

Minister of Foreign Affairs’ report on the International Development Cooperation non-departmental appropriation within Vote Foreign Affairs 2021–22





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This report is prepared under Section 19B 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 (MFAT) manages the IDC Programme, disbursing the funding provided under this appropriation to a range of delivery partners (including Aotearoa New Zealand government agencies, partner governments, non-government organisations, companies, and regional and multilateral organisations).

The non-departmental IDC appropriation for the triennium July 2021 - June 2024 is **\$2,558.97 million**⁷⁶. Three-year appropriations allow expenditure 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.

⁷⁶This figure is current at 30 June 2022, and does not include additional climate finance, which was added to appropriation on 1 July 2022. For latest allocation figures, see: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/>



Hands-on-Training in Vegetable Nursery Management and Cultivation for women's groups in Tonga. Training conducted by Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation (MORDI) Tonga Trust. Credit: MFAT.

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

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Manatū Aorere (hereafter 'the Ministry') is the agency with primary responsibility for administering Aotearoa New Zealand's international development cooperation. The Ministry administers this development cooperation through Aotearoa New Zealand's International Development Cooperation (IDC) Programme – Ngā Hoe Tuputupu-mai-tawhiti⁷⁷.

Aotearoa New Zealand delivers Official Development Assistance (ODA)⁷⁸, 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 Development⁷⁹ identifies the overall purpose of Aotearoa New Zealand's IDC 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 support individual country objectives and needs in order 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: kaua tētahi e whakarērea.

We seek effective, inclusive, resilient, and sustained outcomes⁸⁰, and work in line with international development effectiveness principles.

⁷⁷'The paddles that bring growth from afar'.

⁷⁸**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 Island countries are also eligible under this appropriation (Cook Islands in 2021-22).

⁷⁹<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/Policy-Statement-New-Zealands-International-Cooperation-for-Effective-Sustainable-Development-ICESD.pdf>

⁸⁰<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/New-Zealands-International-Development-Principles.pdf>



Executive Summary

Aotearoa New Zealand's international development cooperation (IDC) efforts – both policy and financial – in the 2021–22 financial year continued to be dominated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic, alongside worsening global conflicts, has set back development gains globally and in our region, and disrupted shared efforts to support achievement of the SDGs. In this increasingly unsettled environment, Aotearoa New Zealand's IDC Programme has been able to provide flexible, responsive and impactful support, responding to crises 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

The challenging global context, including the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, has seen development and humanitarian needs worsen over 2021–22. The increasingly severe impacts of climate change and Russia's invasion of Ukraine have further spiked the already-acute levels of food insecurity in many countries around the world. In 2022, an additional 47 million people are expected to be food insecure, bringing the total number of food insecure people to 323 million globally⁸¹. This includes 36 million people who are at risk of facing emergency conditions or worse in at least 36 countries.

In this context, Aotearoa New Zealand's IDC programme beyond the Pacific has provided a targeted contribution to the global response to these challenges, delivering a range of development and humanitarian interventions, focussing on the broader Indo-Pacific region.

A Pacific focus

Complex and interconnected global and regional challenges have affected every aspect of Pacific resilience in the past year. Among these challenges are: COVID-19 reaching most Pacific countries for the first time; climate impacts from tidal surges to droughts continuing to increase in severity; a devastating volcanic eruption affecting Tonga; geo-strategic pressures; and the Russian invasion of Ukraine bringing rising fuel prices and record levels of inflation to the region.

As the Pacific continues to respond to and emerge from these waves of disruption, Aotearoa New Zealand has stood alongside our Pacific whānau, facing these challenges together. We launched the Pacific Resilience Approach; a new values-based policy guiding Aotearoa New Zealand's engagement in the region, including our development cooperation. In line with this approach, we have worked to provide responsive support to help lessen the impact of crises, including through vaccines and other health support, fiscal crisis financing, and ensuring our own border settings took Pacific interests into account. At the same time, Aotearoa New Zealand continued to honour our commitment to working alongside our partners in delivering tangible long-term impact and strengthened resilience with an emphasis on promoting climate change adaptation, economic resilience; peace and stability; and good governance, including women's leadership and human development.

⁸¹World Food Programme data.



Expenditure

Total expenditure for the IDC appropriation in 2021–22 (the first year of the funding triennium) was \$826.9 million. We are committed to providing at least 60% of our IDC funding to the Pacific region, and in the 2021–22 financial year we exceeded this target, delivering **71%** of our total IDC funding to the Pacific (\$586.3 million).

In addition:

FIGURE 1: PROPORTION OF IDC FUNDING SPENT ON KEY PRIORITIES 2021–22

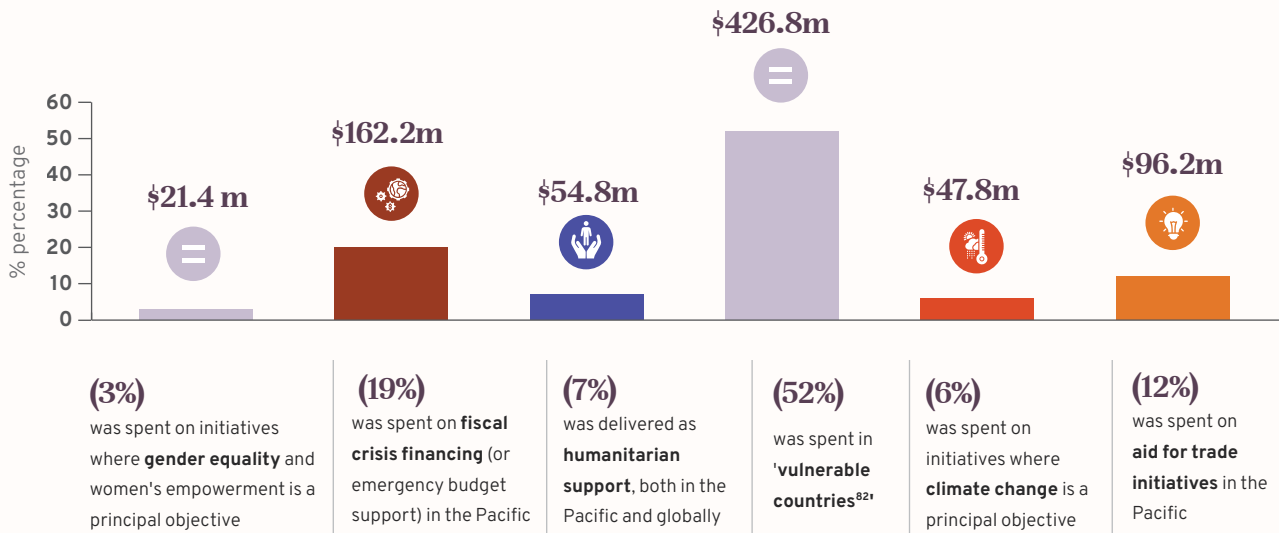
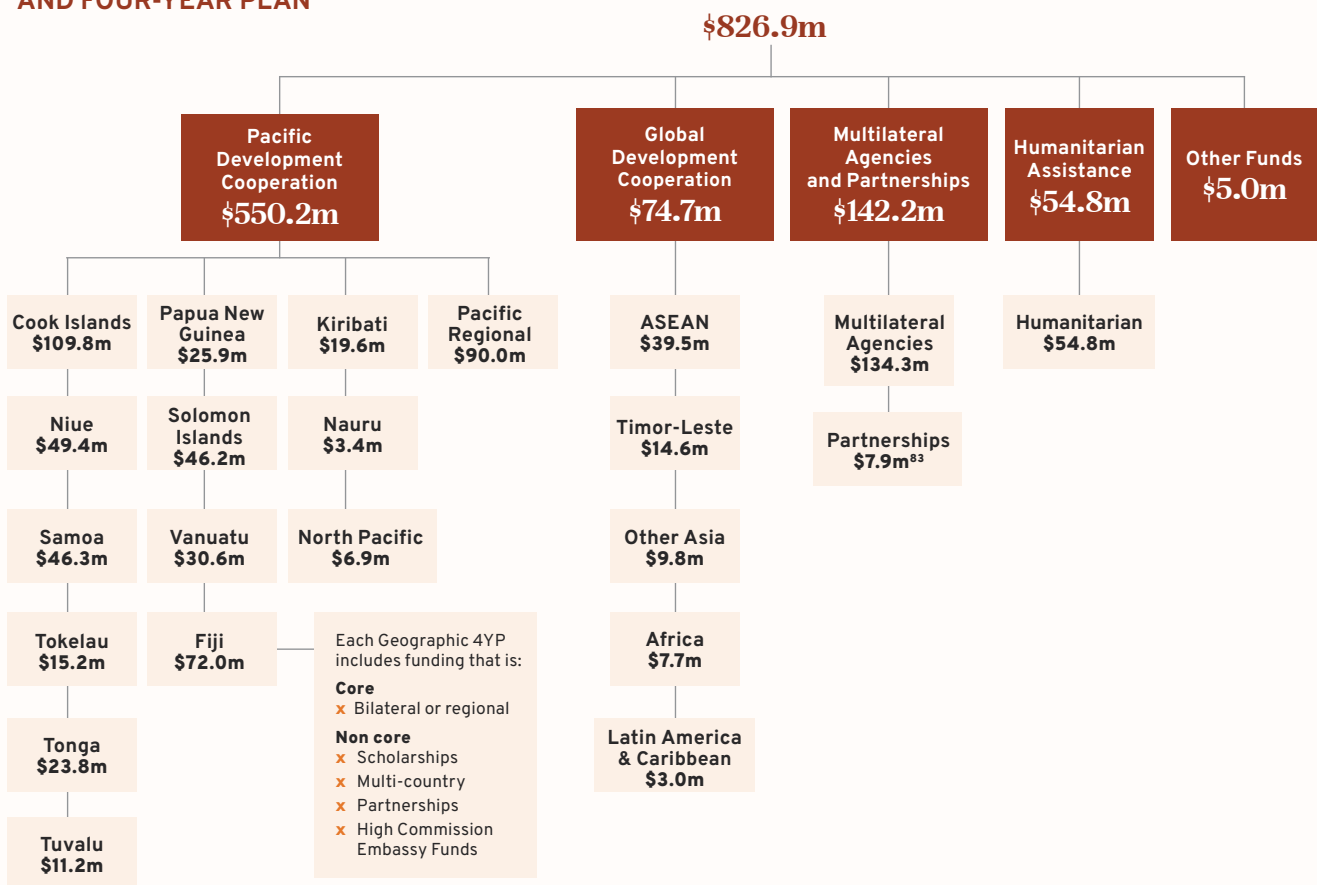


FIGURE 2: NGA HOE TUPUTUPU-MAI-TAWHITI: 2021–22 EXPENDITURE BY ALLOCATION GROUP AND FOUR-YEAR PLAN



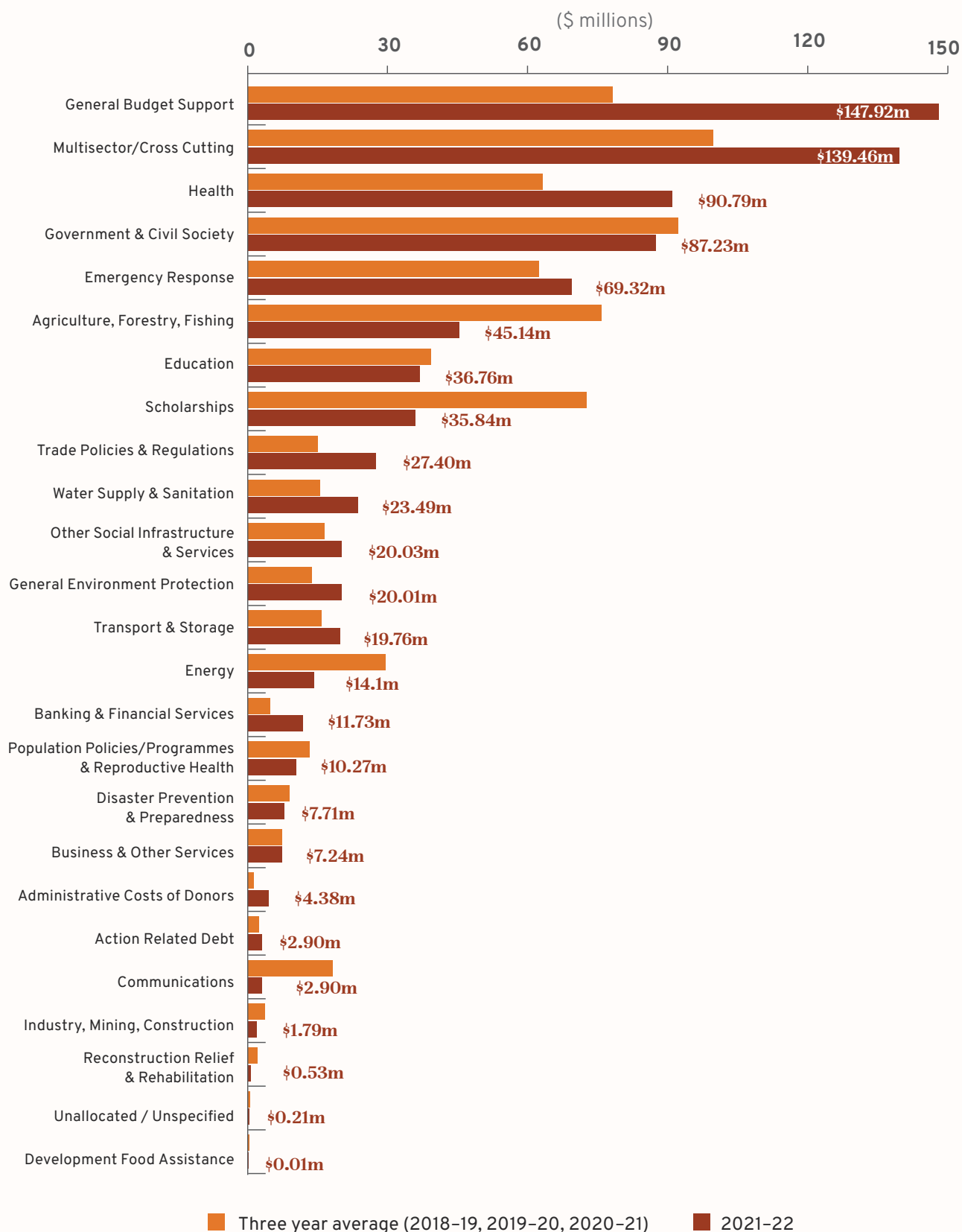
⁸²Vulnerable countries are defined as countries which have a score of 36 or greater on the UN Economic and Environmental Vulnerability Index, see: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category/idc-criteria.html> (EVI tab). NB. The EVI does not include data on non-UN member states i.e. territories. In absence of country-specific data we have deemed all micro-state territories (population <100,000) to be vulnerable by definition.

⁸³Note that the total spend for the Partnerships programme was \$24.97 million, most of which is allocated to geographic four-year plans.



FIGURE 3: NGĀ HOE TUPUTUPU-MAI-TAWHITI: 2021-22 EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR
(COMPARED WITH THREE YEAR AVERAGE FROM 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21)

Aotearoa New Zealand's total IDC spend for 2021-22 was \$826.9 million. Of this, the top three sectors were general budget support, multi-sector activities, and health - together totalling more than \$378 million.





Strengthening our focus on accountability and transparency

Aotearoa New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective, Sustainable Development policy (the ICESD policy) confirms our support for the SDGs, and commits us to delivering development assistance that is effective, inclusive, resilient and sustained. An important aspect of this commitment is ensuring we deliver ongoing improvements to the transparency of and accountability for our IDC spend. This commitment also reflects recommendations from the Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade Committee's 2020–21 Inquiry into New Zealand's Aid in the Pacific⁸⁴. The following are key achievements from 2021–22 to strengthen accountability and transparency:

- For the current funding triennium we commenced **publishing financial allocation data on our website**, and updating this on a quarterly basis⁸⁵.
- We developed and published **22 geographic and thematic four-year plans** for the current funding triennium. These were consulted with external stakeholders (including partner country governments, Aotearoa New Zealand Government agencies, non-government organisations (NGOs), and Pasifika communities) and are now all **publicly accessible on our website** for the first time⁸⁶.
- We have now been **publishing regular data files in line with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard⁸⁷ for over a year**, resulting in the Ministry joining a group of only 56 organisations that publish monthly (out of the 1,444 organisations that publish data according to the IATI standard).
- **Aotearoa New Zealand's 2022 Aid Transparency Index rating is 64.4%**. This is a drop from 2020's rating of 77.6% but is still higher than the 2022 average of all assessed donor agencies of 61.8%, retaining Aotearoa New Zealand's ranking of "good". The drop in our rating is due to a combination of IATI's assessment method changing to use more demanding criteria – a change that is designed to continuously raise the bar for transparency – and the Ministry's decision to take a more sustainable approach to improvements, embedding ongoing improvements to our transparency systems and processes.
- We continue to publish all **activity and strategic evaluations⁸⁸**, and their management responses on our website. In 2021–22 we **published 6 out of 6 evaluations** within three months of completion. Our ability to complete strategic evaluations has been constrained by COVID-19 travel restrictions over the past two years. However, in the final quarter of 2021–22 we commenced a forward programme of strategic four-year plan evaluations, starting with the Tuvalu four-year plan.

⁸⁴See: https://www.parliament.nz/en/pb/sc/reports/document/SCR_99947/inquiry-into-new-zealands-aid-to-the-pacific

⁸⁵See: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/>

⁸⁶See: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/>

⁸⁷IATI is a global initiative to improve the transparency of development and humanitarian resources and their results to address poverty and crises. See: <https://iatistandard.org/en/>

⁸⁸See: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/evaluation-and-research/>



Local Nauru Utility Corporation staff and MFAT-engaged engineers worked on the 1.1 Megawatt Solar photovoltaic (PV) generation system in the Menang district of the Republic of Nauru. Credit: MFAT.

Responding to the Climate Emergency – stepping up our action

The environmental, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian damage caused by cyclones, droughts, flooding and tidal surges continues to take a toll on our region and world. Pacific countries are some of the most exposed in the world to the impacts of climate change. There are indications that some locations are approaching the limits of climate adaptation. Extreme weather events are expected to intensify, sea levels expected to rise, and temperatures to increase.

In this context, 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 impacts on communities and economic costs are becoming increasingly apparent.

While climate change and environmental issues have long been areas of focus in our partnerships around the world, the increasing impacts of climate change in our region and globally have driven a significant step-up in the Ministry's engagement in this area, including through the IDC programme.

Aotearoa New Zealand met our 2019–2022 (\$300 million) climate finance commitment in July 2021, 18 months ahead of schedule. The Ministry expects around \$490-500 million in climate-related finance will be delivered in that four year commitment period (ending December 2022). Overall, the IDC Climate Change programme reported substantial achievements over the 2021–22 year, particularly in the Pacific, including:

- As a direct result of Aotearoa New Zealand's development assistance, more than 9,700 people directly benefited from initiatives which aim to increase resilience to climate change and environmental degradation.
- 27 Pacific governments and institutions were supported to develop long-term climate resilience (adaptation) plans, update or complete Nationally Determined Contribution documents and monitoring systems, and implement risk-informed policy development.
- Our partnership with the International Organisation for Migration through the Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security Programme (PCCMHS) supported a regional dialogue on climate mobility and national consultations with 14 Pacific countries.
- The *Climate Resilient Islands Programme* in Tonga and Fiji, supporting nature-based adaptation solutions at the community-level, was launched.
- Our partnership with the Department of Conservation, Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research and SPREP resulted in the establishment of the *Pacific Regional Invasive Species Management Support Service* to help Pacific countries manage introduced pests and weeds.

In addition to these climate change-specific achievements, efforts to 'mainstream' climate change considerations across the broader IDC programme has resulted in 171 IDC-funded initiatives (which are not specifically targeting climate change) now reporting contributions to climate change goals.



Handover ceremony of vegetable seeds to the Tongan Government as part of the Pacific Seeds for Life programme with the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT). Credit: MFAT.

A significant scale up in funding

In October 2021, Aotearoa New Zealand committed to providing \$1.3 billion in climate finance to developing countries between 2022 and 2025. This includes \$800 million in new funding. This funding will be delivered through the IDC appropriation as grant funding to development partners. Of that \$800 million, \$450 million will be delivered as additional funding in the current funding triennium. **At least 50 percent of the total funding will support Pacific countries and at least 50 percent of the total will target climate change adaptation.**

This new commitment is more than four times the size of Aotearoa New Zealand’s previous commitment (NZD \$300 million, 2019–2022). It underlines the importance Aotearoa New Zealand attaches to global and regional efforts to work together to combat climate change. This finance will support developing countries to **reduce their carbon emissions**, support measures to **adapt to climate change**, and **build climate change capacity and capabilities**.

The Ministry has drafted an **International Climate Finance Strategy** to help guide delivery of Aotearoa New Zealand’s climate finance commitments.

In developing the Strategy, the Ministry held talanoa with Pasifika academics, community and youth groups. We consulted extensively with Non-Government Organisations engaged in climate change work and we used our network of Posts to engage with partner governments to ensure the Strategy reflects their climate change priorities.



Ngā Hoe Tuputupu-mai-tawhiti: Aotearoa New Zealand's development and humanitarian programmes in 2021–22

The following pages provide an overview of impact achieved through Aotearoa New Zealand's IDC programme in 2021–22 from the four major funding allocations within the IDC appropriation: Pacific, Global, Multilateral agencies and Partnerships, and Humanitarian.





Results at a glance

In the 2021-22 financial year as a direct result of Aotearoa New Zealand's international development cooperation funding:



3,500+

PEOPLE

in the education workforce received training or capability-building support

640

PEOPLE

completed tertiary or vocational scholarships

8,000+

PEOPLE

benefitted from enhanced learning through ICT



14,800+

PEOPLE

participated in a labour mobility initiative



1,900+

PEOPLE

received training or capability-building support in fisheries and oceans'



89,300+

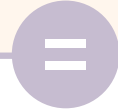
PEOPLE

benefitted from sexual and reproductive health services

6,300+

PEOPLE

in the health workforce received training for capability-building support



2,000+

PEOPLE

received training or capability-building support in equity and inclusion



9,700+

PEOPLE

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



552,100+

PEOPLE

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



45,200+

PEOPLE

directly benefitted from improved infrastructure and services

2,700+

PEOPLE

received training or capability-building support in infrastructure



68,100+

PEOPLE

received training or capability-building support in peace and security



3,800+

PEOPLE

received training or capability-building support in governance



69,800+

PEOPLE

were supported to improve their livelihoods



Pacific Development Cooperation

\$550.20
M I L L I O N

Aotearoa New Zealand's home and heart is in the Pacific. Our engagement in the Pacific is partner-led. It supports each country's determination to chart its own development, with the SDGs as a shared commitment.

The Pacific Resilience Approach was agreed by Cabinet in October 2021

In October 2021, Cabinet approved a "Resilience Approach"⁸⁹ to guide Aotearoa New Zealand's overall engagement in the Pacific. With our IDC programme, taking a Resilience Approach means:

- Recognising the mana of each nation and reinforcing our whanaungatanga connections with the wider Pacific
- Affirming that we will accompany our partners on a path towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals as a shared commitment
- Targeting our international development cooperation to support long-term resilience
- Harnessing regional and multilateral action to support Pacific priorities.

We recognise that each partner has a different starting point, and we work with our Pacific partners to support them to chart their own resilience journeys, using local and culturally-relevant approaches, and strengthening the capacity of the partners we work with. We balance flexible and responsive COVID-19 crisis support with maintaining a programme that builds long-term (inter-generational) resilience across multiple (and interconnected) dimensions including: governance, social, economic, cultural and environmental.

The Pacific Resilience Approach is an amplification of New Zealand's domestic focus on wellbeing and resilience (confirmed in the Government's Wellbeing Budget) out into the wider region, including to ensure that those most vulnerable are not left behind. It also recognises that there is a significant overlap between the effect of our domestic and international policies where the Pacific is concerned. The figure and box on the following page set out new principles for engagement in the Pacific, which increasingly guide our overall engagement in the region. Navigating our approach to engagement in the Pacific will require us to draw on all the tools available in our kete to help guide our journey – much like our tupuna before us.

We have taken this concept and developed a **compass**, built around various elements found in Māori and Pacific navigation narratives.

⁸⁹See: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/media-and-resources/proactive-release-new-zealands-pacific-engagement-from-reset-to-resilience/>; and <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/OIA/Proactive-Release-New-Zealands-Pacific-Engagement-v2.pdf>



TABLE 1: AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND’S ENDURING PRINCIPLES OF PARTNERSHIP IN THE PACIFIC

PRINCIPLES	DESCRIPTION
<p>Tātai Hono (Recognition of Deep and Enduring Whakapapa Connections): represented by the ocean – and its current – binding us all through whakapapa and connection.</p>	<p>Shared history and meaningful relationships will shape our engagement, reinforcing Aotearoa New Zealand’s depth of connection within the region and increasing understanding of Pacific peoples. These connections can be further enhanced by the shared value of reciprocity, shared national and regional priorities, shared language connections, and the recognition and celebration of the diversity between and within our indigenous values and those of Pacific partners.</p>
<p>Turou Hawaiki (Navigating Together): represented by the navigation winds, carrying manu and waka, charting our course and direction, and recognising our shared common values.</p>	<p>Our engagement will recognise that we share common values, and will reflect the unique and substantial overlap with Aotearoa New Zealand domestic policy decisions in respect of the Pacific. The development of Aotearoa New Zealand regional and national policies will actively consider their implications for the Pacific. We will also actively consider the impact on Pacific countries from international treaties and agreements that Aotearoa New Zealand is negotiating.</p>
<p>Whāia te Taumata Ohanga (Journey Towards a Circular Economy): like the sun, setting and rising, but always on the horizon, showing us that although the journey may be different, the long-term perspective remains the same.</p>	<p>Our engagement will recognise that the journey we each take is different but our horizon is the same. We will collaborate in support of the SDGs, with the long-term inter-generational perspective these Goals bring consistent with Aotearoa New Zealand’s and Pacific countries’ enduring journey together. We will aim to achieve lasting resilience through Pacific countries’ enhanced capability to deliver on national and regional priorities through supporting sustainable human, economic, and social development. We recognise each country’s mana to determine and protect its own kaitiakitanga.</p>
<p>Tātou Tātou (All of us Together): reflecting the strength of our friendships – and where we are headed – in the faces, and phases, of the moon.</p>	<p>Our cooperation will be underpinned by the principles of whanaungatanga and friendship, including honesty, trust, and respect. We will listen and have conversations. We will act with predictability, consistency, and based on the values we share as people of the Pacific. We will harmonise our efforts with others. We will confidently share Aotearoa New Zealand’s views and perspectives, being clear about the things we will do and the things we will not do. The strength of friendship allows us to communicate openly even when our views differ.</p>
<p>Arongia ki Rangīātea (Focus toward Excellence): represented by Matariki me nga purapura whetu, drawing a common architecture across the night’s sky that reinforces our integration.</p>	<p>We will actively take an integrated approach across each Aotearoa New Zealand Government agency to recognise the centrality of the Pacific. We will amplify our value in the Pacific through encouraging impactful co-investment from actors outside the region, and by supporting regional architecture that reinforces Pacific ownership and priorities.</p>



North Pacific

TOTAL SPEND: \$6.92m

HIGHLIGHT: Renewable energy activities are significantly displacing diesel fuel reliance in Palau, FSM⁹⁰ and RMI⁹¹, with renewable energy systems now providing as much as 50% of energy need on some islands.



Nauru

TOTAL SPEND: \$3.36m

HIGHLIGHT: The Nauru Accountable and Inclusive Governance (NAIG) Project produced positive outcomes for engagement of women and girls in politics and public life, for example by supporting publicity, which encourages women to run for public office. As a result, in 2021, 12 women (14%) declared intentions to run, up from 5 in 2019.



Papua New Guinea

TOTAL SPEND: \$25.90m

HIGHLIGHT: The Aotearoa New Zealand-funded Rural On-Grid Project achieved its completion milestone, providing around 30,000 people with new access to electricity.



Vanuatu

TOTAL SPEND: \$30.59m

HIGHLIGHT: Aotearoa New Zealand provided further funding of \$1.9 million under our TC Harold recovery package to the support rebuild and repair of educational facilities and replacement of school materials.



Fiji

TOTAL SPEND: \$72.03m

HIGHLIGHT: The Fiji Women's Crisis Centre delivered 7,317 counselling sessions to survivors and vulnerable women/girls, registered 2,429 new clients, and delivered 44 community education sessions as well as provided 101 women and 17 children with access to safe emergency shelter.



Tonga

TOTAL SPEND: \$23.77m

HIGHLIGHT: Our trilateral ten year policing programme (with Australia and Tonga) ended this year. Under this programme the Tonga Police Force became more professional, improved community confidence in Tonga Police and helped to reduce crime by 14%.



Niue

TOTAL SPEND: \$49.43m

HIGHLIGHT: The IDC-funded Polynesian Health Corridors programme delivered and prepared Niue to administer 4,530 COVID-19 vaccines for all of their eligible populations at the same time that Aotearoa New Zealand was rolling out COVID-19 vaccines.

Pacific Impacts

⁹⁰Federated States of Micronesia.

⁹¹Republic of the Marshall Islands.



Solomon Islands

TOTAL SPEND: \$46.17m

HIGHLIGHT: The Mekem Strong Solomon Islands Fisheries programme provided support for sustainable fisheries management (inshore and offshore), targeting long term outcomes from the National Fisheries Policy of contributing to the socio-economic needs of all Solomon Islanders, and providing increased revenue and food security from fisheries.



Kiribati

TOTAL SPEND: \$19.55m

HIGHLIGHT: Kiribati National Statistics Office was supported to undertake the Kiribati Population and Housing Census. Completed in 2022, the census generates data, which is critical for good governance, policy formulation, development planning, and risk reduction, including for planning the COVID-19 response.

North Pacific

RMI

FSM

Nauru

Kiribati

Palau

Papua New Guinea

Solomon Islands

Tuvalu

Tokelau

Vanuatu

Fiji

Samoa

New Caledonia

Tonga

Niue

Cook Islands



Cook Islands

TOTAL SPEND: \$109.76m

HIGHLIGHT: The Cook Islands Government's Economic Response Plan, funded with Aotearoa New Zealand support, included wage subsidies, smart-agritech grants and business grants. To be eligible to access this business support, registration and tax compliance was a pre-requisite. Business Link Pacific, an IDC funded programme, was critical to assist Cook Islands' small businesses to become tax compliant and access this support.



Samoa

TOTAL SPEND: \$46.31m

HIGHLIGHT: Aotearoa New Zealand procured and installed an oxygen generator at the Tupua Tamesese Meaole Hospital in Apia (increasing Samoa's access to medical oxygen by 400%).



Tuvalu

TOTAL SPEND: \$11.24m

HIGHLIGHT: As part of the Vaitupu Water Security Activity, plans are under way for construction of a groundwater infiltration gallery and storage facilities that will provide access to potable drinking water in times of drought.



Tokelau

TOTAL SPEND: \$15.16m

HIGHLIGHT: The Aotearoa New Zealand-funded Tokelau submarine cables were installed on Nukunonu. The international and domestic submarine cables will connect the three atolls to high speed internet. Onshore works and commissioning are expected to be completed in 2022.



An NZDF C-130 transported essential medical equipment to Kiribati in February 2022, including paracetamol, and personal protective equipment to assist with the COVID-19 response. Credit: MFAT.

COVID-19: Aotearoa New Zealand responds to support a resilient Pacific

Aotearoa New Zealand's overall goal is to support Pacific Island countries to prepare for, respond and adapt to living with COVID-19 in a way that minimises the social and economic impacts of the pandemic and builds long-term resilience.

In the 2021-22 financial year, the COVID-19 pandemic reached most Pacific countries for the first time. Aotearoa New Zealand provided a range of flexible and responsive support to ensure Pacific countries could prepare for, respond to, and recover from the social and economic impacts of the pandemic in line with their own priorities.

Health system preparedness and response

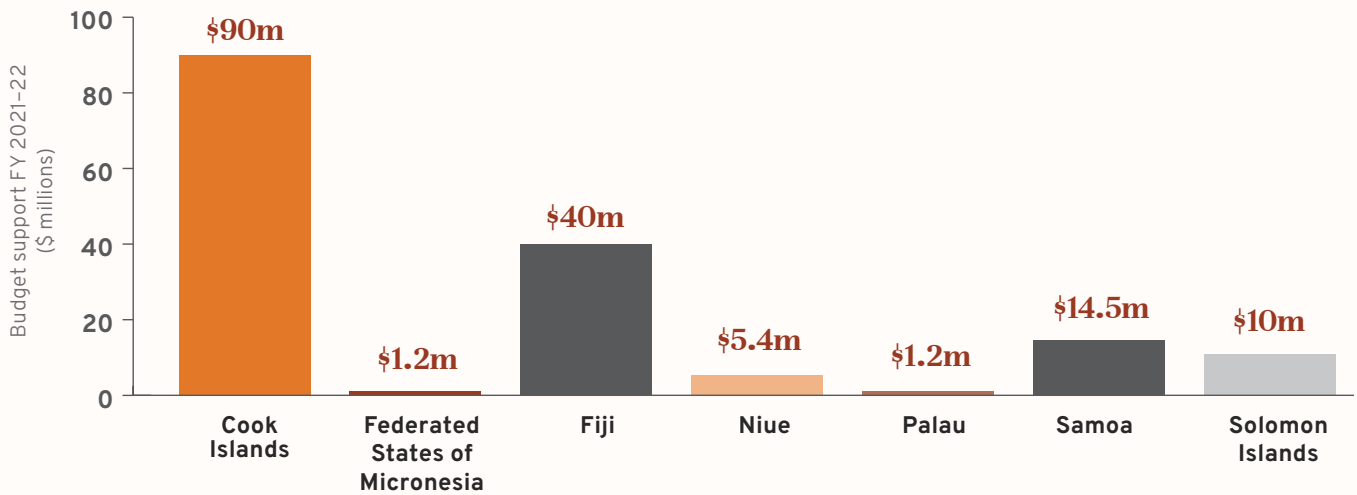
Vaccines and other health support have been key to supporting Pacific countries in their response to, and social and economic recovery from, COVID-19. We have focused our bilateral Pacific vaccine support on six Polynesian countries (Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Tokelau, Niue and Tuvalu) and Fiji. We provided vaccines from our domestic portfolio supply to these countries, with accompanying technical support, contributing to high vaccination coverage.

BY THE END OF THE 2021-22 YEAR, WE HAD PROVIDED 298,130 PFIZER COVID-19 VACCINE DOSES TO POLYNESIAN COUNTRIES, AND 59,560 DOSES TO FIJI (THE MAJORITY OF THIS IN THE 2021-22 FINANCIAL YEAR).

Our support to the wider Pacific vaccine efforts has been in partnership with other donors. Our vaccine support helped protect against more serious health impacts, hospitalisations and deaths as the virus reached the Pacific.

Other COVID-19 health support has included providing personal protective equipment (PPE), medical and testing equipment and supplies, and on the ground personnel delivered via commercial and New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) assets (including relief flights to Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu (2022), Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Fiji (2021). In addition, we supplied on the ground clinical support in both Fiji and Papua New Guinea during their Delta outbreaks in 2021.

Through the IDC-funded Polynesian Health Corridors programme Aotearoa New Zealand has donated over 217,000 rapid antigen tests to the six Polynesian countries. IDC funding for the Pacific Pathology Training Centre (PPTC) enabled Aotearoa New Zealand to respond quickly, facilitating transportation of COVID-19 samples to Aotearoa New Zealand for genome sequencing and the provision of much needed laboratory and testing equipment for COVID-19. PPTC adopted innovative methods, including developing 'container laboratories' which enabled testing to take place in remote locations.

**FIGURE 4: AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND EMERGENCY BUDGET SUPPORT TO THE PACIFIC 2021-22**

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, prepare health systems and fund social protection mechanisms. To help Pacific countries address these challenges, Aotearoa New Zealand disbursed \$162 million in emergency grant funding (budget support) in the 2021-22 financial year (see figure above). This was in addition to \$114.65 million disbursed in 2020-21 and \$40 million in 2019-20.

Our emergency budget support funding has allowed countries to respond directly and rapidly to their own priorities for COVID-19 response and recovery. It is a form of support that provides for strong country ownership and alignment to strategic priorities. It places reliance on country systems for the budgeting, accounting, reporting, and audit of funds. Working in this way aligns to the Pacific Resilience approach by acknowledging that each country will have different priorities for their emergency response and recovery, and different approaches to achieve their prioritised SDGs.

Additional economic and private sector support

Additional programmes were aimed at building the resilience of Pacific economies through the pandemic by increasing the availability of local food, strengthening agricultural exports, readying and positioning the tourism industry for a return of international tourists, increasing businesses' access to investment capital and bank financing, and diversifying economies through support for new, emerging sectors.

For example, our **Business Link Pacific** (\$12.5 million) and the **Pacific SME Finance Facility** pilot (\$10.0 million) supported Pacific businesses in eight Pacific countries with access to advice and finance to respond to the economic impacts of the pandemic while investing in long-term sustainability, resilience and growth. Specific achievements include:

- Enabling 626 businesses (including 414 women-led businesses) to access \$1.6 million in business advisory services, leveraging \$535k in private co-investment.
- Enabling 469 businesses (including 309 women-led businesses) to access \$3.3 million in adaptation grants.

Aotearoa New Zealand's border settings

As a gateway into the region, we worked to ensure that our border settings took into consideration our commitment to supporting the resilience of the Pacific. After extensive cross-agency efforts led by the Ministry, Aotearoa New Zealand negotiated and opened one-way quarantine free travel with Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu in October 2021, enabling the entry and employment of more than 11,000 RSE workers. Then, as Aotearoa New Zealand reopened in 2022, the Ministry worked to ensure access from the Pacific was prioritised (for example, bringing forward timeframes for reopening visitor visa access), reflecting the importance of cultural, economic and social connections across the region. We also provided support and advice where requested as Pacific countries have planned and implemented their own border re-opening strategies.



Pacific flags on Nauru beach. Credit: MFAT.

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. The image of *Te Kupenga a Māui* (the net of Māui) builds on the principle of *Turou Hawaiki* (navigating together) and gives us a useful way to frame how we want the regional architecture to support regional governance.

As we reconnect as a region, our key message is that our strength and success as a region relies on Pacific countries acting together to secure the future of our Blue Pacific Continent. Aotearoa New Zealand remains a long-standing member of the Pacific *whānau*, including the way in which we are embedded into existing Pacific regional architecture.

We are a member and funder of Pacific regional agencies, and this is a key aspect of our Resilience Approach. These intergovernmental organisations work toward the common goal of sustainable development in the Pacific. They apply their technical and policy capacity, established programmes and relationships, and deep knowledge of the region to support Pacific countries to strengthen their resilience, rebuild from COVID-19 impacts and achieve the SDGs. Aotearoa New Zealand's core funding to these organisations supports them to deliver on their work programmes and strategic priorities. In 2021–22 we provided \$24.88 million in core contributions to six Pacific regional agencies. Key achievements from each agency are set out on the next page.



Results from Pacific Regional Agencies

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)

Coordinates implementation of Pacific Leaders' decisions including policy advice on regional economic growth, political governance and security.

Key achievements in 2021-22:

- As directed at the 2021 Forum Leaders' Retreat, the Secretariat continued working through the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 and the WHO Joint Incident Management Team to support Member countries in their management and response to the pandemic.
- Supported Pacific leaders to issue the Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the face of Climate Change-Related Sea-Level Rise.
- Supported Fiji to Chair the inaugural Pacific Islands Forum Women Leaders' Meeting.

The Pacific Community (SPC)

Scientific and technical services to Pacific countries in agriculture, public health, geosciences, fisheries, statistics, educational assessment, disaster risk reduction, transport, energy, climate change, gender, youth and human rights.

Key achievements in 2021-22:

- Played a key role in the WHO-led Joint Incident Management Team (JIMT), advising member governments on responses to COVID-19; and providing leadership and expertise in pandemic coordination, surveillance, infection prevention and control, laboratory services and clinical services.
- Provided capacity building for Pacific countries with over 11,800 people trained in areas such as fisheries, agriculture, public health, disaster management and statistics.

University of the South Pacific (USP)

Research institute and the Pacific region's provider of tertiary education, including distance and flexible learning.

Key achievements in 2021-22:

- Pivoted to online and remote teaching and learning methodologies to ensure that students could continue their studies following the closure of borders.
- Enhanced international reputation through inclusion in the Times Higher Education rankings for the first time. USP was also recognised well in the Times Impact rankings (for SDG impact) and the World Universities Real Impact rankings (for crisis management).
- 2022 saw the largest ever cohort of graduates, with over 2,600 graduates, 60% of these women.

Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)

Advice and services to enable Pacific countries to maximise economic and social benefits from the sustainable management of their tuna fisheries.

Key achievements in 2021-22:

- Enhanced and maintained monitoring, control and surveillance tools and operations in the face of COVID-19. FFA worked closely with the United States, France, Aotearoa New Zealand and Australia to deliver four key regional fisheries compliance operations.
- To increase the participation of women in tuna fisheries, FFA delivered financial literacy training and training of an all-female crew. This resulted in a world-first initiative between FFA and SeaQuest with an all-female deck crew setting off on their first fishing trip on a tuna longline vessel.

Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Technical and policy assistance on environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem management, waste management and pollution control.

Key achievements in 2021-22:

- Hosted the Moana Blue Pacific Spaces and Event Programme at the 2021 UN Climate Change Conference (COP26), despite the challenges and uncertainties of COVID-19.
- Working with Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, beetles have been released in Cook Islands as a biocontrol to manage the spread of the African tulip tree, which is affecting biodiversity and climate resilience across the Pacific.

Pacific Aviation Safety Office (PASO)

Providing aviation safety and security services to the Pacific.

Key achievements in 2021-22:

- Established and remotely delivered off site inspection services to assess safety oversight in Pacific countries.
- Acted as secretariat for the second Regional Aviation Ministers' Meeting (RAMM2), which is advancing a treaty for a new regional aviation organisation, a 10 year Regional Aviation Strategy, and analysis and lessons for (aviation) recovery from the pandemic.



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

Investing in sustainable agriculture in Samoa

Growth in the cocoa sector supports a more diversified economy which increases resilience in the face of shocks to the tourism sector such as those caused by COVID-19. Aotearoa New Zealand contributes toward the sector through two initiatives: the Samoa Cocoa Industry Development Initiative (SCIDI) and the Improved Livelihoods Cocoa Samoa activity. Since 2019, SCIDI has helped the Samoa Koko Industry Association (SKIA) create model nurseries, provide on-farm training, and share technologies. The SCIDI and SKIA engages with a wide range of government and industry stakeholders in Samoa's cocoa sector.

The Improved Livelihoods Cocoa Samoa Activity has helped export Samoan cocoa to Aotearoa New Zealand for a single origin Samoan chocolate product whilst also improving the quality of Samoa cocoa through on the ground training in farming and processing techniques. The activity has been delivered in partnership with local organisations and has contributed to the viability of the local cocoa industry.

In the past year, 65 growers were trained in best production practices and 50 staff from the Samoa Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries received training on seedling production. Eight larger in-country training events were attended by 105 farmers. While formal employment across Samoa dropped by 11.6% in 2021, there is anecdotal evidence from local partners that there was a minor uptick in agricultural employment (although agriculture only makes up 0.6% of the labour market).



4th generation of chocolate industry veterans. Credit: Whittaker's.



Tonga Live & Learn with their food cube container, part of the food security component for the Climate Resilient Islands Programme. Credit: Tonga Live & Learn Team.

Pivoting Aotearoa's support to respond to Tongan volcanic eruption

In the wake of the destructive Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha'apai volcanic eruption and tsunami, Aotearoa New Zealand worked with partners to quickly adapt to Tonga's changed priorities. This included our contribution of \$6 million to Tonga's Building Resilient Water Management System delivered through the Tonga Climate Change Fund. The National Water Tank project is supporting Tonga's efforts to build long-term, inter-generational resilience. This includes delivering 1500 water tanks and 400 latrines to Tonga's most vulnerable households, including those now more at risk because of ashfall or from the tsunami.

Aotearoa New Zealand responded swiftly by pivoting our partnership with Live & Learn Tonga on the Climate Resilient Islands programme, which works at the community level to strengthen nature-based climate change adaptation. After the January 2022 volcanic eruption and tsunami, food security became an urgent issue. The programme was adapted to provide 'food cubes' to help affected households re-establish food growing options. Community workshops and a guidebook, published in Tongan and English, are further building local skills and tools for long-term food security.

Significant results from reform-linked budget support in Nauru

Aotearoa New Zealand provides reform-linked budget support in Nauru through the Asian Development Bank-led Improving Fiscal Sustainability and Social Protection programme, which aims to strengthen the Government of Nauru's public investment management and fiscal sustainability. Since the 1990s, when the Government of Nauru defaulted on its debt repayments, Nauru's debt situation has been unclear. However, in 2020 the Government commenced implementation of a debt action plan to resolve outstanding long-term liabilities, including state-owned enterprise arrears, outstanding membership arrears, and historical payments relating to the liquidation of Bank of Nauru. Support from the ADB programme to resolve these long standing external debt obligations has, for the first time in over 20 years, provided a complete picture of Nauru's debt situation, improved Nauru's debt sustainability, and removed a key obstacle to accessing additional donor financing, as well as potentially accessing credit markets in the future. Nauru's debt situation has recently been assessed by the International Monetary Fund as 'sustainable', an improvement on its previous 'unsustainable' rating.

The social protection system in Nauru has recently expanded, allowing a larger proportion of the population to be covered, but the system has weaknesses – it has been ranked the second lowest in terms of comprehensiveness and impact compared to other Pacific countries. COVID-19 has exposed an urgent need to improve efficiency in the administration and targeting of Nauru's social assistance programmes, and ensuring that the delivery of services is enhanced towards the intended target groups, including informal workers. With support from the ADB programme, the Nauru government is developing a new social protection strategy, including a mechanism to better track the implementation of social protection expenditures. The new social protection system will be guided by a comprehensive, evidence-based, and financially sustainable strategy that will be enduring for Nauru over the long-term.



Christian Bule running a sexual and reproductive health and rights awareness session as part of the Planem Gud Famili Blong Yumi Project – Gaua, Vanuatu. Credit: Channel Village (Kenny Josaiah) for the Vanuatu Family Health Association and Family Planning New Zealand.

Supporting access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in the Pacific

Our funding, through International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and its local member associations in Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, has increased access to contraception, sexual and gender based violence services, and cervical cancer screening and treatment, with 732,736 sexual and reproductive health services delivered in 2021, an increase of 28% from 2020. Local organisations have also been supported to engage in high level advocacy for SRHR and to position themselves well to shape their national SRHR agendas, for example through representation on related government committees.

For example, in Tuvalu, IPPF worked with the Tuvalu Family Health Association to support cervical cancer screening and capacity strengthening in staff, to provide outreach services to Nanumaga Island (which reached 60% of young people on the island with information, condoms and educational material), and to provide SRHR awareness sessions in workplaces and a SRHR awareness workshop for pregnant mothers.

In Kiribati, IPPF worked with the Kiribati Family Health Association to reach 20,242 clients with SRHR services, held an SRHR workshop with Catholic community leaders to strengthen relationships and reached 3,259 clients through outreach to seven islands. In addition, 58 young people from three outer islands were trained as community based distributors for contraceptive and SRHR information.

Diversifying pathways for Pacific secondary learners

Aotearoa New Zealand's investment in secondary education in the Pacific is a key priority and is mostly through education sector budget support or through new stand-alone programmes currently under development (for example in Vanuatu). While there have been significant improvements to the number of students enrolling and completing basic education, this is not the case for secondary education. There are high levels of dropout rates and the quality of learning is low. Further, the opportunities and choices for secondary students are limited and are heavily weighted towards pursuing tertiary education. Aotearoa New Zealand's investments in secondary education aim to help diversify pathways for students to pursue alternative education and training opportunities that can help them thrive. The following are key achievements from 2021–22:

- In Tokelau, 49 students are now enrolled in secondary education pathways through partnerships with New Zealand institutions, including Year 12 students who would otherwise have left school.
- In Tonga, 3,650 students have completed the TVET in secondary schools programme. Over 1,615 graduated with a Level 2 Certificate in Technical and Vocational Skills with progression to specialised trades at the Tonga Institute of Science and Technology.
- In Vanuatu, support is being provided towards curriculum development for Junior Secondary Years 8-10.
- In Niue, 10 teachers completed courses at the University of the South Pacific contributing to lifting teacher quality.



The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund extended support to include COVID-19 related actions for displaced and crisis-affected people. Credit: Myanmar Humanitarian Fund.

Global (non-Pacific) Development Cooperation

\$74.70
MILLION

Aotearoa New Zealand's 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.

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 and our partners care about. 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 disparity 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 and agriculture); governance; peace and security; and knowledge and skills, particularly to the region's Least Developed Countries, while supporting the regional role of ASEAN⁹².

⁹²Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), established on 8 August 1967, is a collective of ten Southeast Asian states.



Aotearoa New Zealand's Ambassador to Viet Nam, Tredene Dobson, and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Minh Vu announced a NZD 2 million contribution from Aotearoa New Zealand to support Viet Nam's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Credit: High Commission in Viet Nam.

COVID-19 continued to have a global impact over the past year, including in South East Asia. By June 2022, there were a total 58.1m confirmed cases of COVID-19 in ASEAN countries, and 324,000 confirmed deaths⁹³. Economic output dropped by an average of 5% in South East Asia during the pandemic, but impacts were not equal across the region; in the Philippines, for example, GDP dropped by 8.4%⁹⁴. The impacts of this economic downturn were exacerbated by disrupted supply chains, rising unemployment, and labour migration patterns which saw many migrant labourers across the region return to their homes without employment to sustain them. Lower wages combined with increased food production costs have led to increased food insecurity in Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia and Myanmar. In Myanmar, the social and economic trajectory of the country has deteriorated significantly following the military coup in February 2021; more than 1 million people have now been displaced, more than 13 million people are food insecure, and an estimated half of the population has fallen into poverty⁹⁵.

Our development programme has continued to balance timely crisis support with a focus on our long term funding commitments. Aotearoa New Zealand has provided a total

of \$36.79 million in COVID-19 response support for ASEAN countries since the start of the pandemic, including \$7.4 million in 2021-22. While in 2020-21 our support was primarily focused on health responses, over 2021-2022 our focus has shifted towards supporting the Least Developed Countries in South East Asia to respond to and recover from the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, including loss of livelihoods (particularly in the tourism and informal sectors), disruptions in supply chains, and in some areas increasing food insecurity due to higher costs of agricultural inputs and lack of access to markets. For example, in Timor-Leste figures show that 47% of the nation's under-5s are affected by stunting and wasting caused by malnutrition, and we are adjusting agricultural and human development initiatives to address these challenges.

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

⁹³Case/mortality numbers via WHO, <https://covid19.who.int/>

⁹⁴GDP impacts from World Bank Report: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/eap/publication/uneven-recovery-east-asia-and-pacific-economic-update-april-2021>

⁹⁵<https://thediplomat.com/2022/06/myanmars-total-displaced-population-tops-1-million-says-un/>



Children in Aileu, Timor-Leste, holding copies of the Lafaek educational magazine, which is produced in Timor-Leste's indigenous language – Tetun. Credit: High Commission in Dili.

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

Supporting equitable access to early childhood education in Timor-Leste

In Timor-Leste, early childhood education and basic education is hindered by lack of access to quality, relevant and linguistically appropriate teaching and learning resources. Printed materials remain necessary for raising the quality of education, since online learning options are either difficult to access, or of poor quality. Since 2005, the Ministry has funded Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) International to produce and distribute learning resource magazines and community and teacher magazines through the Lafaek Learning Media Activity. These resources are produced by Timorese in the Tetun language in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) to ensure they closely align with the national curriculum. The Lafaek publications reach about 66% of Timor-Leste's population, focusing on those in the most hard-to-reach communities.

A mid-term evaluation⁹⁶ was undertaken in 2021 to assess the effectiveness of these magazines in improving education outcomes. Findings revealed Lafaek was the most commonly used study material during COVID-19 school closures, used by 68% of students surveyed. Overall literacy scores were strongly and positively linked to a student having read Lafaek, and students who used Lafaek to study during school closures showed a 5% increase in overall literacy scores. Data also revealed that Lafaek is a trusted and valued teaching tool that is utilised by teachers. Incorporating recommendations into the next phase of the activity, through development of a teaching and learning resource package to support teachers with classroom management and to facilitate curriculum delivery, will further strengthen Lafaek's effectiveness. In this new phase, increasing

the number of learning resources in class and the provision of resources for students to take home, will also support learning continuity and increase parents' involvement in their child's learning.

Delivering increased access to affordable, reliable and renewable energy in Indonesia

Aotearoa New Zealand's portfolio of renewable energy activities in Indonesia provides policy and planning support, capacity building, and technical assistance to develop renewable energy resources. Through a multi-faceted approach, it contributes to climate and economic resilience by supporting Indonesia to meet its target of renewable energy contributing 23% of the total energy supply by 2025, thus reducing Indonesia's reliance on unsustainable fossil fuels. Over the past year:

- The IDC-funded Improving Energy Access in Maluku (NZMATES) Activity worked on pre-feasibility studies for 52 off-grid and hybrid photovoltaic sites for the National Electricity Company (PLN), provided training for PLN staff on how to conduct these feasibility studies, and mentored them through an additional 45 studies for sites in North Maluku.
- NZMATES also developed guidelines for PLN to continue evaluating the feasibility of new proposed sites. The activity supported the development of two concept notes by PLN for Green Climate Fund funding for 17 different renewable energy sites.
- The installation of the Pūngao-Pattimura Mini-Grid Training Laboratory at Pattimura University, marked the first grid-connected solar installation in Ambon and will support delivery of renewable energy training.

⁹⁶Care International (2021). Lafaek Learning Media Mid Term Evaluation: https://www.careevaluations.org/wp-content/uploads/CARE-Timor_Lafaek_project-evaluation-brief_Nov-21-compressed-2.pdf



Horticulture farm in Bantaey Meanchey, Cambodia, supported by the Cambodia Climate Smart Commercial Horticulture (C-SMART) project. Credit: MFAT.

Strengthening the horticulture industry in Cambodia

The IDC-funded Cambodia Quality Horticulture (CQHI) project, in partnership with New Zealand Plant and Food Research and the Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has contributed to impressive results. For example:

- The average annual net income for farmers across five pilot supply chains has almost tripled, from a baseline of US\$400 per annum in 2017 to US\$1,089 in 2021.
- Despite COVID-19 issues, the average daily rate of incomes of employees across the pilot supply chains has increased by 14%, from US\$7.20 per day in 2020 to US\$8.50 per day in 2021.
- The activity has supported the General Directorate of Agriculture to adopt the Cambodia Good Agricultural Practice (CamGAP) certification manual and checklist and, to 31 December 2021, had certified 309 farms for CamGAP. This certification incentivises farmers to reduce the use of pesticides and chemical fertilisers, to minimise the adverse environmental impacts of their farming practices through ensuring effective irrigation and water use, and to improve soil health for more sustainable agriculture production.

Protecting the human rights of vulnerable groups, including women and girls in Iraq

Aotearoa New Zealand's support to UNICEF's Iraq programme (\$2 million in 2021–22) contributed (along with other partners) to the following results:

- 2.8 million people, including those in humanitarian settings, were provided with access to safe water and over one million people were provided access to improved sanitation.
- An estimated 4.2 million children were able to access basic education; 8,185 children accessed early childhood education; 32,637 out-of-school children accessed basic education; and 6,044 adolescent girls continued lower secondary education.
- 83% of children under five were vaccinated against measles and (working with other partners) 30% of the population received at least one COVID-19 vaccination.
- 621,398 people received child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services; 2,742 children (5% girls) in contact with the law benefited from specialised support. Of these, 217 foreign children (88% girls) accused of affiliation with ISIL were supported and repatriated to their countries of origin.
- 523,114 live births were delivered in health facilities supported by UNICEF and over 30,000 infants and young children were screened for growth and development in humanitarian settings.
- 17,412 young people, including refugees and internally displaced people, demonstrated their leadership skills by identifying and addressing key issues and concerns in their communities through social and advocacy initiatives. 16,600 vulnerable young people strengthened their life, employability, entrepreneurship, and digital skills.



Ms Bridget Mwangi (Olivado EPZ Limited, Kenya) and Dr Bob Fullerton (Plant and Food Research Ltd.) examining grafted avocado plants in the Olivado high-health (phytophthora-free) nursery. Credit: Zion Masters Production, Thika, Kenya.

Strengthening climate-smart agriculture in Kenya

Aotearoa New Zealand’s Kenya Avocado activity contributes to increased economic returns and food security benefits from climate-smart agriculture. Research completed in the last year confirmed the affordability and long-term productivity of “high health nursery seedlings” developed through this activity. Although they cost 43% more than seedlings from other nurseries, they were proven to be cheaper in the long term with 96% still alive after four years compared to 56% from other nurseries. Nearly 19,000 high health seedlings were purchased over the past year, well in excess of anticipated targets. In addition, this initiative delivered the following results in the last year:

- 504 farmers (62% female) and 25 field offices across nine countries were trained in good avocado cultivation.
- Climate-smart farming practices were disseminated through the television programme Shamba Shape Up (five episodes), which has a weekly audience of 3.4 million households in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.
- A Time to Harvest Fruit Maturity Predictor was developed with farmers in Kenya and recorded data from over 7,000 villages. It was also extended to at least 52 exporter/trading companies in partnership with the Horticulture Crops Directorate.

Scholarships - Building mana through manaaki

The Ministry’s Manaaki New Zealand Scholarships Programme is committed to supporting 112 developing countries across the globe to achieve their development goals. Our work this year continued to reflect our response to COVID-19 border settings. As we moved into a new phase of the pandemic, we continued to design and deliver new innovative scholarships at pace - whether online, in a hybrid format (with an online and an in person component) or locally in country. The Ministry continued supporting stranded scholars and their repatriation in an ongoing COVID-19 environment. In parallel, we shifted our focus to re-connecting Aotearoa New Zealand with the world as borders began to re-open. This meant resetting and readjusting our policies to a changed world and re-engaging with our providers to prepare for scholars arriving from across the world once again. We also began implementation of our alumni strategy through the launch of our scholar and alumni event fund.



NZSTTS aviation scholars learning remotely with Airways International Ltd, prior to further simulation and on-the-job training. Credit: Airways International.

In the year to June 2022, a total of 640 scholars across all programmes completed their study, with a 91% completion rate. This was an increase from 416 scholars last year as a result of offering more short courses online and in country. Of the scholars who completed this year, 295 studied at a tertiary institution (130 male and 165 female), 166 studied on vocational Short Term Training Scholarships (STTS) (75 male and 90 female and 1 other) and 179 studied English Language Training for Officials (NZELTO) courses (75 male and 104 female).



A medical staff member at Nair Hospital in Mumbai, India, checks the vitals of a patient with suspected COVID-19. Credit: The Global Fund/Atul Loke/Panos.

Multilateral Agencies and Partnerships

\$142.17 MILLION

Multilateral agencies

Aotearoa New Zealand invests financially and diplomatically to strengthen the international rules and norms-based order 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 and humanitarian 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 social and 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.

Aotearoa New Zealand delivered \$134.31 million in core funding to multilateral organisations in 2021-22, and participated in the governance mechanisms of agencies we fund. In addition in 2020-21 we reviewed and refreshed our multilateral portfolio. Over the past year, the multilateral development system continued to demonstrate its value, despite the impact of funding constraints and the increasing humanitarian burden. Pandemic financing has again been the area where this value is most evident.



Highlights from Aotearoa New Zealand's multilateral development cooperation

Supporting the World Bank to deliver results for our region and the world

In June 2022, Cabinet approved Aotearoa New Zealand's \$55 million contribution to the World Bank's International Development Association 20th replenishment (IDA20). IDA is the World Bank arm that provides concessional finance to the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries. IDA is donor funded and Aotearoa New Zealand has been a member since 1975. IDA is normally replenished every three years. However, in response to the adverse impacts of COVID-19 on developing countries, donors agreed to shift the IDA20 replenishment ahead by one year. IDA20 took effect in July 2022.

The World Bank is a significant and growing source of finance to the Pacific – it is the third largest donor to the region, with IDA making up most of its assistance. IDA20 promotes development in the region by supporting countries to emerge from COVID-19 on a greener, more resilient, more inclusive development path. Its policy commitments are closely aligned with our own development priorities, including climate change.

Refreshed support to the multilateral debt initiative

Aotearoa New Zealand has refreshed its commitment to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), with Cabinet agreeing to a NZ\$34.48 million contribution to the Initiative from 2023 to 2044. The MDRI reimburses the concessional financing arms of multilateral development banks (MDBs) for the loss of debt service arising from the forgiveness of the debt outstanding in 2003 of the then most indebted poorest countries, thereby ensuring that the MDRI does not weaken the financial positions of the banks.

The MDRI benefits thirty-eight countries, mostly in Africa, which have in return each adopted an IMF poverty reduction programme. The Initiative has delivered its intended impact, with low income country debt levels falling from 110 percent of their aggregate GDP in 1994 to 34 percent in 2018, placing them in a better position to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and invasion of Ukraine.

Global pandemic response financing

In December 2021, Aotearoa New Zealand announced a further \$9 million contribution to the COVAX⁹⁷ Advanced Market Commitment (AMC) for vaccine delivery to support vaccine uptake, minimise wastage and ensure developing countries have equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines. This investment reinforced our global reputation as a strong and early supporter of COVAX, including as a pioneer of dose-sharing through the COVAX facility, as an advocate for equitable access to vaccines, and as a supporter of global health systems. Through Aotearoa New Zealand's \$26 million

total contribution to the COVAX AMC⁹⁸, as well as our dose donations and funding of ancillary costs, we successfully helped to shape the multilateral governance structures on vaccine cooperation to focus on equity as well as impact.

Reflecting the inter-connectedness of the barriers facing developing countries' response to COVID-19, Aotearoa New Zealand also contributed \$8 million under the ACT-Accelerator to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria's (Global Fund) COVID-19 Response Fund (C19RM)⁹⁹.

Aotearoa New Zealand has already contributed \$500,000 in annual core funding to the Global Fund. The \$8 million additional one-off contribution diversified our COVID-19 support for developing countries to include access to testing, treatments, personal protective equipment, medical oxygen, and other critical supplies. It also contributes to strengthening health systems and mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Advocating for increased access to finance for Pacific countries

In 2021, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) adopted a new approach to working with both fragile and conflict affected states (FCAS) and small island developing states (SIDS). This was due in part to the sustained advocacy of donors, including Aotearoa New Zealand and Australia, for an approach built around flexible processes and procedures that allow the ADB to tailor interventions to the specific challenges of FCAS and SIDS, with the goal of improving results. This approach recognises that, despite their contextual differences, fragile and small-island states face similar challenges and vulnerabilities. But the approach also allows for tailored approaches that effectively address both the transient vulnerabilities of fragile states and the more permanent fragilities of SIDS.

An immediate manifestation of this differentiated approach has been the extension by ADB of access to concessional (i.e. low interest) finance to three Pacific countries – Fiji, Niue, and Cook Islands by reclassifying them as Group B countries, thus making them eligible for both concessional and non-concessional financing. Aotearoa New Zealand advocated strongly for this reclassification.

The reclassifications for Fiji and Niue took effect 1 January 2022, while the Cook Islands reclassification will take effect 1 January 2023. This reclassification has already begun to pay dividends for Fiji, which accessed US\$60 million in concessional lending for the Sustainable and Resilient Recovery Program, which was approved by ADB in June 2022. These reclassifications were important not only for opening up access to concessional finance, but also for widening the range of factors considered in determining eligibility for concessional finance to such factors as vulnerability.

⁹⁷COVAX is the vaccines pillar of the ACT-Accelerator and is housed within Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

⁹⁸COVID-19 Vaccines Advance Market Commitment.

⁹⁹Through C19RM, the Global Fund is the primary channel for providing grant support to low- and middle-income countries for COVID-19 tests, treatments (including medical oxygen), personal protective equipment and critical elements of health system strengthening.



Partnerships

Civil society plays a vital role in promoting sustainable development, democratic processes, human rights, good governance, active citizenship and a strong sense of community. The IDC programme supports Aotearoa New Zealand non-government organisations (NZ NGOs) to deliver a range of development outcomes. NZ 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 communities and vulnerable and marginalised populations, including in remote and hard to reach places in the Pacific.

This work is delivered through a range of partnerships with NZ NGOs across 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 the IDC Programme.

In 2021–22, the IDC-funded Partnerships programme worked across 19 countries in the Pacific and South East Asia, though 34 NZ NGOs and 58 programmes and activities. We reached 410,000 direct beneficiaries and an estimated 1.8 million indirect beneficiaries through our partnerships with NGOs in areas such as economic self-reliance, human rights and inclusive development, governance and democracy, climate change and human development.



The launch of a Cooperative building, as part of the ADRA NP work in Timor Leste. Credit: ADRA.



Key results for 2021–22 from Aotearoa New Zealand’s partnerships with NGOs



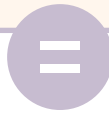
Health

- 1,316 people visited sexual and reproductive health outreach clinics in **Vanuatu**, with a further 2,904 people attending sexual and reproductive health and rights awareness-raising workshops. (Family Planning)
- 12,512 children and adults had vision and hearing screenings in **Papua New Guinea**. 767 clients with disabilities or impairments have regularly accessed services, and 335 children with disabilities had Inclusive Education Plans completed. (CBM- Christian blind mission)



Industry and Innovation

- Over 260 participants completed training focused on organic farming, food security, peanut planting and coffee production in **Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu**. (TearFund)
- Save for Transformation (S4T) in **Bougainville** has seen nine different groups established and they have collectively saved a total of PGK \$127,886, equating to USD \$36,436. This averages at PGK347 (US\$98.30) per person. (World Vision)
- Seven cooperatives have now been established in **Timor-Leste**, and have received business training and will receive ongoing mentoring. (ADRA)
- 71 farmer groups have formed in **Nepal** to support farmer’s food security and their earnings. 1,114 farmers (63% female, and 37% male) have benefited from the support, 1,091 of those farmers included vegetable growing. (Save the Children)



Equity and Inclusion

- 16 youth workers and three youth counsellors in **Honiara, Solomon Islands**, gained qualifications to support youth to develop social and emotional skills. (ChildFund)
- 131 people in **Viet Nam** attended a training on child protection, learning about forms of child abuse, and the role of parents, duty bearers, and help-seeking behaviour. (ChildFund).
- In **Solomon Islands**, the Child Protection Working Group, consisting of 16 people (6 males, 10 females) meet regularly to discuss child protection looking at where gaps are, developing solutions, activities and plans to roll out policy across the country. (Save the Children)
- In **Fiji**, training was provided to four communities, including 10 community leaders, 20 gatekeepers, 30 school teachers, and 43 community members on sexual violence prevention, response, and awareness. (TearFund)
- Five targeted districts in **Papua New Guinea** received training on peacebuilding, gender equity, and negotiation and conflict resolution. 153 adults (45 males, 108 females), 93 youth (39 males, 54 females) and 44 children (13 boys, 31 girls) attended the courses. (World Vision)



Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment

- 13 Disaster Risk Reduction committees have been established in **Viet Nam** to enhance resilience to natural hazards, including 63 members (15 female, 58 male; 13 of whom were youth). (ChildFund)
- Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment training has been delivered to six different communities in **Fiji**, to which action plans have been implemented to manage any potential impacts from natural disasters, mainly flooding and droughts. (Save the Children)
- In **Fiji**, as part of health, nutrition and education needs support, 11 schools have now established food gardens which the produce is being used for school lunches that reach 1,341 students (716 boys, and 648 girls). (Save the Children)
- 8 target islands in **Kiribati** have had assessment and trainings for water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) completed, contributing to the strengthening frameworks and institutions outcomes. (UNICEF)



P3 Orion leaving as part of Aotearoa New Zealand's humanitarian response to the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai volcanic eruption and tsunami. Credit: NZDF.

Humanitarian

\$54.84
MILLION

Aotearoa New Zealand's humanitarian action saves lives and relieves suffering in natural disasters and conflict-driven 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 geographic priority is South-East Asia. We also play our part in responding to major crises beyond Asia and the Pacific.

2021-22 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. In addition to leading the major response to the volcanic eruption and tsunami in Tonga, we mobilised support to a number of other natural disasters including water stress in Kiribati, the significant earthquake in Haiti, and Typhoon Rai in Philippines. Our humanitarian support also formed an important part of Aotearoa New Zealand's response to the significant COVID-19 surges in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia. Further afield, we continued to respond to significant spikes in need in the many of the world's largest and most severe conflict-related humanitarian crises.

Over 2021-22 Aotearoa New Zealand's disbursed \$54.84 million in humanitarian assistance. We allocated across 24 different countries, with \$6.6 million (12%) going to humanitarian responses, \$42.0 million (77%) going to global humanitarian action, and \$6.2 million (11%) going to Pacific disaster preparedness (see figure on next page). A relatively quiet Pacific cyclone season, with no severe cyclones impacting significantly populated areas in the region allowed us to direct additional humanitarian funding towards global crises driven by conflict and climate change, with significant response funding going to crises outside the Pacific.

Overall in 2021-22, as a direct result of Aotearoa New Zealand support, over 552,000 people were provided with essential humanitarian assistance following a natural or human-induced disaster globally.



Highlights from our humanitarian support

Supporting Tonga to respond to the impacts of the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha’apai volcano

A major eruption of the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha’apai volcano occurred on 15 January 2022. The combined impacts of the subsequent ashfall and tsunami impacted multiple Tongan islands. The disaster caused three fatalities and displaced thousands of Tongans. It damaged or destroyed a large number of buildings, disrupted water supplies and impacted crops. Aotearoa New Zealand’s response to this disaster included a broad range of timely and impactful emergency assistance including:

- New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) surveillance flights
- Release of in-country prepositioned supplies
- Delivery of a wide range of relief supplies, PPE and transformers from Aotearoa New Zealand
- Support to Tonga’s National Emergency Management Office
- Provision of safe drinking water from HMNZS Aotearoa and HMNZS Canterbury
- Communications support
- Funding to the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC)
- Two deployments of Pasifika Medical Association health professionals from Aotearoa New Zealand to provide psychosocial support during the early recovery phase
- Funding for NGO relief and early recovery activities.

Aotearoa New Zealand’s package of assistance was aligned to Tonga’s post-disaster priorities and coordinated with other development partners. Our total contribution to this disaster response was \$3.3 million.

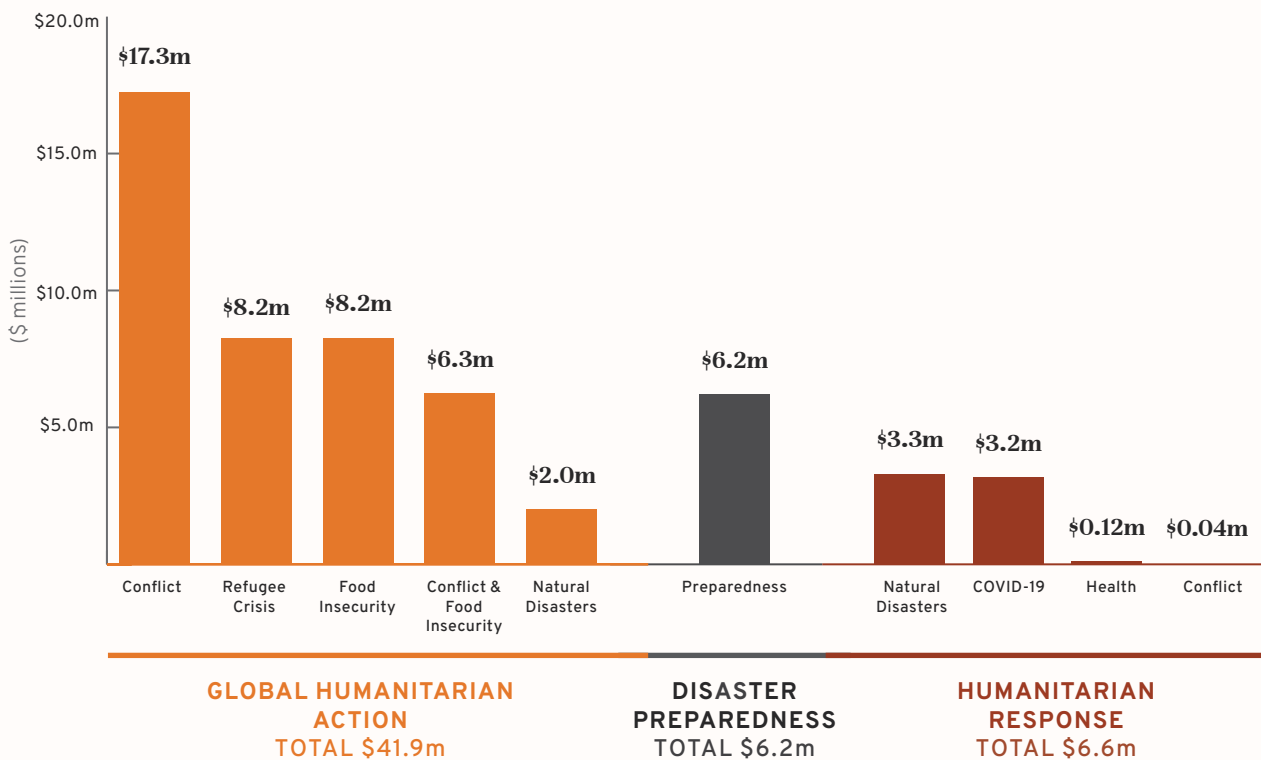
Responding to conflicts in Afghanistan, Ukraine and Myanmar

In 2021–22 three conflicts, in particular, saw massive increases in humanitarian need, accompanied by strong public interest.

In Afghanistan, significant existing needs spiked rapidly following the takeover by the Taliban in August 2021. Afghanistan quickly became one of the worst humanitarian crises globally. Aotearoa New Zealand mobilised multiple packages of humanitarian support:

- \$3 million in August 2021 to the ICRC and UNHCR (The UN agency for refugees) for the initial humanitarian response
- \$3 million in October 2021 to UNICEF and UNFPA (the United Nations Population Fund) focused on humanitarian needs for women and girls
- \$3 million in April 2022 to the World Food Programme as food security massively deteriorated
- \$1 million in June 2022 to UNICEF following the deadliest earthquake in Afghanistan since 1998.

FIGURE 5: AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND'S HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN 2021-22 BY RESPONSE TYPE





In the space of only a few months, Ukraine went from a crisis with 2.9 million people in humanitarian need to a crisis with 15.7 million people in need of assistance and over 6 million refugees registered across the rest of Europe. Aotearoa New Zealand rapidly provided humanitarian funding through a range of partners. \$6 million was provided to the ICRC, the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund, and UNHCR in March 2022, with a further \$2 million going in June 2022 to support New Zealand NGOs to respond to the refugee crisis in neighbouring countries.

In Myanmar, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased more than tenfold from 1 million people in 2021 to 14.4 million people in 2022. In order to respond to those growing needs, we increased our funding to a total of \$4.75 million to the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund and ICRC. In neighbouring Bangladesh, there are still nearly 1 million Rohingya refugees, and also vulnerable host community members. Aotearoa New Zealand provided \$3.5 million in support via UNHCR, UNFPA and in partnerships with NGO partners.

Pivoting to support COVID-19 responses in the Pacific

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Aotearoa New Zealand's offshore humanitarian response capabilities were primarily set up to respond to natural disasters such as cyclones, earthquakes and tsunami rather than infectious disease outbreaks. During 2021-22 we continued to pivot our humanitarian assistance to respond to the pandemic, and explored new health deployment capabilities and modalities including:

- Embedding New Zealand Medical Assistance Team (NZMAT) personnel in the Australian Medical Assistance Team's deployment architecture to form an 'ANZMAT' deployment to respond to the delta outbreak in Fiji in 2021.
- Deploying an NZDF public health professional to Fiji who provided strategic public health advice to the Government of Fiji and worked alongside NZMAT.
- Deploying a private sector health response provider and NZDF personnel to Papua New Guinea to support their COVID-19 response.

Lessons from recent health responses provide an opportunity to strengthen our offshore response capabilities for future health emergencies.



FIGURE 6: EXPENDITURE 2021-22 BY REGION

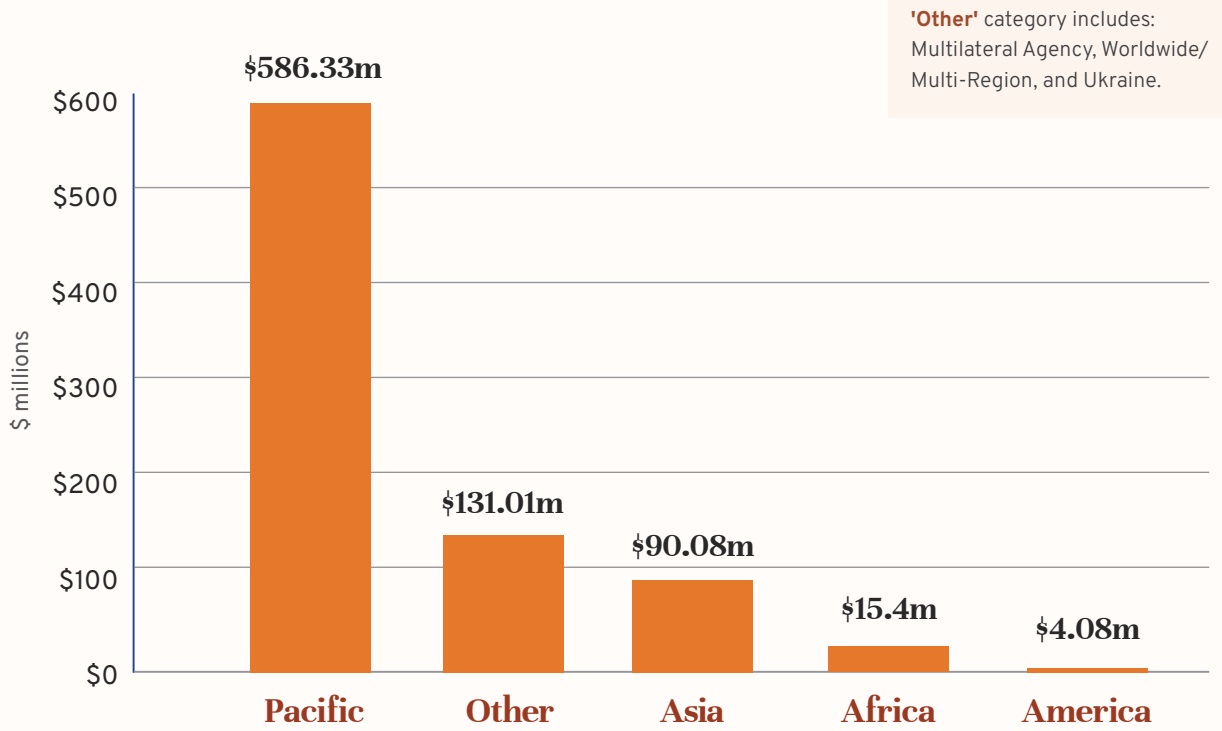


TABLE 2: EXPENDITURE BY REGION, SUB-REGION, AND PACIFIC BILATERAL COUNTRY 2021-2022

REGION, SUB REGION & COUNTRY	Expenditure 2021-22 (\$)	% of total IDC
PACIFIC	586,330,486	71%
PACIFIC POLYNESIA	262,223,758	32%
Cook Islands	110,333,402	13%
Niue	49,887,485	6%
Samoa	47,049,963	6%
Tokelau	15,542,963	2%
Tonga	26,911,705	3%
Tuvalu	11,321,169	1%
Other Polynesia	1,177,070	0%
PACIFIC MELANESIA	177,203,340	21%
Papua New Guinea	27,262,192	3%
Solomon Islands	46,401,947	6%
Vanuatu	30,716,931	4%
Fiji	72,703,303	9%
New Caledonia	118,967	0%
PACIFIC REGIONAL	116,152,714	14%
Pacific Regional/Multi-Country	116,152,714	14%
PACIFIC MICRONESIA	30,750,674	4%
Kiribati	20,469,662	2%
Nauru	3,364,210	0%
Other Micronesia	6,916,802	1%
ASIA	90,076,291	11%
OTHER - MULTILATERAL & WORLDWIDE	131,011,111	16%
AFRICA	15,401,162	2%
AMERICAS	4,082,352	0%
Grand Total	826,901,403	100%

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	2021–22		2020–21
	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	8/8 countries assessed as “on track” (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu)	7/8 countries assessed as “on track” (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu)
Number of people participating in a labour mobility initiative (No., M/F)	Maintain or improve trend	14,882 people (M: 13,722, F: 1,148, Not specified: 12)	10,748 people (M: 9,730, F: 1,018)
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 ¹⁰⁰	9,795 people (M: 2,538, F: 2,256, Gender diverse: 5, Not specified: 4,996)	7,929 people (M: 2,811, F: 3,191, Not specified: 1,927)
Number of people supported to improve their livelihoods (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	69,880 people (M: 34,873, F: 32,519, Not specified: 2,488)	124,206 people (M: 50,324, F: 38,177, Not specified: 35,705)
Number of people directly benefitting from improved infrastructure and services (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	45,271 people (M: 3,922, F: 3,903, Not specified: 37,447)	100,194 people (M: 15,761, F: 16,800, Not specified: 67,633)
Number of people benefitting from sexual and reproductive health services (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	89,314 people (F: 41,503, Not specified: 47,811)	42,155 people (M: 1,766, F: 2,914, Not specified: 37,475)
Number of people benefitting from enhanced learning through ICT (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	8,037 people (M: 1,331, F: 2,470, Not specified: 4,236)	1,453 people (M: 33, F: 217, Not specified: 1,203)

¹⁰⁰Performance measures which include the standard ‘standard dependent on need’ are output measures designed to quantify and aggregate the number of beneficiaries reached through a collection of IDC-funded initiatives every year. In general, where our funding increases, we would expect the numbers of beneficiaries reached to slowly increase. However, this varies greatly from year to year depending on the stage of delivery of individual initiatives. As such it is not appropriate to assign a specific overall target or ‘increasing trend’ standard to these aggregated measures, and this could in fact lead to perverse incentives around volume of delivery.

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE <i>(continued)</i>	2021-22		2020-21
	Budgeted Standard	Actual Standard	Actual Standard
Number of people receiving training or capability-building support in priority sectors (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	88,441 (M: 31,090, F: 42,495, Not specified: 14,856)	101,507 people (M: 44,727, F: 41,362, Not specified: 15,418)
People that complete tertiary or vocational training scholarships	>90% of people who were awarded scholarships	Vocational training scholarships: 345/399 or 87% completed their training (M: 150, F: 194, Other: 1) Tertiary scholarships: 295/303 or 97% completed their scholarship (M: 130, F: 165)	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 Other)
New Zealand responses to natural disasters in the Pacific are launched within mandated timeframes (%)	100%	100% (1/1) launched within mandated timeframes: Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai volcano - Tonga	100% launched within mandated timeframes (4/4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water insecurity Kiribati • Tropical Cyclone Yasa • Tropical Cyclone Ana • Tropical Cyclone Harold
Number of affected people provided with essential and useful assistance following a natural or human induced disaster (No., M/F)	Standard dependent on need	552,135 people (M: 6,258, F: 6,870, Not Specified: 539,007)	412,348 people This included Rohingya Crisis Response, Pacific cyclone responses, and Pacific and Timor Leste COVID-19 response and others
Quality			
Percentage of Activities with effectiveness rated as good or better (based on MFAT Activity Completion Assessments)	Maintain or improve trend	62% ¹⁰¹	65%

Financial performance (figures are GST exclusive)

30/06/21 Actual \$000		30/06/22 Actual \$000	30/06/22 Appropriation \$000	30/06/22 Variance \$000
804,412	International Development Cooperation (MYA)	826,901	841,492	14,591

Explanation of significant budget variance

On a percentage basis the variance (2%) is not significant.

¹⁰¹The slight downward trend is reflective of delays and disruptions caused by COVID-19 over the last 2.5 years, which have impacted on effectiveness in terms of delivery of short term outcomes for IDC-funded initiatives.

MFAT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government