

The changing landscape of international development in Aotearoa / New Zealand

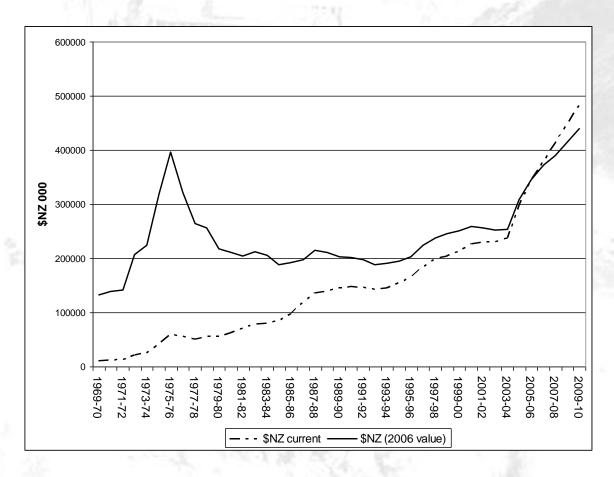


power in the north

- What does the recent restructuring of NZ ODA reveal about power and resistance in northern development communities?
- Forms of power
 - Instrumental
 - -Discursive
 - -Networked



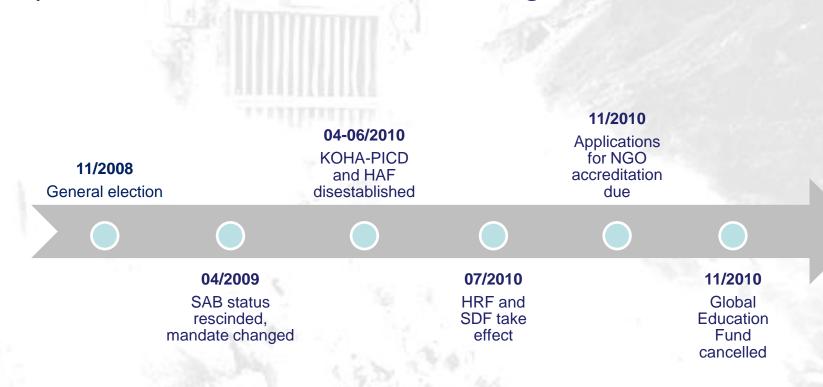
NZ aid through time

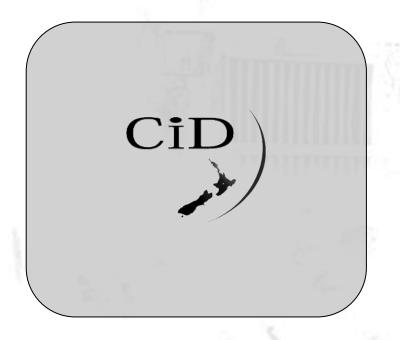


Source: Banks, G; W E Murray; J Overton and R Scheyvens. (Forthcoming)

Restructuring NZ aid, 2008-2010

key decisions, announcements and changes











Public arenas

poverty alleviation / NZAID	sustainable economic development / MFAT
"nebulous" / "lofty rhetoric" [MDGs] / "mantra" / "too lazy and incoherent a guide"	"a logical, sensible framework" / "absolutely clear" / "more detailed mandate" / "clear focus"
"so-called development experts" "faceless, unelected, unaccountable, aid bureaucrats"	"elected office-holders held to account at the ballot box" "taxpayers are entitled to hold someone to account"
"unacceptable level of ticket-clipping" / "siphoned off"	"proper accountability mechanisms"
"mistaking activity for achievement"	"being truly effective within our own Pacific region" / "objective measures like trade and tourism statistics as the indicators of success or failure over time"
"done little to build sustainable economies providing employment prospects and the promise of a brighter future"	"[investment] in long-term economic sustainability" "a step change in our level of engagement"
"throwing money at regional NGO bureaucracies for little apparent reward is frankly <u>absurd</u> "	"prioritise the services that are the building blocks for sustainable economic growth" [airlines, shipping, tourism]
"You could ride around in a helicopter pushing hundred-dollar notes out the door and call that poverty elimination"	"a hand up, not a hand out" / "efficient, effective expenditure" / "must demonstrate value for money"

Clearly, the New Zealand Aid Programme is not primarily responsible for these outcomes or for progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (see opposite). However, the data forms a starting point for a high-level consideration of progress being made towards the development outcomes New Zealand (and partner governments, other donors and partners) is pursuing.

PROGRAMME	FORECAST GROWTH RATE OF GDP 2010	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE 2009 (% OF GDP)	EASE OF DOING BUSINESS RANKING 2010 (LOW NUMBERS BETTER)
Cook Islands	1.0	4.7	n.a.
Samoa	0.5	-14.4	57
Tonga	0.4	-12.9	52
Tuvalu	1.6	n.a.	n.a.
Papua New Guinea	5.5	-5.1	102
Solomon Islands	2.0	-20.0	104
Vanuatu	4.6	-3.7	59
Kiribati	0.8	-43.6	79
Fiji	-0.5	-8.7	54
Indonesia	5.5	2.0	122
Viet Nam	6.5	-7.4	93
Timor Leste	7.0	297.0	164
Cambodia	4.5	-10.7	145
Philippines	3.8	5.3	144
Laos	7.0	-11.8	167

n.a. = data not available

² The Statement of Intent 2009–12 identified both "high-level" and "intermediate-level" economic indicators to report on. In the 2010 budget process, as part of ongoing improvement of the performance framework for the New Zealand Aid Programme, it was decided to focus on a smaller number of indicators.

New guidelines and criteria

Sustainable economic development recognises that reducing poverty is critical for full economic growth and trade, and vice versa.

Eligible Activities

In order to be considered for funding through the SDF, activities must:

- Be consistent with the New Zealand Government's aid policy and priorities
- Be results focussed

Focus areas

The overall purpose of the SDF is to fund sustainable development activities with a focus on creating and contributing to sustainable economic development, particularly sustainable economic growth.

ANNEX 2: SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Applications will be assessed under the following headings:

Relevance

Relevance is the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies.

New guidelines and criteria

New Zealand Organisation Identity and Structure (C - Form 1A)

	Criterion	Examples of Indicators
C1	The organisation has Charities Commission registration.	Registration number and listing on the Charities Commission web site
D3	NZ organisation has a demonstrated record of undertaking aid Activities consistent with the approaches of the New Zealand government's overseas aid programme. This criterion seeks to establish that the NZ organisation has implemented activities over at least the last two years which have achieved demonstrable international development outcomes. The NZ organisation must demonstrate that it understands the purpose of the New Zealand government's aid program, in particular poverty reduction and sustainable development, and	Demonstrated track record over at least two years of successfully managing activities which have achieved demonstrable international development outcomes. This may include experience in managing own funding or New Zealand government funds. Evidence that implementing partners are able to deliver effective international development outcomes. Evidence of support for Activities in geographic areas and sectors consistent with focus of the New Zealand government's aid programme.
	can demonstrate similar objectives in their Activities.	
		4



Resistance

Discursive resistance - media releases / submissions

"Best practice development does not have an exclusive economic driver as do the new [HRF and SDF] schemes..." (03/09/2010).

"[New Zealand must support work] to eradicate poverty, strengthen global relationships at a remove from political fads and favourites" (03/09/2010).

"Diplomats and Foreign Affairs staff will not have the capacity and the skills to drive aid in the most effective way" (16/03/2009).

"We will seek to adapt to whatever new government arrangements are announced, provided it doesn't compromise the integrity and true value of our and our partners' work..." (28/05/2010)

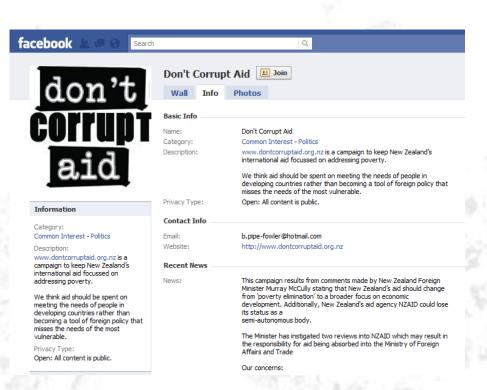
"[ODA] will be cut back or restructured to only those programs that have a visible economic kickback for New Zealand" (n.d.)

"This is not the time to make aid a political tool or to abandon the aim of poverty reduction. Aid should be for the benefit of the poor" (13/03/2009).

"We are concerned that changes over time will allow the Minister and MFAT staff to use aid funds for New Zealand's self-interest rather than the interests of those who need our assistance" (01/05/2009).

Resistance

Networked resistance – 'Don't Corrupt Aid' campaign / internet
 / protests / multi-party summit & communiqué





Incorporation

- Internal policies, staffing, accreditation
- Institutional contractor roles
- Partnerships new geographic focus?



why not a stronger response?

Barriers:

Instrumental	Discursive	Networked
Risk to fundingRisk to charitable status	-Access to media -PR capacity -Self-silencing -Debate pre-framed	 Lack of experience Competition v collaboration Governance structures Culture of NZ / Western publics

brave new worlds?

New opportunities and possibilities?

- -Instrumental opportunities
 - Non-government funding
- -Discursive power
 - NGO / academic reputations
 - Non-governmental organisations
- -Networked power
 - Overcoming coordination gaps?
 - Collective voices
 - Waking the "Sleeping Giant" (Wood 2010)