

Aid partnership with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Our aid in ASEAN countries is about using New Zealand's expertise in agriculture, knowledge and skills, governance, and disaster risk management to support sustainable development.

Total aid to ASEAN is made up of programme funding for country-specific activities as well as other funding that can include scholarships, regional initiatives, activities supported through the Partnerships Fund, and humanitarian response.

The ASEAN programme primarily reaches six South East Asian countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, and Viet Nam.

The programme is moving towards a greater focus on the least developed countries, particularly Myanmar, Cambodia and Lao PDR. Specific activities, for example tertiary scholarships, also encompass Thailand and Malaysia, while non-aid funds support scholarships for Brunei and Singapore.

Our ASEAN programme is guided by:

[Joint ASEAN-NZ Leaders' Statement on the 40th Anniversary of ASEAN-NZ Dialogue Relations: Advancing our Strategic Partnership towards greater mutual benefit and prosperity](#) *Kuala Lumpur, 22 November 2015*

[Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Statement for ASEAN-NZ Strategic Partnership 2016](#) *Kuala Lumpur, 22 November 2015*

What we're supporting

We're working closely with ASEAN and individual country governments and agencies on many aid activities in the region.

Priority	Country	Activities and outcomes
Agriculture Increase economic and food security benefits from agriculture	Philippines	Improving cow nutrition and milk production through a dairy partnership with the Philippines National Dairy Authority. The five year \$5 million project has recently completed and aimed to increase incomes and employment for dairy farmers.
	Viet Nam	Helping Viet Nam to grow exports of dragon fruit through improving disease management, developing new varieties, and training technical staff and farmers. In 2014/15 we provided training in breeding, production or marketing for more than 50 horticulture institute employees and 1,000 farmers.
	Cambodia	Increasing farmer's incomes by creating and strengthening high value, horticultural cash crops. The five year \$6 million project aims to develop niche crops, improve access to technology, facilitate private sector microfinance partnerships, and in turn, improve food security.
Resilience Strengthen resilience	All ASEAN	Improving the way natural disasters are managed within and across borders by providing technical support to the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre in Jakarta. This will include training visits to New Zealand by up to 75 young ASEAN disaster management officials hosted by the University of Canterbury.

Recent achievements

Priority	Country	Activities and outcomes
Agriculture Increase economic and food security benefits from agriculture	Philippines	Restored agriculture and fisheries based livelihoods for 21,600 households in the conflict-affected Maguindanao Province. Over the three years to 2014, incomes of rice farmers increased by 28%, duck raisers by 133% and vegetable growers' yields increased by 28% and income by 500%.
	Viet Nam	Helped Viet Nam to grow exports of dragon fruit. This was achieved through improving disease management, developing new varieties, and training technical staff and farmers. In 2014/15 we provided training in breeding, production or marketing for more than 50 horticulture institute employees and 1,000 farmers.
	Lao PDR	New Zealand's strong legacy of supporting UXO clearance in Lao PDR has seen 4,500 hectares cleared in Xieng Khouang Province over the past 10 years allowing nearly a million people to live on and use the formerly contaminated land.
Resilience Strengthen resilience		Trained 120 ASEAN disaster management officials at the University of Canterbury's Risk, Resilience and Renewal Centre in disaster risk management and response.
Education Improve knowledge, skills and basic education	All ASEAN	Provided English language training to more than 1,220 officials since 1991. Provided training aimed at increasing cross-border agricultural trade and investment, and developing small and medium sized enterprises in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam. This involved courses in small business policy, good agricultural practice, and free trade agreements. Agricultural training and workshops were attended by 406 people.