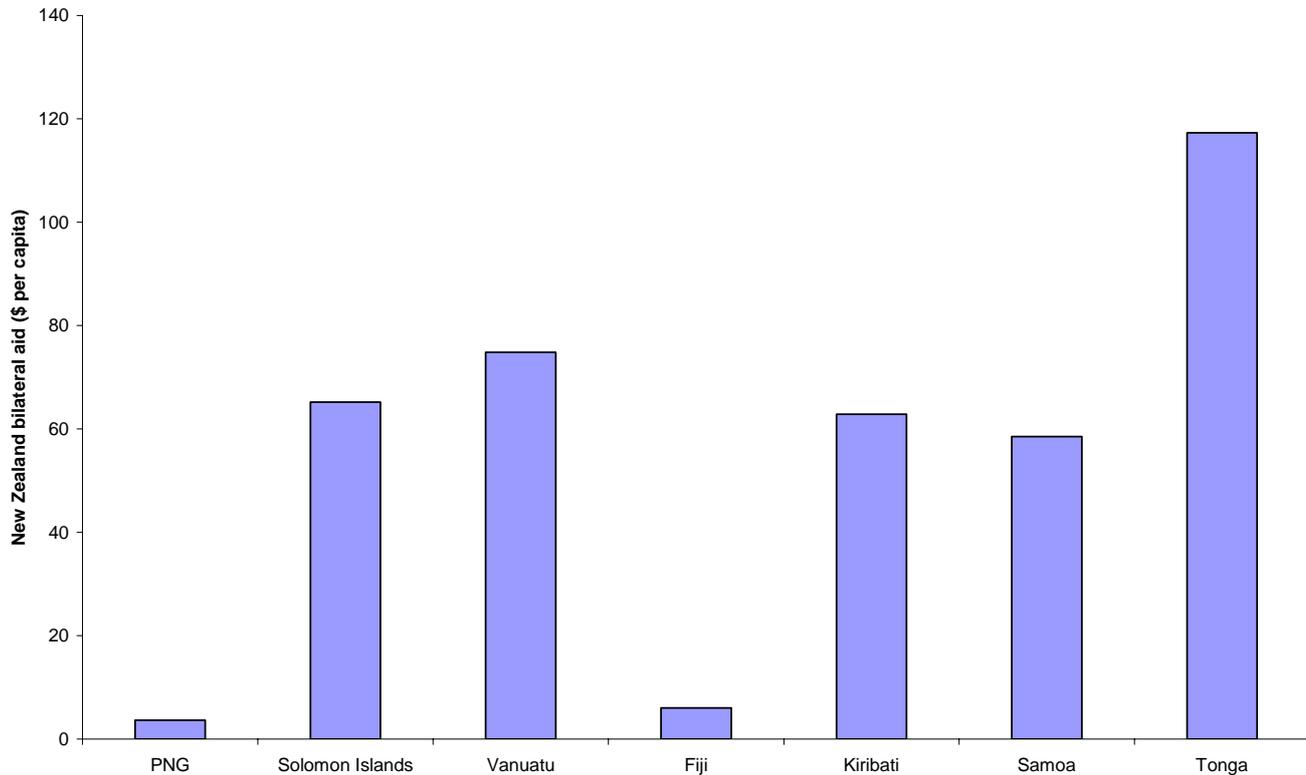
3.1 Aid as a percentage of GDP (2007)



3.2 NZ bilateral ODA per capita by sub-region (2008/09) (only countries and territories with NZ bilateral programmes)



3.3 NZ bilateral ODA per capita (2008/09) selected countries (micro-states excluded)

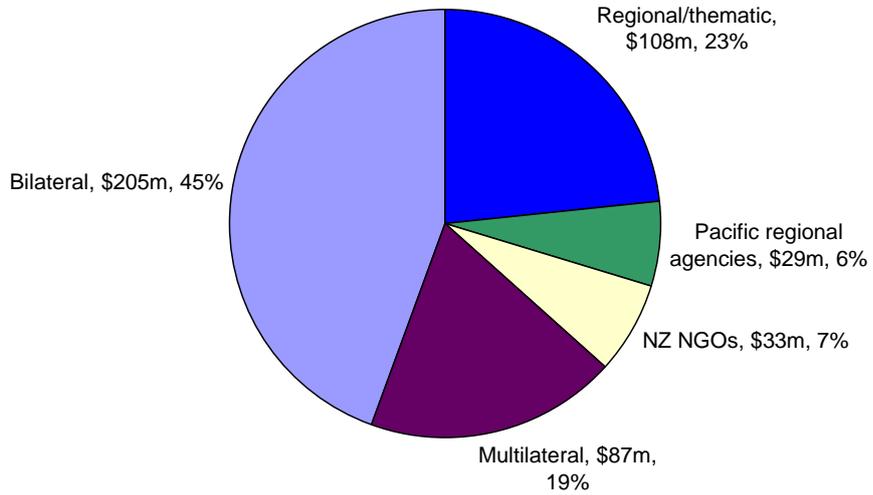


3.4 ODA per capita (2007 and 2008/09)

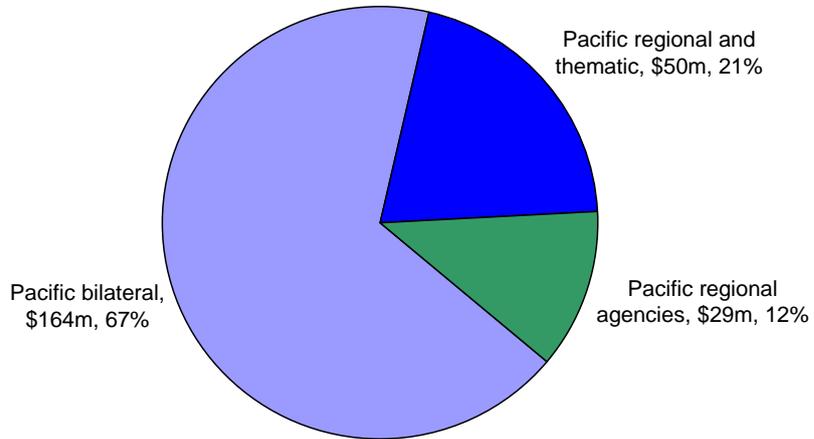
| | Population | Total ODA per capita 2007 | NZ bilateral ODA per capita 2008/09 |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tokelau | 1,200 | 14,618 | 18,438 |
| Niue | 1,600 | 12,563 | 13,556 |
| Cook Islands | 13,500 | 939 | 815 |
| Tuvalu | 9,700 | 1,647 | 263 |
| Tonga | 102,300 | 405 | 117 |
| Samoa | 179,500 | 280 | 58 |
| Kiribati | 95,500 | 385 | 63 |
| Solomon Islands | 503,900 | 670 | 65 |
| Vanuatu | 227,150 | 340 | 75 |
| Fiji | 831,600 | 94 | 6 |
| Papua New Guinea | 6,332,750 | 68 | 4 |

4. NZAID programme type

4.1 NZAID Crown resources by programme type



4.2 NZAID Pacific programme by programme type



Notes

Chart 1a

“Asia” includes bilateral programmes to Asian countries, plus Asia regional programmes

Chart 1b

Only bilateral aid is included. Latin America and Africa are excluded because they are regional programmes. Afghanistan is excluded because it is part of the humanitarian programme.

Charts 2a and 2b

Polynesia includes Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and the special relations countries (Niue, Tokelau, Cook Islands)

Melanesia includes PNG, Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands

Micronesia includes only Kiribati (the only Micronesian country with an NZAID bilateral programme)

Chart 3.1

There are no reliable estimates for GDP data for Tokelau and it is excluded from this chart; but aid to Tokelau certainly exceeds its GDP.

Aid can exceed GDP, as is the case with Niue and Tokelau. GDP is the sum of expenditure on goods produced within a country. Aid that is spent on imported goods or services (including technical assistance) does not directly contribute to GDP.

Aid data is from 2007. GDP figures are taken from the most recent year for which the Secretariat of the Pacific Community has data.

Chart 3.2

Micronesia includes only Kiribati.

The figures for Melanesia and Polynesia exclude countries that do not have bilateral NZAID programmes (eg French Polynesia, New Caledonia); and Fiji

Chart 3.3

The excluded microstates are Niue, Tokelau, Cook Islands and Tuvalu. Their aid per capita is so high that if they are included, comparisons between the larger countries are not visually possible.

Chart 4

“Regional/thematic” includes Pacific regional and thematic programmes other than core contributions to the regional agencies; the Government Agency Fund; Asia regional; Latin America; Africa; humanitarian (including Afghanistan); NZ police; and global scholarships.

“Bilateral” includes bilateral programmes in both Asia and the Pacific

Sources

| Data | Used for | Source |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| NZ ODA 2007 and “all donors” ODA 2007 | 3.1, 3.4 | OECD DAC – OECD.Stat Database |
| GDP | 3.1 | SPC – 2008 Pocket Statistical Summary |
| Population | 2.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 | SPC – 2007 Population Indicators |
| NZAID allocations | 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1 | NZAID budget allocations spreadsheet |