



DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

This questionnaire is intended to solicit information about the progress made since the 2008 self assessment. It focuses in particular on the outcomes of aid-for-trade strategies and programmes to further knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

For further details or additional forms please visit www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire or contact the secretariats of the OECD (aft.monitoring@oecd.org) or the WTO (aft.monitoring@wto.org).

COUNTRY: NEW ZEALAND

A.	YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY												
1.	. HAS YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY CHANGED SINCE 2008?												
	YES 🔀	NO 🗌		NOT SURE		NOT APPLICA	BLE 🗌						
1.1	If YES, please rate	e the importance	e of each of t	he following c	hanges?								
Great	ter focus on:		MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE						
• E	conomic growth		\boxtimes										
• P	overty reduction												
• C	limate change and g	reen growth											
• 6	ender equality												
Regional integration													
• N	Monitoring and evalu	ating results											
Diffe	ent geographic focu	IS											

Please specify:										
In April 2010 the New Zealand Government agreed a new mandate and policy focus for the New Zealand Aid Programme, managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.										
The purpose of New Zealand's official development assistance now is to support sustainable development in developing countries, in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world. Within this there is a core focus on sustainable economic development. There is also an increased focus on the Pacific.										
The agreed purpose and focus is being reflected in aid and development programming decisions, including New Zealand's support for Aid for Trade.										
Across the New Zealand Aid Pr demonstrating results and imp emphasis on monitoring and ev activities.	pact. This	s is also :	reflected	in an incr						
In addition, New Zealand is seeking to mainstream climate change issues throughout the New Zealand Aid Programme. As an example, we are working to ensure that infrastructure projects - including trade-related infrastructure - are climate-proofed. This is particularly important as many of our Pacific partners, the key region for our work, are highly vulnerable to the environmental impacts of climate-change.										
Different thematic focus		\boxtimes								
Please specify: In supporting sustainable economous agriculture, fisheries, and our partners future growth primportant enabling factors for	nd tourism rospects, a	, producti	ve sectors	that are	key to					
Phasing out of aid for trade										
Other										
Please specify:										
1.2 If YES, please rate the importance	e of the follow	ving driving fo	rces behind th	hese changes:						
	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE					
The economic crisis										
Changed priorities in the development strategies of partner countries										
Changed priorities in the development strategies of regional bodies										
Change of national government										
Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations										
Changed priorities in your development										

 \boxtimes

cooperation

New research, approache instruments			\boxtimes					
More focus on triangular co-operation			\boxtimes					
Other								
Please specify:								
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE		OUR GOVERN	MENT PLANN	IING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS	5		
YES 🖂	NO 🗌		NOT SURE		NOT APPLICA	BLE		
2.1 If YES, please rate	the importance	of the chang	es your gover	nment is plan	nning:			
Greater focus on:		MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE		
Economic growth								
Poverty reduction								
Climate change and green	growth							
Gender equality								
Regional integration								
Monitoring and evaluating								
Different geographic focus	s							
Please specify: As noted above, in focus for the New programming active updated to reflect has revised the or is currently development. This is for Trade.	Zealand Aid ities but po t the change verarching I loping an up	Programme plicy and s e. The Min Internation dated Sust	e. This is strategy do nistry of i nal Develop tainable Ed	s being re ocuments a Foreign Af oment Poli conomic De	flected in re still b fairs and cy Stateme velopment	eing Trade nt and Policy		
Different thematic focus								
Please specify:								
Phasing out of aid for trad	le							
Other								
Please specify:								
. reads apolyy.								
B. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE FINANCING								

DEMAND

3.	HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FROM YOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?										
SIGNI	SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED ☐ INCREASED ☐ LITTLE/NO CHANGE ☐ DECLINED ☐ NOT SURE ☐										
3.1	3.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which countries and for which type of aid for trade:										
4.	4. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES CHANGED SINCE 2008?										
SIGNI	FICANTLY INCREASED	INCREASED	LITTI	E/NO CHANGE		DECLIN	ED 🗌	NOT SURE			
reflect goods with a Demo	 4.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which regions and for which type of aid for trade: Demand from Pacific Island countries for Aid for Trade for regional integration has increased, reflecting efforts to foster regional integration. Pacific Island countries (PICs) are implementing a goods trade agreement amongst themselves and negotiating on services; and PICs are in discussions with Australia and New Zealand on an economic development and trade agreement, PACER Plus. Demand for Aid for Trade for regional integration programmes primarily lies in the area of trade policy and regulations, including trade facilitation. 										
RESC	DURCES										
5.	HAVE YOUR AID-FOR	-TRADE RES	OURCES IN	CREASED SII	NCE 200	08?					
	YES 🔀		NO [NOT SURE				
6.	DOES YOUR AGENCY	HAVE INDIC	CATIVE FOR	WARD SPEN	IDING P	PLANS?					
	YES 🛚		NO [NOT SURE				
<i>6.1.</i>	If YES, do these forward	rd spending	plans includ	e estimates j	for aid f	for trad	le?				
	YES 🗌		NO [₫			NOT SURE				
6.2	If YES, please specify	these estima	ites:								
C.	IMPLEMENTING YOU	R AID-FOR-	TRADE STRA	ATEGY							
7.	IN HOW MANY OF YO	OUR POLICY	DIALOGUE	S IS TRADE N	NOW A	REGUL	AR TOPIC				
		> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 25%	< 259	% N	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE			

With partner countries		\boxtimes									
With regional communities		\boxtimes									
						·					
8. IS THIS AN IMPROVEMENT COMPARED TO 2008?											
	SIGNIFICANT	MODER	ATE LI	ITTLE/	NONE	NOT SURE		NOT APPLICABLE			
With partner countries		\boxtimes]						
With regional communities				\triangleright							
9. IS THE PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVED IN YOUR DIALOGUE?											
	ALWAYS	So	OMETIMES	5	RAREL	Y/NEVER		NOT SURE			
With partner countries			\boxtimes								
With regional communities			\boxtimes								
private sector: New Zealand is a strong advocate for partner countries to engage with domestic actors including their private sector on trade and economic issues. We engage with the private sector in partner countries as appropriate. In 2010 the Pacific Islands Forum of the region's leaders included a Private Sector Dialogue for the first time, an experience New Zealand is keen to build on. Another recent example at the regional level was a meeting of the region's trade officials with non-state actors, including representatives of the private sector, to discuss progress in PACER Plus negotiations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is also increasing our engagement with New Zealand's private sector in order to better partner with them to promote sustainable economic development in the Pacific.											
10. IS CIVIL SOCIETY INV	OLVED IN YOU	JR DIALOG	SUE?								
	ALWAYS	S	OMETIMES	;	RAREL	Y/NEVER		NOT SURE			
With partner countries											
With regional communities											
 10.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve civil society: New Zealand is a strong advocate for partner countries to engage with domestic actors, including their civil society, on trade and economic issues. We engage with civil society in partner countries as appropriate. A recent example at the regional level was a meeting of the region's trade officials with non-state actors, including representatives of civil society, to discuss progress in PACER Plus negotiations. There was a useful interchange of views and a clear interest in continuing such dialogue with non-state actors. 											
11. ARE YOU HARMONIS	ING YOUR ST	RATEGY W	/ITH OTL	IFR C	ONOPS	S RETTER N	IO/v	/ THAN VOLL			
WERE BEFORE 2008?		MAILGI W		ILN L	ONONS	DETTER IV	-01	THAN 100			
SIGNIFICANTLY MODE	RATELY 🛛	RARELY/NE	VER 🗌		NOT SUR	E 1	NOT	APPLICABLE			
11.1 If you are harmonising	g better, how o	often do yo	ou use the	e foll	owing a	pproaches	?				
	ALWAYS	So	OMETIMES	5	RAREL	Y/NEVER		NOT SURE			
Joint needs assessment			\boxtimes								

Co-financing									
Sector-wide approaches				\boxtimes					
Joint implementation				\boxtimes					
Common monitoring			\boxtimes						
Joint evaluation				\boxtimes					
Other			[
Please specify: We are continuing efforts in the Pacific to harmonise with other key Aid for Trade donors in the region. A recent example is a move to common funding arrangements with Australia and the EU in support of the Oceania Customs Organisation and its agreed work plan, rather than the separate arrangements that previously existed. Another example of a multi-donor initiative to promote harmonisation is the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility, enabling common assessment of infrastructure proposals and coordinated funding.									
12. HAS ALIGNMENT O	F YOUR AID	FOR-TRAI	DE PRO	OGRAMN	1E IMP	ROVE	D SINCE	200	8?
		SIGNIFI	CANT	MODERA		ITTLE/ NONE	NOT SURE		NOT APPLICABLE
With partner country prioriti	es								
With the Enhanced integrate									
With regional priorities									
Please elaborate with examp The Tonga Energy Roadmap behind a partner country's p Zealand is cofunding (with th	provides an e riorities. Wit	hin the pric	rities i	dentified l	by Tong	ga in its	Energy R	Road	map, New
Pacific regional Aid for Trade efforts to formulate an Aid for regional integration priorities. South East Asia, the other pr three projects within our Asi important trade and develop supporting various priorities.	or Trade strates in the Pacific imary region a Regional Tra	egy have not articulate for New Zeade and Development of Cambio and Development of Cambio and the second of Cambio and th	ot yet k d in th aland's velopm odia, N	peen finalis e Pacific P developm nent Progra Nyanmar, L	sed. Net lan and nent assamme for another the second secon	ew Zeal l identi sistance found t	land cont fied in qn e, a recer hat they	inue 4.1 nt ev all a	s to support above. In valuation of ddress
The Enhanced Integrated Framework is a relatively recent arrival in the Pacific region. Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies have now been prepared in all five Pacific LDCs, but the final three of these have only been completed during the final three months of 2010. Therefore it is too soon to comment on any improved alignment with the EIF.									
12.1. How many of your a	id-for-trade	programm	es are	aligned a	round	trade	priorities	of?	
	> 75%	75% - 50%	6 50	0% - 25%	< 2	5%	NOT SU	RE	NOT APPLICABLE
Partner countries' development strategies									
The DTIS Action Matrix (for LDCs)									

Regional organisations development strategies			D							
13. HAS THE MONITORING OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMMES IMPROVED SINCE 2008?										
SIGNIFICANTLY	MODERAT	ELY 🛛	RAF	RELY/NE	EVER		NOT	SURE		
13.1 If there have been improvements, how often do you:										
ALWAYS SOMETIMES RARELY/NEVER NO							NOT SURE			
Use your own monitoring										
Rely on partner countries' n	nonitoring prod	cesses								
Use joint monitoring arrang	gements				\boxtimes					
programmer in general New Zea	13.2 Please provide examples and describe your experience with monitoring your aid-for-trade programmes: In general New Zealand is placing a stronger focus on demonstrating results achieved, including in the Aid for Trade activities that we									
At its most fundamental level this means a greater emphasis on results in all aspects of the development process: it requires clear objectives, evidence-based decision-making, transparency and continuous improvement. We are also strengthening mutual accountability processes and results reporting between the New Zealand Aid Programme and our partners. This includes developing formal processes to agree results and mutual accountability. An example of how we are applying this emphasis on results across the										
development processincreasing Fairtra groups. The first Pacific producer grouply, demand, masselection of produmeasure the effect in the Pacific, and interventions. With respect to New York outside the Pacific capacity to undertive increasing the processing the pacific capacity to undertive increasing the processing th	de busine, stage of roups inc. rket chan cer group, iveness o d to info	ss opporting the properties of the FI of the FI of the FI of the FI of the firm decises of the firm decises of the firm multing multiples.	tuniti ject i tructu . Thi so act O Fair ions r rt for ilater	es f s an re, s re as trad regar Aid ral a	or Pac in-de curren search a base e cert ding t for T gencie	ifi pth t a wi -li ifi he !rad	c produ assess nd pote 11 info ne from cation design e activ we hav	ment of ntial rm which to approach of future ities e limited		
rely more heavily	on monito	ring by	partne	ers (countr	ies	or don	ors).		
D. IS YOUR AID FOR 1	RADE WORK	ING?								
14. DOES YOUR AID-F	OR-TRADE ST	RATEGY DI	FINE CL	EAR O	BJECTIV	ES?				
YES 🖂	NO [N	IOT SUF	RE 🗌		NOT AP	PLICABLE		
14.1 If YES, what are the	objectives of	your aid-fo	r-trade s	trateg	ıy?					
		MOST IMPORTA		MPORT	ANT		LESS ORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT		

Enhanced understanding of the role of trade in economic development (awareness)								
Increased trade profile (mainstreaming)								
Larger aid-for-trade flows			\boxtimes					
Increased exports	\boxtimes							
Increased trade								
Export diversification		\boxtimes						
Increased economic growth								
Reduced poverty								
Greater environmental sustainability		\boxtimes						
Greater gender equality			\boxtimes					
Other								
As noted earlier, the documents articulating Internal working documents (subsequent) measurable objectives. This will facilitate objectives identified here are consistent were consistent with the consistent will be a subjective objective.	ng our Aid for Tra to the change in t monitoring and e	he mandate) hav nable us to more	e endeavoured	to set clear and				
15. WHAT IS THE SHARE OF YOUR A	ND EOD TRADE	DDOCDANAMES	THAT CONTAI	N				
QUANTIFIABLE OBJECTIVES?	AID FOR TRADE	PROGRAMMES	THAT CONTAI	IN				
> 75%	25% 🗌 < 25	%	NOT SURE NOT A					
16. HAS YOUR GOVERNMENT EVAL OR PROJECTS?				T APPLICABLE				
YES NO NOT SURE								
		FOR-TRADE ST	RATEGY, PROG	FRAMMES				
Overall strategy	YES	FOR-TRADE STE	RATEGY, PROG	FRAMMES				
Programmes and projects		FOR-TRADE STE	RATEGY, PROG	FRAMMES				
Programmes and projects Both	YES	FOR-TRADE STE	o Participation of the control of th	NOT SURE				
Programmes and projects Both 16.1 If YES, please provide a copy of the	YES \[\sum \text{ \ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \	FOR-TRADE STE	o Participation of the control of th	NOT SURE				
Programmes and projects Both	YES \[\sum \text{ \ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \text{ \	FOR-TRADE STE	o Participation of the control of th	NOT SURE				

Overall strategy			\boxtimes			
Programmes and projects						
Both						
16.3 If YES, for which year is the evalu	ation planned?					
	2010	:	2011	2012		2013
Overall strategy						
Programmes and projects						
Both						
17. PLEASE RATE THE IMPORTANCE AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PRO				GES IN EV	ALUA	TING YOUR
	MOST IMPORTANT	IMP	ORTANT	LESS IMPORTA	.NT	NOT IMPORTANT
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives						
Difficulty in obtaining in-country data			\boxtimes			
Absence of suitable indicators			\boxtimes			
Budgetary constraints						
Ability of in-country staff to collect and report data						
Ability of project partners to collect and report data						
Difficulty of assigning trade outcomes to the programme						
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives						

18. ARE THERE ANY PARTICULAR EXAMPLES OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROCESSES, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS THAT HAVE OBTAINED GOOD RESULTS THAT YOU THINK COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD PRACTICES?

Please list and describe:

NEW ZEALAND IS TRYING TO TAKE A MORE COHERENT APPROACH TO OUR AID FOR TRADE ACTIVITIES ACROSS THE SUPPLY CHAIN, PARTICULARLY IN OUR PACIFIC PROGRAMMES. BY CREATING GREATER CONNECTIONS BETWEEN OUR SUPPORT TO PRODUCTIVE SECTORS, TRADE FACILITATION (E.G. MEETING BIOSECURITY REQUIREMENTS OF EXPORT MARKETS), AND CREATING LINKAGES INTO MARKETS, THEN OUR SUPPORT CAN BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN ASSISTING PRODUCERS TO ACCESS MARKETS IN NEW ZEALAND AND ELSEWHERE. TO THIS END WE ARE ALSO STRENGTHENING OUR LINKAGES WITH PRIVATE SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS, NGOS, AND OTHER NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO HELP ACHIEVE GREATER IMPACT FROM OUR AID FOR TRADE.

TO CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL LEARNINGS ON WHAT WORKS IN TERMS OF AID FOR TRADE, NEW ZEALAND IS PROVIDING TWO CASE STORIES ALONGSIDE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. THE FIRST DISCUSSES WOMEN IN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT INCORPORATED, AN NGO NEW ZEALAND SUPPORTS THAT IS HELPING TO ADVANCE INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES FOR WOMEN IN SAMOA. THE SECOND CASE STORY IS ABOUT A PILOT PROGRAMME PROVIDING TRAINING TO SEASONAL WORKERS IN NEW ZEALAND UNDER THE RECOGNISED SEASONAL EMPLOYER SCHEME. BOTH HAVE OBTAINED GOOD RESULTS BUT ALSO PROVIDE USEFUL LEARNINGS ON FACTORS THAT ARE CRITICAL FOR IMPACT. SOME OF THESE LESSONS INCLUDE THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUITY, INTENSIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT APPROPRIATE TO THE CULTURAL CONTEXT, ESTABLISHING PARTNERSHIPS AND MANAGING RELATIONSHIPS (PARTICULARLY WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN BOTH THESE INSTANCES), AND FLEXIBILITY TO ADAPT TO DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

19. DOES YOUR GOV GLOBAL LEVEL?	DOES YOUR GOVERNMENT CONSIDER IT USEFUL TO MONITOR AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL?										
VERY USEFUL	USEFUL 🔀	NOT USEFUL	NOT SURE								

20. WHAT DO YOU SEE AS MAJOR CHALLENGES OR AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MONITORING AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL?

Please describe and provide examples:

WE SEE TWO KEY CHALLENGES FOR EFFECTIVELY MONITORING AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL.

- (I) ENSURING THE MONITORING IS ADDING VALUE, NOT COMPLIANCE. THE STATED AIM OF THE MONITORING EXERCISE IS TO BUILD UP A BODY OF EVIDENCE ON WHAT IS, AND WHAT IS NOT, WORKING IN AID FOR TRADE. IT WILL BE IMPORTANT TO ENSURE THAT MONITORING IS EFFECTIVELY TARGETED TO ACHIEVE LESSON LEARNING, WITHOUT ADDING UNDUE COMPLIANCE. OTHERWISE THE RISK IS THAT COUNTRIES WILL NOT PARTICIPATE FULLY.
- (II) FOCUS ON QUALITY NOT VOLUMES. WE WELCOME THE STEADY MOVES TO FOCUS INCREASINGLY ON THE QUALITY OF AID FOR TRADE, NOT SIMPLY THE LEVELS OF AID FOR TRADE. THIS IS EVIDENCED IN THIS SURVEY BY THE EMPHASIS ON APPROACHES TO DELIVER QUALITY AID, INFORMED BY PARTNER PRIORITIES AND CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS. WE HOPE THAT THE 2011 GLOBAL REVIEW OF AID FOR TRADE WILL HELP PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF GOOD PRACTICE IN AID FOR TRADE. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SHOULD STAY ALERT TO FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES TO ENHANCE THIS IN FUTURE, BEARING IN MIND SOME LESSONS MAY BE SPECIFIC TO THE COUNTRY CONTEXT.