



Election 2014

The Council for International Development (CID) wishes to accurately inform its members and their supporters about the aid and development policies of each political party heading into the September 2014 elections. CID has developed a list of questions and collated a comprehensive background under with the answers.

CID members are international development NGOs who are backed by hundreds of thousands of generous Kiwi supporters. These New Zealanders support CID members to the tune more than \$110 million a year. This money is used by the NGOs in projects with partners in 70 countries throughout the developing world.

CID is non-party political. This is an opportunity to get party policies into the public arena.

Responses from political parties:

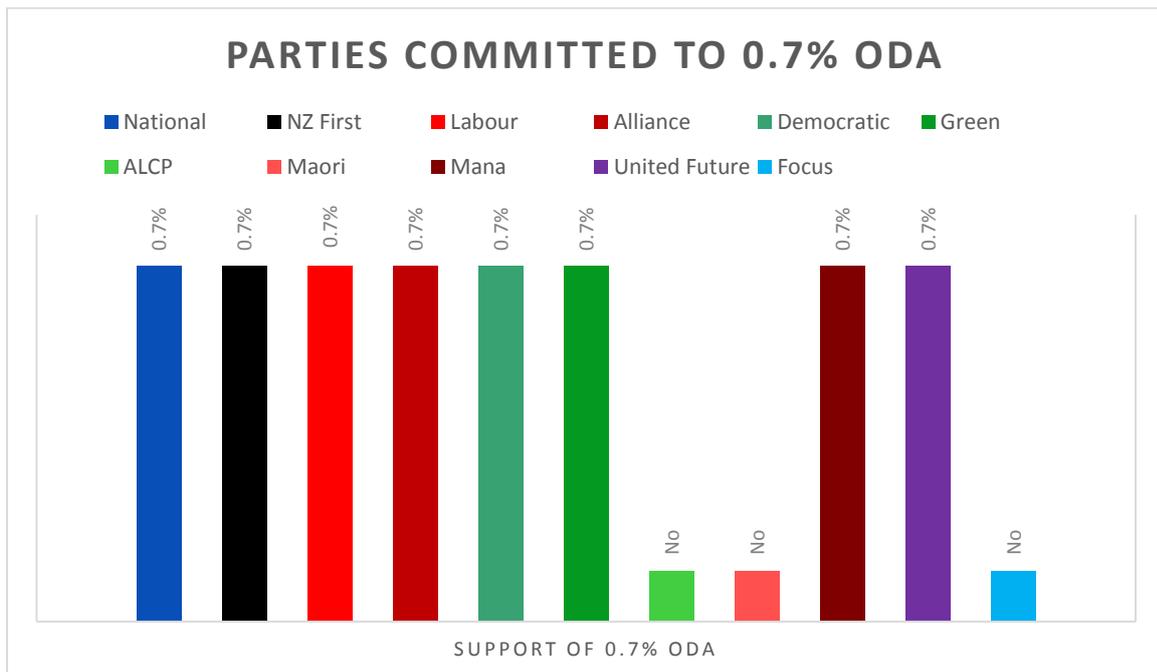
1. Does your party commit to the long-standing international obligation of working towards the UN goal of allocating 0.7% of GNI to ODA? (This has been supported by several previous New Zealand governments.)
 - Would your party support an NGO proposal, made in 2012, asking the incoming government to develop a timetable to increase the percentage of GNI allocated to ODA to 0.6% within the next six years?

Party	Response	In short?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Budget 2014 sets out a growth path for our aid and development effort that will see our total annual spending reach \$650 million by the 2017/18 financial year. • The focus of aid spending under a National-led government is on achieving results that matter with our aid dollars • Since 2008 the National-led government has ensured our development effort target the right areas, represent value for money and that spending is restrained in light of the financial headwinds of the time and the large costs associated with the rebuild of Christchurch. 	Budget 2014 sets out a path to reach \$650 million by 2017/18.
	New Zealand First wants to review the level of ODA and its global allocation, and ensure that it is focused on facilitating priority projects, and the alleviation of poverty, particularly in the Pacific. Our current level of Overseas Development Assistance is 0.26 percent and we are ranked 16 th on the league table for rich nations. We find it unsatisfactory that the National Government has announced an increase in ODA by \$220 million in the 2014 Budget because it will not commence until 2015/16, and the increase will be spread over three years. We would support development of a timeframe to increase	Wants to review level of ODA – global allocation. Support development of new timeframe to increase ODA.



	the percentage of GNI that will be allocated to ODA.	
	It is important that New Zealand keeps faith with our longstanding international commitment to the target of 0.7% of GDP allocated to overseas development. It is a core part of our global citizen commitments. We would, in government, plan for a progressive improvement of our percentage of GDP going to overseas aid, but could not commit to being able to achieve a specific percentage in the next 6 years until we have seen exactly what shape the government books are in. We are planning for surpluses and our 0.7% of GDP goal stands.	Supports 0.7%, planning for progressive improvement of current contribution. 0.7% goal stands.
Alliance	The Alliance has always supported committing to the UN goal of 0.7% of GNI to ODA and we would certainly support any NGO proposals aimed at increasing the level of aid to 0.7% as soon as possible.	Supports 0.7%, and welcomes NGO proposals for increasing to 0.7%
	Our policy doesn't name any specific number as a long – term target. [However re proposal to increase % of GNI allocated to ODA] That is affordable, so we would.	No specific long term target. Would support NGO proposed timetable if it is affordable.
	Yes, the Green Party has long been committed to New Zealand's obligation of allocating 0.7% of its GNI to Overseas Development Aid (ODA). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Green Party would seek to establish a timetable to ensure that there is an increase to the ODA, to 0.7%, within 4 years, thereby ensuring that New Zealand complies with its international obligations. 	Supports 0.7%, establish timetable of reaching 0.7% within 4 years
	No, Certainly not.	Doesn't support 0.7%
	No, we would not commit to allocating an increased proportion of our GNI to ODA at this time. While we believe in sharing our resources with those in need, we will not commit financial resourced to others overseas when so many of our people continue to live in poverty.	No. Believe in sharing resources, but no financial commitment while poverty is still an issue in NZ.
MANA	Yes and yes	Support 0.7% of GNI to ODA and support NGO proposal of timetable
	United Future's long term policy has been to immediately establish overseas aid at 0.5% of GDP and work towards the accepted international millennium goal of 0.7%. We propose reaching 0.7% by 2020.	Supports immediate 0.5% and work towards 0.7% by 2020

	No home obligation are our priority	No, home obligations are our priority.
	No Response	
	No Response	
	No Response	



2. What do you see as the most pressing issues for New Zealand to focus its attention and money on for sustainable development?

- How would you address these issues?
- Where are your party's priorities for ODA?

Party	Response	In Short?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core focus of the NZ Aid Programme under the National-led government is on promoting sustainable economic development for our developing country partners, with a core geographic focus on the Pacific. • Our aim is to improve livelihoods, reduce vulnerability, increase employment, and increase revenues that are fundamental to improved outcomes in health, education and other essential services. • New Zealand invests in sectors that drive economic growth (tourism, fisheries, agriculture) and enablers of growth (energy, transport, private sector development, education, health, trade, infrastructure, water and sanitation and safe and secure communities). 	<p>Sustainable economic development with core focus on the Pacific. Aim to improve livelihoods, reduce vulnerability, increase employment, and increase revenues fundamental to improved health, education and other essential services. Invest in sectors that drive economic growth.</p>
	<p>In April last year, we hosted the first 'Pacific Parliament' meeting with parliamentarians from across the Pacific. There were a number of issues raised during this meeting such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Challenges for remote/isolated States; 2. Gender equality; 3. Climate change and the environment; and 4. Health and reproductive rights. <p>New Zealand First believes that improving long-term sustainable outcomes for the Pacific region will require collaboration and transparency to identify what the issues are and how to work together to achieve tangible results.</p>	<p>SIDS, gender equality, climate change and the environment, health and reproductive rights. Believes improving long-term sustainable outcomes for Pacific will require transparency and collaboration.</p>
	<p>The most pressing issue for New Zealand to focus its attention and money on for sustainable development is to reorientate our aid programme towards the elimination of poverty and the achievement of the post-2015 sustainable development goals. Labour will do this and will work with partners to build just, prosperous and environmentally secure societies. We will restore relationships with the non-governmental aid sector in order to ensure that our aid is fit for purpose and delivered efficiently. We will continue to prioritise the Pacific region for the application of our aid effort. Programme priorities will be health programmes, including sexual and reproductive health and rights; education, especially for women and girls; sustainable business development. Labour will re-establish NZAID as New Zealand's semi-autonomous international development agency, committed to the elimination of poverty, implementing a high-impact development programme which is transparent and</p>	<p>Reorientate aid programme towards elimination of poverty and focus on post-2015 SDGs. Restore relationships with non-govt sector to ensure effective delivery. Health programmes, gender, sustainable business development. Re-establish NZAID as a semi-autonomous agency which is transparent and accountable.</p>

	accountable.	
Alliance	<p>Pressing issues for the Alliance are alleviating poverty and reducing inequality not just in NZ but on a global level. Inequality relates not only to economic inequality but inequality of access to resources such as land, water, food. Our focus is to promote a liveable income for everyone, everywhere and recognise the sovereignty of each nation in respect to their ability to control the resources in their own country. We would monitor international trade agreements to ensure that they support fair trade where the workers and environment are respected. We oppose the TPP and TISA for this reason. We believe they are simply a means for corporates to roam the world exploiting resources, workers and the environment with unsustainable business practices.</p> <p>Our priorities for ODA would be to give aid where it is needed most - to the most impoverished nations, with no strings attached. We do not believe aid should be used to gain political favours or promote access for NZ businesses. That said we believe New Zealand does have a special obligation to Pacific Nations both for historical reasons and because they are our closest neighbours and many New Zealand citizens have family links to the Pacific.</p>	<p>Pressing issues are alleviating poverty and reducing inequality both here and globally. Promote liveable income. Respect sovereignty in respect to resource control. Monitor international trade agreements. Support fair trade, opposed to TPPA and TISA. No strings aid, with special obligation to Pacific nations.</p>
Democrats for social credit	<p>There are a number of principles we need to take into consideration.</p> <p>We must avoid creating situations that push developing countries into high levels of debt (This applies to economic activity in general, not just aid.)</p> <p>A Democrats for Social Credit government would adopt a Bill of Rights for the Environment, specifying what rights the environment is entitled to, and aid projects would have to conform to that.</p> <p>We must avoid situations where sending aid workers somewhere takes jobs off the locals. At the same time effective supervision is needed to prevent corrupt practices. Employment policies should conform with ILO conventions. Some international agencies promote the idea of contracting aid work out to transnational corporations, but we reject that idea.</p> <p>At a party conference in the 1970s it was proposed that our development aid should all be directed to worker co – operatives. That idea was rejected, but it is possible a DSC government would give preference to schemes that involved co – operatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How would you address these issues? <p>Most of those issues could be dealt with by competent</p>	<p>Adopt a Bill of Rights for the environment. Support ILO conventions. Give preference to schemes involving cooperatives. Use a credit system to deal with international debt issues. Pacific focused.</p>



	<p>administrators. A partial answer to the international debt issue is to encourage trade using reciprocal credit exchanges. (so country A gets credits that can be used for buying goods and services from country B, and country B has an equal value of credits for buying goods and services from country A. These credits would be interest free and might even have expiry dates, to prevent hoarding of credits and the associated accumulation of debt.)</p> <p>- Where are your party's priorities for ODA?</p> <p>We are a Pacific nation, so the main focus would be on the Pacific region.</p>	
	<p>The Green Party is fundamentally committed to a just and sustainable world. We believe the political, economic, and military policies of many rich countries, including at times New Zealand, works against meaningful and sustainable global development.</p> <p>We need trade, investment, 'debt'-relief and ODA to support the goal of local and global sustainability and not just domestic political interests. The Green Party will advocate for all New Zealand programmes, advocacy and policies to be consistent with a concept of global justice.</p> <p>If New Zealand is to contribute meaningfully to global development and justice, we need a framework that supports partnership and good development practice. We would prioritise the recovery of capacity and leadership within the NGO and government development teams and reassert the importance of development expertise informing policy and funding decisions.</p> <p>The Green Party's priority for the ODA are programmes which are informed by in-country community level needs assessments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are sustainable and conducive to climate stabilisation 2. Promote local participation and gender equality, and 3. Enhances the economic and social rights of recipient countries 	<p>ODA that supports the goal of local and global sustainability. Policies to be consistent with global justice.</p> <p>A framework that supports partnership and good development practice. Prioritise programmes conducive to climate stabilisation, promote local participation and gender equality, and enhance economic and social rights of recipient countries.</p>
	<p>The most pressing area is opposing globalist policy such as Agenda 21 and setting sovereign New Zealand policy where taxpayer's money is only spend in New Zealand.</p>	<p>Opposed to Agenda 21, NZ money should be spent in NZ.</p>
	<p>At its most fundamental level sustainable development, in our view, is about people living in such a way that the life-supporting capacity of their environment is sustained. The logic of this view is that we take care of our environment; our environment will in turn continue to provide for us. Education is pivotal to sustaining the value of the world's</p>	<p>Educate people to live sustainably. Principles of <i>Whanau Ora</i> to determine people's basic needs. Important for a rights-</p>

	<p>finite resources; therefore we would place emphasis on educating people to live sustainably. We recognise that for people to live sustainably they must first enjoy a basic standard of living. In order to determine people’s basic needs, we believe the principles of <i>Whanau Ora</i> hold true, that is families and communities know their needs best and must be involved in the design of their solutions. Where ODA is provided, we believe it is important for sustainable development that a rights-based approach is taken.</p>	<p>based approach to be taken for sustainable development.</p>
	<p>To eliminate child poverty, reduce inequalities, and address climate change.</p> <p>Child poverty and reducing inequalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a plan to eliminate child poverty and commit to investing in it and measuring progress. • Improve children’s health, wellbeing and education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free health care, no prescription charges, with care for eyes, ears and teeth included. Extend free after hours care to children up to 18 years. - Develop schools into Taiao Hauora centres – with free health care, dental care, and social support – including breakfast and lunch in all low-decile schools, ECEs, and kōhanga reo. • Safe and affordable housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build 10,000 new state homes per year until the crisis in rental affordability for low-income whanau is addressed. - Introduce a warrant of fitness for all rental housing, including the private sector, to ensure that no accommodation is let without basic standards being met. • Raise whanau income levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the minimum wage to a living wage (indexed to 66% of the average wage like NZ Super) - Invest in job creation to get more people into paid work (we have a goal of full employment for those able to work) - Guarantee workers’ “security of hours” by requiring employers to offer extra hours to existing staff, up to 40 hours/week, before hiring new staff. - Raise benefit levels to a living level and extend ‘Working for Families’ to parents on benefits. - Get rid of GST, and instead overhaul the tax system to make it much fairer, including introducing a financial transactions tax on shares and currency trading, a wealth tax, inheritance tax, and a significant capital gains tax. - Work towards implementing a Universal Basic Income where everyone in Aotearoa aged 18 and over would receive a minimum, liveable, tax free income after which progressive tax would kick in. - Regulate loan sharks and restrict banks’ profit margins on 	<p>Set plan to eliminate child poverty; improve children’s health, welfare, and education. Fair distribution of wealth; provide capital for the development of community enterprise. Opposed to TTPA. Ensure indigenous rights remain priority. Climate change, carbon neutral by 2050, renewable energy goal by 2025, repeal ETS, investment in development of sustainable energy generation.</p>



loans, credit cards, and mortgages.

- Monetary, banking, and international trade policy:
 - A new sustainable monetary system to replace the current capitalist, privatized system that is so fundamentally flawed in order to significantly reduce the cost of living and share wealth much more fairly.
 - Establish a government backed community-owned banking network, either as a new entity or as a non-profit, stand-alone part of Kiwibank, to provide capital for the development of community enterprises which support job creation, and the meeting of social, cultural and environmental needs.
 - Withdraw New Zealand from free trade agreements that favour multinationals over local production or prevent support for locally owned businesses.
 - Terminate all current negotiations for free trade and investment agreements, including the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement, and instead develop alternative agreements for collaboration based on wellbeing and sustainability – including with other Indigenous Peoples.
 - Require any foreign investment to satisfy a Te Tiriti o Waitangi impact assessment and approval from mana whenua.
 - Work towards implementing a Universal Basic Income where everyone in Aotearoa aged 18 and over would receive a minimum, liveable, tax free income after which progressive tax would kick in.

Urgently address climate change and be carbon neutral by 2050

- Develop a plan for serious carbon emission reduction that includes the establishment of a Climate Commission, the adoption of a carbon budgeting process, and a 100% renewable energy goal by 2025.
- Work towards a coal free Aotearoa within 10 years, with no new coal mines to be opened and existing coal mines wound down, and instead invest in alternative sustainable power sources. Coal workers will be transitioned to these new industries.
- Repeal the Emissions Trading Scheme and replace it with policies and regulations that will reduce carbon emissions in a fair and just way.
- Stop the privatisation of power companies and retain them as a publically owned asset to assist with the development and roll-out of renewable energy technology for the public good.
- Invest in the development of widespread, small scale sustainable energy generation such as solar, wind and micro-hydro by households and communities and subsidise home installations. Enable households and communities to sell



	<p>excess energy production back into the national grid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt the installation of ocean turbines that disrupt kaimoana beds and generate heat and instead invest in the development of clean energy systems. • Establish a comprehensive public transport system that is affordable to all and that includes rural areas. Urban areas will own and control their public transport systems, significantly reducing the use of cars. 	
	<p>New Zealand is a small country and we must be tactical with the way in which and where we distribute what will always be a relatively limited aid budget.</p> <p>New Zealand needs to take our expertise and share it as part of the aid programme. We are known for and have a lot of agriculture expertise and educational expertise. Thus it makes sense for New Zealand to focus largely but not entirely in those areas.</p>	<p>Small country with small budget, therefore we must be tactical.</p> <p>Share agricultural and educational expertise.</p>
	<p>People and their survival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How would you address these issues? More employment and job options • Where are your party's priorities for ODA? Concentrating on NZ 	<p>People and their survival. More employment and job with NZ as a priority.</p>
	No Response	
	No Response	
	No Response	



3. In September, the UN General Assembly will be discussing draft universal sustainable development goals (SDGs) to take effect with the ending of the MDGs in 2015 (the post-2015 agenda). This raises three questions:

- How committed is your party to positively engage with that process?
- What particular goals do you think New Zealand should be promoting?
- What steps would your party take to effectively engage New Zealand's civil society in the development of national targets once the goals have been agreed?

Party	Response	In short?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National-led government agrees that the SDGs will need to address the unfinished business of the MDGs and articulate priorities for sustainable development to 2030. • We have chosen to take a targeted approach, advocating for SDGs in areas of importance to New Zealand and our Pacific partners – sustainable economic development, agriculture, oceans and energy. • We have also contributed views and experience in other important areas – health, especially non-communicable diseases, education and gender. 	<p>SDGs need to address unfinished business of MDGs.</p> <p>Take a targeted approach to sustainable economic development, agriculture, oceans and energy.</p> <p>Also contributed views and experience; health education and gender.</p>
	<p>New Zealand First is committed to supporting the process of drafting universal sustainable development goals because we all have a part to play.</p> <p>There are a number of issues we need to alleviate and improve such as child poverty and protecting the environment.</p> <p>New Zealand must play its part as a good global citizen. New Zealand has an obligation to support the wellbeing of our neighbouring countries in the Pacific.</p> <p>New Zealand First supports continued efforts toward poverty reduction, gender equality, climate change, protecting the Pacific Islands' 'blue economy', and ensuring that economic development takes all these aspects of human development into account.</p>	<p>Supports SDGs.</p> <p>Addresses child poverty and the environment. NZ has an obligation to Pacific. Supports continued efforts toward poverty reduction, gender equality, climate change, protecting the Pacific Islands' 'blue economy', and economic development.</p>
	<p>Labour is deeply committed to engaging positively with the UN process to set the post-2015 SDG agenda. We think that New Zealand should have been more active and assertive than we have been in participating in setting that agenda. We believe that New Zealand should be promoting the goals of non-violence, gender equality, health and education. No sustainable economic growth can develop without these elements.</p> <p>Labour will re-establish a strategic partnership framework for cooperation between NZAID and New Zealand-based NGOs, working together to achieve the best and most</p>	<p>Support post-2015 SDG agenda.</p> <p>Non-violence, gender equality, health and education.</p> <p>Re-establish strategic partnership for cooperation between NZAID, CSOs and NGOs in NZ.</p>

	<p>durable outcomes. In this way, we would engage fully and actively with civil society to develop national targets once the universal goals had been agreed to.</p>	
	<p>The Alliance would like to see NZ adopt all of the UN sustainable development goals immediately. Indeed much Alliance policy is reflected in the goals. We agree absolutely that the elimination of poverty is a top priority and we believe with international cooperation such as in a UN promoted set of goals, this is entirely possible. An insistence on a liveable income for all, a strong commitment to workers' rights and tough environmental standards and an agreement for a more equitable taxation system such as a global financial transaction tax would go a long way towards the elimination of poverty and a decent standard of living for all. We would love to see New Zealand be the first country to commit to the goals and become a world leader in the elimination of poverty and reducing inequality. We believe that most New Zealanders would welcome return to our egalitarian roots and would happily embrace the UN goals.</p>	<p>Supports the SDGs. Elimination of poverty is top priority. Liveable income, workers' rights, tough environmental standards, and agreement for a more equitable taxation system.</p>
	<p>The election is in September, so if Democrats for Social Credit won the election the new government would take office after that discussion had started, which could make things more difficult. We would be keen on having input anyway.</p> <p>Answer: The previous goal of eliminating poverty by 2015 was a bit ambitious, but something like that still needs to be in there. The matters mentioned in the answers to question 2 should also be addressed.</p> <p>Basically a standard consultation process, with submissions being invited and so forth. If MFAT gave briefings to civil society groups in advance, these would not be invitation only, because if they were some interested groups might get left out.</p>	<p>Supports SDG process. Eliminating poverty by 2015 was a bit ambitious, but needed. Standard consultation with civil society and all other interested parties.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MDGs are a vital part of bettering the global community. The Green Party has supported making the goals a reality and encouraged New Zealand's positive engagement in these goals. We believe that SDGs will be crucial to continuing the work already accomplished under the MDGs. The Green Party is very committed to positively engaging in this process. • The Green Party believes that all of the MDG goals important. The goals, taken together, help better the lives of millions of people around the world. Similarly, the Green Party believes that, if the SDGs continue long the same vein as the MDGs, it will be vital to promote all goals as a real success can only come through targeting the many causes not individual causes. 	<p>Committed to the SDG process vital to promote all goals. CSOs have critical role to play in achievement of SDGs. Supports a consultative process.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Party has always believed that civil society has a critical role to play in achievement of all our international goals. The Green party believes in a consultative process and, wherever possible, will take all practicable steps to ensure that civil society is able to contribute towards the development of national targets. 	
	We are not committed to that process at all. We would lobby Civil Society to lower or scrap the targets.	Do not support post-2015 process.
	<p>The Maori Party supports Aotearoa being actively engaged in the drafting of universal SDGs; we do however believe that before we can preach, we must first practice. Those goals which we want Aotearoa to make a commitment to, as much for the benefit of our own people as others, are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End poverty everywhere • End hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • Provide quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all • Attain gender equality • Ensure sustainable use of water • Ensure sustainable energy for all • Foster innovation, specifically innovation that promotes environmental sustainability • Tackle climate change and its impacts • Conserve and promote sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources 	<p>Supports SDGs. Before we preach, we must first practice. Poverty, hunger, education, sustainable resources, environmental innovation, climate change, sustainable oceans, seas and marine resources.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MANA supports the draft SDGs and is committed to the UN process which must also include the rights of Indigenous Peoples. • To eliminate child poverty, reduce inequalities, and address climate change. • Ensure NGOs and the tangata whenua, community and voluntary sector are appropriately resourced to undertake this work. 	<p>Supports SDGs must include the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Prioritise child poverty, inequalities, and climate change. Resource NGOs and the tangata whenua, community and volunteer sector.</p>
	<p>We are a Pacific nation and quite rightly we must directly a large part of our aid budget in our own backyard. We can do the most good by teaching the countries how to look after and build their own society and economy and not rely on aid dollars.</p> <p>Therefore the proposed Sustainable Development Goals are a sensible direction and we look forward to being updated</p>	<p>Supports SDGs Pacific priority, teaching developing countries how to look after and build society and economy and not rely on aid.</p>

	on and engaging with the progress.	
	<p>UN has not achieved a lot in the past and we have little faith in their future with the power of veto in the hands of a few.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What particular goals do you think New Zealand should be promoting? <p>Reasonable standard of living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What steps would your party take to effectively engage New Zealand's civil society in the development of national targets once the goals have been agreed? <p>None</p>	<p>Does not have a lot of faith in the UN as long as they have the veto power in the hands of a few.</p> <p>Should promote a reasonable standard of living.</p> <p>Will not take steps to engage with civil society.</p>
	No Response	
	No Response	
	No Response	



4. What steps would your party take to strengthen and deepen relations between the New Zealand development NGOs and government agencies, especially MFAT?

- Are you in favour of restoring a strategic partnership agreement between the New Zealand development NGOs and MFAT?
- How else would you encourage further investment and cooperation with NGOs working towards New Zealand’s development priorities?

Party	Response	In Short?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National-led government see NGOs are an important and valued partner in the delivery of New Zealand aid programme activities. • In the Partnership Fund Programme there are currently 118 aid activities being led by 31 New Zealand NGOs. The majority of these are taking place in the Pacific and all are focused on delivery in the areas of strategic priority for the aid programme. • The New Zealand aid programme has four long term partnerships with NZ NGOs and MFAT partners with 14 accredited NGOs through the NZ Disaster Response Partnership (NZDRP) – a contestable facility that supports NGOs to deliver essential relief and early recovery activities following disasters. 	<p>NGOs are important and valued partners in aid programme activities. Encourage engagement through Partnership Fund Programme and the NZ aid programme.</p>
	<p>New Zealand First supports strengthening the role that development Non-Government Organisations have in the governance of development goals. Development NGOs have a vital role to play in conjunction with central government to ensure that we achieve our development goals. It is our view that greater collaboration between NGOs and the government will help achieve development goals and also gain public support. It is essential that the wide public have confidence in this work.</p>	<p>Supports more inclusive role for NGOs in development goals. Important role to ensure achieving goals. Greater collaboration will help achieve goals and gain public support.</p>
	<p>Yes, Labour will re-establish a strategic partnership agreement between NZAID (MFAT) and NGOs (see the answer immediately above). We will extend strategic partnerships to other groups in New Zealand society which can make an effective contribution to sustainable development. We will also make tendering processes for aid contracts transparent and accountable. Regular consultation between the government (Minister and NZAID) and aid NGOs and other civil society organisations will improve trust and the operability of the New Zealand aid programme.</p>	<p>Re-establish strategic partnership between NZAID and NGOs and CSOs. Transparent and accountable tendering process for aid contracts. Regular consultation between govt and aid stakeholders will improve trust.</p>

	<p>We are in favour of restoring a strategic partnership agreement between the New Zealand development NGOs and MFAT. We believe the NZ govt and NGOs need to work closely together both in the setting of development goals and their implementation. The aim of any ODA must be to effect an immediate improvement in the lives of the recipients of that aid. NGO's with their vast practical experience in the field have a vital role to play in helping identify areas of greatest need and the most effective type of NZ aid.</p>	<p>In favour of restoration of partnership. NGOs have vital role in identifying need and effective aid.</p>
	<p>Civil society groups in general range from those which would like to engage with government departments and other official agencies to those who would really prefer to throw rocks at these agencies. It can be risky for NGOs to get too close to governmental agencies, because that can make them vulnerable if they wish to criticise the government or if the government changes policies. However, those NGOs that wish to engage with governmental agencies should be given the opportunity to do so.</p> <p>We are not aware of what this past agreement said, and so can't comment on it. If the development NGOs want a strategic partnership agreement, we would be prepared to do that, but it might not be the same as the previous agreement.</p> <p>The main thing is to keep communication lines open.</p>	<p>NGOs that wish to engage with governmental agencies should be given the opportunity to do so. Open communication is key.</p>
	<p>The Green Party believes that it is important to establish collaborative practices between NGOs and government agencies. We are committed to establishing clear routes of communication and feedback to ensure that all parties are able to work together in a cohesive manner towards New Zealand's development goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategic partnership agreement between NGOs and MFAT served many useful purposes. Including delivering vital development aid. Previous reviews of strategic partnership agreements have proven insightful. Based on these reviews, the Green Party would be in favour of scoping the feasibility of reinstating strategic partnership agreements and based on the scoping, would look into restoring the agreements in a format that provides the best possible outcome for development objectives. We acknowledge nervousness around re-establishing an autonomous body considering how easily it was axed so we would consult with the sector and other parties to consider whether there might be a way to achieve the same results without the risk. • The Green Party would be open receiving feedback from NGOs on how they feel they can best provide input towards New Zealand's development goals. We believe NGOs would 	<p>Clear routes of communication between NGOs and govt. In favour of scoping feasibility of restoring strategic partnership. Open to feedback from NGOs on input towards SDGs – best placed to tell govt of capacity and lead to discussion of investment and cooperation.</p>

	be best placed to tell us of their capacity and this can then frame the discussion on how the government can encourage further investment and cooperation.	
	You already have \$110 million in private funding, so there is no reason to involve the public service.	“You already have \$110 million in private funding, so there is no reason to involve the public service.”
	<p>The Maori Party sees a case for returning to what had become a well-established partnership approach we see a case for administrative separation between aid and those decisions made as part of foreign trade relations through MFAT.</p> <p>To the extent that it is important to consider the implications for being a non-government organization, in matters of funding for instance, NGOs have a significant role to play as watchdogs and informants for central government of what is taking place on the ground.</p> <p>We would support an arrangement between NGOs and central government which requires key players across the field to build a shared vision and to foster trust, out of mutual respect and dialogue, in order to allow greater coordination and effectiveness of net efforts made in this area.</p>	Support an arrangement between NGOs and central Government to build vision and trust based on mutual respect and dialogue to allow greater coordination and effectiveness.
	Yes.	“Yes”
	A strategic partnership between MFAT and development NGOs appears is a good step. NGOs across many sectors have a great deal of knowledge, and expertise to offer that can complement that of the New Zealand Government.	A strategic partnership is good step, The knowledge and expertise will complement the govt.
	<p>None</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are you in favour of restoring a strategic partnership agreement between the New Zealand development NGOs and MFAT? <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How else would you encourage further investment and cooperation with NGOs working towards New Zealand’s development priorities? <p>Much more important issues at home</p>	Will take no steps, is not in favour of restoring a strategic partnership.
	No Response	
	No Response	

	No Response	
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5. Is your party in favour of a political dialogue that has the objective of developing a cross-party approach to agreeing to goals for aid levels and setting aid and development priorities for New Zealand?

Party	Y/N	Response	In Short?
	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Minister of Foreign Affairs, I have had many constructive and positive engagements across the political divide. I see no reason not to continue this approach and continue to build consensus around key foreign policy issues. The results achieved under the National-led government, especially, speak for themselves and validate the changes that have been made. 	Would continue to build consensus around key foreign policy issues.
	Y	<p>New Zealand First puts New Zealand's national interest first.</p> <p>In order to achieve this we support a cross-party dialogue that will enable parliamentarians to identify what the critical issues are and develop a set of goals and plans for direct action.</p>	Support cross-party dialogue to better to identify what critical issues to develop plans for direct action.
	Y	<p>Labour will investigate the establishment of a Political Volunteers programme which would enhance linkages between MPs from all parties and the aid programme, with a view to rebuilding a multi-party commitment to ODA. We would also consult widely about passing legislation to enshrine our purpose and mandate for aid. In this way, we would seek to make ODA durable beyond any change of government.</p>	Rebuild multi-party commitment to ODA Seek to make aid more durable and beyond change in govt.
	Y	<p>We would absolutely support a cross-party approach to agreeing to goals for aid levels and setting aid and development priorities for New Zealand.</p>	Yes, support approach.
	P	Only if other parties were prepared to be reasonable.	"Only if other parties were prepared to be reasonable."

	Y	The Green Party believes in an inclusive and democratic approach to governance. We are more than happy to look into the proposal and work with all parties if it is in the best interest of furthering New Zealand's aid and development goals.	Will look into the proposal and work with all parties to further if it is in the best interest.
	Y	Yes	"Yes"
	Y	Absolutely. Political dialogue is critical to the coherence of policy across parliamentary terms. The Maori Party is in favour of cross-party agreements across many policy platforms, including foreign aid, to provide greater clarity and sustainability of funding arrangements beyond the three year parliamentary term.	Absolutely. Dialogue is critical to the coherence. In favour of cross-party agreements across many political platforms.
	Y	Yes, very much so. This is critical.	"Yes, very much so. This is critical."
	P	Yes, but doubt the likelihood of it happening.	"Yes, but doubt the likelihood of it happening."
	Y	No Problems	"No Problems"
		No Response	
		No Response	
		No Response	



WILLINGNESS TO COMMIT TO CROSS-PARTY APPROACH

