Contents

Development that delivers .................................................. 3
Where and how much we invested ........................................ 4
Direct Development Results .................................................. 5
Theme 1: Improved economic well-being ............................... 6
Theme 2: Improved human development outcomes .................. 8
Theme 3: Improved resilience and recovery from emergencies .... 10
Theme 4: Improved governance, security and conditions for peace 11
Theme 5: Improved development outcomes through strategic partnerships with others 12
Global Development Results .................................................. 13
Results: Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) ............... 14
Results: Growth, Governance and Human Development Outcomes 15
Where to next ....................................................................... 16
Useful links .......................................................................... 17
Over this period the New Zealand Aid Programme focused on five strategic themes:

- Improved economic well-being
- Improved human development
- Improved resilience and recovery from emergencies
- Improved governance security and conditions for peace
- Improved development outcomes through strategic partnerships.

We have a geographic focus on the Pacific but we also reach into Asia, Africa and the Americas. We have directly supported the training of about ninety-thousand people in the fields of education, health, tourism, energy, and disaster management. We have helped our partner countries build transport infrastructure, energy capacity, classrooms and houses. We have treated patients, and improved peoples’ access to water and basic sanitation.

We have seen increased attendance in primary and secondary schools, we see more women in national parliaments, reduced child mortality, improved maternal mortality ratios and high levels of immunisation against measles. However, we also see deteriorating trends related to HIV prevalence in 15-24 year olds, and ratios of girls to boys in primary and secondary schools.

The main focus of this report is on results the aid programme directly contributed to over the 2012-13 to 2014-15 financial years. It reports a selection of results that can be measured and aggregated in spite of the diverse contexts in which they are produced. Our management for results approach enables us to show the links between our activities and strategic goals. We continue to develop and refine our monitoring system so that we can clearly demonstrate our results, accompanied by insights from our evaluation work.

We also present progress made against global development goals. This progress is not directly attributable to our particular development efforts, rather it provides an indication of the success of the collective efforts of developing countries themselves, in partnership with the international development community. It also helps target our future efforts.

We wish to acknowledge the work of all the organisations we partnered with over this period and the significant efforts of our partner countries in delivering these results.

We hope that you find the information in this report useful.
Where and how much we invested

Over the period 2012/13 to 2014/15 the aid programme invested about $1.5 billion to support achievement of development and humanitarian outcomes through a range of bilateral, multilateral and regional partnerships.

The illustration shows the spread of our investments ($m).³

Our investments support a wide range of development activities.

The results shown in this report are not reflective of all our investments. Rather, they are a selection of results that allow aggregation across the aid programme.
Direct development results

In this section we show selected results of our aid against our five strategic themes.

Each theme is underpinned by a number of expected outcomes. We track the contribution of our aid investments against these outcomes by monitoring selected indicators. We are confident of strong attribution between our development activities and the results they achieve.

Our strategic themes were:

- Improved economic well-being
- Improved human development
- Improved resilience and recovery from emergencies
- Improved governance security and conditions for peace
- Improved development outcomes through strategic partnerships

Results are presented as an aggregate figure2 for all three years, across all our development activities in the Pacific, Asia, Americas and Africa.

In addition, we provide examples of insights captured through evaluations completed for particular activities, sectors or countries. At the end of this report we provide a link to our published evaluation documents where further information can be found. We encourage readers to browse through these reports to gain a more holistic view of the impact of our investment and influence.

Countries reflected in this section are:

Pacific
- Cook Islands
- Fiji
- Kiribati
- Nauru
- Niue
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu

Asia
- Afghanistan
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Laos
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Philippines
- Timor-Leste
- Viet Nam

Americas
- Chile
- Colombia
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Uruguay

Africa
- Kenya
- South Africa
- Zambia

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2. Where appropriate to do so. For each particular indicator the results reflect data recorded against those countries we worked closely with, therefore not all countries are reflected within each indicator.
## Improved economic well-being

### Expected Outcome | Indicator | Result (2012-15) | Reach
--- | --- | --- | ---
Increased returns from sustainable agriculture | Additional value of agriculture production | $2,572,000 | in Fiji and Cambodia
| People who have gained access to agricultural technologies | 50,642 people | across activities in the Pacific, Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America

Increased returns from sustainable fisheries | Revenue from foreign fishing licences | $163,852,075 (in countries we directly worked with) | in Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, and Tuvalu
| People who have received training for fisheries sector | 1,313 people | mainly through the fisheries observer programme in the Pacific
| Revenue from foreign fishing licences | $450 million | across the Pacific (average annual revenue for the past three years as reported by the Forum Fisheries Agency)

Increased returns from sustainable tourism | Value of average tourist spend | - | no suitably comparable data is available at this time
| People who have received training for tourism sector | 2,644 people | in the Cook Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu and Laos

Increased access to clean, efficient and affordable energy | Installed renewable energy capacity of new infrastructure | 9 Megawatts (solar capacity) | across the Cook Islands, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Afghanistan
| People provided with new or improved access to electricity | 17,493 people | in Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Afghanistan and Cambodia

Improved transport and infrastructure management services | People who have benefitted from improved transport infrastructure and services | 81,775 people | across the Pacific
| Significant transport infrastructure upgraded or built | 35 upgraded/built | in Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, and in Vanuatu

Improved enabling environment for economic growth and private sector development | Countries supported to improve public financial management | 7 countries | across the Pacific
| People in private sector trained to support economic growth and private sector development | 26,794 people | in the Pacific, Southeast Asia and Africa
An example of our evaluative work is the evaluation of New Zealand’s fisheries support in the Pacific.

The evaluation found that:

- two key tuna species are reaching sustainable levels
- our support for Forum Fisheries Agency tuna management has assisted Pacific island countries to increase their revenues from licensing arrangements
- we manage our role well in the Pacific but there needs to be more clarity about our contribution
- coastal fisheries are a significant gap – greater priority on coastal fishery management would be appropriate and timely
- a number of operational changes can be made to improve the management, efficiency and effectiveness of our involvement in the Pacific fisheries sector.
## Improved human development outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected outcome</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Result (2012-15)</th>
<th>Reach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Improved education outcomes | Children meeting national test levels at age 10 for numeracy and literacy | 29% literacy  
• 51% in reading  
• 14% in writing | students across the Pacific performing at the expected level* (2012 baseline) |
|                  | Classrooms built or upgraded | 66 classrooms | in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu, Indonesia, Viet Nam and in Nepal |
|                  | Teachers trained | 12,608 teachers | across the Pacific, Southeast Asia, and in Afghanistan |
| Improved tertiary and skills training outcomes | People who complete vocational training | 25,429 people | Multiple regions mainly through activities such as Financial Literacy Projects and Vocational Awards |
|                  | People who have received training for fisheries sector | 753 people | Across the Pacific and in Southeast Asia |
| Improved health outcomes | Health professionals trained | 3,940 people | across the Pacific and in Indonesia |
|                  | Patients who have received medical treatment by visiting medical specialists or have been transported to New Zealand | 17,617 patients | across the Pacific (with about 5,000 patients from Vanuatu and 2,744 patients treated through the Pacific Regional Blindness Programme) |
| Improved living conditions | People with increased access to safe water | 90,492 people | across the Cook Islands, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Afghanistan |
|                  | People with increased access to basic sanitation | 15,479 people | across the Pacific, in Timor-Leste and Viet Nam |
|                  | People provided with new or improved housing | 4,620 people | in Cook Islands, Fiji, and in Indonesia |

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*New Zealand Aid Programme TRIENNIUM 2012-15

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4 No comparable national level data that could be aggregated is available. We therefore sourced the most recent data available from the 2012 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy study. Results show year level performance (not age - some countries have strong retention policies which means that year 6 students could range from age 10-18 years old).
Our synthesis focused on sexual and reproductive health and general health care in rural villages. The results tell us that:

- Good health is an enabler of sustainable economic development
- All were making a positive contribution to health outcomes and were responsive to needs
- All three evaluations said there needs to be more and better data to better measure change.

Key messages are:

- Build relationships
- Activate volunteers
- Engage the community
- Have a long term vision
- Collect enough relevant data.
THEME 3 Improved resilience and recovery from emergencies

**EXPECTED OUTCOME**

**INDICATOR**

**RESULT 2012-15**

**REACH**

Disaster and climate resilience strengthened and risks reduced

People trained to strengthen disaster risk reduction

14,530 people across the Pacific and in Southeast Asia (in Fiji, 5,890 people were trained as part of the 2012 flood recovery process)

Facilities and/or systems introduced or upgraded to improve preparedness or mitigate the effects of natural disasters or climate change

1,416 facilities and/or systems in the Cook Islands, Fiji, and in Samoa (primarily in Samoa as part of Cyclone Evan recovery efforts, and to a much smaller extent in South East Asia)

Effective needs-based response to and recovery from emergencies

Vulnerable people provided with essential assistance following natural disasters or armed conflict

18,855 people in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, and in the Philippines (where 14,500 people were assisted as part of an agricultural livelihood restoration project)

An example of our disaster risk reduction and recovery support are our actions following the Fiji floods in 2012. These included activities aimed at increasing preparedness, and training in the use of new technologies.

Our activities included:

- training officials to operate Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs)
- training participants in the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- increasing public awareness on disaster preparedness through a National Awareness Week
- equipping EOCs with computers, audio/visual equipment, photocopiers, water tanks, etc.
- providing standard mapping templates for emergencies
- about 90 people (28 female) received disaster response / preparedness and GIS training.

Emergency preparedness – tsunami evacuation signs in Rarotonga, Cook Islands.
## Improved governance, security and conditions for peace

**EXPECTED OUTCOME**

**INDICATOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengthened democratic governance</th>
<th>Government ministries and departments strengthened through provision of technical assistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisations supported (civil society organisations, media, private sector) to strengthen democratic and transparent systems and processes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360 organisations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including organisations such as the Income Generation and Small Business Enterprise for Timorese Women, the Pacific Island Chiefs of Police Secretariat, and the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394 ministries / departments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>across the Pacific, Southeast Asia, and Africa (including departments such as Correctional Services, City Councils, Waste Management, Inland Revenue, etc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULT (2012-15)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved community safety and rule of law</th>
<th>Police, judicial, court and legal officers trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,228 people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>across the Pacific through strengthening Police Forces, Pacific Judiciaries and Courts, and in Timor-Leste (where about 2,300 people were trained)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An example of our governance support is a project focusing on legislation drafting.

Well-written legislation is a precursor to good governance and the achievement of economic and social goals. Under the NZ Aid Programme Partnerships Fund we funded the New Zealand Parliamentary Counsel Office to provide legislative drafting assistance to Pacific nations.

The assistance provided to staff and local lawyers from Crown Law Offices in the Pacific region was primarily through informal (on-the-job) training and mentoring and by developing guidelines and templates.

Our recent evaluation of this project highlighted the following achievements:

- 30 pieces of primary legislation have been drafted
- 25 of these have subsequently passed into law
  - 16 in the Cook Islands
  - 9 in Niue
- 27 separate sets of regulations have been drafted
  - 5 on the Cook Islands
  - 20 in Niue
  - 2 in Tokelau
- Instruments drafted include civil, criminal and public law.
EXPECTED OUTCOME | INDICATOR | RESULT (2012-15) | REACH
--- | --- | --- | ---
Partnerships that leverage the strengths of others to support New Zealand Aid programme priorities | Dollars leveraged from ‘partnerships’ | $19 million through co-funding arrangements via the New Zealand Aid Partnership Programme | $635 million total funding pledged against New Zealand committing $65m at the 2013 Pacific Energy Summit

An example of how we work strategically with others is the strong partnership between the New Zealand Government and the Volunteer Service Abroad (VSA).

Guided by the priorities of the aid programme, VSA works alongside people in the Pacific, mobilising New Zealanders to support relevant, locally identified and delivered development. A recent evaluation of this partnership found that:

- Our approach is responsive to current and emerging needs, for example:
  - the contract with VSA is aligned and consistent with our development priorities.
  - we agree on priorities; beneficiary countries identify needs; and partner organisations identify assignments.
  - VSA administrative and recruitment processes secure skilled and enthusiastic volunteers in a cost effective way.
  - volunteers achieve a range of intended and unintended results.
  - assignment benefits persist beyond assignment completion, but there are ongoing sustainability risks.

VSA volunteer Melanie Phillips (right) with colleagues in Honiara, Solomon Islands.

Photo: Melanie Phillips / VSA
Global development results

Overall our work contributes to the achievement of global development goals. To ensure good connectivity between the New Zealand Aid Programme, our partner countries’ goals, and the international development agenda we monitor the progress our partner countries make in relation to the Millennium Development Goal indicators and other high-level growth, governance and human development indicators.

In this section we present an overview of the number of partner countries showing improving, stable or deteriorating trends associated with each global development goal over the period 2000 to 2015. We monitored the MDGs and three high level growth, governance and human development outcomes using a set of 43 indicators commonly used by the international development community.

Our intention is not to provide progress details of each individual country in this section. We have however provided links at the end of this report to websites where country and indicator level information provided by international agencies can be found.

The eight Millennium Development Goals we monitored are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Global partnership for development

The three growth, governance and human development outcomes we monitored are:

1. Economic outcomes
2. Governance outcomes
3. Human development outcomes

The specific partner countries reflected in this section are:

Pacific
- Cook Islands
- Fiji
- Kiribati
- Nauru
- Niue
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu

Other
- Afghanistan
- Indonesia
- Timor-Leste

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5 Our data collection and associated trend analysis relates to selected indicators and their available data as at end January 2016.
## Millennium Development Goals 2000-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Outcome</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Improving Countries</th>
<th>Stable Countries</th>
<th>Deteriorating Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</td>
<td>Proportion of population below $1.25 purchasing power parity per day</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong> Achieve universal primary education</td>
<td>Net enrolment ratio in primary education</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net enrolment ratio in secondary education</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong> Promote gender equality and empower women</td>
<td>Ratio of girls to boys in primary education</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong> MDG reduce child mortality</td>
<td>Mortality of children under five years of age</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong> Improve maternal health</td>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unmet need for family planning</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong> Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</td>
<td>Incidence rates associated with malaria</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Death rates associated with malaria</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong> Ensure environmental sustainability</td>
<td>CO2 emissions total</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CO2 emissions per capita</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8</strong> Develop a global partnership for development</td>
<td>NET ODA Receipts</td>
<td>⚫⚫⚫⚫</td>
<td>⚫</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Growth, governance and human development outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Outcome</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Improving countries</th>
<th>Stable countries</th>
<th>Deteriorating countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic outcomes</strong></td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product (GDP), current prices</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth rate of GDP</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sector value added of GDP: fisheries</td>
<td>▪▪</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sector value added of GDP: agriculture and fisheries</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sector value added of GDP: services</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance of trade</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doing Business Ranking</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Governance outcomes</strong></td>
<td>Voice and Accountability Ranking</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government and Effectiveness Ranking</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
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<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regulatory Quality Ranking</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rule of Law Ranking</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Human development outcomes</strong></td>
<td>Human Development Index Ranking</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human Development Index Score</td>
<td>▪▪▪▪</td>
<td></td>
<td>▪▪▪▪</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data sources and limitations

Data related to global indicators are sourced from three websites: the official United Nations site for Millennium Development Goals Indicators⁶, the National Minimum Development Indicators Database (NMDI)⁷, and the Annual Core Indicators Online Database (ESCAP)⁸. While it is the data collection agency’s responsibility to ensure data quality, every attempt has been made to ensure the data has been accurately collated for this report.

Data availability varies depending on the indicator, and for some countries, results can change considerably from year-to-year. This is often as a result of the effect of very low numbers, as is often the case in Pacific countries, and where indicators are calculated in population based ratios (e.g. maternal mortality ratio – per 100,000 live births).

Global indicator data should be interpreted with care. A good understanding of country specific contexts and the robustness of country level data is essential before absolute judgements are made.

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**Note:**

A number of growth, governance, and human development outcome indicators we envisaged monitoring over this period of time proved unfeasible, mainly due to a lack of data across our Pacific partner countries – for example, ‘employment rate’ indicators in key sectors such as fisheries, agriculture, and tourism, ‘sector value add’ indicators for agriculture and tourism, and ‘women’s economic opportunity’ indicators all lacked available data and therefore cannot be reported at this time.
Where to next

Our Strategic Plan 2015-2019\(^9\) confirms our geographic focus for our aid support remains in our Pacific neighbourhood. We share an interest with Pacific peoples in the prosperity and stability of our region. Close to 60% of our aid will be directed to the Pacific.

The New Zealand Aid Programme also aims for global reach through:

- targeting aid to developing countries where New Zealand has strategic interests and can achieve impact linked to what we are good at
- partnerships with selected multilateral organisations
- humanitarian action to save lives and alleviate suffering resulting from natural disasters and conflict.

We are improving the focus of the aid programme by:

- aligning our aid to the focus areas in our 12 investment priorities
- being clear about which investment priorities we offer in different parts of the world
- concentrating effort and resources on important areas in each country to avoid spreading resources too thinly
- investing in initiatives at an appropriate scale.

Our investment priorities for 2015-19 are:

- **Renewable energy** (flagship)
- **Agriculture** (flagship)
- **Information & communications technology**
- **Economic governance**
- **Law and justice**
- **Health**
- **Fisheries**
- **Tourism**
- **Trade and labour mobility**
- **Education**
- **Resilience**
- **Humanitarian response**

The goal and the medium and long term outcomes for each investment priority are set out in our Strategic Results Framework as described in our Investment Priorities publication\(^10\). These outcomes describe what success will look like for our investment priorities. Information captured through this framework will enable us to better monitor our performance and the contribution of our work by gathering direct results from our activities and monitoring the progress made against outcomes aligned to our investment priorities.

At a global level we will continue to monitor progress our partner countries are making toward the Sustainable Development Goals described in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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Useful links

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Aid and Development web page**
Provides a link to the current Strategic Plan and the Investment Priorities publications

**National Minimum Development Indicators Database (NMDI)**
> [www.spc.int/nmdi/MdiHome.aspx](http://www.spc.int/nmdi/MdiHome.aspx)

**United Nations site for Millennium Development Goals Indicators**

**Annual Core Indicators Online Database (ESCAP)**
> [www.unescap.org/stat/data/statdb/DataExplorer.aspx](http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/statdb/DataExplorer.aspx)

**New Zealand Aid Programme Evaluation and Research reports**

**Sustainable Development Goals**
> [sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300)