

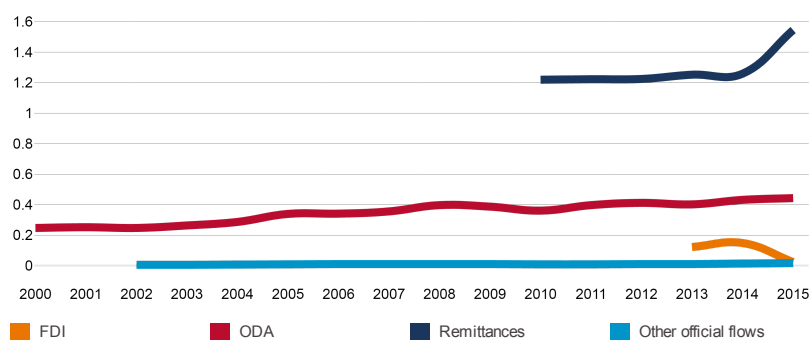
NEW ZEALAND

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

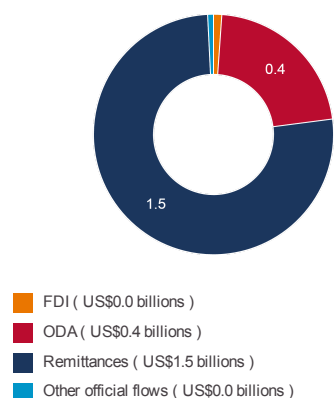
Trends in resource flows to developing countries

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



Resource mix to developing countries snapshot

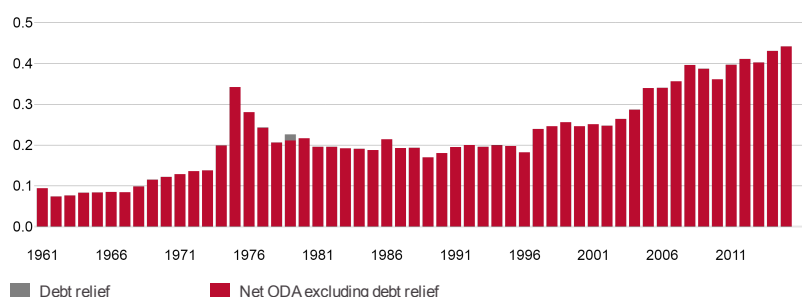
2015, US\$ billions



How much ODA does New Zealand give?

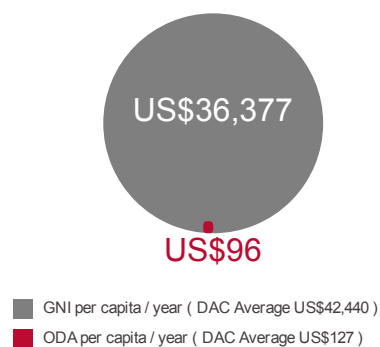
Net ODA and debt relief

US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



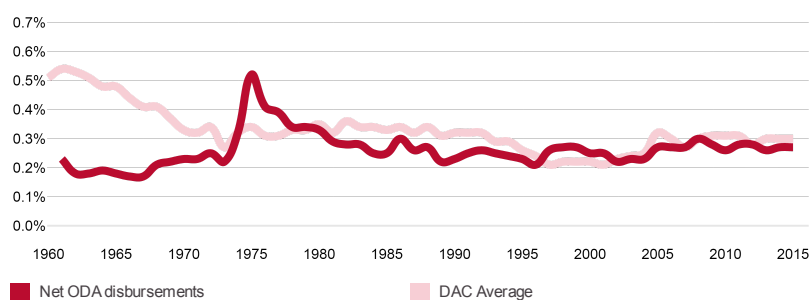
ODA and GNI per capita

2015



ODA as a percentage of GNI

Net ODA as % of GNI



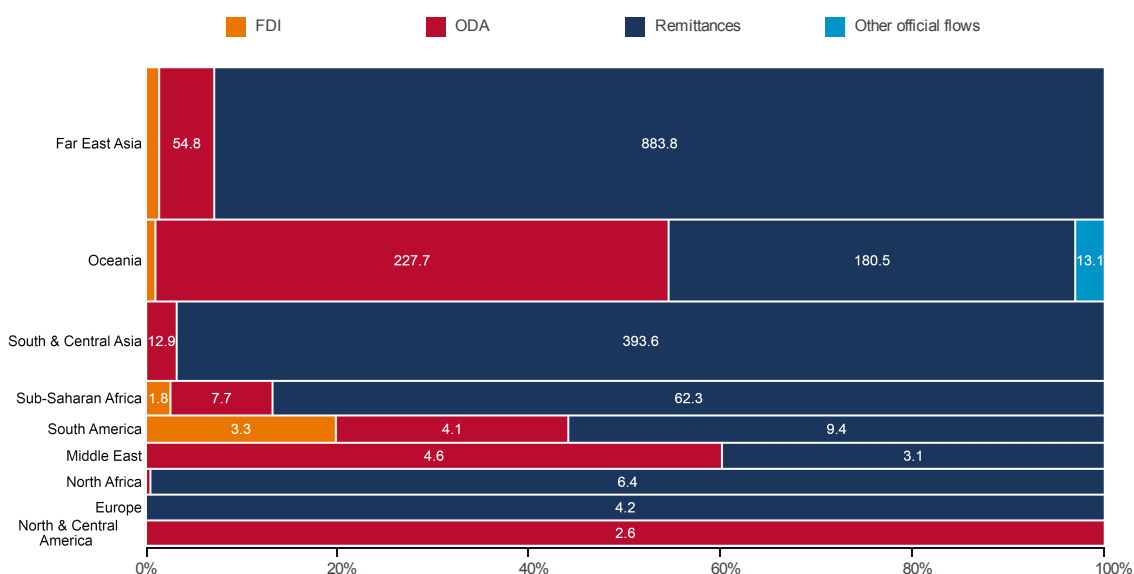
Notes: Acronyms: DAC: Development Assistance Committee; FDI: foreign direct investment; GNI: gross national income; ODA: official development assistance; OOFs: other official flows.

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

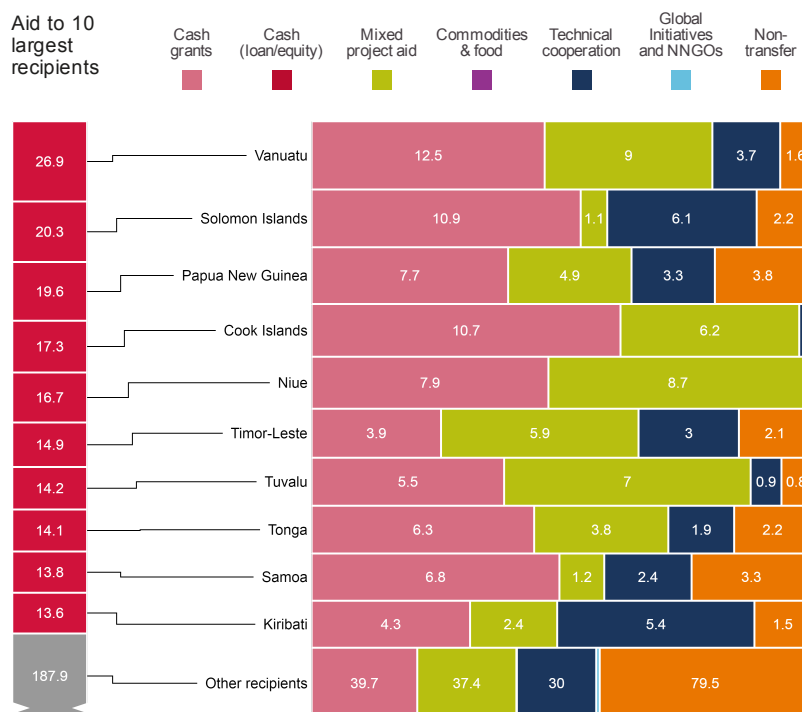
Distribution of international resources by region, 2015, labels are US\$ millions



Largest 10 recipients by aid bundle

2015, gross bilateral ODA, labels are US\$ millions

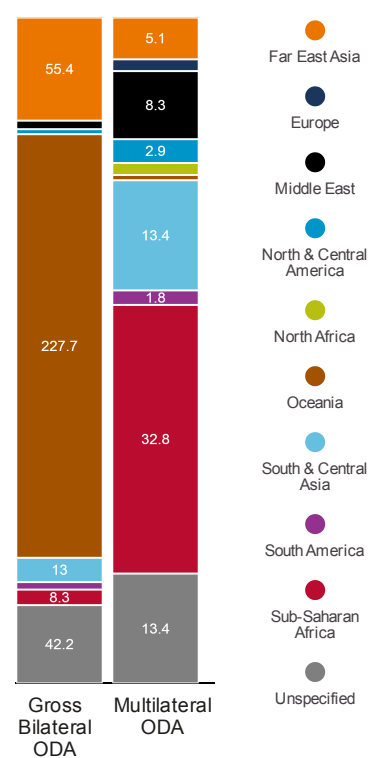
Aid to 10 largest recipients



What does the aid bundle look like for each recipient?

Bilateral and multilateral ODA by region

Gross ODA, %, 2015, labels in US\$ millions

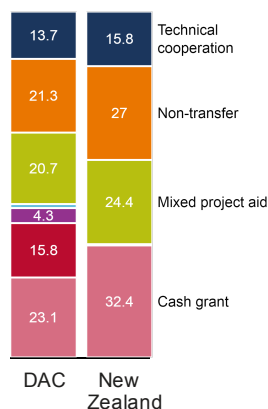


Note: Non-transferred ODA includes debt relief, costs of refugees and students in donor countries, administrative costs and other forms. Where available, FDI figures are based on the 4th edition of the OECD Benchmark Definition of FDI; otherwise they rely on data reported according to the 3rd edition. OOFs data shown does not include OOFs export credits. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

What is in the ODA bundle from New Zealand?

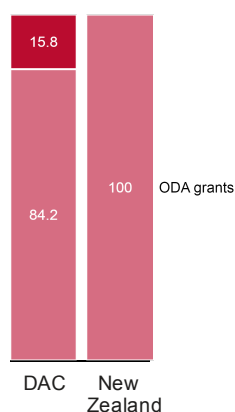
This section shows data on the ODA bundle breakdown and sectorwise disbursement patterns from this donor. A focus of the ODA bundle allows questions on the modality of aid expenditure to be answered, such as: how much ODA is money, both grants and loans? How much is in-kind transfers such as food, commodities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

ODA bundle breakdown
2015, % of gross bilateral ODA

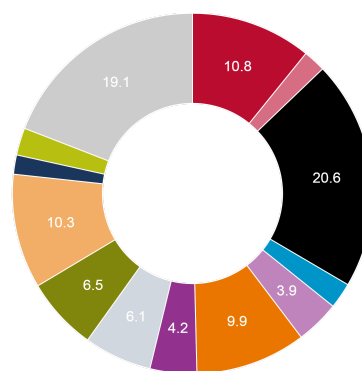


Aid broken down by ODA grants and ODA loans & equity investments

2015, % of gross bilateral ODA

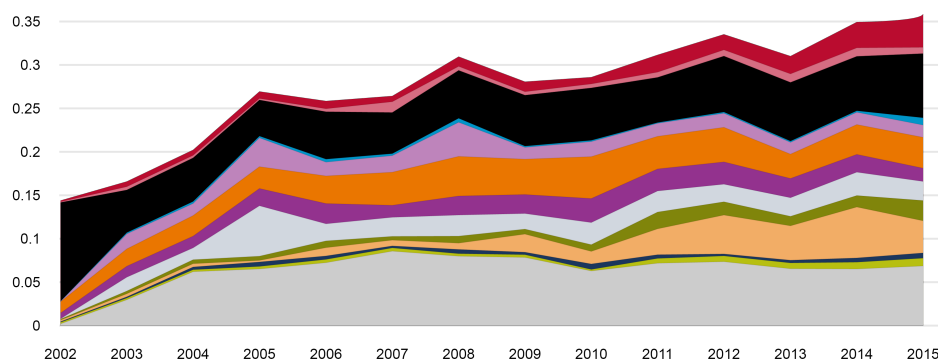


ODA disbursements by sector snapshot
Gross bilateral ODA by sector, % of total, 2015



ODA disbursements by sector trends

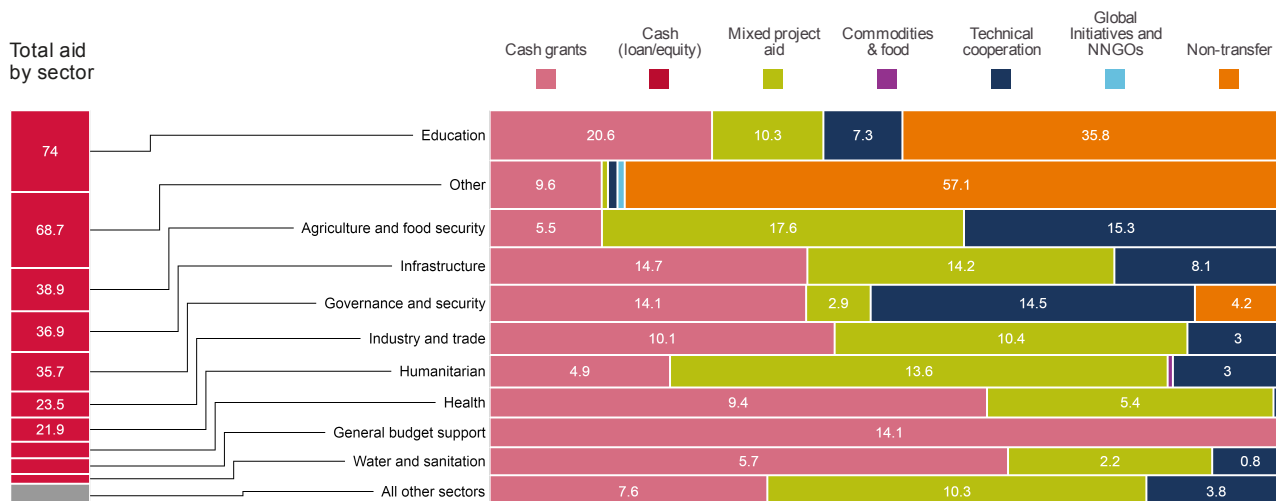
Gross bilateral ODA by sector trends, US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices



- Agriculture & food security
- Banking & business
- Debt relief
- Education
- Environment
- General budget support
- Governance & security
- Health
- Humanitarian
- Industry & trade
- Infrastructure
- Other social services
- Water & sanitation
- Other

ODA sector by aid bundle

2015, gross disbursements ODA, labels are US\$ millions



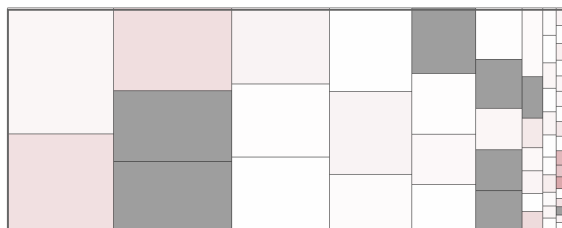
What does the aid bundle look like for each sector?

How are resources from New Zealand targeted?

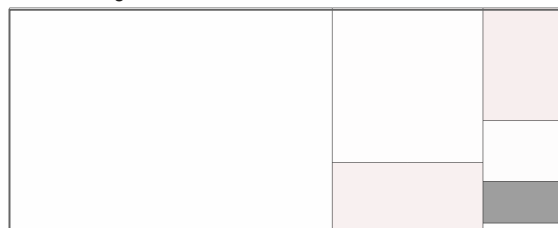
This section shows resource targeting, and provides analysis on how different resources in the resource mix from this donor are targeted against the depth of poverty of the receiving country. It provides a specific focus on the targeting of ODA against the depth of poverty and government revenue per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

Resource targeting by recipient depth of poverty

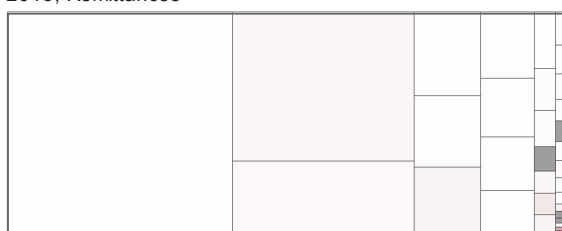
2015, ODA



2015, Foreign direct investment



2015, Remittances



Depth of poverty in destination countries

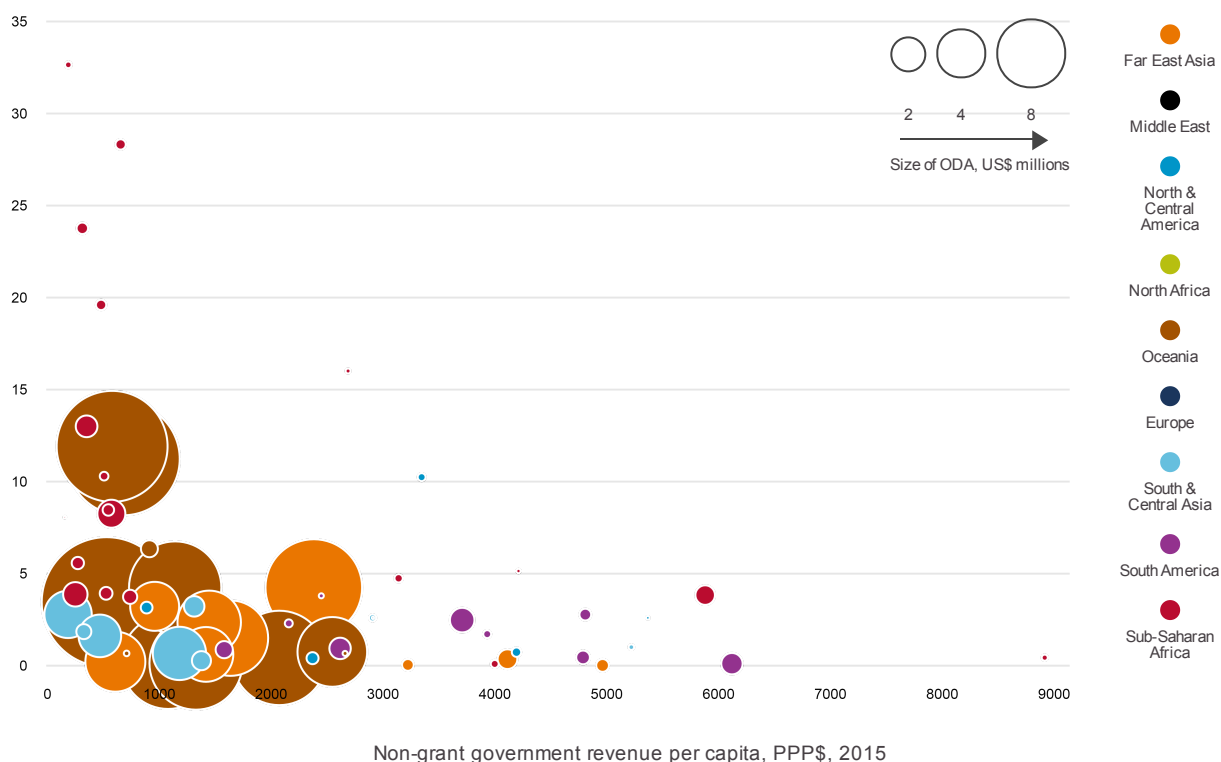


No data



Bilateral ODA in 2015 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 2011PPP\$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. Government revenue refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Median government revenue across all developing countries in 2015 was 2015PPP\$2,620 per person; a quarter of developing countries have revenues of less than 2015PPP\$758 per person.