

ANNEX 2:

Minister of Foreign Affairs’ report on the International Development Cooperation non-departmental appropriation within Vote Foreign Affairs

Prepared under s19B of the Public Finance Act 1989:
Provision of end of year performance information by
Ministers.

Aotearoa New Zealand’s International Development Cooperation (IDC) Programme is funded by a non-departmental appropriation within Vote Foreign Affairs. The Pacific and Development Group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade manages the IDC Programme, disbursing the funding provided under this appropriation to a range of delivery partners (including New Zealand government agencies, partner governments, non-government organisations, companies, and regional and multilateral organisations).

The non-departmental appropriation for the triennium July 2018 - June 2021 was \$2.269 billion. Three-year appropriations allow expenditure on projects to be managed across years, which enables the Ministry to focus on longer-term quality and impact. A separate departmental appropriation is provided under Vote Foreign Affairs to fund the Ministry’s management of the IDC Programme.

Overview of Aotearoa New Zealand's International Development Cooperation Programme - Ngā Hoe Tuputupu-mai-tawhiti

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Manatū Aorere is the agency with primary responsibility for administering Aotearoa New Zealand's development cooperation. The Ministry administers this development cooperation through Ngā Hoe Tuputupu-mai-tawhiti⁸⁰ – Aotearoa New Zealand's International Development Cooperation (IDC) Programme.

Aotearoa New Zealand delivers Official Development Assistance (ODA)⁸¹, knowledge and skills to help improve sustainable development and reduce poverty in developing countries, with a strong focus on the Pacific. Our humanitarian action saves lives and relieves suffering in natural disasters and protracted crises.

We seek coherence across our development, diplomatic, trade and economic, climate change, environment, and security objectives to ensure we deliver sustainable progress in developing countries, and advance Aotearoa New Zealand's interests and values.

Aotearoa New Zealand's international development cooperation (both policy and financial) is an integral pillar of our foreign policy. It reflects our network of international relationships and commitments, and is an expression of our values.

Aotearoa New Zealand's Policy Statement on International Cooperation for Effective Sustainable Development⁸² identifies the overall purpose of Aotearoa New Zealand's international development cooperation as being: to contribute to a more peaceful world, in which all people live in dignity and safety, all countries can prosper, and our shared environment is protected.

Aotearoa New Zealand's IDC priorities are supportive of individual country needs to promote sustainable development, are aligned to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) pillars of people, planet, prosperity and peace, and reinforce the global commitment to leave no one behind: kua tētahi e whakarērea.

We seek effective, inclusive, resilient, and sustained outcomes,⁸³ and work in line with international development effectiveness principles.

⁸⁰ The paddles that bring growth from afar.

⁸¹ ODA definition: New Zealand is a member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC), which determines at a high level what can be counted and reported internationally as Official Development Assistance (ODA). Only support which has as its primary purpose the economic development and welfare of developing countries and which is provided on concessional terms can be counted. New Zealand's support under the International Development Cooperation appropriation within Vote Foreign Affairs is more expansive than the OECD DAC definition in that some high-income Pacific countries are also eligible (Cook Islands in 2020-21).

⁸² <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/Policy-Statement-New-Zealands-International-Cooperation-for-Effective-Sustainable-Development-ICESD.pdf>

⁸³ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/New-Zealands-International-Development-Principles.pdf>

Aotearoa New Zealand's IDC efforts in 2020-21 were dominated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which continued to wreak havoc both in the region and globally. The pandemic has set back development gains globally and disrupted shared efforts to support achievement of the SDGs. Aotearoa New Zealand's IDC Programme was able to provide flexible and responsive support, responding to the crisis while maintaining our long-term funding commitments where possible. Foreign and domestic policy levers and approaches, as well as strong and trusted relationships, augmented our financial contributions.

Global challenges and responses

Current analyses estimate that the pandemic added 100 million people to the extreme poverty count in 2020, setting back global progress by about five years. These estimates also suggest that by 2030, 50 million more people will still be in extreme poverty than pre-COVID-19 estimates originally suggested.⁸⁴

The COVID-19 pandemic has both exacerbated the level of humanitarian need and created operational complications for responders. Humanitarian needs have reached record highs, with one in 33 people globally now in need of humanitarian assistance, a sharp increase from the one in 45 last year.⁸⁵

South East Asia is the main focus of our development cooperation outside of the Pacific region, and has seen over four million cases of COVID-19 and over 130,000 deaths across the region.⁸⁶ With border and movement restrictions continuing, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat is expecting that indirect economic impacts will see approximately 54 million more people forced into poverty. Vulnerability has been exacerbated, in particular for internally displaced people and migrants, indigenous people, women and girls, people with disabilities, people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics, older people, and informal workers, who face barriers to accessing services and social protection.

In 2020-21, our development programme outside of the Pacific region successfully pivoted to respond to the crisis, while maintaining long-term commitments to the priorities of climate and economic resilience, peace and security, knowledge and skills, good governance, and democracy. Our funding to global humanitarian crises as well as our core support to multilateral agencies continues to support global organisations to achieve results at scale.

A Pacific focus

While most Pacific countries have so far succeeded in preventing COVID-19 infections, the pandemic has amplified the Pacific's economic, social, environmental, governance and security vulnerabilities. The region faced an average 5.8 percent drop in GDP growth in 2020.⁸⁷ Tourism, the largest economic sector for many countries, has been devastated by border closures. The loss of job prospects and labour mobility has widened social inequalities. Widespread pressures on communities and families have increased the reported cases of abuse and domestic violence. COVID-19 also highlighted weaknesses in public health systems

to provide essential health care across remote populations. As the financial year ended, significant COVID-19 outbreaks in Fiji and Papua New Guinea continued to escalate.

During this challenging and unprecedented year, Aotearoa New Zealand lifted our engagement in the Pacific region, delivering greater investment and building long-term partnerships – the IDC Programme has been central to this. Over the year, we continued to respond to the crisis, while retaining our longer-term commitments, including to addressing the climate crisis. We successfully directed almost two thirds of our total support to the Pacific region, including delivery of timely Pacific humanitarian responses, and supporting Pacific countries to respond to the impacts of climate change. Our COVID-19 response support focused on:

- funding health system strengthening and preparedness, and supporting vaccine roll out
- preparing for Quarantine-free Travel
- emergency grant funding to reduce the risks of economic and fiscal crises in the most affected economies
- promoting a private sector-led recovery
- responding to COVID-19 outbreaks in Papua New Guinea and Fiji.

Looking forward, we are focused on building long-term resilience, with a high degree of Pacific ownership and a focus on innovation.

Expenditure

Total expenditure for the IDC appropriation in 2020-21 (the final year of the funding triennium) was \$804.41 million against a planned expenditure of \$825.32 million. We are committed to providing at least 60 percent of our IDC funding to the Pacific region. In 2020-21, we reached this target, delivering 65 percent of our IDC funding to the Pacific (\$524.54 million).

Funding for the 2020-21 financial year included \$50 million in additional IDC budget, which was channelled directly towards supporting the **COVID-19 response in the Pacific** alongside an additional approximately \$90 million in funds that were re-directed from existing baselines through reprioritisation. For example, \$2 million in underspend from the Papua New Guinea programme was re-directed to the Papua New Guinea COVID-19 response, including logistical assistance to the World Health Organization and support for vaccine rollout through UNICEF.

Climate change remains the predominant challenge to long term resilience in the region and the key issue for the Pacific on the international and regional stage. The environmental, economic and humanitarian damage caused by cyclones, droughts, flooding and tidal surges continues to take a toll on Pacific countries, as seen with Cyclone Yasa in December 2020. By the close of 2020-21, and in spite of the challenge of closed borders, Aotearoa New Zealand's \$150 million Climate Change Programme had entered full implementation.

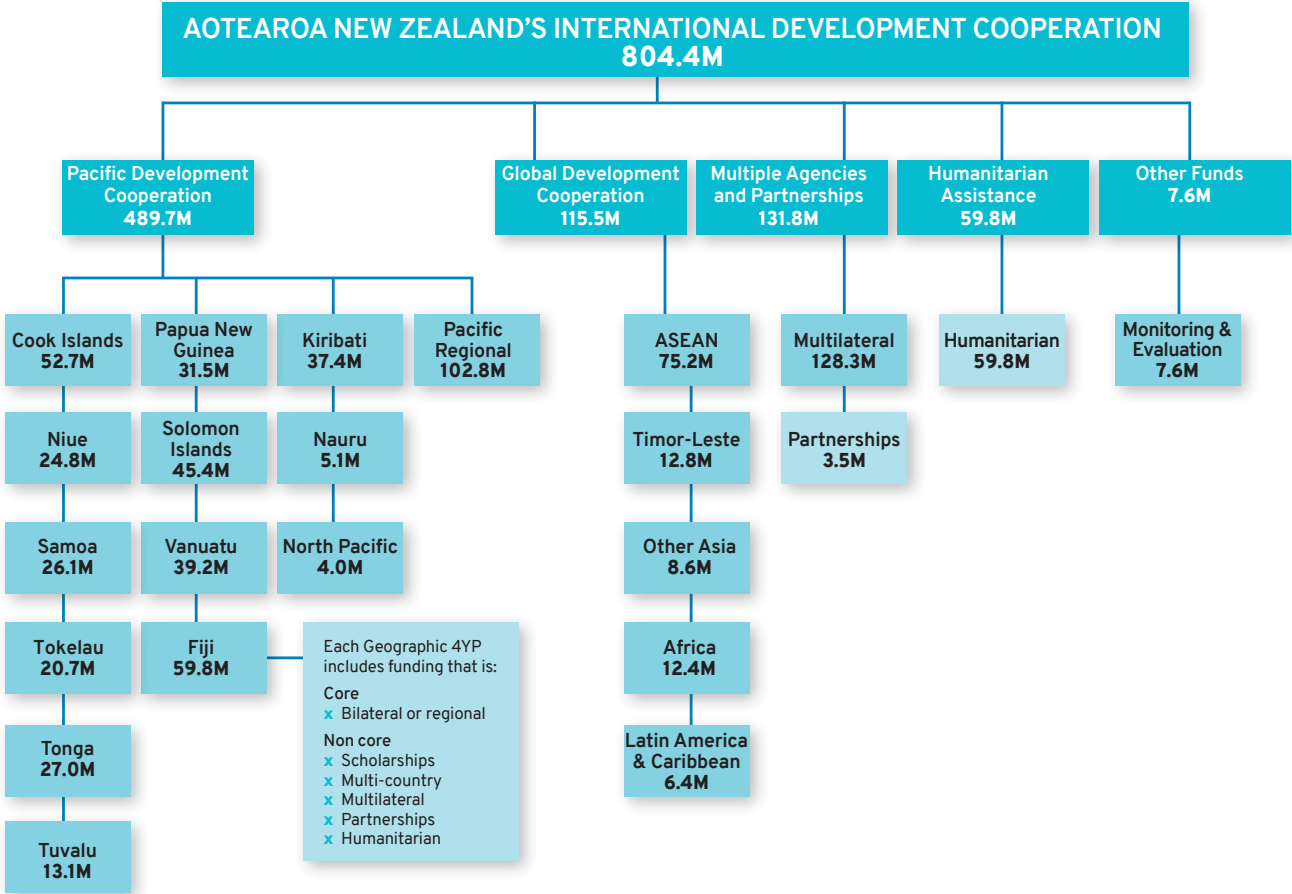
⁸⁴ <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Extreme-poverty-during-the-time-of-COVID-19.pdf>.

⁸⁵ <https://gho.unocha.org/>.

⁸⁶ Data as at 7 July 2021; <https://www.csis.org/programs/southeast-asia-program/southeast-asia-covid-19-tracker-0>

⁸⁷ Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2021: Financing a Green and Inclusive Recovery, Asian Development Bank (adb.org)

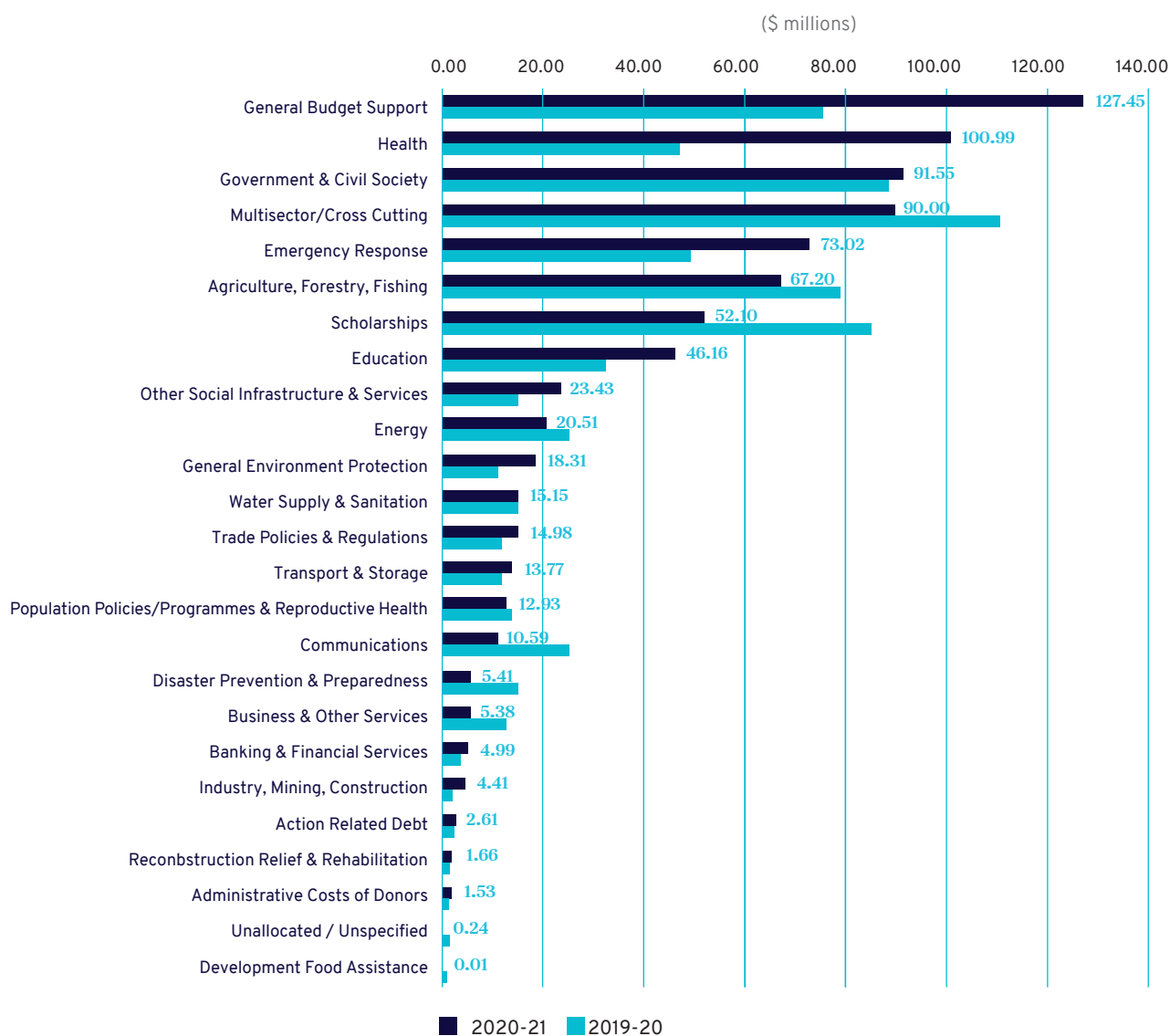
NGĀ HOE TUPUTUPU-MAI-TAWHITI: 2020-21 EXPENDITURE BY ALLOCATION GROUP AND FOUR-YEAR PLAN⁸⁸



⁸⁸ This figure sets out a "total country aid flow" view for each four-year plan in millions of New Zealand dollars. The total spend for the Partnerships programme was \$27.6 million, most of which is allocated to geographic four-year plans.

NGĀ HOE TUPUTUPU-MAI-TAWHITI: 2020-21 EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR (COMPARED WITH 2019-20)

Aotearoa New Zealand's total IDC spend for 2020-21 was \$804.4 million. Of this, the top three sectors were general budget support, health, and government and civil society - together totalling more than \$300 million.



Effectiveness and impact

In February 2021, the Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade Committee tabled the report from its 2019-20 *Inquiry into New Zealand's Aid in the Pacific*.⁸⁹ The report was overwhelmingly supportive of our development cooperation in the region, and included a range of recommendations, including a call for enhanced communication and transparency, as well as an increased focus on equity and inclusion.

In 2020-21, the Ministry refreshed its strategic architecture by updating its **23 geographic and thematic four-year plans**. Each four-year plan includes a theory of change, and SDG-linked outcomes and indicators. These documents were consulted with partner governments, New Zealand government agencies and other key stakeholders, including Pacific diaspora in Aotearoa New Zealand (for the Regional Pacific four-year plan). The new plans will not only build transparency, but also strengthen our partnership-based approach and our commitment to ownership and effectiveness.

Promoting human rights and social inclusion across the Pacific is integral to Aotearoa New Zealand's International Human Rights Action Plan, as well as our commitment in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the 2020-21 financial

year we lifted our focus on inclusive development, ensuring those most vulnerable are not left behind. A **Gender Action Plan 2021-2025**⁹⁰ was launched in March 2021 with the goal of achieving transformative change of those formal and informal customs, norms, practices and laws in society that create or perpetuate gender inequality and social exclusion based on gender identity. It aims to increase Aotearoa New Zealand's gender principal investment to 4 percent of the IDC appropriation and gender significant investment to 60 percent, by targeting and mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment across our IDC programme. This year, 3 percent of spend had a principal focus on gender, compared to 2.7 percent in the previous year.

Child and youth wellbeing is also a critical focus area. This reflects Aotearoa New Zealand's domestic commitment to achieve greater equity through the national Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy. The **Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategic Action Plan 2021-2025**⁹¹ aims to deliver greater impact and equity across our programming by advancing human rights for children and youth and through taking a targeted approach across the life-cycle – from birth, through the early years (0 – 5 years), primary years (6 – 12 years), secondary years (13 – 18 years), and tertiary years (19 – 30 years).



Supporting SDG achievement through our international development cooperation

The International Cooperation for Effective Sustainable Development Policy Statement affirms Aotearoa New Zealand's commitment to supporting our partners to achieve the SDGs, and frames our support around the SDG pillars of people, planet, prosperity, and peace.

The SDGs are a set of shared goals and targets. They hold the collective responsibility of all states to take action in order to improve the lives of our people and protect our planet. They help us and our partners to prioritise through a huge global agenda on which issues matter most for our region, and where to focus our resources.

Our IDC engagement supports each country's determination to chart its own development, with the SDGs as a shared commitment. We acknowledge investment over the long term is required to achieve impact, and we will measure our success by whether we have supported our partners to resume a positive path towards achieving the SDGs, which they prioritise.

Our ability as a Pacific region to make use of SDG data to assess progress against development goals depends on access to quality data and statistics, and we are committed to supporting and using Pacific-owned and led data, statistics and evidence. The Pacific region has prioritised the indicators it will focus on, and selected 132 indicators from the full SDG indicator set, which are seen as most relevant to the Pacific context. These form an important part of the Pacific Island Forum's Roadmap for Sustainable Development.⁹²

In 2020-21, we increased our support for Pacific data and statistics (\$7.1 million compared with \$4.5 million in the previous year). In addition to working with National Statistical Offices, we are supporting the Pacific Community's Pacific Data Hub⁹³ initiative to improve access by users (including Pacific governments, other development partners, and researchers) to credible and relevant data, including SDG indicator data.

⁸⁹ https://www.parliament.nz/en/pb/sc/reports/document/SCR_99947/inquiry-into-new-zealands-aid-to-the-pacific

⁹⁰ <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Peace-Rights-and-Security/International-security/Gender-Action-Plan-2021-2025.pdf>

⁹¹ https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Child_Youth-Well-being-Strategic-Action-Plan.pdf

⁹² <https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/The-Pacific-Roadmap-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf>

⁹³ <https://pacificdata.org/>

AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND'S DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMES RESULTS AT A GLANCE

In the 2020-2021 financial year as a direct result of Aotearoa New Zealand's international development cooperation funding:



7,900+ people

directly benefitted from initiatives which aim to increase resilience to climate change and environmental degradation



680+ people

received training or capability-building support in equity and inclusion



42,100+ people

benefitted from sexual and reproductive health services

16,300+ people

in the health workforce received training or capability-building support



60,400+ people

received training or capability-building support in peace and security



590+ people

received training or capability-building support in fisheries and oceans



3,600+ people

in the education workforce received training or capability-building support

410+ people

completed tertiary or vocational scholarships

1,400+ people

benefitted from enhanced learning through ICT



17,700+ people

received training or capability-building support in governance



412,300+ people

were provided with essential and useful assistance following a natural or human induced disaster



10,700+ people

participated in a labour mobility initiative



100,100+ people

directly benefitted from improved infrastructure and services

2,080+ people

received training or capability-building support in infrastructure



124,200+ people

were supported to improve their livelihoods





NZDF helicopter delivers water tanks in Tokelau. NZDF delivered 10,000 and 15,000 litre water tanks along with down pipes, guttering and spouting to assist the atolls with their water resilience project. *Credit: NZDF.*

Working flexibly and responsively in rapidly changing contexts

Over the past year, Aotearoa New Zealand made efforts to ensure our funding and aid management mechanisms remained both flexible and responsive in order to respond to a rapidly changing environment and ongoing travel restrictions. Closed borders meant that many of our activities were adapted to enable innovative methods of delivery for planned outputs, such as in the examples below.

Improving water security in the Pacific

Implementing our work to improve water security in the Pacific required creative pivoting to work around border closures. A critical outcome we are seeking to improve is water harvesting and storage infrastructure in five countries (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tokelau, and Tuvalu). Unable to get people or materials into these countries, we took advantage of the New Zealand Defence Force's (NZDF), HMNZS Canterbury and its crew to transport 48 water tanks and associated plumbing equipment to the three atolls of Tokelau. This required establishing COVID-19 risk protocols to ensure the NZDF crew and Tokelauans were appropriately socially distanced, and some serious logistical planning to ensure that the equipment could all be off-loaded – by helicopter, in a rolling ocean.

Virtual volunteering

Despite closed borders, Aotearoa New Zealand supported Volunteer Services Abroad to deliver 63 assignments, largely through e-Volunteering. These assignments were delivered across 10 country programmes in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa,

Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Vanuatu. The majority of assignments were in three sectors: economic resilience, education, and health – with others spread across agriculture, ICT, tourism, renewable energy, governance, labour mobility, and environment. For example, one volunteer built local capacity for bee keeping in Tonga from Aotearoa New Zealand entirely via messenger and teleconference.

Timor-Leste tourism

Our tourism investment in Timor-Leste, implemented by the Asia Foundation, pivoted to bolster COVID-19 prevention, and support communities to recover from flooding. This included reallocating tourism funding for COVID-19 prevention training for hotels serving as isolation centres; training and marketing support to enable a women's sewing group to produce reusable facemasks to generate new revenue; culinary training for restaurants and guest houses to cater for isolation facilities and flood evacuation shelters; and training for hotel staff on COVID-19 prevention measures to help them provide isolation services safely.

Progressing infrastructure in Tonga

Consultation and design services associated with the construction of the Tonga Parliament Buildings project have continued by requiring our tender respondents to identify local partners in Nuku'alofa. Local sub-consultants provided architectural peer review ensuring that Tongan architectural themes are integrated into the design. Others engaged to undertake topographic surveys, collect field data, and engage with local permit authorities, allowing the project to continue despite travel constraints.



Dragon fruit farmers in Viet Nam embracing new production systems to improve yield and reduce disease'. Credit: New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research and Wara Bullôt.

Ngā Hoe Tuputupu- mai-tawhiti: Aotearoa New Zealand's development and humanitarian programmes in 2020-21

The following pages provide an overview of key results and achievements in 2020-21 from the four major funding allocations within the IDC appropriation: Pacific, global, partnerships and multilateral agencies, and humanitarian.



Pacific Development Cooperation

\$489.68
MILLION

Aotearoa New Zealand's home and heart is in the Pacific. Our engagement in the Pacific supports each country's determination to chart its own development, with the SDGs as a shared commitment, and is therefore partner-led. Over the year, we have progressively moved from a "Reset" mind-set to a resilience one, where we recognise that each country has a different starting point for its resilience journey. A values-based approach enables us to make the most of our advantages as a bicultural nation grounded in strong Pacific linkages and a shared history of voyaging across a connecting ocean. Our development cooperation in the Pacific focuses on wellbeing and long-term resilience, acknowledges the whakawhanaungatanga that drives engagement in the region, and recognises the inherent mana and kāwanatanga of each of the countries we partner with.

COVID-19 has refocused Aotearoa New Zealand's efforts to help bolster countries' economic resilience, strengthen their health systems, ensure food security, and build resilience to the impacts of climate change. Aotearoa New Zealand's \$150 million Climate Change Programme has now entered full implementation in 14 Pacific countries. This significant investment will help support Pacific countries adapt to the devastating impacts of climate change.

PACIFIC HIGHLIGHTS

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TOTAL SPEND: \$31.5m
HIGHLIGHT: Supported 319 health facilities to provide 60,066 infants with essential childhood vaccines.

NAURU

TOTAL SPEND: \$5.1m
HIGHLIGHT: The Nauru Electoral Support Project provided on-the-ground technical support for a by-election and a general election, including electoral follow up.

KIRIBATI

TOTAL SPEND: \$37.4m
HIGHLIGHT: Support provided to the Kiribati National Statistics Office enabled logistics and data processing for the national census.

TOKELAU

TOTAL SPEND: \$20.7m
HIGHLIGHT: The Pacific Public Service Pae supported Tokelau public service reform and building capability in human resource management, including virtual mentoring for leaders.

SAMOA

TOTAL SPEND: \$26.1m
HIGHLIGHT: Business Link Pacific's SME Finance Facility enabled 22 businesses to access adaptation grants to adjust to COVID-19 impacts.

HAWAII (U.S.)

NORTHERN PACIFIC

TOTAL SPEND: \$4m
HIGHLIGHT: Palauan youth gained knowledge, pride and a sense of ownership of nature and natural resources through a New Zealand-supported education programme.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

TOTAL SPEND: \$45.4m
HIGHLIGHT: 21 Savings for Transformation groups resulted in 246 youth members being involved in running businesses, 302 youth participating in financial management training and 196 youth completing training on governance, leadership and management.

PACIFIC REGIONAL

TOTAL SPEND: \$102.8m
HIGHLIGHT: The Pacific Fisheries leadership programme delivered training to 133 participants (41% women), contributing to improved capacity and capability to sustainably manage Pacific fisheries.

VANUATU

TOTAL SPEND: \$39.2m
HIGHLIGHT: Funded completion of the Port Vila Female Correctional Facility, including disability access and space for mothers and infants. It is the first of its kind in Vanuatu.

TUVALU

TOTAL SPEND: \$13.1m
HIGHLIGHT: Essential repairs were made to Tuvalu's two dual purpose ferries, the Manu Fola and Nivaga III, in partnership with Maritime New Zealand to enhance safety.

FIJI

TOTAL SPEND: \$59.8m
HIGHLIGHT: The FJI Dairy Industry Development Initiative contributed to reducing bovine tuberculosis infection by 22%, increasing farmer incomes due to more productive herds.

TONGA

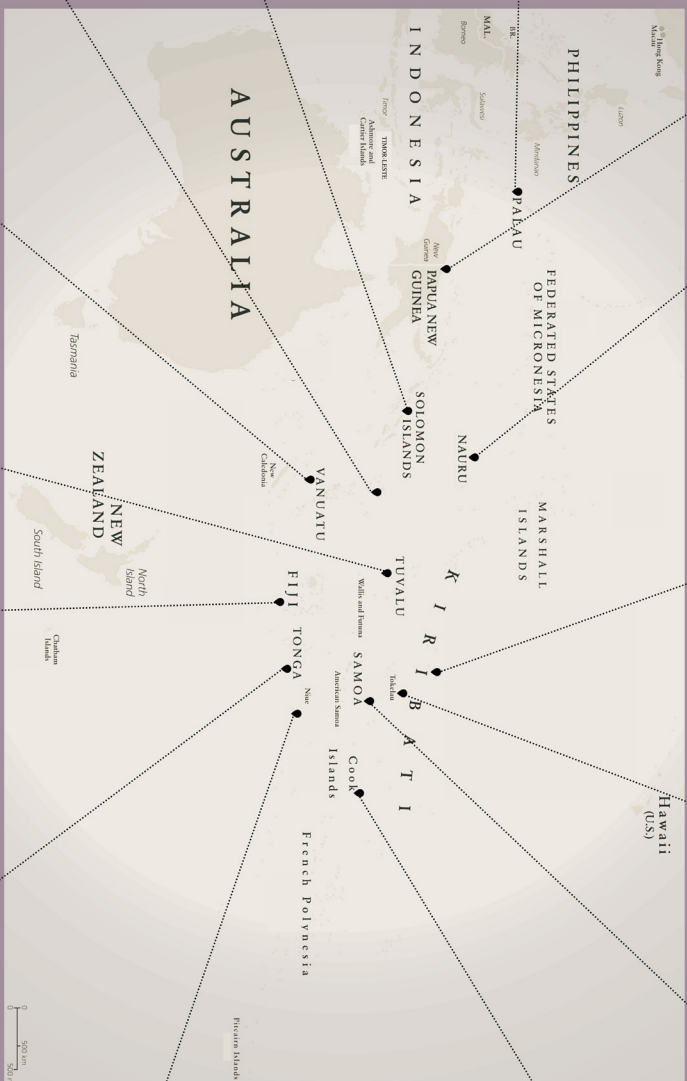
TOTAL SPEND: \$27m
HIGHLIGHT: Supported Manukau Institute of Technology delivery of Certificate in Technical and Vocational Skills to improve engagement of students by providing a pathway through secondary education (3079 students completed programme since 2014).

NIUE

TOTAL SPEND: \$24.8m
HIGHLIGHT: Manatua ICT cable construction was completed and launched, resulting in significant improvement in resilience and performance of the international internet connection.

COOK ISLANDS

TOTAL SPEND: \$52.7m
HIGHLIGHT: Auckland University and the Cook Islands Ministry of Education worked together to reduce risk factors for non-communicable diseases for adolescents through behaviour change to promote healthier diet and lifestyle.





COVID-19:

Aotearoa New Zealand responds to support a resilient Pacific

In the past year, Aotearoa New Zealand disbursed \$142.2 million from its Strategic International Development Fund⁹⁴ to support the COVID-19 response in the Pacific. Aotearoa New Zealand's support has contributed to a range of positive outcomes, which have helped curb the devastating impact of the pandemic on the region.

Health system preparedness and response

Aotearoa New Zealand provided significant preparedness and response support to Pacific health systems in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Our contributions (along with those of our partners) mean that all Pacific countries can now test for COVID-19, and their health systems are relatively well prepared to respond to the pandemic. Examples of the support provided includes: provision of personal protective equipment (PPE), upgrading hospitals, containerised testing labs, and assistance with establishing isolation and quarantine facilities.

Following the surge in COVID-19 cases in Papua New Guinea and Fiji, Aotearoa New Zealand was quick to respond. In both instances, Aotearoa New Zealand identified and mobilised a range of support options; these included deploying members of the New Zealand Medical Assistance Team to Fiji, financial support for organisations, such as the World Health Organization and St John Ambulance to support their response efforts on the ground, and the provision of critical relief items from Aotearoa New Zealand, such as medical equipment, mother and infant kits, and PPE. In Papua New Guinea, we also launched a New Zealand Disaster Response Partners round to support five New Zealand Non-Government Organisations and their local partners to undertake a broad range of COVID-19 response activities at the community level.

⁹⁴ The Strategic International Development Fund (SIDF) is a contestable fund within the Ministry's New Zealand IDC Programme. The SIDF was designed to allow for new initiatives or programmes of work which strongly aligned to Government priorities over and above existing programme baselines.



28,800 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines donated by New Zealand through COVAX arrive at Honiara International Airport, Solomon Islands. Credit: MFAT.

Vaccines and vaccine roll-out

Aotearoa New Zealand's All-of-Government COVID-19 Vaccine Strategy includes a commitment to supporting equitable access to vaccines for Aotearoa New Zealand and the Pacific at the earliest opportunity. Vaccines will be key to Pacific countries' social and economic recovery from COVID-19. Aotearoa New Zealand (together with Australia) has committed to the outcome of delivering comprehensive coverage of safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines across the Pacific at the earliest possible time. Aotearoa New Zealand's support for vaccine access initiatives in the Pacific to date has consisted of the following.

Polynesia

We have offered Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu comprehensive vaccine coverage via access to Aotearoa New Zealand's vaccine portfolio, and full support for vaccine rollout through the Polynesian Health Corridors programme (which is delivered by the Ministry of Health). We aim to have supported these Polynesian countries to complete their vaccine rollouts by the end of the 2021 calendar year.

In the first half of 2021, we successfully supported the preparations for and delivery of the Pfizer vaccine to the eligible populations in the Cook Islands and Niue (vaccines were delivered to Tokelau in July-October 2021).

Rest of the Pacific:

- We have donated 1.668 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccine to COVAX (enough for 800,000 people) from Aotearoa New Zealand's unneeded AstraZeneca COVAX allocation. These have been earmarked for the Pacific, and the first tranche of doses was delivered to Fiji (2,400), Papua New Guinea (146,400), Solomon Islands (28,800), Tonga (4,800) and Tuvalu (4,800), in June 2021.
- We contributed \$6.5 million to Australia's partnership with UNICEF to purchase vaccines for the Pacific (Aotearoa New Zealand's contribution is tagged to Melanesia and Kiribati).
- We also provided UNICEF with \$3 million to support vaccine rollout in Papua New Guinea, and an additional \$2 million to support its rollout efforts in the wider Pacific.
- We provided \$2 million each for Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and Papua New Guinea for their national vaccine rollout plans.

Emergency economic and fiscal grant funding

To ensure stability in the region, it is essential that Pacific governments are able to meet critical spending needs in order to maintain law and order, provide basic public services, and fund social protection mechanisms. To help Pacific countries address these challenges, Aotearoa New Zealand disbursed \$114.65 million in emergency grant funding in the 2020-21 financial year (see table over the page). This was in addition to \$40 million in 2019-20.

Our emergency economic and fiscal grant funding (budget support) allows countries to respond directly and rapidly to their own priorities for COVID-19 response and recovery. It is an aid modality that provides for strong country ownership and alignment to strategic priorities. It places reliance on country systems for the budgeting, accounting, reporting, and auditing of funds. Working in this way acknowledges that each country will have different priorities for their emergency response and recovery, different approaches to their building of resilience, and varying abilities to achieve their prioritised SDGs. Aotearoa New Zealand's emergency budget support contributes to the following outcomes:

- improved macroeconomic and social stability of Pacific countries
- mitigating the risk of national or regional instability arising from fiscal crises
- reducing the debt burden for Pacific countries, providing them with more fiscal space for economic recovery
- supporting Pacific countries to resume their paths towards economic resilience
- supporting the achievement of the SDGs in line with broader international development programme objectives
- ensuring social protection for vulnerable sections of the population
- demonstrating Aotearoa New Zealand's commitment to the wellbeing of the Pacific.

TABLE: AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND EMERGENCY BUDGET SUPPORT TO THE PACIFIC 2020-21

Country	Budget support FY 2020-21 (\$ millions)
Cook Islands	35.0
Fiji	40.0
Marshall Islands	1.2
Niue	16.0
Samoa	14.5 ⁹⁵
Solomon Islands	5.95
Tonga	8.0
Vanuatu	8.5

Additional economic and private sector support

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the critical role of the private sector in driving both economic and social wellbeing. With tourism industries devastated by global travel restrictions, the Ministry is working to respond to Pacific partner economic needs by investing in diversification of their economies and developing cross-cutting sectors, high-value agricultural programmes, and private sector-led initiatives.

Existing initiatives were adjusted to support Pacific businesses to respond to the economic impact of COVID-19 by focusing on business continuity, access to finance/grants, and job retention. In addition, we have designed and commenced implementation of a new \$6.94 million Pacific SME Finance Facility pilot, to provide Pacific businesses with access to finance for emergency adaptation/stabilisation and for longer-term recovery, sustainability, resilience and growth.

⁹⁵ Agreed in 2020-21, and disbursed in 2021-22.

Supporting Pacific regionalism

A strong regional architecture – owned by all Pacific countries – enables the Pacific to deliver its own solutions to priority regional challenges and take better advantage of strategic opportunities.

Aotearoa New Zealand continues to support key regional institutions as essential delivery partners for our investment in the region. We have maintained our engagement with and support

for the five key agencies: the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the Forum Fisheries Agency, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the University of the South Pacific, and the Pacific Community (SPC). These contributions supported the achievement of significant results such as those below.

Impressive results for 2020 from the Pacific Community (SPC)

SPC is the Pacific's leading science and technical agency, with a regional mandate across multiple sectors including agriculture, public health, education quality, coastal fisheries and fisheries science, energy, disaster management, human rights, gender and youth, and statistics.

As a founding member in 1947, Aotearoa New Zealand provides core funding to enable SPC to deliver its work programme, currently \$9 million per year (approximately 18% of SPC's total core funding). SPC has released its 2020 Results Report, and it is an impressive example of Pacific regional reporting that provides a positive overall assessment of SPC's performance in 2020, with a higher proportion of results showing "significant progress" compared with previous years (60% in 2020, 57% in 2019 and 48% in 2018). A sample of key results shows the breadth of SPC's work across the Ministry's priority sectors:

Health

- 400 health-care workers, including clinicians, nurses and technical staff, improved their understanding of COVID-19 following virtual webinars and training.
- 96 health officers from eight Pacific Countries who enrolled in the Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology were able to identify areas for system improvement, analyse data and write situation reports.
- Six Pacific countries strengthened and demonstrated implementation of non-communicable diseases related policies and legislation (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu).

Industry and innovation

- 15 aquaculture enterprises and two farmer associations from 10 Pacific countries were mentored in business development and technology transfer.
- 260 farmers benefited from plant disease diagnostics.

Equity and inclusion

- 90 women trained in Fiji practised improved land resource management and leadership.

- A Pacific Energy and Gender Strategic Action Plan 2021–2030 was developed to increase women's participation in the energy sector.
- Justice service providers were supported to issue 95 protection orders in cases of domestic violence in Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Tonga.
- 22 human rights campaigns supported by SPC led to changes in policy or legislation.

Climate change and environment

- Greenhouse gas emissions were reduced for the main ports in Fiji, Kiribati, and Solomon Islands.

Infrastructure and energy

- 10 Pacific countries improved their capacity and systems for safe navigation.
- Seven national meteorological and hydrological services produced monthly ocean outlooks.

Governance

- Monthly and quarterly COVID-19 economic impact data was collated into regional summaries.
- The SDG dashboard of 131 Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators provided an effective means of visualising progress against the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Education

- 1,233 regional Form 7 students, from Kiribati, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu successfully completed the requirements for the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate.
- 32 participants from 13 Pacific Island countries improved their capacity in education policy development following training.

Link to full report: <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/f6ijz>



Children participating in a Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) activity, Vanuatu. Credit: MEAT.

Highlights from Aotearoa New Zealand's development cooperation in the Pacific

Improving access to clean water in Vanuatu

The *Water Sector Partnership 2017-2021* activity is working towards all people in Vanuatu having reliable access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure. We worked closely with partners and made good progress towards providing safely managed drinking water to the population and supporting Vanuatu's vision of 100 percent access to safely managed drinking water by 2030 (SDG 6.1). In 2020-21 the activity completed 101 Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans of which 60 were funded by Aotearoa New Zealand. Of these 60, 17 communities have also received training.

There are plans in place for the rest of the communities to receive their plumbing and water management training in 2021-22. We have been working with the Department of Water Resources on this activity since 2014 and have built up sustainable systems and processes to manage the Department's work. Aotearoa New Zealand further supported the Department of Water Resources to manage a response to Tropical Cyclone Harold, COVID-19, drought, and the Tanna ash fall.

The approach to developing water systems in communities is inclusive in its design. The Director of the Department acknowledges that a lack of water in communities disproportionately impacts women because of societal expectations around cooking, washing and performing care work. Communities are encouraged to have women in leadership roles on the Community Water Committees and the Committees must have at least 50 percent female membership.

Reducing emissions and increasing access to energy in the North Pacific

Aotearoa New Zealand's development activities support the North Pacific to make progress towards meeting their emission reduction targets. Aotearoa New Zealand supported three solar plants in Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau, and these continue to operate optimally. In Federated States of Micronesia, 296 megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity was produced in the first 10 and a half months, well on track for the target of 338MWh in the first year.

The Kayangel Solar Hybrid System in Palau was awarded Best Off-Grid Renewable System at the Sustainable Electricity Association of New Zealand's 2021 Energy Awards. The system was commissioned last year and is the first of its kind in Palau. With the installation of this system, the Kayangel Power Station saves 720 gallons of fuel per month, and has achieved a 40 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions for Kayangel.

In addition, the North Pacific Development Fund supported a number of small projects to increase climate resilience in the North Pacific, including the purchase of solar units to provide electricity to 170 households in an outer Marshall Islands atoll. The success of the project has resulted in further funds being sought by the Marshall Islands local government in the new fiscal year.



Solar panels in Kayangel, Palau. Credit: Infratec.

Reducing violence against women in Papua New Guinea

In Papua New Guinea, the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Helpline implemented through Child Fund New Zealand, demonstrated resilience in a complex and chaotic time where there was a significant reduction in social services due to COVID-19. The service has continued to strengthen professional counselling for survivors of GBV. In Q1 and Q2 of 2020-21 alone, the Helpline received a total of 8,376 calls, of which over 40 percent reported GBV or related issues. The Helpline is now available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and available in three languages: Hiri Motu, Tok Pisin and English in order to respond to a growing number of clients (including children); and was an important support function during the COVID-19 crisis. The activity is responsive to changing circumstances and context, while strengthening referral pathways in the provinces to establish a more formal system of access to support services to assist survivors of GBV across the country.

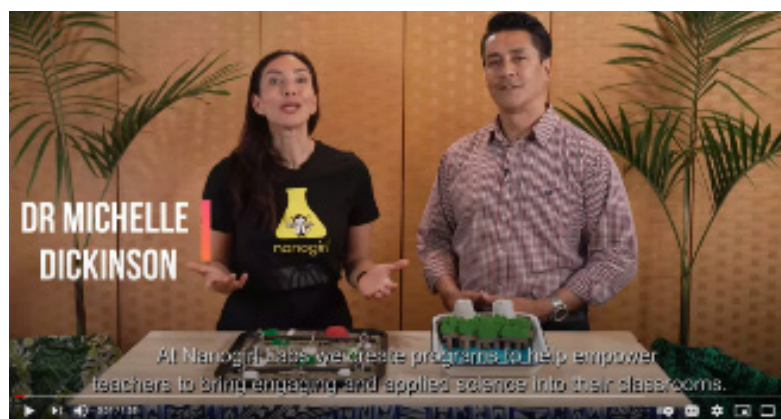
Reducing the cost of remittances in Tonga

Tonga is the most remittance dependent country in the world. While Tonga's participation in the Recognised Seasonal Employment scheme and other forms of labour mobility has been heavily restricted due to COVID-19, remittances to Tonga have thankfully held steady. However, the cost of remitting money has been an on-going concern through the pandemic, with Aotearoa New Zealand exploring ways to encourage remitting services to lessen the cost to users. One approach has been through the Private Sector Development: Pacific Partnership II (International Finance Cooperation) initiative, which has helped reduce the cost of sending remittances to Tonga by 5 percent and has saved Tongan remitters approximately \$1.5 million to date through the Ave Pa'anga Pau digital voucher. More than 2,000 bank accounts have also been opened in Tonga as a result of the Ave Pa'anga Pau digital voucher. The Partnership has also expanded the Ave Pa'anga Pau digital remittance voucher to Australia in the past year.

Strengthening science teaching in Pacific schools

The "E-learning for Science" activity is a pilot that aims to improve access to and quality of science learning in secondary schools. It works to upskill non-specialist teachers to effectively use science teaching and learning e-resources. It is trialling the use of mobile phone technology to provide access to teaching and learning resources linked to Year 10 science curricula in four countries (Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). This provides teachers with a low cost, largely offline mode of accessing high-quality materials and job-embedded learning opportunities that are contextualised to the experiences of students and teachers in the region.

The content utilises the skills, experience and feedback from Pacific educators, and is specialised for a Pacific school context. For example, one lesson uses simple, locally available resources to demonstrate how mangrove forests can protect Pacific coastlines from erosion. The "E-learning for Science" activity was designed prior to COVID-19, but became even more relevant due to the need to find alternative ways of teaching and learning outside classrooms.



Pacific E-Learning Video. Credit: Dr Michelle Dickinson

Global (non-Pacific) Development Cooperation

\$115.52
M I L L I O N

Aotearoa New Zealand's global development vision is:

‘Kia tuitui i ngā muku, koa herea ki tōna painga’

Tying together the strands to make a strong bind for the greater good.

Beyond the Pacific region, our development cooperation boosts Aotearoa New Zealand's credibility as an international actor. Our development initiatives give Aotearoa New Zealand a platform to advocate for what we care about, for us and our partners. We support partners to actively pursue progress against the SDGs.

Aotearoa New Zealand's IDC outside the Pacific region has a secondary geographic focus on South East Asia, including Timor-Leste, where we are actively working to narrow the economic disparities across, and within countries in the South East Asia region. Aotearoa New Zealand provides targeted support in the areas of economic and climate resilience (including renewable energy); governance; peace and security; and knowledge and skills, particularly to the region's Least Developed Countries, while supporting the regional role of ASEAN.

In addition, smaller regional programmes in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa allow us to make an impact and engage on issues of importance, such as on Small Island Developing States and good governance. In the Middle East, Aotearoa New Zealand's Cabinet-mandated programmes focus on peace and security.

Over the past year, our strong partnerships and the capabilities of a range of suppliers and implementing partners, including New Zealand Government agency partners, were demonstrated by their flexibility in adapting to challenges, while continuing to safely achieve sound development outcomes over the year. Aotearoa New Zealand's programme successfully pivoted in 2020-21 to respond to the severe and ongoing impacts of the pandemic. Over the past year, \$26.4 million was committed to support the response in worst affected areas of South East Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Timor-Leste), Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.



Coffee testing at a cooperative facility in Dili. Credit: MFAT.

Highlights from Aotearoa New Zealand's development cooperation beyond the Pacific region

Growing Fairtrade Coffee and Cocoa production in Timor-Leste

Under a cost-share partnership with the Timor-Leste national coffee cooperative (CCT) since 2015, Aotearoa New Zealand has supported large-scale rehabilitation across 15,300 coffee farms and demonstrated strong potential for commercial cocoa production. Project coffee farms are now realising on average 280 percent greater yields from rehabilitated trees, providing up to an average of US\$300 of much-needed additional annual household income in a country where over 40 percent of people live below the national poverty line of US\$1,100.

Despite the need to stump prune an additional 450,000 trees and the challenging COVID-19 environment, cooperative farmers were able to harvest almost 14,000 tonnes of organic coffee cherries during the 2020 season – translating to 2,130 tonnes of grade 1 green coffee bean sold and exported in-full to the cooperative's global customer networks in Australia, Canada, the United States, and here in Aotearoa New Zealand. The fair trade premium paid by customers provides funding for 24 medical clinics operated by CCT, which treat up to 12,000 patients per month in rural areas, and are key for the COVID-19 vaccination rollout in those communities. It is projected that approximately 150,000 Timorese (12% of the population) will be lifted out of poverty as a result of these investments.

Strengthening the horticulture sector in Viet Nam

This initiative contributed to achieving sustainable and equitable economic development of the horticulture sector in Viet Nam

through the development and commercialisation of a high-value dragon fruit variety that meets market requirements. Dragon fruit farmers who have adopted the new protocols are increasing yield by as much as 100 percent, reducing fruit losses by up to 50 percent, and reducing fungicide use and cost by up to 33 percent and 50 percent respectively. The Dragon Fruit initiative also released three new varieties for commercialisation in August 2020, which have been met with a high level of interest from private-sector partners in the industry. This activity will establish partnerships that endure beyond the provision of aid; implementing partner Plant and Food Research's involvement in achieving licensing for the new dragon fruit varieties developed through the activity will have ongoing benefits, including sustainable income from and investment in premium varieties, and exchange opportunities for scientists.

Assisting Indonesia's COVID-19 response

In 2020-21, Aotearoa New Zealand contributed \$5 million to UNICEF Indonesia's response to the COVID-19 pandemic through: improved risk communication and community engagement; provision of PPE and sanitation supplies; improved health sector preparedness and response; and maintenance of essential services. Indonesia is one of the worst-hit countries in South East Asia with cases of COVID-19 totalling more than 1.7 million to date. Our support directly contributed to:

- reaching 40 million people with COVID-19 prevention messages.
- providing 680,000 people with essential water, sanitation, and hygiene supplies to prevent infection spread



Dragon fruit farmers embracing new production systems to improve yield and reduce disease. Credit: New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research and Wara Bullôt

- 7,718 health workers receiving training on infection prevention control and treatment protocols and 73,800 receiving PPE
- supporting 9 million children through remote learning either online or offline to keep their schooling on track during periods of school closures
- keeping 340,000 women and children connected to critical basic health services including pre- and postnatal care, medical care for childhood illnesses, and life-saving vaccinations.

UNICEF was embedded in the National Disaster Management Agency and Government of Indonesia's COVID-19 Task Force to ensure sustainability of guidelines established for dealing with the pandemic. This includes: guidance for primary health care facilities, learning from home and school reopening; and increasing coverage

and benefits of unconditional cash transfers for a poverty- and child- focused grant programme. The relationship with UNICEF also provided Aotearoa New Zealand with crucial information about the pandemic and response in Indonesia.

Contributing to peace and security in South East Asia

Aotearoa New Zealand provides demining support in South East Asia to release contaminated land for safe use for activities supporting economic recovery. Examples of success include:

- in Lao PDR, despite the disruption of COVID-19, over six square kilometres were cleared in Xieng Khouang province, directly benefiting 22,427 people. Aotearoa New Zealand's support also contributed to the national programme that cleared over 30 square kilometres across the country
- in Cambodia, 11.42 square kilometres of land was cleared of mines/explosive remnants of war, enabling 6,630 households (28,979 individuals) to access safe land.

Scholarships - Building mana through manaaki

We have offered scholarships to Asia since the Colombo Plan in 1950, and to some Pacific neighbours even earlier. The Ministry's Manaaki New Zealand Scholarships Programme is committed to supporting 112 developing countries across the globe to achieve their development goals. In 2020-21, 416 people (207 women, 208 men and one not-specified) completed tertiary, short-term professional, or vocational scholarships funded by Aotearoa New Zealand's IDC.

While COVID-19 border closures significantly impacted the ability for scholars to enter Aotearoa New Zealand, 2020-21 has seen a great deal of innovation with the development of modular, professional development scholarships, and online delivery of tertiary and vocational scholarships added to the Programme for the first time. The repatriation of stranded scholars has also been a focus (as of July 2021, 91 percent of scholars were successfully repatriated).

For those who remained in Aotearoa New Zealand, there has also been strong focus on student wellbeing and pastoral care. A reduced 2021 selection round has prioritised Pacific school leavers to undertake tertiary study in the Pacific and in Aotearoa New Zealand (once border settings permit).



Eleven-year-old Elma attends class at her school in East Lombok, Indonesia. While most of the nation's 68 million students still have to learn from home, Elma's school has reopened. UNICEF has supported the government's efforts to keep children learning during the pandemic and is also working with the Ministry of Education and Culture to make sure schools are ready to re-open when the time comes. Credit: Dayne

Multilateral Agencies and Partnerships

\$131.79
MILLION

Multilateral agencies

Aotearoa New Zealand invests financially and diplomatically to strengthen the rules and norms-based international system to solve global problems such as poverty, conflict, instability, and climate change, and to strengthen human rights.

We engage in policy dialogue with multilateral institutions, and provide core, programme, and project funding to help them deliver global development outcomes. Reflecting our size in the global system, we focus our engagement where we can have the most impact and add the most value, building on Aotearoa New Zealand's robust and long-standing relationships.

Partners include multilateral development banks, UN development and humanitarian organisations, non-government organisations and Commonwealth agencies.

We work to ensure effective, transparent, and collaborative action by institutions to development (including sustainable and inclusive economic development), peace, human rights, and humanitarian challenges, to deliver results on the ground. We have a particular interest in delivery by institutions in the Pacific, and ensuring that they account for the region's unique needs and vulnerabilities.

Over the past year, while progress towards the SDGs has been set back by COVID-19, there is evidence of enhanced effort by multilaterals to respond to the challenges of the pandemic, for example the Asian Development Bank (ADB) reprioritised 58 percent of its financial commitments to COVID-19 responses. Independent reports (including by donor network MOPAN⁹⁶) continue to provide good evidence of effective work by multilateral organisations overall.

⁹⁶ Multilateral Organisation Performance Network: <http://www.mopanonline.org/home>.



The first doses of vaccines donated by Aotearoa New Zealand through COVAX arrive in Papua New Guinea. Credit: MFAT.

Highlights from Aotearoa New Zealand's multilateral development cooperation

Contributing to global vaccination efforts

COVAX is the vaccines pillar of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator launched by the World Health Organization and other partners. COVAX has a window for developed countries to purchase on their own behalf, and one for developed countries to assist developing countries, known as the COVAX Advanced Market Commitment (AMC).

The primary focus of the COVAX AMC is to ensure that the 92 middle and lower-income countries that cannot fully afford to pay for COVID-19 vaccines themselves get the same access to COVID-19 vaccines as higher-income self-financing countries, and at the same time. For many, this will be their main avenue for accessing a vaccine. By June 2021, funding pledged to COVAX AMC was enough to secure 1.8 billion fully subsidised doses for delivery to lower-income countries and economies in 2021 and early 2022. This is enough to protect nearly 30 percent of the population in AMC-eligible economies.

In 2020-21, Aotearoa New Zealand contributed \$17 million to the COVAX AMC to support equitable access to vaccines for developing countries. In addition, with Australia, we successfully advocated for the eligibility criteria for the COVAX AMC to be expanded to include most Pacific Island countries (with the exception of Cook Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau and Tokelau). We also donated 1.668 million doses of AstraZeneca vaccine to COVAX AMC (enough for 800,000 people) from Aotearoa New Zealand's unneeded AstraZeneca COVAX Facility purchase for use in the Pacific (particularly Fiji).

Working with the ADB to support the needs of the Pacific region

Aotearoa New Zealand contributes core funding to the ADB's Asian Development Fund and Pacific Partnership Facility, which provides grants to its lower-income developing member countries (including 11 Pacific nations). We contributed \$12.5 million in the 2020-21 financial year.

Aotearoa New Zealand's advocacy for the Pacific helps ensure a greater share of ADB's resources are channelled into the Pacific. Over the triennium, we have consistently advocated for a scaling-up of ADB operations in the Pacific, arguing that the Pacific's unique vulnerabilities and diseconomies of scale should be reflected in the Asian Development Fund's allocation formulas, including by raising the minimum allocation received by each country every year. As a result of this and other changes, new Asian Development Fund commitments in the region have grown from about US\$60 million per year in 2012, to more than US\$750 million per year in 2020, and an expected US\$1.1 billion per year in 2021.

Partnerships

The IDC programme supports New Zealand non-government organisations (NGOs) to deliver a range of development outcomes. NGOs tend to have long-standing relationships with local authorities, civil society actors and local communities. These established networks enable Aotearoa New Zealand to expand and extend our reach to vulnerable and marginalised populations, including in remote and hard to reach places in the Pacific.

This work is delivered through long-term partnerships and Partnering for Impact partnerships (P4I). P4I represents a deliberate shift to engaging with New Zealand NGOs in the sector and thematic areas where they have technical expertise and in countries and communities where they have strong connections that can extend the reach of Aotearoa New Zealand's IDC Programme.

In 2020-21, we partnered with 15 New Zealand NGOs to design new projects/programmes worth a total of \$103 million over the next five years. The following table is a snapshot of where we will make an impact in the lives of over 400,000 people directly and 1.8 million indirectly. The table includes the three Negotiated Partnerships that we contracted in the previous financial year

TABLE: AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND PARTNERSHIPS WITH NGOS TO DELIVER IDC OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

Themes / Sectors	Investment over the next 5 years (\$ millions)	Countries
Human development	30.9	Cambodia, Fiji, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam
Human Rights and Inclusive Development	29.8	Cambodia, Fiji, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu
Economic self-reliance	22.6	Cambodia, Fiji, Kiribati, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam
Climate Change	14.0	Cambodia, Fiji, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Governance and Democracy	5.7	Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu



Evacuation centre with open sides in Lotofaga, Samoa, constructed by the community with support from Adventist Development and Relief Agency Samoa and Habitat for Humanity New Zealand. Credit: Habitat for Humanity New Zealand.

Key results for 2020-21 from Aotearoa New Zealand's partnerships with NGOs

Health

- 510 health volunteers delivered improvements in maternal health for Hiliduho and Gido communities in Indonesia (SurfAid).
- 2,000 households in Betio, Kiribati improved their parenting skills and household hygiene practices (ChildFund New Zealand).
- A men's drop in centre was established in Port Vila, Vanuatu to provide an accessible and inviting space for men on their change journeys to creating violence-free families (World Vision New Zealand).

Equity and Inclusion

- More than 300 people with leprosy felt more included in their communities as a result of awareness-raising campaigns to 12,000 community members in Papua New Guinea (Leprosy Mission New Zealand).
- 20,474 indigenous people from 36 villages in Ratanakiri and Mondulakiri provinces, Cambodia improved their livelihoods and food security outcomes (Caritas).
- 15 single mothers in Fiji have completed business and life skills training to increase their economic independence. 10 of these mothers have launched successful businesses and five are working towards this (International Needs).
- The number of women participating in a Young Farmers Development Programme in rural Vanuatu has doubled to 33. This is an important opportunity for land access not usually granted to women, as all young farmers enrolled in the YFDC must have a written agreement with their families to be able to access village land for agriculture (Oxfam).

Industry and Innovation

- 486 farmers increased their farm production (78% of training participants) and 1,341 children received school lunches through food gardens in Koro, Fiji (Save the Children New Zealand).
- 1,200 ethnic minority farming households in Viet Nam experienced an average of 60 percent increase in incomes through increasing agricultural skills and productivity, reducing costs, and increasing the sales price of crops (World Vision).

Climate Change and Environment

- A training programme for 12 Samoan communities comprising 199 people (94 women) provided communities with the knowledge and resources to plan and implement resilient shelter projects (Habitat for Humanity).
- Rural communities in Cakaudrove and Naitasiri in Fiji have clean water and better sanitation and hygiene due to the construction of 15 community water systems (Rotary New Zealand).
- Climate and livelihoods resilience was strengthened across target groups in 30 districts in Fiji. Women's and youth livelihoods projects experienced a 20 percent increase in income; and 86 teachers/school management (41 males and 45 females) and 51 students (24 girls and 27 boys) were trained in School Disaster Risk Management (SDRM) preparedness, including provision of Fiji-contextualised handbooks and education material (Save the Children New Zealand).



PPE delivery to support COVID-19 outbreak via Fiji Airways flights.
Credit: MFAT.

Humanitarian

\$59.83
MILLION

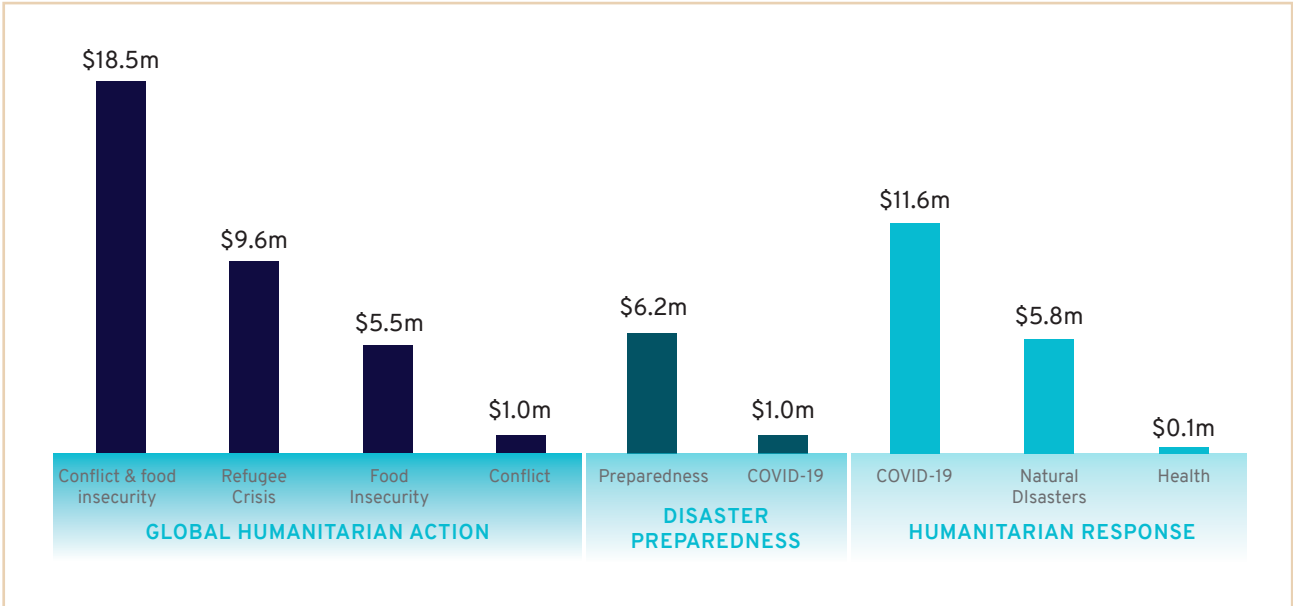
Aotearoa New Zealand's humanitarian action saves lives and relieves suffering in natural disasters and protracted crises around the world. Our primary focus for humanitarian action is the Pacific region, which is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, and where Aotearoa New Zealand has the most capacity to respond. Aotearoa New Zealand's second priority is South East Asia, where the Rohingya crisis remains the most significant humanitarian situation in the region.

2020-21 saw ongoing humanitarian need in the Pacific region and beyond, and Aotearoa New Zealand was able to provide timely, effective and well targeted humanitarian responses. Travel restrictions as a result of COVID-19 required new ways of working for our humanitarian responses, with no "boots on the ground" deployments in 2020-21. Aotearoa New Zealand delivered COVID-19 response efforts in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste while also actively managing responses to natural disasters including tropical cyclones (TCs) and flooding in the Pacific (TC Yasa and TC Ana), typhoons and flooding in South East Asia, and global spikes in the world's most complex humanitarian crises.

The Humanitarian Programme disbursed \$59.83 million, an increase of \$9.8 million from the 2019-20 financial year. Funding was drawn from 53 activities across 25 different countries, with \$17.6 million (30%) going to disaster responses, \$34.6 million (58%) going to Global Humanitarian Action, and \$7.2 million (12%) going to disaster preparedness (see graph on the following page).

Overall in 2020-21, as a direct result of Aotearoa New Zealand support, over 412,300 people were provided with essential humanitarian assistance following a natural or human-induced disaster globally.

HUMANITARIAN FY 2020-21 SPEND



Highlights from the humanitarian programme

Multiple responses to natural disasters in the Pacific and Timor-Leste

Tropical Cyclone Yasa impacted Fiji in late December 2020, passing across Vanua Levu and the Northern Lau Group as a category five system causing localised extensive damage along its path. Aotearoa New Zealand mobilised a \$2.5 million package of assistance for Fiji. The following month, after a week of heavy rain, Tropical Cyclone Ana caused further damage in Fiji, leading to widespread flooding across the country which displaced over 10,000 people. Aotearoa New Zealand responded quickly to mobilise a \$1 million package of assistance.

In early April 2021, Timor-Leste was impacted by heavy flooding and landslides, which created major humanitarian impacts at the same time it was facing a resurgence of COVID-19. Aotearoa New Zealand responded to the twin crises with a package of assistance, which was designed to meet needs for both responses. Aotearoa New Zealand’s support included PPE from our warehouse in Auckland, standard and bespoke relief items, and a round of funding to allow local NGOs to provide humanitarian relief.

Supporting disaster preparedness in the Pacific

Twelve percent of Aotearoa New Zealand’s total 2020-21 humanitarian budget was used to support disaster preparedness in the Pacific. This funding was used for initiatives, such as The Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance. Over the past year, the Alliance continued its pivotal work, supporting 246 people (74 women, 172 men) across all emergency management agencies in the Pacific with training courses, workshops, and the provision of technical assistance.

In addition, the Alliance completed and launched its Gender Equality and Empowerment Strategy and Learning Pathways, which will support efforts in addressing gender equality and empowerment in the emergency management sector. This initiative continued the development of national Strategic Roadmaps for Emergency Management (SREMs) and to date three SREMs have been endorsed in Niue, Kiribati, and Cook Islands, one has been finalised for Solomon Islands, five have been drafted for Vanuatu, Tonga, Nauru, Tuvalu, and Papua New Guinea, and one is currently under development for Samoa.

Addressing global humanitarian need

Outside of our direct response work in the Asia-Pacific, Aotearoa New Zealand continues to monitor and engage with the world's most significant humanitarian crises. In 2020-21, we provided \$34.6 million in response to multiple protracted humanitarian crises.

Aotearoa New Zealand prioritised continued humanitarian assistance for Myanmar and the Rohingya in Bangladesh, where conditions remain dire. We also continued to provide assistance in Ethiopia and in Syria. Yemen, the world's largest humanitarian crisis, also received further financial support.

Globally, food insecurity was central to conversations on humanitarian need, with an 82 percent increase in acutely food insecure people since pre-COVID-19. The UN warned that millions of people are on the brink of famine, the scale of which had not been seen in recent history. Aotearoa New Zealand reacted quickly, providing anticipatory finance to the UN early in the financial year before committing an additional package, including a global un-earmarked contribution and targeted assistance to Yemen and South Sudan - two of the countries most at-risk of famine.



Relief supplies arrive in Timor-Leste in response to April 2021 Flooding and COVID-19 outbreak. Credit: MFAT.

Expenditure 2020-21–Additional Statistics

EXPENDITURE BY REGION

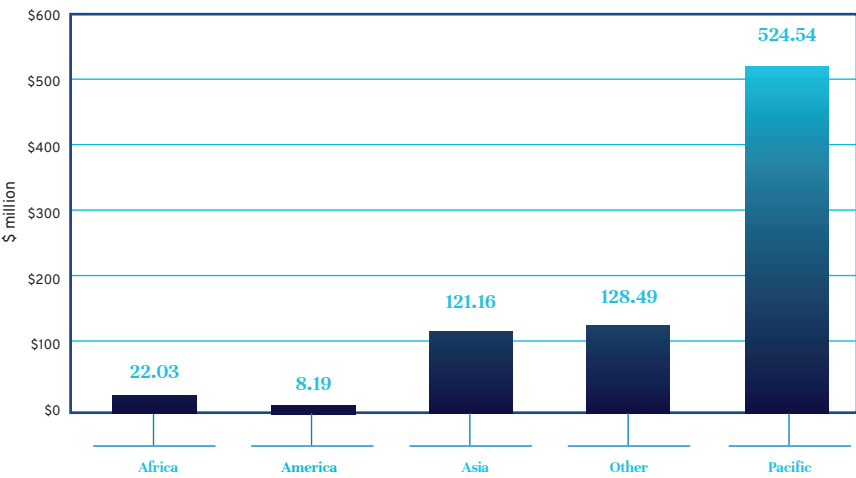


TABLE: Expenditure by region, Pacific bilateral country and sub-regions 2020-21

REGION, SUB REGION & COUNTRY	\$millions 2020-21	% of total IDC
PACIFIC	524.543	65%
PACIFIC POLYNESIA	168.721	21%
Cook Islands	53.460	7%
Niue	25.252	3%
Samoa	26.751	3%
Tokelau	21.705	3%
Tonga	27.311	3%
Tuvalu	13.385	2%
Other Polynesia	0.856	0%
PACIFIC MELANESIA	186.986	23%
Papua New Guinea	36.640	5%
Solomon Islands	45.477	6%
Vanuatu	39.264	5%
Fiji	65.286	8%
Other Melanesia	0.319	0%
PACIFIC REGIONAL	122.052	15%
Pacific Regional/Multi-Country	122.052	15%
PACIFIC MICRONESIA	46.785	6%
Kiribati	37.670	5%
Nauru	5.097	1%
Other Micronesia	4.018	0%
ASIA	121.156	15%
OTHER - MULTILATERAL & WORLDWIDE	128.493	16%
AFRICA	22.030	3%
AMERICAS	8.189	1%
Grand Total	804.412	100%

Non-financial performance information for International Development Cooperation (MYA)

This appropriation is intended to achieve progress by Pacific Island and developing countries against their sustainable development priorities and against the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals.

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE	2020-21		2019-20
	Budgeted Standard	Actual Standard	Actual Standard
International Development Cooperation Results (more directly attributable to New Zealand support)			
Number of Pacific Island countries that remain on track on their economic and public sector reform programme	Maintain or improve trend	7/8 countries assessed as "on track" (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu)	8/9 countries assessed as "on track". (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu)
People that complete tertiary or vocational training scholarships	>90% of people who were awarded tertiary or vocational training scholarships	Vocational training scholarships: 89 or 99% of people completed their training (34 Female, 55 Male). Tertiary scholarships: 327 or 94% of people completed their scholarship (173 Female, 153 Male, 1 Not specified).	Vocational Training: 263 or 99.6% of people completed their training (128 Female, 135 Male) Tertiary Scholarships: 347 or 89% of people completed their scholarship (178 Female, 169 Male)
New Zealand responses to natural disasters in the Pacific are launched within mandated timeframes (%)	100%	100% launched within mandated timeframes (4/4) • Water insecurity Kiribati • Tropical Cyclone Yasa • Tropical Cyclone Ana • Tropical Cyclone Harold	100% launched within mandated timeframes (4/4) Tropical Cyclone Sarai - Fiji, Tropical Cyclone Tino, Fiji flooding, Tropical Cyclone Our most significant 2019-20 Pacific humanitarian response was to the measles outbreak in the Pacific; however, we do not classify this as a natural disaster
Number of affected people provided with essential and useful assistance following a natural or human induced disaster (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	412,348 people This included Rohingya Crisis Response, Pacific cyclone responses, and Pacific and Timor-Leste COVID-19 response and others	814,923 people. This included Rohingya Crisis Response, Pacific Measles Outbreak Response, Tuvalu Dengue Outbreak response and others
Number of people participating in a labour mobility initiative (No., M/F)	Maintain or improve trend	10,748 people (M: 9,730; F: 1,018)	New measure

	2020-21		2019-20
ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE <i>continued</i>	Budgeted Standard	Actual Standard	Actual Standard
Number of people directly benefitting from activities which aim to increase resilience to climate change and environmental degradation (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	7,929 people (M: 2,811, F: 3,191, Not specified: 1,927)	New measure
Number of people supported to improve their livelihoods (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	124,206 people (M: 50,324, F: 38,177 Not specified: 35,705)	New measure
Number of people directly benefitting from improved infrastructure and services (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	100,194 people (M: 15,761, F: 16,800, Not specified: 67,633)	New measure
Number of people benefitting from sexual and reproductive health services (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	42,155 people (M: 1,766, F: 2,914, Not specified: 37,475)	New measure
Number of people benefitting from enhanced learning through ICT (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	1,453 people (M: 33, F: 217, Not specified: 1,203)	New measure
Number of people receiving training or capability-building support in priority sectors (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	101,507 people (M: 44,727, F: 41,362, Not specified: 15,418)	New measure
Quality			
Percentage of activities with effectiveness rated as good or better (based on MFAT Activity Completion Assessments)	Baseline to be established	65%	67%
Commitment to Development Index score	Improve trend	New Zealand ranked 15th out of 40 countries in the 2020 CDI	The CDI was not produced in 2019

Please refer to the section on non-departmental statement of performance on page 102 in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Annual Report 2020-21 for details on financial performance.