

# COUNTRY TO COUNTRY SUPPORT

NZAID has bilateral partnerships with 10 countries in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. These country-based partnerships address national issues across sectors such as economic growth, governance, education, health, and environment.

BILATERAL PARTNERS	2008/09 FUNDING (\$)
<b>PACIFIC</b>	
Tonga	11,365,186
Samoa	11,359,427
Kiribati	6,715,079
Tuvalu	6,034,317
Fiji	3,752,588
<b>Pacific total</b>	<b>39,226,597</b>
<b>GLOBAL</b>	
Timor-Leste	8,101,364
Viet Nam	7,422,459
Philippines	4,102,691
Cambodia	3,186,147
Lao PDR	2,516,748
<b>Global total</b>	<b>25,329,409</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,556,006</b>

Many Pacific states are very isolated and many have small populations spread widely over large distances. Many are low-lying with largely coastal populations, making them vulnerable to cyclones and tsunamis and sea level changes. As small countries they are also economically vulnerable. The Pacific is New Zealand's neighbourhood, and as well as geographic proximity New Zealand has long-established cultural and economic links with many Pacific islands countries. This means New Zealand's aid programme has the ability to make a real difference in the Pacific.

Asia is also a region that New Zealand has significant links with. The Southeast Asian countries that New Zealand has bilateral partnerships with are among the poorest in the Asian region. Several of them are emerging from the effects of conflict and New Zealand's aid programme is supporting this process.

**New Zealand is committed to working with the governments of these countries to support social and economic development that will provide opportunities and growth.**

Along with its four major bilateral partnerships, New Zealand has bilateral partnerships with 10 other countries: Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Fiji, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam, Philippines, Cambodia, and Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). While these development programmes do not have as large budgets, like the major bilateral partnerships they have strategies negotiated and agreed with partner governments.





## COMMUNITY POLICING IN TONGA

During riots in Tonga's capital, Nuku'alofa, in November 2006, eight people were killed and damage to the central city was widespread. At the request of the Tongan Government, 45 New Zealand Police were sent to support their Tongan counterparts.

Initially this focused on frontline support to restore stability and to help with investigating and processing crimes committed during the riots. In the aftermath of the riots it was clear that policing systems and processes could be improved, and the support role of the New Zealand Police broadened. In early 2008 the Tonga Police Development Programme was established. It is a joint initiative between the governments of Tonga, New Zealand, and Australia, funded by NZAID and AusAID. NZAID's contribution is NZ\$7.5million over four years.

**The programme provides a wide range of support, from technical advice and training to the provision of vehicles and communications equipment. There is a particularly strong focus on promoting professionalism and leadership within the Tongan Police Force.**

Driving this forward is former New Zealand police officer, Chris Kelley, who has taken on the role of Commander of the Tonga Police Force. He is helping to mentor and develop leadership within the police, while overseeing its day to day operations. In the future it is hoped that the Tongan Police will have a pool of leaders within its own force to draw on for senior policing positions.

Confidence in the police force reached a low point after the riots, with some Tongans feeling that the police had lost control of events. Improving public confidence and fostering a more positive relationship between the public and the police is therefore a key part of the programme. Some of this is about community education, teaching children about the role of

police in society. Commander Chris Kelley has made efforts to be open and transparent with news media, which is also having a positive effect on people's perceptions of the police.

However, much of the focus is on the police themselves. A Professional Standards section has been developed, with a commitment to respond to complaints from the public and to drive ethics and integrity as cornerstones of police professional behaviour. A significant increase in the number of complaints about police is evidence of an increase in confidence that their complaints are being addressed.

The New Zealand Police have been helping to develop a community policing model in Tonga, which aims to build day-to-day interaction between the police and communities. Officers have been out walking the streets, whereas before they tended to remain in the station. Partnerships with town and district officers and church leaders are being enhanced. Three new community policing posts have been established in Lapaha, Kolovai, and Popua, which have full-time police staff working with volunteers in the community. By involving communities, it is hoped that the Tongan police will have greater support from those communities. This should improve trust, and raise public confidence in and respect for policing institutions – which is important if they are to be effective.

A programme linked to community policing is the Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme, which NZAID supports. As part of this programme a New Zealand police officer works within the Tongan Domestic Violence Unit to mentor and advise Tongan police so that they respond effectively to domestic violence. This has helped to establish strong relationships with local NGOs and community-based groups to ensure that the response to domestic violence is coordinated. NZAID also supports the National Centre for Women and Children, which addresses domestic violence in Tonga and provides a women's refuge.

1 Women prepare food for tourists in an initiative supported by the Camiguin Coastal Management Project, Philippines. (Previous page)

1 Tongan Police with mountain bikes supplied by New Zealand. The bicycles have helped the visibility of the police in communities.

## Q CASE STUDY

# PROTECTING LIVELIHOODS AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

- 1, 2 Some of the Mantigue women making the most of the opportunities provided by the Camiguin Coastal Resource Management Project.
- 3, 4 Dense housing, pollution, and lack of infrastructure are causing serious health and environmental problems in South Tarawa, and are being addressed by the Kiribati Sustainable Towns Programme.

A challenge in introducing environmental protection is taking into account the needs of people who have been relying on that environment for their livelihoods. In the Philippines the Camiguin Coastal Resource Management Project (CCRMP) is managing that process. A project of the Philippine Government through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, supported by NZAID, the CCRMP aims to sustainably manage coastal areas and marine resources of the Camiguin province and provide livelihood opportunities for coastal communities. In a province where more than 70 percent of the population lives off a sea struggling to sustain itself, this presents challenges.

One area has already had considerable success. Mantigue Island in Mahinog municipality has been identified as a marine eco-park in recognition of its sensitive environment. However, the island has been home to scores of illegal settlers from a neighbouring province, and fishing was the main livelihood for these people.


As part of the island's rehabilitation into an eco-park, families are being voluntarily relocated to a housing project. Importantly, as well as land and housing the relocation includes support to establish new livelihoods from opportunities arising from the rehabilitation of Mantigue Island.

A few months after they relocated, a group of former Mantigue fishermen formed a group, with the support of the municipal administration and the CCRMP, to provide motorboat transport services to tourist visitors to Mantigue. This is helping to establish tourism infrastructure, and the men are earning more than they did as fishermen.

Women who had been relocated were encouraged to attend skills training, particularly in cooking. Eventually this led to them catering meals for tourists visiting Mantigue.

The success of this catering venture means that many of the women's husbands have given up fishing to assist them. In the usually patriarchal society, this reversal of roles has given the women of Mantigue a great sense of pride and purpose. Training and development is ongoing; CCRMP has been holding English training so that the women can improve their communication and confidence in dealing with foreign tourists.

The income from the catering is allowing the women and their families a better standard of living, enabling them to send their children to school and afford food and services they previously could not when living off fishing. It is also allowing the women to plan for the future: they set aside 20 percent of their daily profit for debt servicing and capital investment, such as cooking equipment and a mobile phone.

To help ensure ongoing funding for coastal resource management work, the CCRMP is helping local government units (LGUs) generate additional revenues from coastal and marine use charges. From November 2008 to June 2009, Mahinog has generated resources of around 160,000 pesos (about \$5,000) from the management of Mantigue Island. The CCRMP assisted the Mahinog LGU enact an ordinance authorising the collection of entrance fees for the marine eco-park. These fees are now being used to fund sea patrol operations to protect municipal waters from illegal and destructive fishing operations. 



## Q CASE STUDY

# KIRIBATI SUSTAINABLE TOWNS PROGRAMME

Tropical islands bring to mind images of white sand and clean clear beaches, but for many residents of Kiribati this is far from their reality.

In the main urban areas of South Tarawa housing is dense and basic infrastructure such as footpaths, water supply, electricity and sanitation is poor – and in many cases non-existent. Slum settlements have been built without planning along the coast, creating pollution and rubbish washing along the lagoon. Because of a lack of other facilities people also use the beach as a toilet, adding to the pollution.

The lack of infrastructure and associated pollution is not only damaging for the environment. The health implications of communities living in close quarters in such

undeveloped conditions are serious. The spread of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, pneumonia and respiratory illness, and diarrheal diseases, is a particular concern.

The populations in these urban areas are growing because of high birth rates and internal migration. People moved to these villages for the perceived opportunities that urban settlements offer. A lack of planning in the past means that the villages have been unable to keep pace, and the populations are continuing to rise.

Through the Kiribati Sustainable Towns Project, NZAID is supporting the Government of Kiribati's efforts to address current problems in the villages as well as plan for the future. The project recognises that urban settlements can provide economic and social opportunities, both for individuals and the country as a whole. It



1 Dense housing, pollution, and lack of infrastructure are causing serious health and environmental problems in South Tarawa, and are being addressed by the Kiribati Sustainable Towns Programme.

aims to upgrade and manage the settlements so they are dynamic and sustainable, and make positive contributions to the national economy and to the social, economic, and environmental well-being of their inhabitants.

The first design phase of the project is ending, and the second implementing phase is beginning. Bairiki and Betio, two slum areas in South Tarawa that are home to about 8,000 people, will have tangibly improved water and electricity supply, access through roads and footpaths, and drainage and community facilities – effectively turning them into well functioning villages. In Temaiku 25 acres of state land have been set aside as 150 plots for new housing.

Clearly this work will require a labour force, and as much as possible local residents, particularly young people, will be offered the training and employment opportunities the construction offers. In the past a lack of capacity has meant some infrastructure development has not been well maintained. Training the local population with the skills to maintain services not only ensures the sustainability of the infrastructure into the future, it also broadens their opportunities.

Key to the project's success is support at all levels: community, private sector, local councils, and central government. Communities are being actively involved, saying which services are priorities for their areas. The project is also working to strengthen legislation and urban planning capacity in local and central government so that there are systems and expertise for the ongoing management of urban development. This has included working with town councils on development strategies aimed at the economic and social development of their respective areas.

This second phase of the project is seen as a pilot to test new ideas, and is anticipated to last until 2013. The third phase, which will go through until 2018, will involve a large scale roll-out across more urban areas, including Kiritimati Island. The project's long-term time frames reflect its comprehensive and considered approach. It aims to create systems that will sustainably support urbanisation as populations continue to rise in the future.



## Q CASE STUDY

# FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN TUVALU

Tuvalu is a constitutional monarchy made up of nine low-lying coral atolls and islets with a land area of 26 square kilometres and a population of around 11,000 people.

Most are subsistence farmers or fishers, and Tuvalu's tiny economy is vulnerable to adverse international financial and economic conditions. Strengthening the economy and financial management is one of New Zealand's priorities in its Tuvalu programme.


Central to the country's economy is the Tuvalu Trust Fund (TTF). The TTF was set up in 1987 with contributions from Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea, and Tuvalu itself. These contributions are invested overseas and the returns are used to meet Tuvalu's expenditure requirements. NZAID funds an ongoing member of the TTF Board of Directors and a member of the TTF Advisory Committee.

Brian Bell has been the director of the TTF since 2002. He has responsibility for managing the assets of the TTF for the benefit of Tuvalu, and chairs the Investment Committee, which makes recommendations to the Board of Directors on strategic asset allocation and hiring and firing fund managers. "The TTF is a cornerstone of the country's financial base," he says.

Brian explains how the fund works. "Annual contributions from the fund currently average around A\$4 million – almost 20 percent of government revenue. Over the first 20 years

of the fund, from 1987, the real return after adjusting for inflation has been 6.2 percent providing A\$65.7 million in revenue to Tuvalu. Of this A\$24.1 million has been used to help fund budget deficits, A\$29.2 million has been reinvested in the TTF and A\$12.4 million held in a buffer account waiting distribution."

In 2008/09, the TTF was affected by the economic crisis. Brian explains. "As with other similar funds the TTF was hit hard by the financial crisis, which is by far the worst since the great depression in the 1930s. At the low point in March 2009 the TTF value dropped to A\$85 million, down from a high of A\$108 million in September 2007. However, due to prudent management by the Tuvalu Government, with some assistance from New Zealand and Australia, additional cash reserves of A\$16 million will be enough to provide regular distributions while the Fund rebuilds. As at 30 June 2009 the TTF had regained some ground to reach A\$88 million. Indications are that stability is returning to markets, but it is too early to say that the worst is past."

Brian is unequivocal about the merits of the TTF. "It is an outstanding example of a successful partnership between a developing country and donors that has led to a sustainable financial institution contributing to increased economic self-reliance. It is an honour and a privilege to have been continuously involved in the TTF since its inception, firstly as an advisor and now as a director." 

3 Tuvalu's port.

4 The National Bank of Tuvalu.