



# **Individual Self Reflection 2020 on World Humanitarian Summit Commitments and Initiatives - New Zealand**



## Stakeholder Information

**Organisation Name**

New Zealand

**Organisational Type**

Member State

**City and Country where Headquartered**

Wellington, New Zealand

**Focal Point Name**

Louise Searle

**Region**

Asia

**Twitter ID**

@MFATgovtNZ



## 1A Demonstrate timely, coherent and decisive political leadership

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand, having identified the potential for a relapse into conflict in the Great Lakes region, will use its membership of the Security Council to focus high level attention and mobilise support for efforts to prevent and manage these conflict risks, in close cooperation with partners in the region.	Policy	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

Commitment completed 31 December 2016.



## 1B Act early

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
In preparation for the World Prevention Forum, New Zealand is willing to convene a regional forum on conflict prevention to identify and advance elements of successful conflict prevention, which will include participation by the private sector and civil society.	Policy	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
New Zealand will advocate for the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive plan to strengthen conflict prevention at the United Nations based on lessons learnt and recommendations emanating from the Advisory Group of Experts on the 2015 Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture, the Report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, and the Global Study on the implementation of resolution 1325, in time for the World Prevention Forum by 2020.	Policy	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
New Zealand will support the UN in convening a World Prevention Forum by 2020 that identifies how Member States, the UN Secretariat, the Security Council and regional organisations can work more effectively together on conflict prevention and resolution.	Policy	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
New Zealand will use its membership of the Security Council to advocate for the provision of regular Council briefings to ensure the Council is aware of emerging conflict risks, and encourage the Secretary-General to use his prerogative under Article 99 of the Charter to raise and brief the Security Council proactively on significant emerging issues.	Advocacy	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
New Zealand will use its membership of the Security Council to push for early attention to and engagement on emerging critical risks before they deteriorate into intractable conflicts, promoting the use of tools such as timely visiting missions, interactive dialogues, and the role of the Presidency.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to act early upon potential conflict situations based on early warning findings and shared conflict analysis, in accordance with international law.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to make successful conflict prevention visible by capturing, consolidating and sharing good practices and lessons learnt.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**



New Zealand continued to support conflict prevention policies and initiatives, including at the World Prevention Forum at the UN in 2017.

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

New Zealand is no longer a member of the UN Security Council. However, New Zealand will continue to engage, support and advocate for UN conflict prevention efforts.

## 1C Remain engaged and invest in stability

### Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand will contribute through the ASEAN Regional Forum to improving regional capacities for preventive diplomacy, and will co-host a workshop in early 2017 with Timor Leste and ASEAN partners on preventive diplomacy in a post-conflict environment, focusing on the necessary steps to achieve durable peace and prevent a relapse into conflict.	Timor Leste	Capacity	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand will support peacebuilding efforts and work with fragile and post-conflict societies in the Asia-Pacific, including by providing support, at the request of partner governments, to strengthen security and governance institutions.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to improve prevention and peaceful resolution capacities at the national, regional and international level improving the ability to work on multiple crises simultaneously.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to sustain political leadership and engagement through all stages of a crisis to prevent the emergence or relapse into conflict.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts
Commit to address root causes of conflict and work to reduce fragility by investing in the development of inclusive, peaceful societies.	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts

#### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

New Zealand co-chaired the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Workshop on Preventive Diplomacy in a Post-conflict Environment, held in Dili from 19 to 20 April. The workshop brought together over 80 participants from most ARF member countries to build regional preventive diplomacy awareness and capacity. It provided a platform for practitioners and policy-makers to share knowledge and collaborate in the area of preventive diplomacy, with a focus on post-conflict contexts.

#### 4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- New Zealand continues to support the ARF in increasing its capacity and effectiveness in the preventive diplomacy space.



- New Zealand continues to support wider peace-building initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region.



## 1D Develop solutions with and for people

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand recently implemented a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and will continue to encourage others to do the same.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Leave No One Behind

#### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

New Zealand continues to implement its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and released its first Annual Report in December 2017.

The New Zealand Defence Force instituted WPS and gender perspectives in operations as part of the regular curriculum in professional military education. Exercise Southern Katipo, a large scale two yearly joint exercise, was held in October 2017 and included WPS in the development of the mission, the courses of action, operation orders and in the scenario play for the exercise. Over 3000 personnel were involved from New Zealand and Pacific region allies.

#### 2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

#### B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Through existing reporting and assessment channels.

#### 3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Data and analysis  
 Human resources/capacity  
 Multi-stakeholder coordination

#### 4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

- Women, Peace and Security issues will be discussed at the New Zealand hosted International Association of Peacekeeper Training Centres Conference in October 2018.
- The New Zealand Defence Force is working towards new policy development to embed the process of a gender perspective in Defence core business and operational planning.

#### 5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Regular consultation at the Inter-agency Advisory Group level ensures communication across the agencies responsible for implementing the NZ National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.

#### 6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

A number of joint military exercises within New Zealand and in the Pacific Region enables practical consideration of how Women Peace and Security can be applied at a strategic, operational and tactical level between NZ and the host nation agencies and communities.

### Keywords

Gender







## 2A Respect and protect civilians and civilian objects in the conduct of hostilities

### Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
Complementing the core commitment relating to the use of explosive weapons with wide area effects in populated areas, New Zealand pledges to continue to engage in raising international awareness about the challenge for the protection of civilians in armed conflict posed by this practice. It commits to support the collection of data on the direct civilian harm and the reverberating effects on civilians resulting from the use of explosive weapons with wide area effects in populated areas, and to contribute to the collection and exchange of good practices and lessons learned in minimizing impacts on civilians when using such weapons. New Zealand further pledges to continue to look for effective measures to strengthen the respect for international humanitarian law in this regard, among them an international political declaration on the issue. [Joint commitment proposed by Austria]	Joint commitment proposed by Austria	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand will incorporate the Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict into military manuals, doctrine, rules of engagement, operational orders, and other means of dissemination by December 2017.	Operational	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance the protection of civilians and civilian objects, especially in the conduct of hostilities, for instance by working to prevent civilian harm resulting from the use of wide-area explosive weapons in populated areas, and by sparing civilian infrastructure from military use in the conduct of military operations.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

The New Zealand Defence Force's Commanders' Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) Manual went through a final peer review and



minor edits throughout 2017. The LOAC Manual is in the final stages of preparation before release to the general public. The LOAC manual incorporates the Safe Schools Declaration as well as International Humanitarian Law obligations concerning educational institutions. Rules of Engagement and operational orders will likely include such guidelines, though the extent to which these are included will depend on the nature of the mission being undertaken.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

**B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?**

Through existing reporting and assessment channels.

**3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Multi-stakeholder coordination
- Strengthening national/local systems

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

The LOAC manual is set to be finalised and preparations undertaken to implement in 2018.

**Keywords**

IHL compliance and accountability



## 2B Ensure full access to and protection of the humanitarian and medical missions

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand commits to use leverage and influence, including through the Security Council, to prevent and end any arbitrary withholding of consent to impartial humanitarian relief.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
New Zealand will continue to enhance its training of its armed forces on the applicable legal framework for the protection of health care as well as ethical duties of health care personnel by 2018.	Training	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
New Zealand will enhance its training of its armed forces in respect of the obligation to allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief by incorporating these obligations into its law of armed conflict training program by 2018.	Training	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
The New Zealand Defence Force will review its military rules of engagement and operational practice to include measures to protect the delivery of humanitarian assistance and health care.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to ensure all populations in need receive rapid and unimpeded humanitarian assistance.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to promote and enhance efforts to respect and protect medical personnel, transports and facilities, as well as humanitarian relief personnel and assets against attacks, threats or other violent acts.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

As a member of the UN Security Council from 2015-16, New Zealand was honoured to play a leading role in the development of Resolution 2286 (2016). While no longer a member of the UNSC, New Zealand continued to raise as appropriate issues relating to humanitarian and medical relief, including in relation to the situation in Syria.

### 2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

### B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Through existing reporting and assessment channels.

### 3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability



## Keywords

IHL compliance and accountability



## 2C Speak out on violations

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

#### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

New Zealand advocated strongly for respect of international humanitarian law and international human rights law at the UN Human Rights Council, UN General Assembly Third Committee and other multilateral forums. New Zealand led the first substantive human rights resolution on the rights of women and girls with disabilities in UN General Assembly Third Committee to protect against violations of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. New Zealand engaged actively with other countries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, to take constructive action to address alleged human rights violations and abuses and call for the accountability of perpetrators.

#### 2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

#### B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

Through existing reporting and assessment channels.

#### 4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

New Zealand is undertaking a refresh of our international human rights priorities to ensure that our engagement on human rights violations continues to be effective and consistent. New Zealand will continue to actively engage in the Human Rights Council and Third Committee.

### Keywords

IHL compliance and accountability



## 2D Take concrete steps to improve compliance and accountability

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand will continue to play a leading role in the Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme, which is building the capacity of Pacific police services to prevent and respond to domestic violence.	Capacity	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
New Zealand commits to offer international humanitarian law and international human rights law training/dissemination sessions for armed forces, particularly in the Pacific.	Training	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
New Zealand commits to promote implementation of the Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
New Zealand commits to use leverage and influence to encourage the permanent members of the Security Council to refrain from exercising veto power where a mass atrocity has been ascertained.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
New Zealand will continue to champion and protect the rights of women and girls in all aspects of society, both domestically and through multilateral forums.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
Commit to speak out and systematically condemn serious violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and to take concrete steps to ensure accountability of perpetrators when these acts amount to crimes under international law.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

#### Gender-based violence prevention and response

New Zealand continued to implement the Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme (PPDVP), which builds the capacity of Pacific police services to prevent and respond to domestic violence, in the Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati and Vanuatu.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**



By reporting to, or using reports prepared for, UN principal organs, UN governing boards, or other international bodies

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

New Zealand will continue to support domestic violence prevention in the Pacific through an integrated prevention policing approach.





## 2E Uphold the rules: a global campaign to affirm the norms that safeguard humanity

### Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand pledges to continue to promote ratification of and accession to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention by States. It remain gravely concerned about the continued use of anti-personnel mines and strongly condemns any such use by any actor. It further pledges to uphold its commitment to meet the humanitarian goal of the Convention - a world free from the use and stockpiling of anti-personnel mines - and to put an end to the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines through their complete eradication. [Joint commitment proposed by Chile as present of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention]	Joint commitment proposed by Chile as current president of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
New Zealand pledges to continue to promote universalisation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and to work for a world without cluster munitions. It will continue to promote compliance and adherence, and to reinforce the norms being established by the Convention including the stigmatisation of cluster munitions. It remains gravely concerned about the continued use of cluster munitions and will continue to strongly condemn any use by any actor. [Joint commitment proposed by the Netherlands as current president of the Convention on Cluster Munitions]	Joint commitment proposed by the Netherlands as current president of the Convention on Cluster Muniton	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand commits to continuing to actively consider acceding to the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, in accordance with its domestic processes, prior to New Zealand's third Universal Periodic Review.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity
New Zealand commits to ongoing promotion of universalisation and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, especially in the Pacific.	Policy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

### Core Commitments



Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and enhance respect for international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and refugee law, where applicable.	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

- New Zealand has developed the Model Law to assist Pacific states to implement the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).
- Participated in all ATT meetings including Third Conference on States Parties (CSP3) preparatory meetings and Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) Committee meetings.
- Provided NZ\$20,000 grant to the “ATT Monitor” published by Control Arms in 2017.
- Provided NZ\$50,000 grant to the Control Arms to support ATT universalization and implementation.
- Provided NZ\$40,000 to the ATT VTF 2017.
- Provided NZ\$34,840 grant to ATT Sponsorship Fund for Pacific Participation in the CSP3.
- Spoke at 2017 UN General Assembly side event on the ATT.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

**B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?**

Through existing reporting and assessment channels.

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

- Host Pacific Conference on Conventional Weapons Treaties in February 2018 to support uptake and implementation of the ATT, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.
- "Brokering Controls Bill for Weapons and Related Items" has had its first reading in the New Zealand Parliament and is now under parliamentary subcommittee consideration.
- Financial contributions planned for the ATT Voluntary Trust Fund and Conference of States Parties Sponsorship Fund.
- Present on ATT to the Tokyo Defence Forum.

**5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?**

A regional approach proved successful for the Pacific Conference on Conventional Weapons Treaties.

**6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.**

Representatives from relevant Secretariats and civil society groups also participated in the Pacific Conference on Conventional Weapons to provide practical support and comprehensive guidance on Treaty implementation.



### 3A Reduce and address displacement

#### Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand commits to continuing to work with the office of the UN High Commissioner and other international bodies who work with refugees and internally displaced persons.	UNHCR	Partnership	Leave No One Behind
New Zealand commits to engage in the new platform on disaster displacement, which has been established to replace the Nansen Initiative and to take forward its Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change.	Platform on Disaster Displacement	Partnership	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand has an established refugee resettlement programme and will continue to resettle UNHCR-referred refugees under that programme.	UNHCR	Operational	Leave No One Behind

#### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand will continue to support the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Under the Immigration Act 2009, New Zealand has incorporated and codified into New Zealand law the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Refugee Convention) and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.	Policy	Leave No One Behind

#### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees. Commit to do so in a coherent and measurable manner through international, regional and national programs and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts and in order to work towards a target of 50 percent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.	Leave No One Behind



Commit to actively work to uphold the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Commit to support further accession to and strengthened implementation of national, regional and international laws and policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of refugees and IDPs, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol or the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) or the Guiding Principles on internal displacement.

Leave No One Behind

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

**Refugees**

In August 2017, the New Zealand Government agreed to pilot the Community Organisation Refugee Sponsorship (CORS) Category for 25 refugees in 2017/18. Implementation of the pilot intake has begun, and in late 2017 four community organisations were approved to sponsor refugees under the CORS category.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

**B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?**

Through existing reporting and assessment channels. In addition, the process undertaken for the pilot intake of refugees under the CORS Category will be evaluated in 2018, with findings expected by December 2018.

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

- New Zealand will permanently increase the annual Refugee Quota to 1,000 places from July 2018.
- New Zealand has committed NZ\$18m core contribution to UNHCR for 2015-18.
- New Zealand will welcome up to 25 refugees (in addition to the Refugee Quota) under the pilot intake of the CORS Category, and will work with communities to provide settlement services.
- The CORS Category pilot will be assessed to inform decisions on future intakes of refugees.



### 3D Empower and protect women and girls

#### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand commits to working towards the completion of a national sexual and reproductive health plan in 2016.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
New Zealand recently implemented a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and will continue to encourage others to do the same.	Operational	Political Leadership to Prevent and End Conflicts Leave No One Behind
New Zealand will continue to champion and protect the rights of women and girls in all aspects of society, both domestically and through multilateral forums.	Advocacy	Uphold the Norms that Safeguard Humanity Leave No One Behind
New Zealand will continue to integrate women's empowerment and gender equality across its development and humanitarian activities.	Operational	Leave No One Behind
New Zealand, through its aid programme, will continue to actively support opportunities for women's training and leadership in preparation and response activities, recognising the important and diverse roles that women play in emergencies.	Capacity	Leave No One Behind

#### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Empower Women and Girls as change agents and leaders, including by increasing support for local women's groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian action.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the Outcome documents of their review conferences for all women and adolescent girls in crisis settings.	Leave No One Behind
Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive.	Leave No One Behind

#### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

New Zealand met its core funding commitments to International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), UNFPA and UN Women. New Zealand highlighted the pivotal importance of UNFPA's mandate in Executive Board statements. New Zealand further advocated for greater emphasis on women's participation in decision making and leadership in respect of emergency preparedness and risk reduction during development of the UN Women Pacific Multi-country Office Strategic Note 2018-2022. New Zealand was a strong voice for gender equality and women's empowerment at the 61st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, including on access to safe and effective sexual and reproductive health services, the importance of human rights institutions and civil society. New Zealand advocated strongly for specific recognition of the unique barriers faced by woman and girls with disabilities.



**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

**B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?**

Through existing reporting channels.

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

- An additional US\$1 m was provided to UNFPA in March 2018.
- As part of our obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women New Zealand will be examined by the Committee on our 8th Periodic Report in July 2018.
- New Zealand is looking for opportunities to support the sexual and reproductive health of women and girls in emergencies in the Pacific, in partnership with local agencies.

**Keywords**

Disability, Gender



## 3G Address other groups or minorities in crisis settings

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand endorses the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.	Policy	Leave No One Behind

#### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

New Zealand is progressing its commitment to implement the *Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action* in Pacific disaster preparedness and humanitarian response, including:  
Commissioning the Pacific Disability Forum and CBM New Zealand to conduct a gap analysis on disability-inclusive humanitarian action in the Pacific (December 2017). The report outlines practical steps that humanitarian actors can take to address gaps, with a focus on addressing the lack of knowledge and understanding that is the root cause of exclusion and unintended discrimination, using and gathering disability data, building capability to analyse disability-related risks, and working towards universal accessibility.

#### 2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

#### 4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

New Zealand is currently developing a multi-year partnership with Pacific Disability Forum and CBM New Zealand to address the gaps in practice highlighted in the report and to fulfill our World Humanitarian Summit commitments under the *Charter for Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action*. This will include building the capability of New Zealand humanitarian agencies to plan and deliver inclusive humanitarian action.

#### 5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

- Better use of existing disability data or collection of data disaggregated by disability status;
- Undertaking disability-specific risk assessments; addressing accessibility of evacuation centres;
- Better linkages between humanitarian agencies and Disabled People's Organisations to seek their views to inform programming and promote effective participation and leadership of people with disabilities; and
- Developing programme budgets with budget lines to address accessibility issues (findings from the Pacific Disability Inclusion Gap Analysis, 2017).

#### 6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.

Funding the gap analysis report as a way to build evidence about disability inclusion across multiple events in the Pacific.

#### Keywords

Disability, People-centred approach



## 4A Reinforce, do not replace, national and local systems

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand commits to continue to support, domestically and internationally, locally devised strategies and services, including livelihood generation and employment opportunities, to reduce dependency and vulnerability before, during and after disasters.	Financial	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand commits to continuing to reinforce national and local leadership in managing natural disasters and other hazards, including through an approach that is fit for context and scale of disasters, with a focus on the Pacific and Southeast Asia.	Capacity	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand commits to continuing to reinforce national and local leadership in natural disaster preparedness and response in the Pacific and South East Asia, by tailoring responses to the specific context, using national mechanisms as the default coordination arrangements, and ensuring that assistance is targeted at areas of need that cannot be fulfilled by affected governments and communities, and also commits to continuing to promote a similar approach among other responders.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand commits to improved regional cooperation in the Pacific to support national and local leadership of natural disaster response efforts.	Partnership	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand will continue its support for strengthening the core capacities of regional organisations in South East Asia and the Pacific.	Capacity	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand will continue to be a champion for small island developing states, and to draw attention to their specific development needs, including the challenges they may face in building resilience to natural disasters and other hazards.	Advocacy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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<p>Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>
<p>Commit to reinforce national and local leadership and capacities in managing disaster and climate-related risks through strengthened preparedness and predictable response and recovery arrangements.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>
<p>Commit to increase investment in building community resilience as a critical first line of response, with the full and effective participation of women.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>
<p>Commit to ensure regional and global humanitarian assistance for natural disasters complements national and local efforts.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>
<p>Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity</p>

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

**Strengthening national/local leadership and systems**

New Zealand finalised a three-year extension to the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) Executive (ACE) Programme. New Zealand aims to train up to 75 participants in an introductory Incident Leadership course, with 90 participants also completing a two-week residential course in New Zealand to further develop leadership skills.

A study tour in New Zealand was also successfully completed in 2017.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

A study tour of New Zealand is scheduled for 2018. New Zealand will continue to deliver the ACE programme and support national disaster management leadership initiatives.

**Keywords**



Local action



## 4B Anticipate, do not wait, for crises

### Joint Commitments

Commitment	Joint Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand commits to engage in the new platform on disaster displacement, which has been established to replace the Nansen Initiative and to take forward its Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change.	Platform on Disaster Displacement	Partnership	Leave No One Behind Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand commits to continue to engage in ongoing Pacific regional discussions on an integrated approach to climate change and disaster risk management.	Partnership	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand commits to continue to support early warning systems in the Pacific and Southeast Asia to reduce risk and improve nationally-led response capability.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand commits to continuing to reinforce national and local leadership in managing natural disasters and other hazards, including through an approach that is fit for context and scale of disasters, with a focus on the Pacific and Southeast Asia.	Capacity	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand commits to continuing to reinforce national and local leadership in natural disaster preparedness and response in the Pacific and South East Asia, by tailoring responses to the specific context, using national mechanisms as the default coordination arrangements, and ensuring that assistance is targeted at areas of need that cannot be fulfilled by affected governments and communities, and also commits to continuing to promote a similar approach among other responders.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand commits to improved regional cooperation in the Pacific to support national and local leadership of natural disaster response efforts.	Partnership	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand commits to the development of a National Disaster Resilience Strategy, which aims to take a broad societal approach to the management of disaster risk and efforts to strengthen resilience in New Zealand.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need



<p>New Zealand commits to using data-driven, strategic foresight to forecast societal trends and what they might mean for emergency and disaster management, as part of developing a National Disaster Resilience Strategy to "future proof" New Zealand's disaster management arrangements.</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>
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## Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
<p>Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>
<p>Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity</p>
<p>Commit to improve the understanding, anticipation and preparedness for disaster and climate-related risks by investing in data, analysis and early warning, and developing evidence-based decision-making processes that result in early action.</p>	<p>Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need</p>

### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

New Zealand participated in the Pacific Humanitarian Partnerships meeting and the Pacific Resilience Meeting in Suva in October 2017, and engaged in regional meetings to establish the Pacific Resilience Partnership, which will support implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP);

New Zealand actively monitored and communicated with partner governments regarding disaster events.

New Zealand continues to support nationally led disaster response, including through ensuring coordinated and appropriate support is offered when necessary.

New Zealand continues to refine and shape disaster response capabilities to support nationally led responses in the Pacific.

### 2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.



**B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?**

Through existing reporting and assessment channels.

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

- New Zealand is currently developing its National Disaster Resilience Strategy and will continue to engage in regional forums and with regional partners on disaster risk management and humanitarian response.
- New Zealand will attend the Pacific Resilience Partnership Taskforce meetings to support implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific.

**Keywords**

Disaster Risk Reduction



## 4C Deliver collective outcomes: transcend humanitarian-development divides

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand commits to continuing to align its support, nationally and internationally, to national and local resilience efforts, and provide vulnerable people with a mix of short-term assistance to address immediate needs and longer-term assistance to improve self-reliance.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand endorses the Global Accord on Health in emergency settings, and the principle of improving national and global capacity to respond to health crises.	Policy	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand re-commits to the proper and coherent use, and the effective coordination of military assets in humanitarian action.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need
New Zealand will continue to ensure that its development assistance increases resilience to natural disasters and other hazards, and that New Zealand's humanitarian assistance help support recovery and longer-term development outcomes, especially in the Pacific.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
New Zealand will continue to work to maintain core government capacity and ownership of solutions to humanitarian and development challenges, including protracted emergencies, and endeavour to support the re-establishment of basic market functions and private sector contributions through humanitarian, early recovery, and development responses.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
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Commit to a new way of working that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years through the achievement of collective outcomes. To achieve this, commit to the following: a) Anticipate, Do Not Wait: to invest in risk analysis and to incentivize early action in order to minimize the impact and frequency of known risks and hazards on people. b) Reinforce, Do Not Replace: to support and invest in local, national and regional leadership, capacity strengthening and response systems, avoiding duplicative international mechanisms wherever possible. c) Preserve and retain emergency capacity: to deliver predictable and flexible urgent and life-saving assistance and protection in accordance with humanitarian principles. d) Transcend Humanitarian-Development Divides: work together, toward collective outcomes that ensure humanitarian needs are met, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability over multiple years and based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors. The primacy of humanitarian principles will continue to underpin humanitarian action.

Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

**Other-4C**

New Zealand delivered an international programme that maintained a disaster response capability to support immediate needs, while also increasing partners' resilience to natural disasters and other hazards. Through partnerships with France and Australia (FRANZ), national agencies, and NGOs, New Zealand led effective disaster responses that have prioritized national and local capacity while ensuring effective sustainability and a transition to recovery and development.

New Zealand supported disaster preparedness and resilience initiatives through existing partnerships, including deployment of New Zealand experts to build capacity of national disaster response agencies in the Pacific.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.
- Through multi-stakeholder processes or initiatives (e.g. IASC, Grand Bargain, Charter for Change, etc).

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

- New Zealand will continue to build New Zealand government capability to deliver effective humanitarian response for partners, including through running simulation exercises.
- New Zealand will continue to effectively coordinate military assets in humanitarian action through ongoing engagement with FRANZ (France and Australia) partners.
- New Zealand will continue to support long-term resilience building activities with our partners.

**Keywords**

Disaster Risk Reduction, Local action



## 5A Invest in local capacities

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand will support further discussions on increasing access for local and national humanitarian actors to multilateral humanitarian funding sources, subject to quality and accountability requirements being maintained.	Operational	Invest in Humanity

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to empower national and local humanitarian action by increasing the share of financing accessible to local and national humanitarian actors and supporting the enhancement of their national delivery systems, capacities and preparedness planning.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

#### Direct funding to national/local actors

New Zealand became a Grand Bargain signatory in October 2017 and committed to starting an investigation of the feasibility of and/or to clarify the specific barriers to and opportunities for increasing direct funding to national and local responders in the Pacific region as part of our contribution to Grand Bargain Workstream 2: More support and funding tools for local and national responders.

#### Country-based pooled funds

New Zealand became a Grand Bargain signatory in October 2017 and committed to investigate opportunities to further reduce earmarking of humanitarian assistance while maintaining attention to quality and effectiveness. This includes investigating opportunities to contribute to Country-Based Pooled Funds.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

**B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?**

Via Grand Bargain self-reporting.

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

Implement New Zealand's Grand Bargain commitments.

#### Keywords

Country-based pooled funds, Local action





## 5B Invest according to risk

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand will continue to ensure that its development assistance increases resilience to natural disasters and other hazards, and that New Zealand's humanitarian assistance help support recovery and longer-term development outcomes, especially in the Pacific.	Operational	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to accelerate the reduction of disaster and climate-related risks through the coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as other relevant strategies and programs of action, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to invest in risk management, preparedness and crisis prevention capacity to build the resilience of vulnerable and affected people.	Invest in Humanity

### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

New Zealand has secured a seat on the Pacific Resilience Partnership Taskforce, which will help Pacific Island countries to implement the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP), which focuses upon disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

The Pacific has spent recent years developing a framework that integrates DRR and climate change adaptation, including:

- Shifting from planning/research into implementation.
- Initiating routine national reporting under the Sendai Framework for DRR.
- Implementing effective risk and vulnerability assessment to enable the identification of priorities and the tracking of trends.

### 2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

### B. How are you assessing whether progress on your commitments is leading toward change in the direction of the transformation?

- National reporting under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).
- The Pacific Resilience Meeting becomes a recognized platform for setting priorities, encouraging collaboration and driving action to improve DRR and climate change adaptation efforts.

### 3. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

### B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?



**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

Ensure that the Pacific Resilience Partnership Taskforce is an efficient and effective organization, which sets strategic priorities, supports Pacific island countries and actively encourages effective DRR and climate change adaptation efforts in the Pacific.

**5. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?**

- The Pacific Resilience Partnership Taskforce establishes effective Technical Working Groups, and sets a practical and focused work plan.
- The Pacific Resilience Meeting has an action-oriented agenda.
- Demonstration of effective approaches (e.g. to improve water security and reduce loss from flooding and cyclones).
- Enable Pacific island countries to more easily access available funding for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund etc).

**6. List any good practice or examples of innovation undertaken individually or in cooperation with others to advance this transformation.**

The Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction's Climate Risk and Early Warning System (CREWS) initiative. This supports collaboration between the Pacific's national meteorological services and disaster management organisations, as well as regional agencies and telecoms providers, to design and implement regional early warning systems.

New Zealand has commissioned a range of innovative water security projects in Kiribati.

**Keywords**

Disaster Risk Reduction



## 5C Invest in stability

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand will provide additional funding to support the UN's conflict prevention capacities, in particular conflict analysis and the good offices function, by contributing NZ\$ 1 million over the next two years (NZ\$ 0.5m per year), and will strongly advocate for an enhanced allocation of funding from the UN's regular budget funds towards conflict prevention.	Financial Contribution ( )	Invest in Humanity

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

New Zealand provided the additional NZ\$500,000 in core funding planned to support the UN's conflict prevention capacity in the 2017/18 financial year.

New Zealand also provided an additional \$500,000 for the UN's rapid response work.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

New Zealand will continue to contribute core funding to UN agencies in 2018.



## 5D Finance outcomes, not fragmentation: shift from funding to financing

### Individual Commitments

Commitment	Commitment Type	Core Responsibility
New Zealand will continue to participate actively in discussions on adapting multilateral funding instruments to help meet humanitarian needs, especially in protracted crises.	Operational	Invest in Humanity
New Zealand will continue to provide untagged multi-year core funding to prioritised multilateral humanitarian agencies, subject to performance and appropriations.	Financial	Invest in Humanity

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to enable coherent financing that avoids fragmentation by supporting collective outcomes over multiple years, supporting those with demonstrated comparative advantage to deliver in context.	Change People's Lives: From Delivering Aid to Ending Need Invest in Humanity
Commit to promote and increase predictable, multi-year, unearmarked, collaborative and flexible humanitarian funding toward greater efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of humanitarian action for affected people.	Invest in Humanity
Commit to broaden and adapt the global instruments and approaches to meet urgent needs, reduce risk and vulnerability and increase resilience, without adverse impact on humanitarian principles and overall action (as also proposed in Round Table on "Changing Lives").	Invest in Humanity

#### 1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.

New Zealand actively participated in OCHA Donor Support Group meetings throughout 2017. New Zealand provided multi-year, un-earmarked core funding to UNFPA, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, ICRC, IFRC, OCHA, UNRWA, and the CERF. New Zealand also highlighted importance of un-earmarked core funding in relevant Board statements eg. World Food Programme.

#### 2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

#### 4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.

New Zealand will continue to contribute multi-year, un-earmarked core funding to UN agencies and participate at the Board level where appropriate.



## 5E Diversify the resource base and increase cost-efficiency

### Core Commitments

Commitment	Core Responsibility
Commit to promote and increase predictable, multi-year, unearmarked, collaborative and flexible humanitarian funding toward greater efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of humanitarian action for affected people.	Invest in Humanity

**1. Highlight the concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2017 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures.**

New Zealand continued to provide predictable funding to a range of multilateral humanitarian agencies on a multi-year basis.

**2. A. How are you measuring progress toward achieving your commitments? Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Through existing, internal systems or frameworks for monitoring, reporting and/or evaluation.

**4. Highlight actions planned for 2018 to advance implementation of your commitments in order to achieve this transformation.**

New Zealand will continue to provide predictable funding to a range of multilateral humanitarian agencies on a multi-year basis.



## Additional Reports

Attachment
<a href="#">cbm Gap Analysis on Disability- Inclusive Human Action in the Pacific 2017.pdf</a>
<a href="#">Grand Bargain - 2018 Self-Report- New Zealand.pdf</a>