



# **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**

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## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

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

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New Zealand is no longer a member of the UN Security Council. However, New Zealand continues to support conflict prevention policies and initiatives.

## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

New Zealand co-chaired an ASEAN Regional Forum workshop on Preventive Diplomacy: Negotiation and Mediation with Myanmar and the United States in Naypyidaw in September 2018, including providing funding for developing country attendance.

New Zealand hosted the ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-sessional Support Group Meeting on Confidence Building Measures and Preventive diplomacy in Auckland in May 2018.

New Zealand is also co-sponsoring an ASEAN Regional Forum Ministerial Statement on Women, Peace and Security under the Preventive Diplomacy Umbrella (2018-2019), and we are proposing to work with ASEAN Regional Forum partners in 2020 on Preventive Diplomacy in Election Processes, in addition to the workshop we are co-hosting on Early Warning Systems.

New Zealand also provided support for wider peacebuilding, stabilisation and governance efforts. Examples include:



- New Zealand's UnionAid delivers our \$3.1 million five-year (2017-2021) Myanmar Young Leaders Programme that supports the development of civil society youth leadership to build their English language capabilities and understanding of democracy in action.
- A three-year (2018-2020) \$1.4 million Myanmar Bespoke English Language Training activity delivered by Accent Learning (the commercial arm of Victoria University) will train up to 333 officials in public sector leadership and good governance, while attaining proficiency in English.
- Continuing support for mine action/humanitarian demining through Halo trust and UNMAS in Iraq.
- Funding contributions to the UNDP Funding Facility for Stabilization in Iraq.

**2. 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**

Youth



## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

New Zealand continues to implement its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.

In May 2018, New Zealand and the African Union jointly hosted a high level meeting on *Peace Operations Training and Capacity Building* which included a discussion on the role of women in peace support operations.

In October 2018, New Zealand hosted the 24th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres. The Conference included a dedicated panel on female peacekeepers, and thematic discussions on Women, Peace and Security.

#### 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

A revised New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) Manual was published and promulgated. It will



be available on the internet site [www.nzdf.mil.nz](http://www.nzdf.mil.nz), and references the Safe Schools Declaration.

New Zealand co-sponsored the Sixth Committee resolution on "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts". New Zealand continued to raise awareness on Protection of Civilians, including the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA). New Zealand is a member of the Core Group on EWIPA and made a statement at The UN General Assembly (UNGA 73): First Committee, and made a joint statement on EWIPA during the Thematic Debate on Conventional Weapons.

**2. 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

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

New Zealand continues to advocate for respect for the UN Charter and compliance with fundamental principles of international humanitarian law.

**Keywords**

Protection



## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

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 continues to raise, as appropriate, issues relating to humanitarian and medical relief, including in relation to the situation in Syria.

#### 2. 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

New Zealand continues to advocate 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 provided funding for the Syrian International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism.  
 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 accountability measures.

**2. 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



## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

#### IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability

New Zealand participated constructively in formal and informal discussions in Geneva in support of the initiative to 'Strengthen respect for international humanitarian law', pursuant to resolution 2 of the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

New Zealand provided voluntary funding to the International Criminal Court Trust Fund for Victims in 2018.

New Zealand endorsed the Vancouver Principles on Peacekeeping and the Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers.

The New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) is working with the Fijian Defence Force regarding the re-development of its military



justice system. The NZDF also continues to undertake bilateral and multilateral exercises, and to engage with a range of Pacific partners.

#### **Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)**

New Zealand signed the United Nations Secretary General-led Voluntary Compact on Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

#### **2. 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, PSEA



## 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 Munition	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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

New Zealand continued to promote ratification and accession to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention including by hosting the Pacific Conference on Conventional Weapons treaties in Auckland in February 2018, producing the "Auckland Declaration on Conventional Weapons Treaties".

New Zealand continued to promote universalisation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, including by maintaining its role as coordinator for National Implementation Measures; funding a workshop in Cameroon to promote membership of the Convention in the region; and hosting an outreach event during First Committee in New York where we invited 20 states not yet party to the CCM from the Pacific and Asia.

New Zealand continued to promote universalisation and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, especially in the Pacific.

New Zealand funded Tim Caughley (former New Zealand Ambassador for Disarmament and Senior Fellow at UNIDIR) to visit selected Pacific states with a view to promoting membership and implementation of the Treaty. New Zealand contributed US\$44,941 to the Arms Trade Treaty Voluntary Trust Fund.

The Brokering (Weapons and Related Items) Controls Act 2018 was passed by the New Zealand Parliament in 2018. The Act regulates the brokering of weapons and related items and supports New Zealand's commitments under the Arms Trade Treaty.

**2. 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

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

New Zealand continues to promote ratification and accession to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, to promote universalisation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and to promote universalisation and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty.





### 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

**Refugees**

New Zealand signed the Global Compact on Refugees.

New Zealand increased its annual refugee resettlement quota from 1000 to 1500 refugees.

Since the last report, 25 sponsored refugees have been supported to settle in New Zealand under the pilot of the Community Organisation Refugee Sponsorship Category. The responsibility for resettlement and settlement support for the sponsored refugees is being shared between the Government and four approved community organisation sponsors who are providing settlement support in the communities. A process evaluation has been undertaken of the pilot. In 2019, advice will be provided to the Government to enable decisions on future intakes under the Category.

**Other**

New Zealand signed the Global Compact on Migration.

**Keywords**

Displacement, Migrants



### 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

#### Sexual and reproductive health

New Zealand continued to strongly advocate for sexual and reproductive health and rights in multilateral settings. New Zealand continued providing un-earmarked core funding to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

In 2018, New Zealand commenced a three-year partnership with IPPF to expand the Australian-funded SPRINT initiative to three new Pacific countries: Tuvalu, Cook Islands and Kiribati. The SPRINT initiative is designed to address gaps in the Minimum Initial Services Package, including services for safe motherhood, sexual and gender-based violence, sexually



transmitted diseases and family planning.

New Zealand has provided NZ\$2 million in funding to UNFPA to support sexual and reproductive health and rights services for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

### **Gender equality programming**

New Zealand continues to strongly support gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, adopting a twin track approach (mainstreaming and targeted activities). Targeted activities in 2018 include:

- Fiji Women's Crisis Centre: New Zealand has a long running partnership with the FWCC, aimed at reducing gender-based violence (GBV). The FWCC provides education, crisis counselling, and legal and practical support to sufferers and survivors.
- Strengthening services for victims of gender based violence in Papua New Guinea (PNG): New Zealand's supports ChildFund NZ in PNG to establish and promote a national, free-to-call hotline service which provides information about, and support for, victims of GBV
- Healthy Families in Kiribati: New Zealand provides \$2.5m to increase access to sexual and reproductive health information, skills and services in Kiribati, to achieve a reduction in sexually-transmitted infections and unplanned pregnancies.
- Pacific Parliamentary Effectiveness Initiative: This initiative provides training and support to potential women political candidates through initiatives such as practice parliaments for women.
- Pacific Judicial Strengthening Initiative: This initiative includes a component that trains judicial officers in taking a gender sensitive approach with a particular focus on GBV.
- UN Women: New Zealand provides \$7.5m in core funding to UN Women.

### **Empowerment of women and girls**

As reported under gender equality programming.

In 2018, New Zealand developed a new gender strategy that identified women's economic empowerment, leadership and voice, access to services including reproductive health; and GBV as the priorities. New Zealand consider LGBTI protection against violence and discrimination within our gender strategy.

New Zealand also strengthened gender inclusion across the development of new programming, including applying Do No Harm safeguards.

### **Keywords**

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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

With the support of the Government of Tonga, New Zealand commissioned Pacific Disability Forum and CBM (formerly Christian Blind Mission) New Zealand to conduct a disability needs assessment with Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs) in Tonga following Tropical Cyclone Gita. The results fed into the Government of Tonga's planning and emergency response.

New Zealand is currently developing a multi-year partnership with Pacific Disability Forum and CBM New Zealand to strengthen disability inclusion in Pacific humanitarian response, including by building the capability of New Zealand NGOs and their implementing partners.

Together with Australia, New Zealand finalised the joint Australia New Zealand Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Pacific Humanitarian Action, which incorporates a commitment to disability inclusion, and to improve collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data.

New Zealand provided, via Pacific Disability Forum, funding for youth with disabilities from eight Pacific Island countries to attend the 6th Pacific Regional Conference on Disability, providing practical assistance to strengthen participation of youth, as well as address compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

New Zealand also provided funding, via Pacific Disability Forum, to enable people with disabilities from 11 Pacific Island Countries to attend the Regional Consultation Workshop for the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action.

#### B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action

#### Keywords

Disability



## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

**Strengthening national/local leadership and systems**

**Disaster Preparedness:**

New Zealand funds several disaster preparedness initiatives specifically aimed at supporting nationally-led disaster response in the Pacific. In 2018 these included:

- Pacific Island Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) emergency services' preparedness and response (5 yrs)
- International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) Sexual and Reproductive Health in Crisis -Tuvalu, Cook Islands, Kiribati (3 yrs)
- Technical Emergency Management/Civil Defence assistance to strengthen Pacific Disaster Risk Management in five countries; five years)
- World Health Organization (WHO) Emergency Medical Team (EMT) initiative (3 yrs).

**Humanitarian Response:**

New Zealand Government disaster response in the Pacific occurs under the leadership and invitation of Pacific partner governments, and is based on locally/nationally-identified needs.

**Adherence to quality and accountability standards (e.g. CHS, SPHERE)**

New Zealand and Australia have jointly developed a Humanitarian Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the Pacific. The framework is built around six key strategic results areas: appropriateness and relevance; timeliness and effectiveness; efficiency and management; engagement with, and accountability to, affected populations; reinforcing national and local leadership and capacity; and coordination and complementarity. These areas are drawn from and incorporate OECD-DAC evaluation criteria, Grand Bargain and World Humanitarian Summit commitments, and they reflect the Sphere Humanitarian Charter, protection principles and the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS).

The joint New Zealand and Australia monitoring and evaluation framework firmly embeds quality and accountability to affected



populations into planning, decision-making, implementation and evaluation. It maximizes synergies between New Zealand's and Australia's data collection processes to strengthen shared understanding of needs, priorities and complementary decision-making. The framework also more clearly sets out joint expectations for reporting. In this way, it contributes to Grand Bargain work streams on greater transparency, reduction in duplication, and harmonised reporting.

**People-centered approaches (feedback mechanisms, community engagement, etc)**

See above section on Adherence to quality and accountability standards.

**B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit**

Grand Bargain

**Keywords**

Local action, People-centred approach, Quality and accountability standards, Strengthening local systems





## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

#### Disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management (including resilience)

New Zealand remains committed to the Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework. In 2018 we increased our commitment to climate change-related support to at least \$300 million during 2019 to 2022, with a particular focus on the Pacific. New investments will integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and are expected to deliver progress on areas such as water security; improving access to information and science; identifying innovative sources of finance; and improving access to mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund.

New Zealand was one of the first countries to report national data to the Sendai Monitor in 2018, one of the key actions under the Sendai Framework.

New Zealand continues to support a range of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities (e.g. support for the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA) Centre; building water security in Kiribati). New Zealand committed NZD \$3.53m in funding to the Pacific Climate Change Centre, which will be a regional centre for training/applied research on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.



New Zealand continued support the Pacific Resilience Partnership Taskforce, including through our active role as the alternative Australia/New Zealand seat and as a member of the Communications Working Group.

**Keywords**

Climate Change, 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

**Investing in disaster risk reduction**

Reported under 5B.

**Keywords**

Disaster Risk Reduction



## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

#### Country-based pooled funds

New Zealand made its first contribution to a Country-Based Pooled Fund (Myanmar Humanitarian Fund).

#### Direct funding to national/local actors

New Zealand's humanitarian assistance to the Pacific supports nationally-led planning and response. An example from 2018 is New Zealand's support to the Government of Vanuatu's response to the Ambae Island volcanic eruptions, which included:

- Responding to specific, targeted requests for assistance by the Government of Vanuatu;
- 61% of New Zealand's financial support went direct to national and local actors. (This included payments to national/local government, not-for-profit and private sector service providers; purchase of requested relief items transferred to the Government of Vanuatu; and provision of technical assistance. It does not include the cost of logistical support provided by the New Zealand Defence Force).
- The remaining 39% of New Zealand's financial support was transferred 'as directly as possible', via one intermediary (New Zealand NGOs with existing local partnerships on the ground).
- New Zealand coordinated closely with Australia and France, to ensure complementarity among international donors.

**B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit**

Grand Bargain

#### 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

Reported under 4B.



## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

In 2018, New Zealand provided a further NZ \$500,000 to the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) Trust Fund. This funding contributes to interventions focused on reducing conflict and/or prevention of violence and human rights abuses. For example - 2017 interventions included the peaceful transfer of political power in Gambia and the prevention of political violence in Guinea-Bissau.





## 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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.

New Zealand participated in the OCHA Donor Support Group and the ICRC Donor Support Group throughout 2018. New Zealand provided multi-year, un-earmarked core funding to OCHA, CERF, ICRC, IFRC, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNDP and UNRWA (and other multilateral agencies). New Zealand continued to highlight the importance of un-earmarked core funding in relevant Board statements and governance mechanisms. In 2018, New Zealand made its first contribution to a Country-Based Pooled Fund (Myanmar Humanitarian Fund).

#### B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

Grand Bargain



**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. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2019 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation.**

New Zealand continued its long-standing practice of contributing multi-year, un-earmarked core funding to humanitarian multilateral and international organisations. New Zealand continued to provide multi-year funding to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and made its first contribution to a Country-Based Pooled Fund (Myanmar Humanitarian Fund). Where humanitarian contributions were earmarked to an appeal/country-level, our grants included flexibility for agencies to use that funding for multi-year activities as needed.

**B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit**

Grand Bargain