

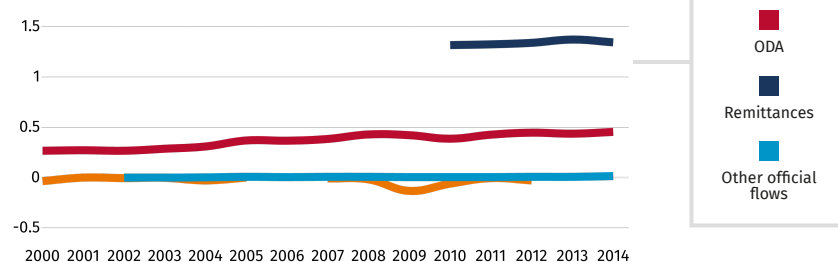
NEW ZEALAND

This donor profile highlights trends in resource flows to developing countries, provides detail on ODA including breakdowns by aid bundle and sector and shows resource targeting against the depth of poverty of each recipient based on the latest available data.

Resource flows to developing countries

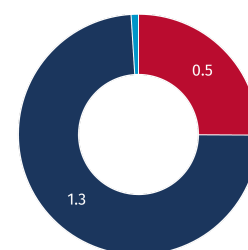
Trends in resource flows to developing countries

US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices



Resource mix to developing countries snapshot

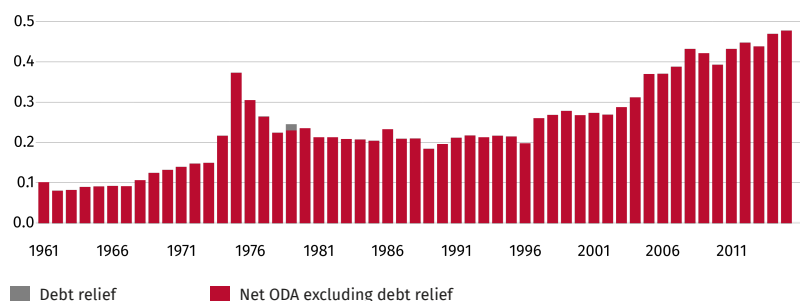
2014, US\$ billions



How much ODA does New Zealand give?

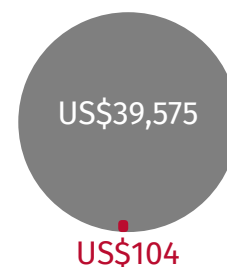
Net ODA and debt relief

US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices



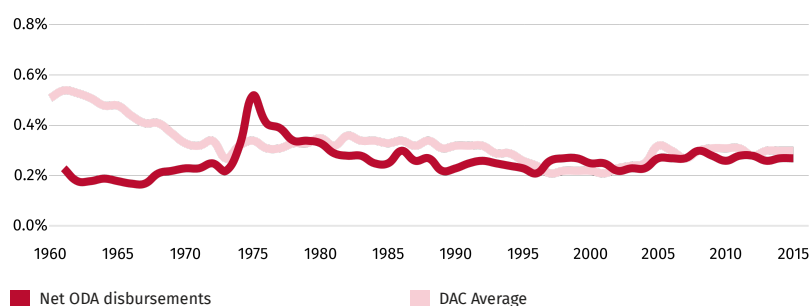
ODA and GNI per capita

2014



ODA as a percentage of GNI

Net ODA as % of GNI



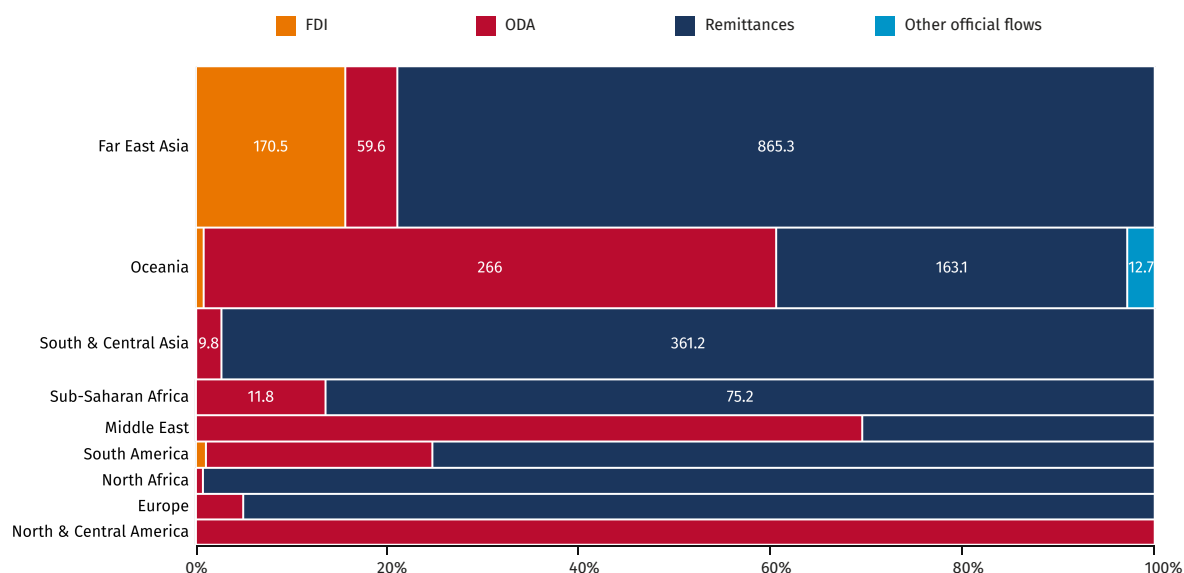
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; ODA: official development assistance; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income

Where do resources from New Zealand go?

This section highlights where resources from this donor are received geographically and includes an in-depth focus on ODA.

Resource mix by region

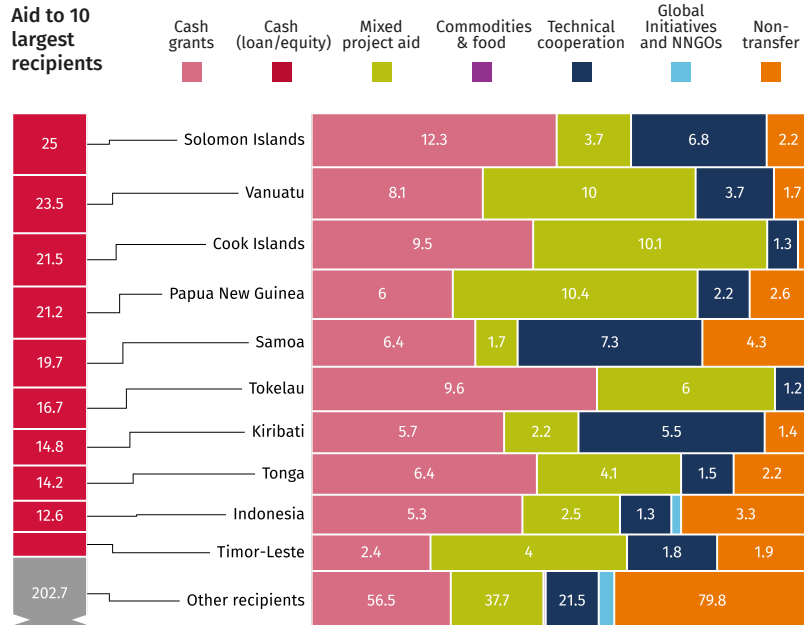
Distribution of international resources by region, 2014, labels are US\$ millions



Largest 10 recipients by aid bundle

2014, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions

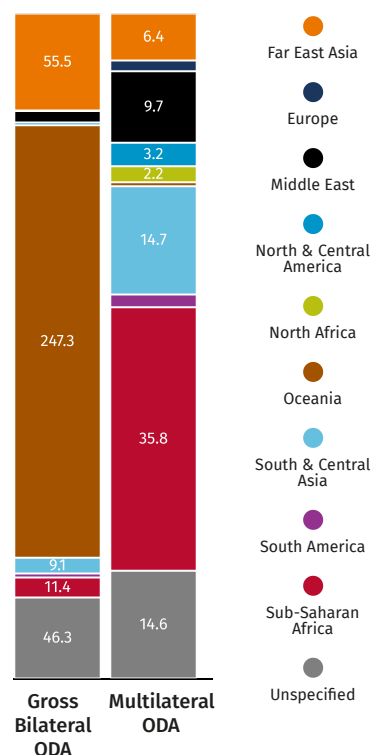
Aid to 10 largest recipients



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Bilateral and multilateral ODA by region

Gross ODA, US\$ millions, 2014



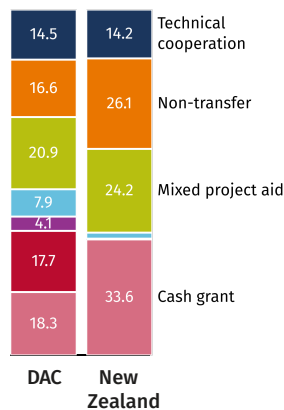
Note: Non-transfer ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms of non-transferred ODA. NNGOs: Northern non-governmental organisations. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according the 3rd edition. OOF data shown does not include OOF export credits.

What is in the ODA bundle from New Zealand?

This section shows data on the ODA bundle breakdown and sector-wise disbursement patterns from this donor. A focus of the ODA bundle allows questions on the modality of aid expenditure to be answered, such as: how much ODA is money, both grants and loans? How much is in-kind transfers such as food, commodities and expert advisors? How much is support for projects that combine both cash and in-kind components?

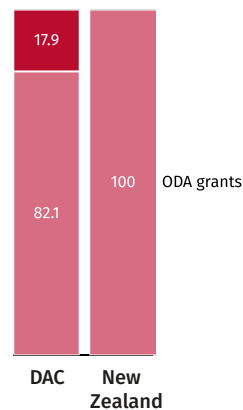
ODA bundle breakdown

2014, % of gross bilateral ODA



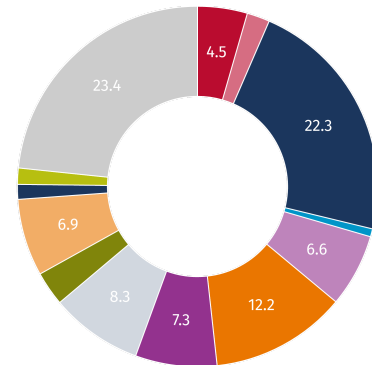
Aid broken down by ODA grants and ODA loans & equity investments

2014, % of gross bilateral ODA



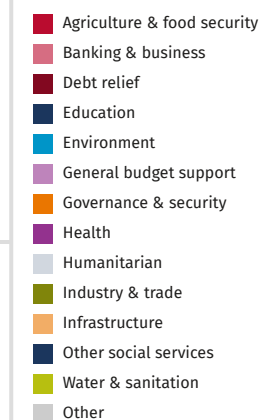
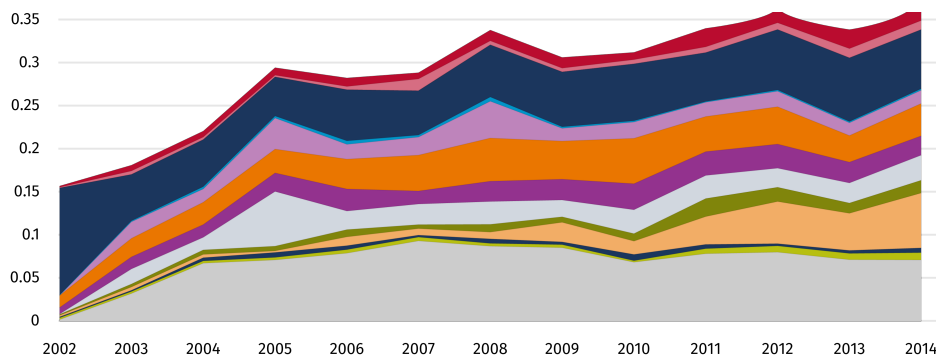
ODA disbursements by sector snapshot

Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2014



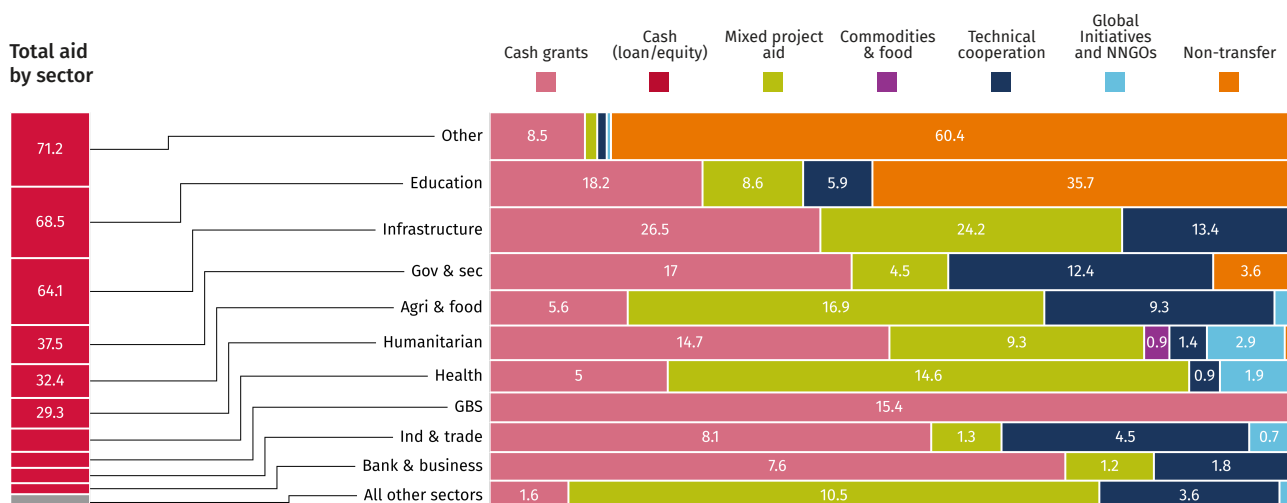
ODA disbursements by sector trends

Gross bilateral ODA by sector trends, US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices



ODA sector by aid bundle

2014, gross disbursements ODA, labels are US\$ millions



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Note: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; ILO: International Labour Organization; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

How are resources from New Zealand targeted?

This section shows resource targeting, and provides analysis on how different resources in the resource mix from this donor are targeted against the depth of poverty of the receiving country. It provides a specific focus on the targeting of ODA against the depth of poverty and government revenue per capita of the recipient country.

Resource targeting by recipient depth of poverty

Depth of poverty by key resource flows (%)

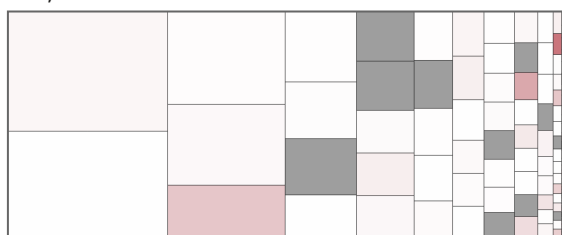
2014, ODA



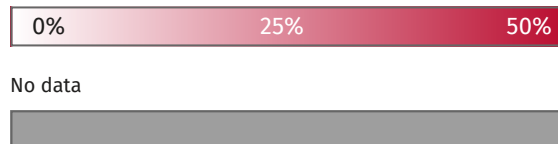
2014, Foreign direct investment



2014, Remittances

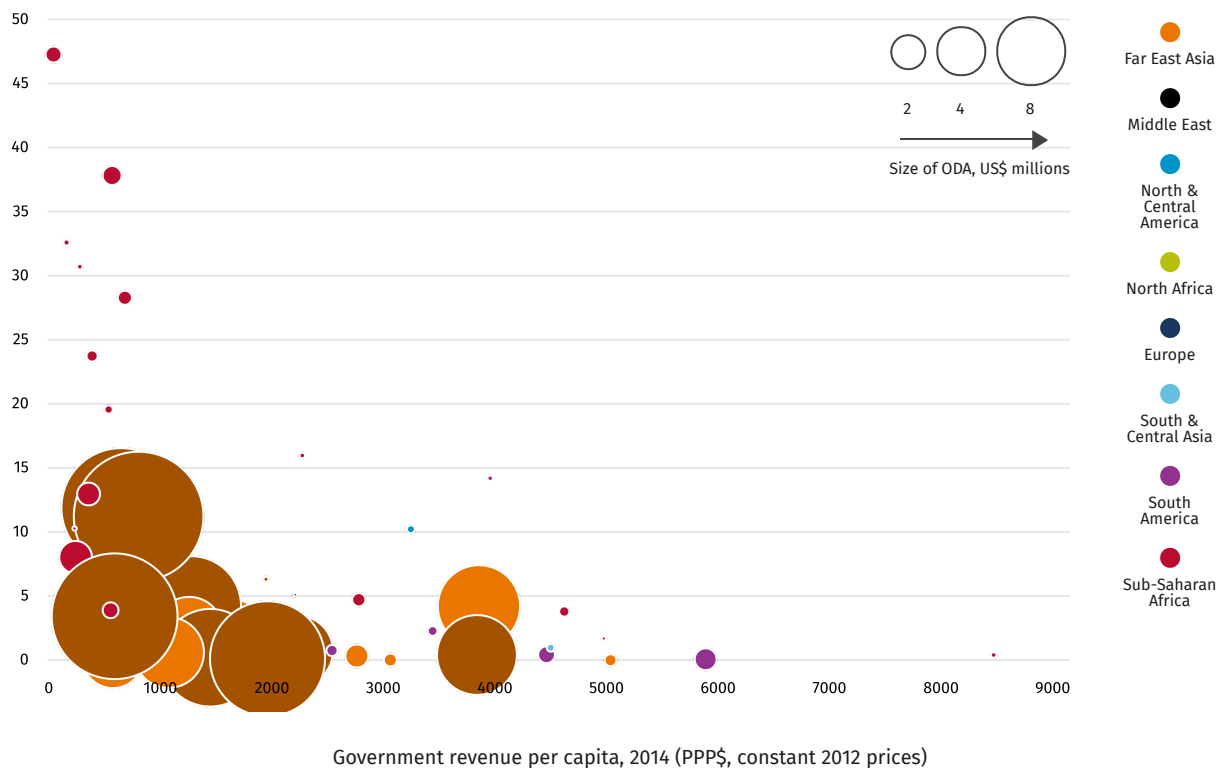


Depth of poverty in destination countries



Bilateral ODA in 2014 by depth of poverty and government revenue per capita of recipient

Depth of poverty (%)



Note: Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the \$1.90 a day poverty line. 'Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Government revenue refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014.