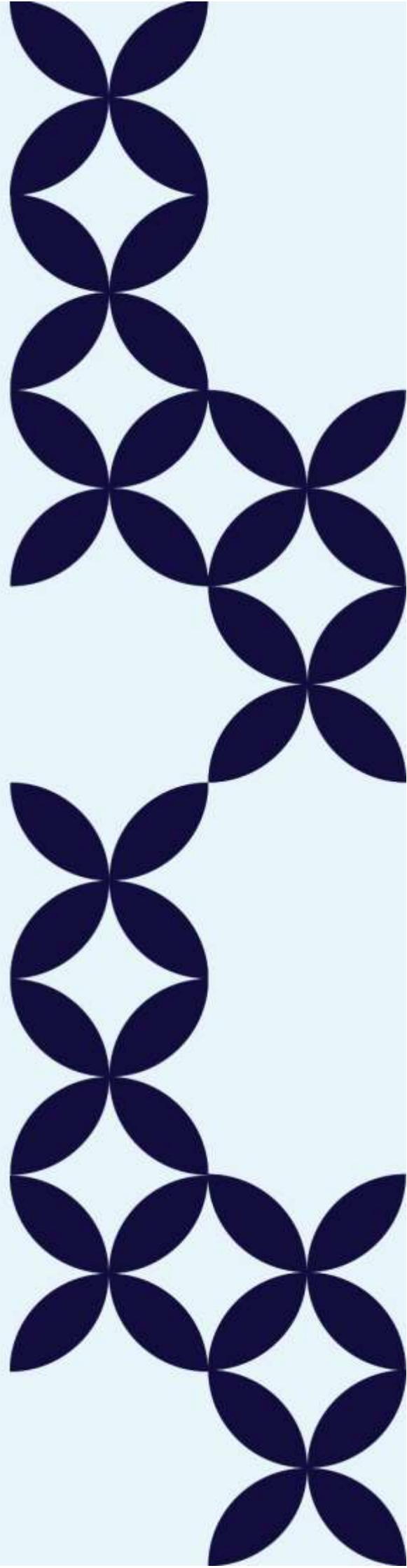
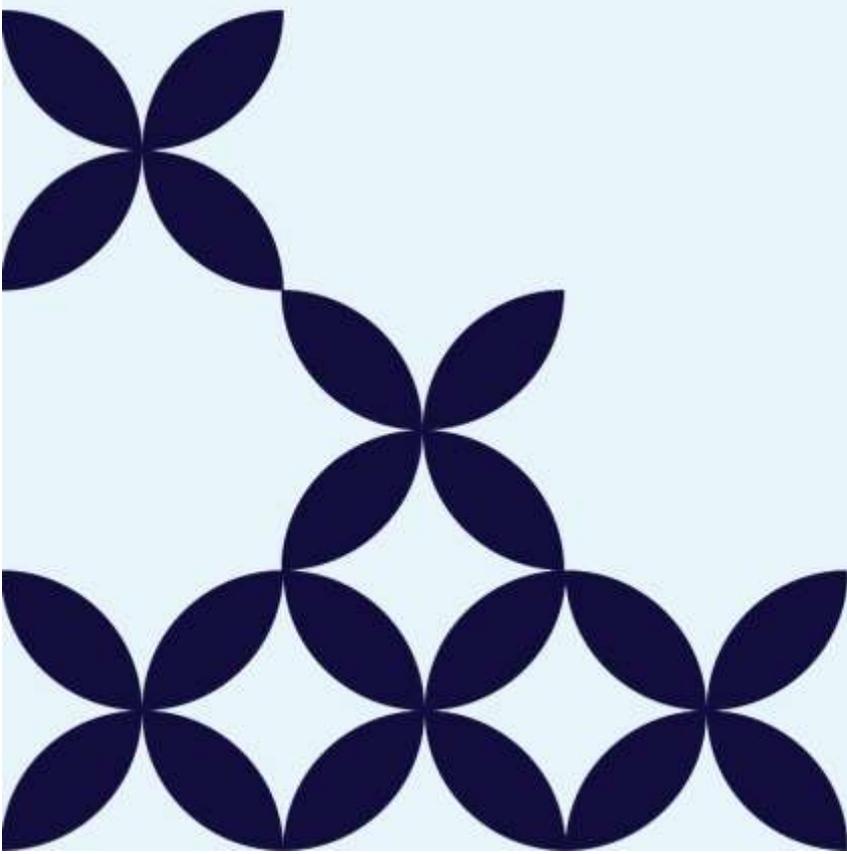




**NEW ZEALAND**  
**FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE**  
Manatū Aorere

# **Latin America and the Caribbean Four Year Plan**

**October 2021**



This document is one in a series of Four Year Plans published by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. For the latest version please go to [www.mfat.govt.nz](http://www.mfat.govt.nz)

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## Purpose of this document

The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) has developed this Four Year Plan (4YP) to guide the planning and management of New Zealand's development assistance in the Latin America and Caribbean region, and as a platform for dialogue.

The 4YP is used to bring clarity to what work should be prioritised and to help monitor progress to achieve shared outcomes and strategic goals.

This is a living document that will be refreshed annually to ensure it responds to changes in context, including impacts of external shocks such as COVID-19.

### An integrated approach

Aotearoa New Zealand pursues an integrated approach to engagement in the Latin America and Caribbean region. We focus on coherence across our development and diplomatic objectives to deliver sustainable progress in developing countries, and advance New Zealand's interests and values. New Zealand's development approach in the Latin America and Caribbean region aligns with and complements wider MFAT strategic plans and strategies actively applied in Latin America and the Caribbean including the Climate Change Action Plan, Small Islands and Developing States Action Plan, and New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective Sustainable Development (ICESD) policy statement.

## Enduring principles for New Zealand's development cooperation outside of the Pacific

New Zealand's 20-year global development vision is: '**Kia tuitui i ngā muka, koa herea ki tōna painga**' – tying together the strands to make a strong bind for the greater good.

The **enduring principles** which guide New Zealand's engagement outside of the Pacific are:

- **Te Puna Manaaki** (Fountain of support):

Our engagement will be underpinned by the values of whakahoahoa (partnership), including honesty, trust and respect. We will listen and consult, and act in partnership with predictability and consistency. We will confidently share New Zealand's views and perspectives, being clear about the things we will do and the things we will not do. The strength of our partnerships empower us to communicate openly even where our views may differ.

- **Raranga te Muka** (Weaving the strands):

New Zealand's global development investments contribute towards global and regional security and prosperity, and to our national interests. Our support helps to address global development challenges and issues that are too big for any country to address on its own, while securing a platform on which to advocate for the things we value, including the Pacific. Through this approach we achieve pānga ngātahi (collective impact).



- **Tātou Tātou** (All of us together)

We will focus on collaborating with partners to upscale our ambition and magnify our impact, especially in the Indo-Pacific region where our engagements will contribute to ensuring New Zealand's own prosperity together with that of our regional and country partners. Through this approach we achieve painga takirua (mutual benefit).

- **Te Pae Tawhiti** (A shared horizon):

Our engagement will bring a long-term pakari (resilience) perspective, consistent with New Zealand's enduring interests. We will seek lasting impact through a focus on human capability development; economic and climate resilience, and kaitiakitanga (stewardship).

## Latin America and the Caribbean region

With 50 countries/territories, 658 million people, and a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$5.61 trillion, Latin America and the Caribbean represent a politically, culturally and economically diverse region.

### Latin America

Latin America includes over 33 countries and dependencies. It is home to the 9<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> largest economies in the world (Brazil and Mexico respectively), and also to three members of the G20 (Brazil, Mexico and Argentina).

Countries in the region have made significant progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, with life expectancy at birth having increased by an average of four years since 2000 to reach 75 years of age. This compares favourably with the average life expectancy of 62 years in South Asia and 62 years in Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>3</sup>.

Many Latin American countries have large informal economies and weak democratic institutions. The crisis in Venezuela<sup>4</sup>, fuelled by political and economic instability over the last decade, has caused hyperinflation and shortages of basic commodities. Millions of refugees and migrants have fled the country and have put pressure on basic services in neighbouring countries such as Colombia. The displacement crisis is on track to surpass Syria as the largest in the world<sup>5</sup>.

In recent years, social unrest has occurred in other countries within Latin America fuelled by widening social and economic inequality. Despite these challenges, many countries have attained Upper Middle Income status and are nearing the point where they are no longer eligible for

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<sup>3</sup> World Bank data 2019

<sup>4</sup> "Venezuela," International Crisis Group, <https://www.crisisgroup.org/latin-america-caribbean/andes/venezuela>.

<sup>5</sup> "Venezuelan refugees and their receiving communities need funding, not sympathy," Brookings, 26 February 2021, <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2021/02/26/venezuelan-refugees-and-their-receiving-communities-need-funding-not-sympathy/>.



development assistance. Four Latin American countries (Chile, Mexico, Colombia and Costa Rica) are now members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)<sup>6</sup>.

## The Caribbean

The Caribbean is a diverse series of island nations, many of which share a colonial heritage. These Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have fragile developing economies, limited export diversification and a lack of economies of scale. The Caribbean Community, known as CARICOM<sup>7</sup>, is a grouping of 15 member states, five associate members and eight observers. The total population of the member states is 18 million people, 60% of whom are under the age of 30.

Many Caribbean states experience high levels of debt and are heavily dependent on remittances. In general, their economies rely on tourism, fishing, and a declining agriculture sector.

While the Caribbean accounts for a tiny portion of global greenhouse gas emissions, its states are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The region is also exposed to internal and external economic shocks, as demonstrated by the impact of COVID-19 related border closures on the tourism industry.

In 2019, almost one in five Caribbean people lived below the poverty line<sup>8</sup>. In 2020 the Human Development Index ranking of many CARICOM countries fell following years of persistent and uneven growth<sup>9</sup>.

## Common challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Latin America region is one of the largest global emitters of agricultural green-house gases. Changes in local climate conditions are affecting local agriculture production. This is compounding the other challenges seen across the region including large informal economies, income inequality and growing food insecurity.

Meanwhile the developing Caribbean states share similar challenges to those faced by Pacific Island countries, particularly as they graduate from being eligible for development assistance. They face vulnerability to economic shocks, climate change, and high financial and environmental costs of fossil fuels.

Many communities live in high-risk areas with weak infrastructure. The increasing frequency and strength of hurricanes and flooding, as well as the risk of volcanic eruptions, pose threats to coastal

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<sup>6</sup> "Where: Global Reach," Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), <https://www.oecd.org/about/members-and-partners/>.

<sup>7</sup> The Caribbean Community is an organisation of fifteen states and dependencies throughout the Caribbean – Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago as well as five Associate Members.

<sup>8</sup> "Chapter 6: Special Feature: The Caribbean small States," OECD, 2019, <https://www.google.co.nz/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKewjhbPiiuonxAhX2zigGHePED7cQFjAPegQIFBAE&url=http%3A%2Fwww.oecd.org%2Fdev%2Famericas%2FLEO-2019-Chapter-6.pdf&usq=AOvVaw0q-jxpAP2IK3FPszuVF6Vp>.

<sup>9</sup> UNDP 2020, Human Development Report 2020, The Next Frontier, Human Development and the Anthropocene.



and agriculture areas<sup>10</sup>. In 2019–2020, a record number of named hurricanes occurred including Hurricane Dorian. In 2021 the eruption of the La Soufrière volcano in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines required mass evacuations, and this has had a widespread impact on the communities, infrastructure and economy. Combined with the risks and impacts of frequent natural disasters, recovery and reconstruction costs pose huge challenges for these island states.

### COVID-19 impacts

Latin America and the Caribbean have been among the regions hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, although in differing ways. Countries across the region have been trying to manage the trade-off between health costs and economic costs<sup>11</sup>. Latin America has experienced some of the highest numbers of COVID-19 cases and deaths worldwide, and sharp contractions in economic growth are having enormous social and economic impacts exacerbating existing inequalities. In the Caribbean, economies depend significantly on income from the tourism industry, including the airline, cruise ship and hospitality industries, as well as on commodity sectors for their economic security. With tourism almost at a standstill, the direct and indirect sources of over 40% of GDP and 25% of private sector jobs are at risk of being lost<sup>12</sup>.

## New Zealand's partnership/whakahoahoa with Latin America and the Caribbean

### Latin America

New Zealand's development assistance in Latin America has been based on common interests and values, sharing our expertise and experience in agriculture. While we are a small actor in a large and diverse region, New Zealand's technical knowledge and farm management experience has led to sustainable outcomes and mutual benefits (*painga takirua*) in targeted communities<sup>13</sup> where the farming environments and contexts are similar. Our activities have been successful in embedding applicable and sustainable practices, and we have also shared this knowledge more broadly to ensure a wider impact.

Our diplomatic footprint in part focuses on forging deeper trade and economic relationships through free trade agreements (FTAs), supporting New Zealand exporters as well as links to international education. The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), which came into force in 2018, has provided a boost to trade with the region. The current FTA

<sup>10</sup> IMF 2018 Bracing for the Storm.

<sup>11</sup> "The Economy in the Time of Covid-19," World Bank, 2020, <https://www.google.co.nz/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjbhPiiuonxAhX2zigGHePED7cQFjAPegQIFBAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oecd.org%2Fdev%2Famericas%2FLEO-2019-Chapter-6.pdf&usq=AOvVaw0q-jxpAP2IK3FPszuVF6Vp>.

<sup>12</sup> "COVID-19 Response Programme," United Nations Development Programme, 30 April 2020, <https://www.bb.undp.org/content/barbados/en/home/covid-19--response-programme.html>

<sup>13</sup> Including recent development investments in Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador.



negotiation with the Pacific Alliance<sup>14</sup> and an ongoing trade dialogue with Mercosur<sup>15</sup> provide future opportunities to expand New Zealand's trade alliances. Other areas of focus for our network of embassies and High Commissions are climate change, government-to-government agricultural cooperation, and forging greater indigenous links. Ongoing work in these areas, as well as growing interest and investment from New Zealand businesses and increasing people-to-people links, has meant the role and relative importance of New Zealand's development assistance has continued to decline.

In light of the changing context, our comparatively small level of development assistance in Latin America will transition to a targeted regional programme where Aotearoa New Zealand has expertise to offer in areas of common interest. Regional engagement will include continuing our targeted scholarships programme (when borders reopen) and niche support to countries emerging from conflict<sup>16</sup> where meaningful sustainable economic gains can be made.

Aotearoa New Zealand has five Embassies in the Latin America region<sup>17</sup>, each with multiple accreditations.

## **The Caribbean**

Over the next four years our development assistance will increasingly focus on CARICOM member states eligible for development assistance where local industries provide a favourable environment for success.

CARICOM is an important partner for Aotearoa New Zealand and shares many common interests, including support for the multilateral rules-based system, development of the blue economy, climate change action and Small Island Developing States. The Arrangement on Cooperation between the CARICOM Secretariat and Aotearoa New Zealand is reviewed at regular intervals and agrees the following areas for cooperation: renewable energy, disaster risk management and agriculture, supported by the sharing of knowledge and skills.

Members of CARICOM share similar challenges to those faced by Pacific Island countries. As a champion for issues affecting Small Island Developing States, Aotearoa New Zealand will target our development assistance to address these common challenges in areas where we have expertise, demonstrating our relevance and support in the region.

CARICOM member states eligible for development assistance are: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname.

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<sup>14</sup> The Pacific Alliance was established in 2011 and encompasses Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

<sup>15</sup> Mercosur was established in 1991 and encompasses Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

<sup>16</sup> Colombia.

<sup>17</sup> In Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Santiago.



Our scholarships programme (when border settings allow) enable us to make a targeted, relevant contribution towards meeting knowledge and skills gaps in the region. Scholarships also help to reinforce our support for Small Island Developing States.

With one New Zealand Mission in the Caribbean (in Bridgetown) with many accreditations, targeted development interventions focused on sharing New Zealand expertise and knowledge provide a platform to build stronger relationships in the region.

## New Zealand's 4YP strategic goals in Latin America and the Caribbean

Two strategic goals clearly direct our efforts to achieving our 20-year global development vision ('Kia tuitui i ngā muka, koa herea ki tōna painga', *Tying together the strands to make a strong bind for the greater good*) and help guide assessments of whether we are successful.

### Strategic goals

<p><b>Goal One:</b> <b>Increased economic, environmental and social resilience</b></p>	<p>We strive to ensure the climate-smart and resilience focus of our activities is beneficial to CARICOM member states eligible for development assistance. Our activities in the renewable energy, disaster risk management and agriculture sectors seek to emphasise inclusive development. Environmental resilience will be a focus of our regional transition activity in Latin America.</p>
<p><b>Goal Two:</b> <b>Enduring and diverse relationships delivering mutual benefits</b></p>	<p>Our commitment to the SDGs<sup>18</sup> is demonstrated through our targeted support to developing countries, primarily in the Caribbean. This will be achieved by being responsive to partner government priorities, building strong partnerships, and sharing New Zealand knowledge and technical expertise in areas of mutual interest. Our scholarships programme increases people-to-people links across the Latin America and the Caribbean region.</p>

## Specific outcomes linked to our strategic goals

The logic diagram annexed to this 4YP sets out how our strategic goals, which are long term outcomes, drive more specific **medium and short term outcomes**. Aotearoa New Zealand will work towards these outcomes primarily with our Caribbean partners. In Latin America we will take a

<sup>18</sup> The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The 17 SDGs are defined in a list of 169 SDG Targets. Progress towards these Targets is agreed to be tracked by 232 unique Indicators. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>



regional approach, particularly through our scholarships programme and in relation to mitigating the impacts of climate change.

## Assumptions

In setting out the logic diagram and outcomes, we have made the following **key assumptions** which we will continue to test and monitor during the implementation of this 4YP:

- Borders reopen to allow Manaaki New Zealand scholars currently on deferral to enter and for a more typical allocation to resume.
- Partner countries continue to have the capacity to engage with Aotearoa New Zealand in spite of COVID-19 priority responses.
- The regional economy continues to recover from its contractions early in the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>19</sup>.
- Our partners' medium to long term priorities do not change as a result of COVID-19.

## Risks

We have noted the following **key risks** which we will continue to monitor and develop mitigation measures for during the implementation of this 4YP:

Strategic level risks	Mitigation measures
COVID-19 continues to limit the free movement of New Zealand technical assistance.	Our contracted partners will continue to explore innovative delivery options, including online capability and connectivity.
The temporary closure of New Zealand Missions in the region, particularly in the Caribbean, limits our ability to maintain relationships and adapt to possible changing priorities.	Regular virtual dialogue with partner governments and implementing partners will be maintained and ongoing relevance and viability of delivery will be tested.
New Zealand's development assistance is modest in what is a diverse donor landscape, and we become irrelevant.	We remain targeted and responsive to country and regional priorities.

<sup>19</sup> Anadolu Agency, Slow Economic Recovery ahead for Latin America, Gamba Laura, March 2021.

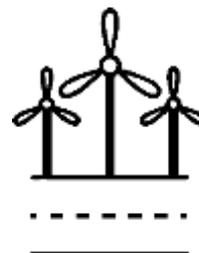


## Key themes supporting these outcomes

Aotearoa New Zealand has adopted a number of thematic focus areas for its engagement outside of the Pacific, recognising that thematic policy, insights and technical expertise are vital to building strong and resilient partnerships. The key thematic focus areas for our engagement in the Latin America and Caribbean region are as described below. Our strategic outcomes are also supported through multilateral and humanitarian programmes that may be working outside of these key thematic areas.

### Infrastructure and energy

We partner with CARICOM member states eligible for development assistance and with regional institutions, supporting Eastern Caribbean efforts to expand access to low emissions energy with New Zealand technical expertise. A major driver of our renewable energy assistance is to support economic, social and climate resilience.



### Climate and environment

We help strengthen adaptive capacity in the region to the slow- and rapid-onset impacts of climate change. This is to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen disaster risk reduction capability.



### Industry and innovation

In the Caribbean, we invest in climate-smart agriculture to support economic and climate resilience. We support sustainable and inclusive growth and innovation across the agricultural sector to advance economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.



## Achieving development outcomes that are effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained

New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective, Sustainable Development policy statement identifies four development principles that guide New Zealand's work with partner countries: effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>20</sup> "Policy Statement: New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective Sustainable Development (ICESD)," New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/Policy-Statement-New-Zealands-International-Cooperation-for-Effective-Sustainable-Development-ICESD.pdf>.



**Effective development** is values driven, partnership focused, adaptive, outcomes focused, and evidence based.

While we are only a small donor in the Caribbean, we deliver effective development outcomes by ensuring we remain relevant, transparent and responsive to changing priorities. This is achieved by holding regular high level consultations with CARICOM. This enables a shared understanding of what we are trying to achieve and provides a basis to measure progress towards the achievement of outcomes. Working with bilateral governments and regional institutions supports delivery of our development assistance. Strong partnerships grounded in *mahi tahi* (collaboration) and *kotahitanga* (unity/collective action) are fundamental for our development cooperation.

**Inclusive development** addresses exclusions and inequality created across all dimensions of social identity, while promoting human rights, and equitable participation in the benefits of development.

We deliver inclusive development outcomes by understanding and responding to the causes and incidence of poverty and exclusion. We identify pathways for equitable development during activity design and implementation, and we learn from programme and selected activity evaluations. We identify gaps in delivery and seek opportunities to ensure inclusive development for all.

**Resilient development** strengthens the environment, economy, and societies to withstand shocks and manage crises while protecting future well-being.

We deliver resilient development outcomes by strengthening responses to climate change and supporting countries' transition away from fossil fuel use, increasing economic and social resilience to disasters and other external shocks and supporting countries emerging from conflict, ensuring an inclusive approach. Our approach utilises the expertise of other New Zealand agencies and is underpinned by *Te Tiriti o Waitangi* (Treaty of Waitangi)<sup>21</sup> principles of partnerships, participatory engagement, and valuing and protecting indigenous knowledge and practice.

**Sustained development** enables lasting progress and is locally owned to uphold results in the long term.

We deliver sustained development outcomes that provide ongoing benefits through pursuing partner ownership and developing local capacity. The context in Caribbean Island nations adds additional challenges to implementing sustained activities because of their small size and vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters.

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<sup>21</sup> New Zealand's founding constitutional document.



## How we put this plan into action

To operationalise this 4YP and therefore contribute to achievement of agreed goals Aotearoa New Zealand uses a range of mechanisms and works with multiple partners. Effective relationships with CARICOM and with multilateral and local partners in the region help to extend our reach, providing us with connectivity into different networks and ensuring we remain aware of priority needs and challenges.

Our Arrangement on Cooperation with the CARICOM Secretariat is reviewed every four years to ensure it remains fit-for-purpose and continues to deliver against agreed priorities. By responding directly to partner government priorities and sharing New Zealand knowledge and technical expertise, we contribute to the region's development aspirations and progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. We will continue to provide targeted support so we make the most of our limited resources.

Renewable energy development and energy efficiency improvements represent sustainable options for CARICOM member states to improve energy security, reduce energy costs and carbon footprints. Mitigating climate change and disaster risk reduction and management will avoid erasing gains made from investments in social and economic infrastructure and will enhance national and community resilience.

We will consult closely with partners when developing new activities including our plan for a regional activity in Latin America as we complete bilateral agricultural support.

International development cooperation funding for this 4YP is managed over a three year period. Current information about New Zealand's International Development Cooperation appropriation is on the MFAT website<sup>22</sup>.

### Goal One: Increased economic, environmental and social resilience

Despite the modest size of our funding we can make useful contributions by providing technical assistance and New Zealand expertise in the agriculture, disaster risk management and renewable energy sectors in targeted countries. In addition, where needed, we can provide niche support to countries emerging from conflict (e.g. Colombia), ensuring an inclusive approach.

The scholarships programme is currently developing new courses that will better respond to regional and bilateral needs. These offerings will enhance professional skills and knowledge in priority areas when conditions allow<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> "Our Planned Aid Expenditure," New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, [www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/](http://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/).

<sup>23</sup> Conditions include Impacts of Covid-19 pandemic, border closures and limited travel.



### Key indicators of progress

#### Goal One: Increased economic, environmental and social resilience

CARICOM member states make meaningful progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that Aotearoa New Zealand is supporting:

- SDG 1: No Poverty<sup>24</sup>
- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities<sup>25</sup>

### Goal Two: Enduring and diverse relationships delivering mutual benefits

Targeting our development assistance to address common challenges in areas where Aotearoa New Zealand has relevant expertise demonstrates our support in the region, provides an opportunity to play a role in brokering a closer relationship between the Pacific Island and Caribbean communities, and reinforces New Zealand's global brand as a champion of Small Island Developing States and a credible, progressive partner on climate change<sup>26</sup>.

The provision of scholarships helps build personal relationships between individuals and affinity between countries. For a number of our partners, scholarships are a critical component of the bilateral relationship.

### Key indicators of progress

#### Goal Two: Enduring and diverse relationships delivering mutual benefits

- Evidence of increasing and mature engagement with our key partner CARICOM
- Evidence of engagement between individual CARICOM member states and New Zealand Government agencies
- Opportunities identified and advanced to foster Pacific Island Forum-CARICOM connections on issues of mutual interest
- Number of scholars from Latin America and the Caribbean taking up Manaaki New Zealand Scholarships

The Latin America and Caribbean 4YP is also supported through multilateral and humanitarian responses to crises in the region, including in Venezuela. Alongside the bilateral programme, thematic programmes have a key role in realising the strategic goals and outcomes.

<sup>24</sup> SDG includes the contribution of de-mining activities on local economies (e.g. Colombia de-mining) as well as work in the climate smart agriculture sector.

<sup>25</sup> SDG includes Disaster risk reduction.

<sup>26</sup> Vote FAT funded scholarships in countries not eligible to receive development funding have also contributed to growing and enhancing our relevance.



## How we assess progress against this plan

We report back on progress towards our goals in the Global Programme via MFAT's Annual Report<sup>27</sup>. We also report back on this 4YP to the CARICOM Secretariat via our regular high level consultations. This not only provides an opportunity to discuss what has been achieved in partnership, but also tests whether our plan remains fit-for-purpose or we need to change anything.

The region's shared progress against the key indicators listed for each strategic goal help us to monitor progress at the highest level. We also support and use country-owned statistics and data to monitor progress at the macro level, and therefore will not have a separate measurement framework.

In addition, we monitor and evaluate our development activities to ensure their effectiveness and ongoing strategic alignment. The results and any lessons learned from this process are compiled annually and fed into an Annual Reflection discussion and report on progress against the 4YP outcomes. This in turn informs the annual updates of the 4YPs.

Every 6 to 8 years we will commission an independent evaluation of MFAT's overall aid engagement in Latin America and the Caribbean. This evaluation, which will consider progress against outcomes, the challenges and any lessons learned, will inform continued improvement.

### For further information

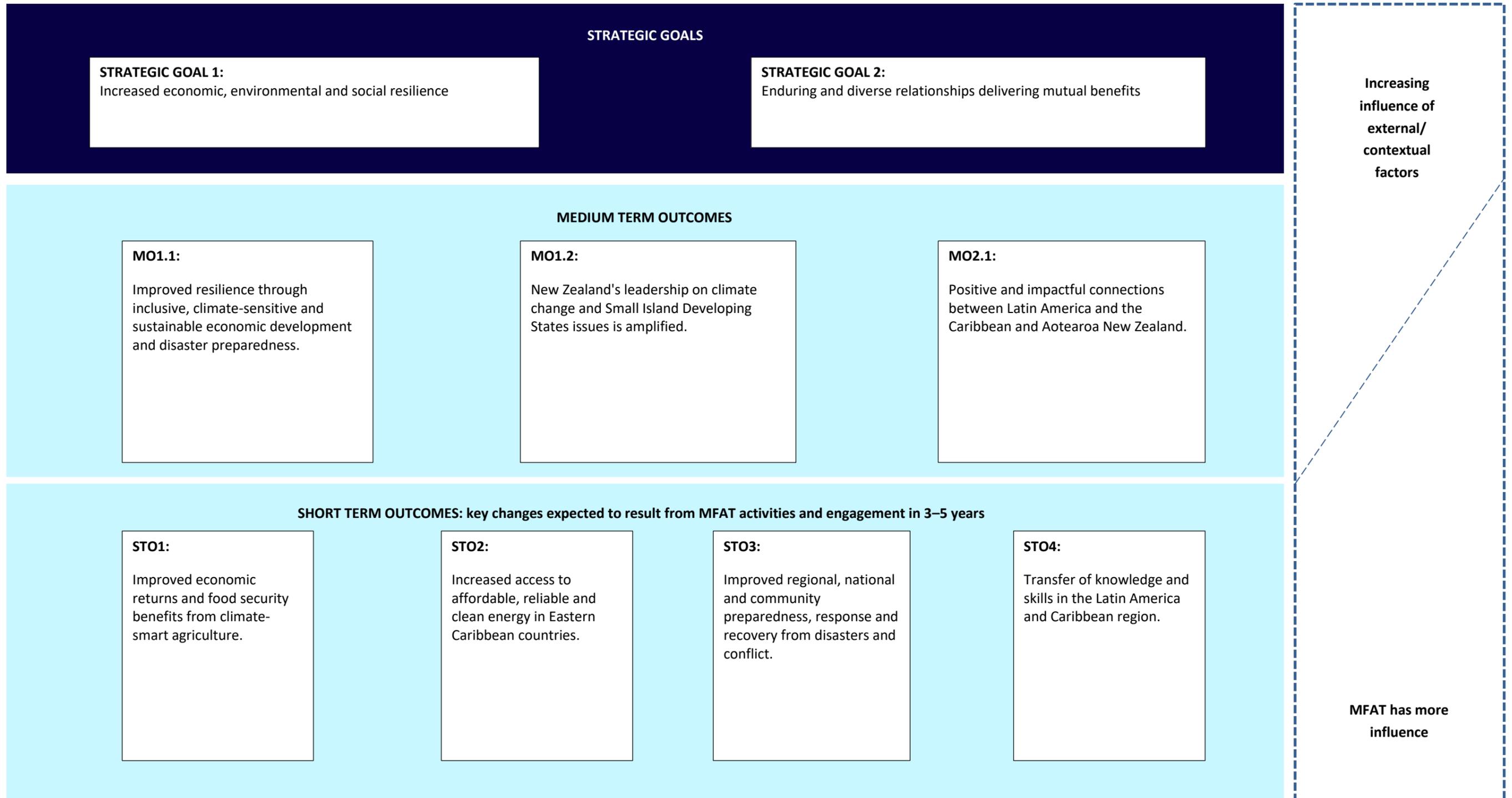
For more about MFAT's engagement in Latin America and the Caribbean go to our website at <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-aid-partnerships-beyond-the-pacific-and-south-east-asia/aid-partnership-with-latin-america-and-the-caribbean/> or contact [GDS@mfat.govt.nz](mailto:GDS@mfat.govt.nz). For more about the scholarships programme, go to our website at <https://www.nzscholarships.govt.nz/> or contact the Global and Scholarships Division, Pacific and Development Group, at [scholarships@mfat.govt.nz](mailto:scholarships@mfat.govt.nz).

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<sup>27</sup> "MFAT annual reports," New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/about-us/mfat-annual-reports/>.



# Appendix: Logic diagram for Latin America and Caribbean 4 Year Plan<sup>28</sup>



<sup>28</sup> Development engagement in Latin America will be on a regional footing while an increasing focus will be on the Caribbean – partnering with CARICOM members eligible for development assistance: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname. Scholarships will be offered to a broader range of partners.

