

New Zealand

New Zealand delivered USD 353 million in net ODA in 2010, a -3.9% change in real terms over 2009. The ODA to GNI ratio slightly diminished, from 0.28% in 2009 to 0.26 in 2010. Despite strong pressure on public spending, New Zealand plans to continue to increase ODA following a medium-term expenditure plan, raising the level to USD 416 million by 2012-13.

Annex A: Efforts and policies of bilateral donors

New Zealand's bilateral ODA

The bilateral aid programme accounts for 73% of New Zealand's total development co-operation. It is strongly focused on the Pacific and South East Asia, both of which are central to New Zealand's foreign policy. A number of New Zealand's core partners in these regions are either least developed countries or other low-income countries (OLICs). This explains why the share of New Zealand's ODA allocated to LDCs and LICs is high. Meanwhile, New Zealand has historically largely focused its assistance on social infrastructure and services.

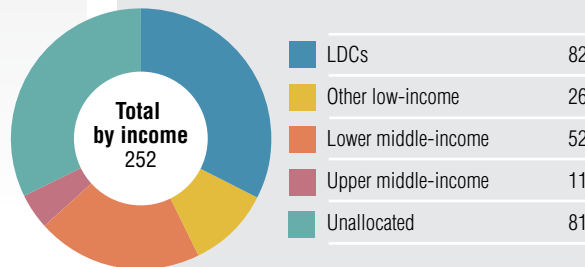
Gross bilateral ODA, 2008-09 average, unless otherwise shown

Net ODA	2008	2009	2010 ^P	Change 2009/10
Current (USD m)	348	309	353	14.1%
Constant (2009 USD m)	320	309	297	-3.9%
In NZL Dollars (million)	503	494	490	-1.0%
ODA/GNI	0.30%	0.28%	0.26%	
Bilateral share	80%	73%	78%	

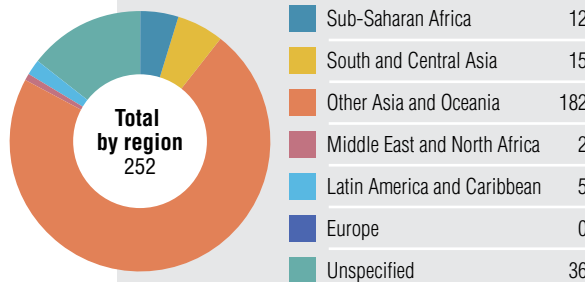
P = Preliminary data

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ODA by income group (USD million)



ODA by region (USD million)



Top ten recipients of gross ODA (USD million)

1	Solomon Islands	24
2	Papua New Guinea	16
3	Tokelau	15
4	Vanuatu	13
5	Niue	10
6	Samoa	9
7	Indonesia	9
8	Tonga	7
9	Vietnam	6
10	Afghanistan	6

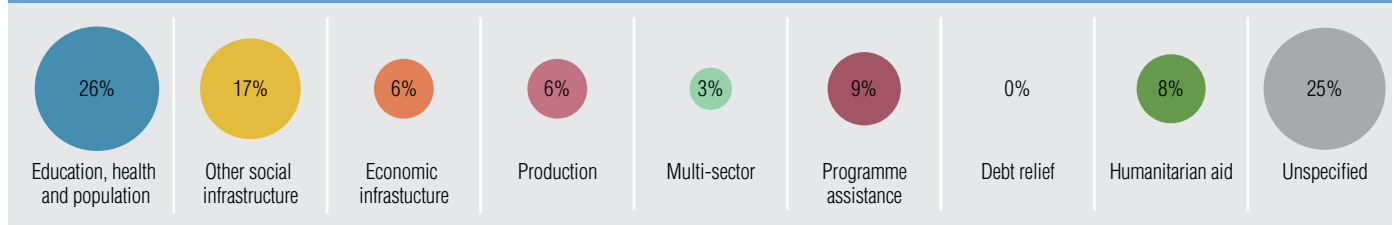
Memo: Share of gross bilateral ODA

Top 5 recipients	31%
Top 10 recipients	46%
Top 20 recipients	59%

TOP RECIPIENT OF GROSS ODA

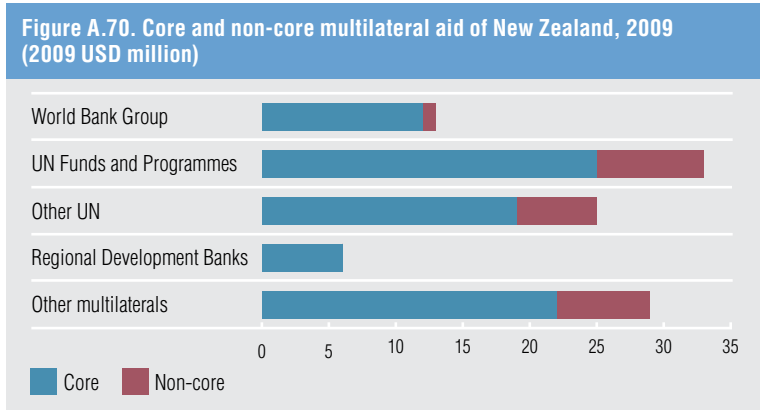
SOLOMON ISLANDS
USD **24** million

ODA by sector



New Zealand's core and non-core multilateral aid

In 2009, New Zealand provided USD 83 million in multilateral ODA ("core"), corresponding to 23% of its gross ODA. In the same year, New Zealand channelled an additional USD 23 million through multilateral organisations in the form of non-core contributions, for a total of USD 106 million channelled to and through the multilateral system.

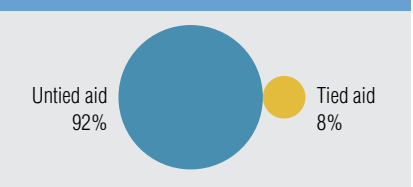


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New Zealand's untied aid

New Zealand's aid is to a large extent untied (92%). The remaining tied aid relates to the costs of refugees in New Zealand, and New Zealand-based delivery mechanisms such as scholarships and deployment of New Zealand police.

Figure A.71. Tying status of New Zealand's bilateral aid, average 2008-09



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New Zealand's humanitarian assistance

Overall, New Zealand spent USD 28.9 million on humanitarian assistance in 2009. New Zealand's humanitarian response in the Pacific is timely and effective, and the country punches above its weight in global fora and policy discussions on humanitarian action. As a donor, New Zealand is seen as a useful partner, with open discussions on key humanitarian challenges, low levels of earmarking, core funding to some UN agencies and contributions to the global CERF pooled fund, supplemented by flexible, multi-annual NGO block grants. New Zealand also provides funds to build the capacity of several Pacific Island national disaster management offices.

Table A.19. New Zealand's humanitarian assistance, 2009	
2009 TOTAL	USD 28.9 million
8.7%	OF TOTAL ODA
TOP RECIPIENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samoa 2. Afghanistan 3. Fiji

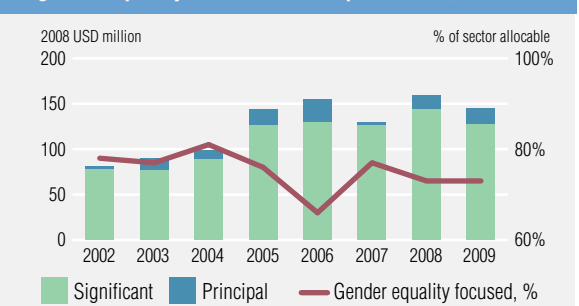
Source: Development Initiatives data and analyses based on OECD and agency data, 2009. For some donors, information on spending channels is also available, although this dates from 2008.

New Zealand's aid in support of gender equality and women's empowerment

New Zealand has defined gender equality, human rights and environment as cross-cutting issues and tries to integrate them into its aid programme and in international policy dialogue. It has developed appropriate screening tools and its systematic reporting of gender equity work shows that a high share of the programmes have gender equity as a main or significant objective.

New Zealand screens all activities against the gender marker: the gender coverage ratio in the following figure is thus 100%.

Figure A.72. New Zealand's ODA commitments in support of gender equality and women's empowerment, 2002-09

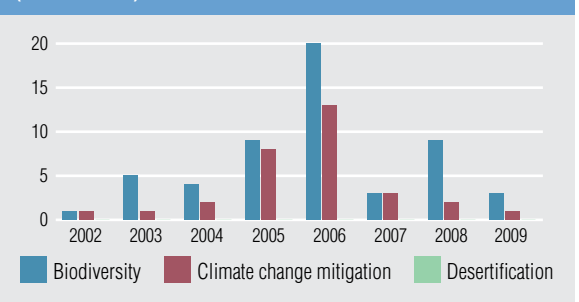


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New Zealand's aid to the environment and climate change mitigation

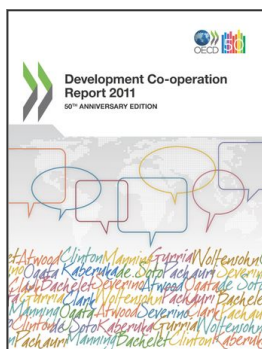
Environment is one of New Zealand's three cross cutting issues. Given the huge range of, and potential for, natural risks in many Pacific Islands, New Zealand needs to include disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in the management life cycle of each project/programme in order to reduce vulnerability to climate change and make sure that future impacts are taken into consideration.

Figure A.73. New Zealand's ODA commitments targeted at the objectives of the Rio Conventions, 2002-08 (USD million)



Important notes on data: From 1998 onwards the DAC has monitored aid targeting the objectives of the Rio Conventions through the CRS using the "Rio markers". Data for years 1998-2006 were obtained on a trial basis; reporting became mandatory starting with 2007 flows.

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