Global Survey ICPD Beyond 2014

COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Country / Territory: New Zealand

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Interview date(s): September – November 2012

Brief summary of Global Survey completion process:
The survey was coordinated by the New Zealand Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York during the months September through November 2012. Information was provided by government agencies and supported by civil society where relevant. Agencies and organisations that contributed to the collection of data included: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Youth Development, Ministry of Education, Immigration New Zealand, Statistics New Zealand, Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority, New Zealand Family Planning. Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

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ACRONYMS	
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health
CD	Communicable Disease
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSCs	Citizen Service Centers
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development *(held in Cairo Egypt in 1994)*
ICPD+5	5th Anniversary of the ICPD *(which was marked in 1999)*
ICPD+10	10th Anniversary of the ICPD *(which was marked in 2004)*
ICPD+15	15th Anniversary of the ICPD *(which was marked in 2009)*
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSM	Men having Sex with Men
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OiC	Officer-in-Charge
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
PoA	Programme of Action
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMTCT	Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) to HIV
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
QSDS	Quantitative Service Delivery Surveys
RHCS	Reproductive Health Commodity Security
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

SECTION 1: POPULATION, SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CHAPTER III)

Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s):	
Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s):	
E-mail address(es):	
Phone number(s) – Landline:	**Mobile:**
Fax(es):	
Interview date(s):	

1.1. Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy that explicitly addresses the interaction between population and sustainable development?

1) Yes ☒

1.2. If YES, please provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

(1) **Name of policy, programme and/or strategy addressing the interaction between population and sustainable development**	(2) **Type**	(3) **Status**	(4) **Main responsible institution**	(5) **Implementation timeframe or year of inception/ revision**
a) Sustainable Development for New Zealand: Programme of Action	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry for the Environment/ Ministry for Social Development	2003, updated 2006.
b) Every Step Makes a Difference	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry for the Environment	2008
c) School Travel Planning	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry for the Environment and NZ Transport Agency	
d) Long Term Council Community Plan	1) Policy ☒ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	The Local Government Act (2002) requires local authorities to produce a LTCCP	Every 3 years starting in 2006.
e) The National Policy Statement (NPS) for Freshwater Management	1) Policy ☒ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry for the Environment	2011

1.3. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues related to the interaction between population and sustainable development?

1) No ☒ (*if no, skip to 1.5*)

1.4. If YES, please indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies) and the year of establishment.

1.5. Addressing ICPD issues regarding in the national context during the last five (5) years.

(1) ICPD issues related to the interaction of population and sustainable development	(2) Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/strategy or through an institutional entity? If yes, in which one(s)?	(3) Was budget allocated to this issue?	(4) Has the country taken concrete implementation measures to address this issue?	(5) In your assessment, and based on most concrete evidence at your disposal and that you may be aware of, how would you rate the overall progress of implementation of the measures adopted on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows: 1-deficient 2-behind schedule 3-on schedule 4-ahead of schedule
a) Eradication of poverty with special attention to income generation and employment strategies	1) Yes ☒ Name: Ministry of Social Development	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Unemployment benefits and back to work programmes	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒
b) Strengthening food security	*Not applicable in the New Zealand context*			
c) Promoting Environmental resources management	1) Yes ☒ Name	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Funding, for example Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment – "Evaluating the environmental impacts of fracking in New Zealand: An interim report"	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
d) Reducing territorial inequalities	1) Yes ☒ Name	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Special Relations Unit of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – covering New Zealand's three populated territories.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
e) Achieving fair trade relations	1) Yes ☒ Name: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: For example, Protections	

			for indigenous peoples in Free Trade Agreements	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
f) Improving solid Waste management	1) Yes ☒ Name: Ministry for the Environment and local government	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: For example, Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2011-2017 (Wellington Region)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
g) Foster sustainable resource use and preventing environmental degradation	1) Yes ☒ Name: Ministry for the Environment, Ministry for Primary Industries and Environmental Protection Authority	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: For example, special "Sustainable Farming Fund" for Māori Agribusiness	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
h) Address the population trends/dynamics in ecologically vulnerable areas.	1) Yes ☒ Name: Department of Conservation	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: For example, Mana Island Ecological Restoration	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒
i) Address the implications of population trends in large urban agglomerations	1) Yes ☒ Name: Ministry for the Environment	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: New Zealand Urban Design Protocol	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
j) Addressing the needs of people living within or on the edge of fragile ecosystems	1) Yes ☒ Name: Department of Conservation	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: For example, Sustainability Programme (green energy) – Chatham Island	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒

1.6. Areas of progress in addressing issues related to the interaction between population and sustainable development.

Among the issues related to the interaction between population and development that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.

ICPD issues regarding population and sustainable development of relevance to the national context	
a) Name of the issue (mentioned in question 2.5 above)	i) Address the implications of population trends in large urban agglomerations
b) Key achievements	Urban Design Protocol
c) Facilitators*	Whole of government commitment - includes municipal councils, indigenous groups, non-governmental organisations, development and investors in the private sector, academia, and sector organisations (for example, building, health, cycling advocates).
d) Barriers*	Change of government could affect policy direction and fiscal constraints could affect funding levels.

1.7. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding the interaction between population and sustainable development, that the country considers priority for public policy for the next five (5) to ten (10) years? Cite up to five (5) issues.

Issues regarding the interaction between population and development that should receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years
a)   Sustainable cities and land use management
b)   Sustainable energy
c)   Water management
d)   Natural hazards
e)   Falling fertility rates

1.8. Has the country carried out research on population dynamics for planning purposes at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5)years?

    1)   Yes   ☒ At the national and at the subnational level, please cite report(s): "Survey of Dynamics and Motivation for Migration in New Zealand"*

    Census information that contributes to reports on population dynamics is collected every five years, the last census in 2007. Owing to the devasting 2010/2011 earthquakes and their effect on the Canterbury region, the next census is postponed until March 2013.

1.9. Has the country allocated resources for research and capacity development for research regarding the following population-related issues in the last five years? If YES, provide examples.

Allocation of resources for research and capacity development for research regarding population-related issues
a) Monitor population trends and prepare population projections / scenarios 1) Yes ☒ Cite example(s) Periodic Summaries: National Population Projections 2) No ☐
b) Linkages between population and poverty 1) Yes ☒ Cite example(s) Measuring New Zealand's Progress Using a Sustainable Development Approach: 2008 2) No ☐
c) Linkages between population, the environment and natural resources 1) Yes ☒ Cite example(s) Measuring New Zealand's Progress Using a Sustainable Development Approach: 2008 2) No ☐
d) Linkages between population trends and sustained economic growth 1) Yes ☒ Cite example(s) Measuring New Zealand's Progress Using a Sustainable Development Approach: 2008 2) No ☐
e) Linkages between population trends and employment 1) Yes ☒ Cite example(s) Measuring New Zealand's Progress Using a Sustainable Development Approach: 2008 2) No ☐

1.10. If yes, on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is low and 5 is high, to what extent has research on population dynamics informed resource allocation decisions?

Low					High
			3		

1.11. If yes, on a scale of 0 to 5 where 0 is low and 5 is high, to what extent it has informed other policies /strategies?

Low					High
			3		

1.12. Name up to three civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of sustainable develpment. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of the CSO	(2) Type of CSO	(3) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	(4) Area of CSO involvement	(5) Activities conducted
a) New Zealand Family Planning	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Ministry of Health	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☒ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☒ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Free access to contraception
b) United Nations Children's Fund New Zealand	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Child vaccinations
c) Oxfam	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☒ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☒ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☒ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Fair trade

1.13 Does the country have a policy or strategy that promotes information, education and communication on issues related to sustainable development?

1) Yes ☒ Describe: The question is too broad for a specific response.

1.14. Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area sustainable development. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	(2) Name of the country and government unit receiving international cooperation	(3) Type of international cooperation	(4) Activities conducted
a) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Ministry of Finance - Economic Policy and Planning Division - Samoa	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Sustained macroeconomic stability
b) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Ministry of Finance - Economic Policy and Planning Division - Samoa	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Improve health and education standards
c) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Ministry of Finance - Economic Policy and Planning Division - Samoa	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☒ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction

SECTION 2: POPULATION GROWTH AND STRUCTURE (CHAPTER VI)

Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s): **Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s): Ministry of Social Development** **E-mail address(es):** **Phone number(s) – Landline:**   **Mobile:** **Fax(es):** **Interview date(s):**

Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

Addressing the needs of adolescents and youth

2.1. Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy addressing the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) that is/are currently being drafted or implemented?

1) Yes ☑
2) No ☐ (*if no, skip to 2.3*)

2.2. If YES, provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the targeted population groups and the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

(1) Name of policy, programme and/or strategy addressing the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years)	(2) Type	(3) Status	(4) Main responsible institution	(5) Targeted population groups*	(6) Implementation timeframe or year of inception/ revision
a) Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa (YDSA)	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☑	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☑	Ministry of Youth Development (MYD)	up to 18 years	2002
b) Better Public Services – (1) boosting skills and employment (2) reducing long term unemployed	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☑	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☑	State Services Commission (SSC)	Senior secondary school and young people age 18-24	2012-2017
c) Youth Services	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☑ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☑	Ministry of Social Development (MSD)	16-17 year olds not in employmen t education or training	2012

				16-18 year old young parents	
d) Prime Minister's Youth Mental Health project	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☑ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☑	MSD	12-19 year olds with mild to moderate mental health problems	2012
e) Youth Guarantee	1) Policy ☑ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☑	Tertiary Education Commission	16-17 years	2010

See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

2.3. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues regarding the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years)?

1) Yes ☑
2) No ☐ *(if no, skip to 2.5)*

2.4. If YES, indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies) and the year of establishment.

(1) Institutional entities addressing the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years)	(2) Year of establishment
a) Ministry of Youth Development	2003
b) Office of the Children's Commissioner	2003

2.5. Addressing ICPD issues regarding the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) in the national context during the last five (5) years.

(1) ICPD issues regarding adolescents and youth (10-24 years)	(2) Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/strategy or through an institutional entity? If yes, in which one(s)?	(3) Was budget allocated to this issue?	(4) Were concrete implementation measures taken to address this issue?	(5) In your assessment, and based on most concrete evidence at your disposal and that you may be aware of, how would you rate the overall progress of implementation of the measures adopted on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows: 1-deficient 2-behind schedule 3-on schedule 4-ahead of schedule
a) Creating employment opportunities for youth	1) Yes ☑ Youth Employment Package (2011), Ministry of Social Development Youth Services (2012) Ministry	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☑ Measures introduced in response to the recession (now	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

	of Social Development 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)		completed or merged into current measures): • Job Ops with Training • Community Max • Skills for Growth • Summer Research Scholarships Ongoing youth employment measures include: • Limited Service Volunteers Community based Youth Service providers will help young people find the best option for education, training or work-based learning that will help them build skills and find a job. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	
b) Addressing the adverse effects of poverty on adolescents and youth	1) Yes ☑ Expert Advisory Group on Solutions to Child Poverty (est March 2012, options paper published August 2012, final report due December 2012) The employment initiatives in (a) are also intended to address the effects of poverty. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑ (Go to the next issue) Selected "No" because actions will not be undertaken until after the final report is delivered.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3☑ 4 ☐
c) Addressing the violence, exploitation and abuse of children, adolescents and youth, including sexual exploitation and commercial sexual exploitation	1) Yes ☑ White Paper for Vulnerable Children (released October 2012) Child, Youth and Family (CYF) in the Ministry of Social Development, is responsible for children in need of help. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☑ Following the White paper, a suite of measures will be implemented 2013-2017, including legislation to require all agencies to recognise and report child abuse, an information-sharing database for at-risk children, and developing a Children's Workforce Action Plan. 2) No ☐ (Go to the	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

			next issue)	
d) Instituting concrete procedures and mechanisms for adolescents and youth to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their lives	1) Yes☑ Ministry of Youth Development Youth Councils for territorial authorities 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☑ Aotearoa Youth Voices Network. Youth Funding Panels. National Youth Advisory Group. Youth Parliament 2013. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3☑ 4 ☐
e) Ensuring that adolescents and youth have the same rights and access to sexual and reproductive health services, including HIV prevention services	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue) Ministry of Health is answering this.	1) Yes☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐
f) Collecting age and sex disaggregated data on the socio-economic status of adolescents and youth	1) Yes ☑ Statistics New Zealand 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☑ Census 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☑ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ The Census was delayed for a year due to the February 2011 earthquake in Christchurch.
g) Other, specify____ Addressing those young people not in employment, education, or training (NEET)	1) Yes ☑ Ministry of Social Development – Youth Services 2) No ☐	1) Yes☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☑ Community based Youth Service providers will help young people find the best option for education, training or work-based learning that will help them build skills and find a job. 2) No ☐	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

2.6. Achievements in addressing issues related adolescents and youth (10-24 years).

Among the issues related to the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.

ICPD issues regarding the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) relevant to the national context	
a) Name of the issue (mentioned in question 2.5 above)	Creating employment opportunities for youth
b) Achievements (cite the reports)	Young people have been disproportionately affected by the recession. From a low of 3,526 in April 2008, youth unemployment numbers reached up to 23,500 in early 2010. The first half of 2011 has seen youth unemployment numbers declining rapidly, with a 26 per cent reduction from January to June. Ministry of Social Development Annual Report 2010/2011
c) Facilitators*	1, 2, 3, and 4.
d) Barriers*	3 and 9

See list of facilitators and barriers in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

ICPD issues regarding the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) relevant to the national context	
a) Name of the issue (mentioned in question 2.5 above)	
b) Achievements (cite the reports)	
c) Facilitators*	
d) Barriers*	

Relevant information is not readily available.

2.7. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years? Cite up to five (5) issues.

Issues regarding the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years
a) Increase the proportion of 18 year olds with NCEA (National Certificate of Educational Achievement) level 2 or equivalent qualification to 85% in 2017.
b) Reduce the youth crime rate by 5%. Our target is a 5% reduction in the rate of court appearances by 14 to 16-year-olds from June 2011 to June 2017. This means around 600 fewer court appearances by 14 to16-year-olds each year by 2017.

2.8 Has the country conducted an assessment/situation analysis on the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

1) Yes ☑ At the national level only, cite the report(s) **Youth2007 Survey**

2) Yes ☐ At the subnational level only, cite the report(s) _____
3) Yes ☐ At both the national and at the subnational level, cite the report(s) _____
4) No ☐

2.9. Name up to three (3) civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) over the past five (5) years. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of the CSO	(2) Type of CSO	(3) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	(4) Area of CSO involvement	(5) Activities conducted
a) Ara Taiohi	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☑ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Ministry of Youth Development	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☑ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, **Supporting youth workers** ☑	The Code of Ethics for Youth Work in Aotearoa New Zealand
b) The Adolescent Health Research Group (University of Auckland)	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☑ 9) Other, specify____ ☐		1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☑ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Youth Survey every 5 years (2000, 2007, 2012)
c) Youthline	1) National NGO ☑ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐		1) Service Delivery ☑ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Free phone help line for young people.
a) New Zealand Family Planning	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Ministry of Health	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☒ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Sexual and reproductive health advice and services

2.10 Name up to three (3) private sector partners whom the government has partnered with in the area of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Name private sector partner	**Name of the Government unit which partnered with the private sector**	**Area of involvement**	**Activities conducted**
a) Vodafone Foundation	Ministry of Youth Development	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify **Sponsorship** ☑	Prime Minister's Youth Programme
a) Ronald McDonald House	Ministry of Health	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☒	Accommodation for hospital patients families

2.11. Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area of adolescents and youth over the past five (5) years. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	**Name of the country and government unit receiving international cooperation**	**Type of international cooperation**	**Activities conducted**
a) New Zealand Aid Programme - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)	Ghana, Protection of Children from commercial sexual exploitation in Accra and Alternatives from child labourers from the fishing industry. Sri Lanka, Youth Career Guidance for Post Conflict Recovery. Samoa, Resolving residual impacts fo the Samoan tsunami while rebuilding livelihoods.	1) Financial ☑ 2) Technical ☑ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Basic life skills for youth and adults
b) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Pacific-wide	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Pacific Immunisation Project (United Nation Children's Fund)

c) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Pacific-wide	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Pasifika Youth Development Project – training and support for youth workers and promoting indigenous approaches

Addressing ageing and the needs of older persons

Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s):	
Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s): Ministry of Social Development	
Interview date(s): 30 November 2012	

Please note that in New Zealand, those aged 65 and over are considered older persons, not 60 and over.

Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

2.12 Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy addressing ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years) that is/are currently being drafted or implemented?

1) Yes ☑

2.13. If YES, provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the targeted population groups and the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

(1) Name of policy, programme and/or strategy addressing the ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years)	(2) Type	(3) Status	(4) Main responsible institution	(5) Targeted population groups*	(6) Implementation timeframe or year of inception/ revision
a) Positive Ageing Strategy	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☑	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☑	Ministry of Social Development	65+	2001

See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

2.14. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues regarding ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years)?

1) Yes ☑
2) No   ☐

2.15. If YES, indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies) and the year of establishment.

(1) Institutional entities addressing ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years)	(2) Year of establishment
a) Office for Senior Citizens	1990
b) Office of the Health and Disability Commissioner	1994
c) Commission for Financial Literacy and Retirement Income	1995

2.16. Addressing ICPD issues regarding ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years) in the national context during the last five (5) years.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

ICPD issues regarding ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years)	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/strategy or through an institutional entity? If yes, in which one(s)?	Was budget allocated to this issue?	Were concrete implementation measures taken to address this issue?	In your assessment, and based on most concrete evidence at your disposal and that you may be aware of, how would you rate the overall progress of implementation of the measures adopted on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows: 1-deficient 2-behind schedule 3-on schedule 4-ahead of schedule
a) Enabling older persons to live independently as long as possible	1) Yes ☑ Enhanced home support Roll out of interRAI assessment of support needs	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☑ Two District Health Boards (DHBs) developed post hospital discharge community rehabilitation programmes (CREST and START). All DHBs are required to develop some form of enhanced home support in the 2012/13 year. interRAI Home Care Assessment rolled out across all 20 DHBs. Now being rolled out in residential care facilities.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐
b) Providing social services including long-term care	1) Yes ☑ Aged Residential Care Service Review 2010.	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☑ Forecast demand for aged residential care at locality level.	1 ☐ 2 ☑ 3 ☐ 4 ☐
c) Enabling older persons to make full use of their skills and abilities	Yes ☑ SAGES is a community-based mentoring programme that taps into the life experiences and knowledge of older New Zealanders to help families and individuals in their community.	Yes ☑	Yes ☑ The Ministry of Social Development contracts 17 non-government organisations to deliver SAGES. These organisations recruit and train mentors and match them with families.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

d)	Extending or improving old age allowances / pensions and/or other income support schemes for older persons, including non-contributory pensions	Yes ☑ New Zealand Superannuation (NZS) provides a retirement income for clients who have reached 65 years of age. Depending on income and circumstances, an older person may be able to get extra assistance on top of their NZS, such as: • Accommodation Supplement • Special Needs Grant • Temporary Additional Support • Community Services Card • Disability Allowance • Funeral Grant • advanced payment of benefit.	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐
e)	Providing affordable, appropriate and accessible health care to meet the needs of older persons	1) Yes ☑ Development of a dementia care pathway. Improving respite care for people with dementia. Proactive use of DHB health of older people specialists (e.g. geriatricians and geriatric nurse specialists) to advise and train health professionals in primary health care and aged residential care.	1) Yes ☑ (for dementia services)	1) Yes ☑ The Ministry of Health is working with DHBs to provide a framework for implementing dementia care pathways. DHBs are funding more and more flexible options for providing respite for family members caring for a person with dementia. All DHBs are required to specify in their annual plans how they will implement specialist support for primary health care and aged residential care for the 2012/13 year.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐ Too early to assess progress.
f)	Addressing neglect, abuse and violence against older persons	Yes ☑ A joint Action Plan on Elder Abuse and Neglect for 2012/13 has been developed by the Ministry of Social Development in conjunction with other government agencies (the New	No ☑	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

		Zealand Police, the Ministry of Health, and the Commission for Financial Literacy and Retirement Income). MSD also worked closely with stakeholders, including Age Concern New Zealand, a non-government organisation. Elder abuse and neglect is also addressed as part of the 'It's Not OK' campaign.			
g)	Preventing discrimination against older persons, especially widows	Yes ☑ Discrimination is unlawful, as codified in the Human Rights Act 1993 (HRA) and the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (BORA). The HRA protects people in New Zealand from discrimination in a number of areas of life, including discrimination against older people. The BORA sets out the rights and fundamental freedoms of anyone subject to New Zealand law, and as part of this guarantees freedom from discrimination on the grounds of discrimination as set out in the HRA.	No ☑	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐
h)	Promoting employment opportunities for older workers	Yes ☑ There are no barriers to older people staying in work, and a number of policies are in place to promote older people choosing to stay in work: • NZS is not income or asset tested • there is no retirement age.	No ☑	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐
i)	Providing support to families caring for older persons	Yes ☑ The Carers' Strategy exists to acknowledge the work that carers do, and prevent and alleviate carer isolation, stress and depression. The Domestic Purposes Benefit - Care of Sick or Infirm provides income support for clients who are caring full-time at home for a person (other than their spouse or partner) who, if they were not being cared for at home, would	Yes ☑	Yes ☑ The Carers' Strategy Five Year Action Plan for 2008 to 2012 sets out a number of objectives to realise the overall aims of the Strategy. This strategy is currently being updated for 2013 – 2018.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

	otherwise need: • hospital care • rest home care • residential disability care • extended care services provided for severely disabled children and young persons or • care of an equivalent kind.				
j)	Collecting age and sex-disaggregated data on the socio-economic status and living conditions of older persons *(see notes above about the delay in the national 5-year census due to the Christchurch earthquakes)*	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐
k)	Instituting concrete procedures and mechanisms for older persons to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their lives	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☑ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐
l)	Other, specify____	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

2.17. Achievements in addressing issues related to ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years).

Among the issues related ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years) that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.

Relevant information is not readily available..

2.18. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years) that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years? Cite up to five (5) issues.

Issues regarding ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years) that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years

In 2012, the Government set 10 challenging results for the public sector to achieve over the next five years. These are organised under five themes, as follows:
- reducing long-term welfare dependence
- supporting vulnerable children
- boosting skills and employment
- reducing crime
- improving interaction with Government.

While a number of policies are in place for older people, current Government priorities are not directly related to ageing and the needs of older people (though they will benefit from them as a member of New Zealand society).

2.19. Has the country conducted an assessment/situation analysis on ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years) at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

Yes ☑

- Office for Senior Citizens, Ministry of Social Development (2007), *Report from New Zealand/Aotearoa to the Commission for Social Development, United Nations, February 2007: Madrid International Plan on Ageing*

- Older People's and International Policy (OPIP), Ministry of Social Development (2007), *Positive Ageing Indicators 2007*

- Ministry of Social Development (2011), *The Business of Ageing: Realising the Economic Potential of Older People in New Zealand: 2011 – 2051*

2.20. Name up to three (3) civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years) over the past five (5) years. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of the CSO	(2) Type of CSO	(3) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	(4) Area of CSO involvement	(5) Activities conducted
a) Age Concern New Zealand	1) National NGO ☑ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Older Persons' Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____	Ministry of Social Development Office for Senior Citizens	1) Service Delivery ☑ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☑ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☑ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Elder Abuse and Neglect Prevention services; consultation; exchange of information
b) Grey Power	1) National NGO ☑ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Older Persons' Groups ☐	Ministry of Social Development	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☑	Consultation; exchange of information

| | | 4) Academic/research centers ☐
9) Other, specify____ ☐ | Office for Senior Citizens | 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐
6) Education and training ☑
9) Other, specify____ | |

2.21. Name up to three (3) private sector partners whom the government has partnered with in the area of ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years) over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) Name private sector partner	(2) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the private sector	(3) Area of involvement	(4) Activities conducted
a) Numerous businesses throughout New Zealand partnered with government agencies to deliver discounts under the government-administered SuperGold Card scheme.	New Zealand Transport Agency Ministry of Social Development	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, discount programme ☑	SuperGold Card discounts – discounted fares on public transport, including those privately owned.
b) New Zealand Automobile Association		1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☑ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☑ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☑ 9) Other, specify____	

2.22. Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area of ageing and/or the needs of older persons (60+ years) over the past five (5) years. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	(2) Name of the country and government unit receiving international cooperation	(3) Type of international cooperation	(4) Activities conducted
a) New Zealand government	United Kingdom; Ireland; Greece; Jersey and Guernsey; Canada; Denmark; Australia and the Netherlands	1) Financial ☑ 2) Technical ☑ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	The Agreements vary, but they generally exist to: - extend to migrants from the agreement country entitlement to certain

				- domestic benefits and pensions - facilitate the payment of NZS overseas - clarifying the social security obligations of those who have moved between countries aggregate periods of residence or contribution whether this is necessary for entitlement to certain benefits or obligations.
b)	Cooperation with Australia on SuperGold Card (discount card for older New Zealanders)	Australia	1) Financial ☑ 2) Technical ☑ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Australian cards can be used in New Zealand, and vice-versa
c)	Australia – Trans-Tasman Portability of Retirement Savings	Australia	1) Financial ☑ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Retirement savings can be transferred between regulated Australian Superannuation funds and New Zealand KiwiSaver Schemes.

Addressing the needs of persons with disabilities

Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s): Dr Jan Scown, Director Office for Disability Issues   **Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s):**   **E-mail address(es):**   **Phone number(s) – Landline:**   **Mobile:**   **Fax(es):**   **Interview date(s): November 2012**

Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

2.23. Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy addressing the needs of persons with disabilities that is/are currently being drafted or implemented?

1) Yes ☒

2.24. If YES, provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the targeted population groups and the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

(1) **Name of policy, programme and/or strategy addressing the needs of persons with disabilities**	(2) **Type**	(3) **Status**	(4) **Main responsible institution**	(5) **Targeted population groups***	(6) **Implementation timeframe or year of inception/ revision**
a) The New Zealand Disability Strategy	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Government-wide	Total population, Māori, Pacific peoples, children and youth, and women.	Ongoing

*See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

2.25. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues regarding the needs persons with disabilities?

1) Yes ☒

2.26. If YES, indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies) and the year of establishment.

(1) **Institutional entities addressing issues regarding the needs of persons with disabilities**	(2) **Year of establishment**
a) Disability Support Services Directorate, Ministry of Health	
b) Ministerial Committee on Disability Issues	2009
c) Office for Disability Issues, Ministry of Social Development	2002
d) Independent monitoring mechanism (Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman, and the Convention Coalition of eight disabled people's organisations)	2010

2.27. Addressing ICPD issues regarding the needs of persons with disabilities in the national context during the last five (5) years.

(1) ICPD issues regarding adolescents and youth (10-24 years)	(2) Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/strategy or through an institutional entity? If yes, in which one(s)?	(3) Was budget allocated to this issue?	(4) Were concrete implementation measures taken to address this issue?	(5) In your assessment, and based on most concrete evidence at your disposal and that you may be aware of, how would you rate the overall progress of implementation of the measures adopted on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows: 1-deficient 2-behind schedule 3-on schedule 4-ahead of schedule
a) Ensuring a general education system where children are not excluded on the basis of disability	1) Yes ☒ Name: Success for All: Every School, Every Child	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: The Ministry of Education is implementing "Success for All: Every School, Every Child" to promote inclusive education. The vision is that all children and young people have access to high quality education that allows them to participate and achieve at school.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ Overall this is progressing well to achieve its target of 80 percent of schools demonstrating fully inclusive practices by 2014, and remaining 20 percent demonstrating some inclusive practices.
b) Creating employment opportunities for persons living with disabilities	1) Yes ☒ Name: The Mainstream Employment Programme	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Work and Income funds a range of supported employment services. The Mainstream Employment Programme provides a package of subsidies, training, and other support to help people with significant disabilities get work. this programme has recently been extended to private sector employers.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ Changes are being introduced to New Zealand's welfare system, to focus more on supporting people into work.
c) Ensuring that persons with disabilities have the same rights and access to sexual and reproductive health care, including	1) Yes ☒ Name: Disabled New Zealanders have the same general rights as other people to receive services, as specified in the Human Rights Act 1993.	1) Yes ☒ *Human Rights Act overseen by the Human Rights Commission, for which funding is*	1) Yes ☒ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐

family planning information and services and HIV prevention services		*provided.*		
d) Developing infrastructure to ensure that persons with disabilities have access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public	1) Yes ☒ Name: The Building Act 2004 includes a requirement that reasonable and adequate provision by way of access, parking provisions, and sanitary facilities must be made for persons with disabilities who may be expected to visit or work, in and carry out normal activities and processes in, public buildings.	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: The Total Mobility Scheme, jointly funded by local and central government, provides subsidised taxi services to people who have an impairment that prevents them from undertaking journeys unaccompanied on a bus, train or ferry in a safe and dignified manner. The Department of Internal Affairs monitors the extent to which government departments' websites meet international best practice accessibility standards. Modelling best practice, Passports.govt.nz has been designed in accordance with the World Wide Web Consortium's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
e) Strengthening and extend comprehensive habilitation and rehabilitation services and programmes for persons with disabilities	1) Yes ☒ Name: The Ministry of Health and the Accident Compensation Corporation	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: The Ministry of Health and ACC provide a range of habilitation/rehabilitation services. These include provision of assistive equipment and home and vehicle modifications and vocational rehabilitation. Two specialist spinal units, run by District Health Boards in Auckland and Christchurch, provide rehabilitation services.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
f) Instituting concrete procedures and mechanisms for persons	1) Yes ☒ Name: Government agencies have a range of mechanisms in place to involve disabled people in planning,	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe: As an example, the Ministry of Health convenes a	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐

with disabilities to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their lives	implementation and evaluation of activities that impact on their lives. These include ad hoc consultations, advisory, working, and governance groups.		consumer consortium. Refer http://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/disability-services/disability-projects-and-programmes/consumer-consortium .	
g) Guaranteeing to persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against discrimination on all grounds	1) Yes ☒ Name: The Human Rights Act 1993 prohibits discrimination in specified matters on the ground of disability along with other specified grounds.	1) Yes ☒ *Human Rights Act overseen by the Human Rights Commission, for which funding is provided.*	1) Yes ☒ Describe: The Human Rights Act 1993	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
h) Promoting equality by taking all appropriate steps to ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided in all aspects of economic, social, political and cultural life	1) Yes ☒ Name: Workbridge and Ministry of Social Development.	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Workbridge administers job support funds for the Ministry of Social Development. This activity includes provision of reasonable accommodations in employment.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
i) Providing support to families caring for persons with disabilities	1) Yes ☒ Name: ACC and the Ministry of Health provide some supports for families caring for people with disabilities.[1]	1) Yes ☒ *Part of departmental budgets*	1) Yes ☒	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
j) Collecting data on the civil, political and socio-economic status of persons with disabilities disaggregated on the basis of sex, age, place of residence, ethnic, social origin or any other status.	1) Yes ☒ Name: Data on disabled people is collected in a Disability Survey following New Zealand's five-yearly census. The relatively small sample size for this survey limits the extent to which the data can be disaggregated by respective demographic and other variables.	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: The most recent Disability Survey was conducted in 2006.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ The Office for Disability Issues is working with Statistics New Zealand to enhance the quality and usability of output from the next Disability Survey that is to be conducted following the census in 2013 (this was delayed because of the Canterbury earthquakes). Project is on track, but the census is behind schedule due to the earthquake.

2.28. Achievements in addressing issues related to the needs of persons with disabilities.

Among the issues related to the needs of persons with disabilities that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.

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[1] Ministry of Social Development reports that a recent court decision found that Ministry of Health policy relating to non-funding of family members to care for their disabled family members was unlawfully discriminatory. Consultation is now underway on new policy in this area.

ICPD issues regarding the needs persons with disabilities relevant to the national context	
a) Name of the issue (mentioned in question 2.27 above)	Strengthening and extend comprehensive habilitation and rehabilitation services and programmes for persons with disabilities
b) Achievements (cite the reports)	Individualised Funding is being extended across the whole of New Zealand, giving disabled people more control over how their support funding is spent (eg employing their own support people, or via a host agency).
c) Facilitators*	Involvement of stakeholders / political commitment
d) Barriers*	Limited funding

See list of facilitators and barriers in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

2.29. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding the needs of persons with disabilities that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten years (10)? Cite up to five (5) issues.

Issues regarding the needs of persons with disabilities that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years
a) Progress the Enabling Good Lives approach to improve how government supports disabled people
b) Build inclusive communities
c) Increase momentum with better access and mobility around communities
d) More paid jobs and opportunities for economic development for disabled people
e) Improve the leadership, co-ordination and accountability across government agencies for results that improve disabled people's lives and which are measurable and transparent.

2.30. Has the country conducted an assessment/situation analysis on persons with disabilities at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

3) Yes ⊠ At both the national and at the subnational level, cite the report(s): A report has been published on *Indicators from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 New Zealand Disability Surveys for monitoring progress on outcomes for disabled people.* Refer http://www.odi.govt.nz/resources/research/outcomes-for-disabled-people/index.html .

The Government funded Convention Coalition of disabled people's organisations has published a second report on *Disability Rights in Aotearoa New Zealand 2012. A systemic monitoring report on the human rights of disabled people in Aotearoa New Zealand*, in October 2012. Its first report was published in 2010.
Refer http://www.dpa.org.nz/other-publications .

The Disability Convention Independent Monitoring Mechanism published its first report on *Making disability rights real. Whakatūturu ngā Tika Hauatanga*, in December 2012.

2.31. Name up to three (3) civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of persons with disabilities over the past five (5) years. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

Government agencies, employers and the disability sector have an ongoing partnership to improved employment outcomes for disabled people.

(1) Name of the CSO	(2) Type of CSO	(3) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	(4) Area of CSO involvement	(5) Activities conducted
a) Independent working group of disability sector experts	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Groups of persons with disabilities ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, ☒ specify – working group	The Office for Disability Issues and the Ministries of Health and Social Development	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, - redesign disability supports ☒	The Office for Disability Issues and the Ministries of Health and Social Development partnered with an independent working group of disability sector experts in 2011 to redesign disability supports. Refer *Enabling Good Lives* at http://www.odi.govt.nz/resources/publications/index.html .
b) Convention Coalition of disabled person's organisations	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Groups of persons with disabilities ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, ☐ specify____	The Ministry of Social Development	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☒ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	The Ministry of Social Development funded the Convention Coalition of disabled person's organisations to conduct independent monitoring of disabled people's experience of their rights under the UN Disability Convention.
c) Disability sector	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Groups of persons with disabilities ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, ☒ specify - Disability sector	The Electoral Commission	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	The Electoral Commission has worked closely with the disability sector over the past few years to make it easier for people with disabilities to enrol and vote

			in general elections. Refer http://www.elections.org.nz/study/disability-resources/promoting-participation-in-general-elections-for-disabled-people.html .

2.32. Name up to three (3) private sector partners whom the government has partnered with in the area of persons with disabilities over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) **Name private sector partner**	(2) **Name of the Government unit which partnered with the private sector**	(3) **Area of involvement**	(4) **Activities conducted**
a) Lifetime Design Ltd	The Ministry of Social Development	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify - funding ☒	The Ministry of Social Development funded Lifetime Design Ltd for three years, 2010/11 to 2012/13 to promote uptake of lifetime design standards in housing.
b) New Zealand Employers Disability Network.	The Ministry of Social Development	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify – facilitated establishment ☒	The Ministry of Social Development has facilitated the establishment of a New Zealand Employers Disability Network.
c) Be. Institute	The Ministry of Social Development	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	The Ministry of Social Development funded the Be. Institute to promote access to businesses and to develop disabled people as leaders.

2.33. Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area(s) of

persons with disabilities over the past five (5) years. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	(2) Name of the country and government unit receiving international cooperation	(3) Type of international cooperation	(4) Activities conducted
a) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Niue through New Zealand Pacific Scholarships	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Scholarships for Niue citizens to study in New Zealand, a priority sector for 2013 is Disability and Special Education, Technical and Vocational.
b) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Pacific countries through the Pacific Regional Blindness Prevention Programme	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Focused on developing and promoting eye care human resources and clinical services
c) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Samoa NGO Support Fund - Nuana O le Alofa	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Funding for Samoan organisations, such as Nuana O le Alofa (which is focused on disabilities)

Addressing the needs of indigenous people

Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s):
Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s): Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)
E-mail address(es):
Phone number(s) – Landline: Mobile:
Fax(es):
Interview date(s):

Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

2.34. Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy addressing the needs of indigenous peoples that is/are currently being drafted or implemented?

1) Yes ☒

2.35. If YES, provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the targeted population groups and the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

(1) Name of policy, programme and/or strategy addressing the needs of indigenous peoples	(2) Type	(3) Status	(4) Main responsible institution	(5) Targeted population groups*	(6) Implementation timeframe or year of inception/ revision
a) Whānau Ora[2]	1) Policy ☒ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☐	1) Drafted ☐ 2) Implemented ☒	Te Puni Kōkiri[3]	Māori[4]	Implemented 2010 and ongoing
b) Te Ao Marama (Māori dental health)	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☐	1) Drafted ☐ 2) Implemented ☒	Statistics New Zealand	Māori	Most recent updates to programme from 2012
c) Resolving historical Treaty of Waitangi Settlements	1) Policy ☒ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☐	1) Drafted ☐ 2) Implemented ☒	Office of Treaty Settlement	Māori with historical grievances	It is the Government's aspirational goal to reach agreement in principle with all large natural groups by 2014 that have a mandated entity and are willing and able to settle their historical Treaty claims with the Crown
d) Tauira Kaitiaki Taiao (Māori Cadetship Programme)	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☐	1) Drafted ☐ 2) Implemented ☒	Department of Conservation	Māori	2013

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[2] Whanau Ora (Māori health) is a major contemporary indigenous health initiative in New Zealand driven by Māori cultural values.

[3] Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development).

[4] Māori is the name of New Zealand's indigenous people.

e) Ka Hikitia – Māori Education Strategy	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry of Education	Māori	Currently being reviewed
f) He Korowai Oranga Māori Health Strategy	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry of Health	Māori	Established 2002
g) Crown Māori Relationship Instrument Framework	1) Policy ☒ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Te Puni Kōkiri and Ministry of Justice	Māori	Established 2006
h) He Kai Kei Aku Ringa (Crown- Māori Economic Growth Partnership)	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment	Māori	Strategy to 2040. Action plan 2012-2017
i) LENScience - Boosting the Performance of Māori Secondary Students in the Sciences	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Te Puni Kōkiri	Māori	2009 - 2012
j) Cadetships	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Te Puni Kōkiri	Māori	Established 2009
k) Māori in Infrastructure Industry Training (Infratrain)	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Te Puni Kōkiri	Māori	Established 2009
l) Māori in Canterbury Recovery Training and Employment	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Te Puni Kōkiri, Tertiary Education Commission, Ministry of Social Development	Māori	Established 2011

See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

2.36. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues regarding the needs of indigenous peoples?

1) Yes ☒

2.37. If YES, indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies) and the year of establishment.

(1) Institutional entities addressing the needs of indigenous peoples	(2) Year of establishment
a) Te Puni Kōkiri – The Ministry of Māori Development	1991
b) Office of Treaty Settlements	1995
c) Waitangi Tribunal (Permanent Commission of Inquiry for grievances against Māori tribes)	1975
d) Te Taura Whiri o Te Reo Māori – Māori Language Commission	1987
e) Te Kooti Whenua Māori – Māori Land Court	1864 (*Native Land Court)

2.38. Addressing ICPD issues regarding the needs of indigenous peoples in the national context during the last five (5) years.

(1) ICPD issues regarding the needs of indigenous peoples	(2) Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/strategy or through an institutional entity? If yes, in which one(s)?	(3) Was budget allocated to this issue?	(4) Were concrete implementation measures taken to address this issue?	(5) In your assessment, and based on most concrete evidence at your disposal and that you may be aware of, how would you rate the overall progress of implementation of the measures adopted on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows: 1-deficient 2-behind schedule 3-on schedule 4-ahead of schedule
a) Creating educational conditions for indigenous peoples to have access to an education in their own language and respecting their culture	1) Yes ☒ Done through the Ministry of Education's funding of Māori language schools (kura kaupapa Māori and three Wānanga (Māori Universities)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	* Inconclusive
b) Ensuring that indigenous individuals, particularly children, have access to all levels and forms of public education of the state without discrimination	1) Yes ☒ Ministry of Education 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	* Inconclusive

c)	Creating decent work opportunities for indigenous peoples without discrimination	1) Yes ☒ Done via the Ministry for Social Development, although their programmes do not specifically target indigenous people.	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	* Inconclusive
d)	Ensuring that indigenous peoples have the access to culturally appropriate sexual and reproductive health care, including HIV prevention services	1) Yes ☒ NGO: Māori Pacific Island and Indigenous HIV/AIDS Foundation (INA)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐ We don't hold this information	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	* Inconclusive
e)	Enabling indigenous peoples to have tenure and manage their lands	1) Yes ☒ Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Land Information New Zealand, Māori Land Court	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	* Inconclusive
f)	Protecting and restoring the natural ecosystems on which indigenous communities depend for their survival and wellbeing	1) Yes ☒ Ministry for the Environment, Department of Conservation	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	* Inconclusive
g)	Instituting concrete procedures and mechanisms for indigenous peoples to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their lives	1) Yes ☒ Te Puni Kōkiri and all other departments as required due to the Crown fulfilling its commitments under the Treaty of Waitangi which includes many forms of engagement with Māori. There are also procedures for this to occur at the local government level (particularly via the Resource Management Act 1991).	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Budget for consultation comes from departmental baselines as required	* Inconclusive
h)	Seeking free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in trade agreements, foreign direct investment agreements, and concessions agreements affecting their lives and environment	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☒ (insofar as a requirement to obtain free, prior and informed consent amounts to a right of veto by Māori. General engagement on these issues is ongoing.)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	* Inconclusive
i)	Protecting indigenous peoples from discrimination	1) Yes ☒ Human Rights Commission, Te Puni Kōkiri	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	* Inconclusive
j)	Collecting data on the socio-economic status of indigenous	1) Yes ☒ Statistics New Zealand	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	* Inconclusive

peoples disaggregated on the basis of sex, age, place of residence			

2.39. Achievements in addressing issues related to the needs of indigenous peoples.

Among the issues related to the needs of indigenous peoples that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.*

All of the above are important, relevant and mututally reinforcing.

2.40. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding the needs of indigenous peoples that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years? Cite up to five (5) issues.

Issues regarding the needs of indigenous peoples that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years
a) Settlement of outstanding historical Treaty of Waitangi claims
b) Implementation of the Whānau Ora programme
c) Integration of the Māori economy
d) Māori Educational Advancement and Achievement

2.41. Has the country conducted an assessment/situation analysis on the needs of indigenous peoples at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

4) No ☒ [No specific needs analysis has been completed]*

*In 2013 our national statistics agency will conduct Te Kupenga, a national survey examining the social, cultural and economic well-being of Māori in New Zealand. *Census information that contributes to reports is collected every five years, however, owing to the earthquakes and its effects on the Canterbury region, the next census is postponed until March 2013.*

2.42. Name up to three (3) civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of indigenous peoples over the past five (5) years. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Name of the CSO	Type of CSO	Name of the Government unit which partnered	Area of CSO involvement	Activities conducted

		with the CSO		
a) Waikato River Iwi[5]	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Indigenous peoples' groups ☒ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Whole of government, coordinated by Te Puni Kōkiri and local government	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify - Natural resources ☒	The post settlement accord signed between the Crown and Waikato River Iwi
b) Taranaki Whānui iwi	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Indigenous peoples' groups ☒ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Whole of government, coordinated by Te Puni Kōkiri	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	The post settlement accord signed between the Crown and Taranaki Whānui iwi

[5] Iwi – tribe/tribes.

| c) Tuwharetoa Settlement Trust and Ngati Raukawa[6] | 1) National NGO ☐
2) International NGO ☐
3) Indigenous peoples' groups ☒
4) Academic/research centers ☐
9) Other, specify____ ☐ | Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority - Energywise | 1) Service Delivery ☒
2)Research and Data Collection ☐
3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐
4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation
5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐
6) Education and training ☐
9) Other, specify **conservation** ☒ | Funding for home insulation |

2.43. Name up to three (3) private sector partners with whom the government has partnered with in the area of indigenous peoples over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

Note that as the section below is about international cooperation it refers to different indigenous peoples referred to above in the national context.

(1) Name private sector partner	(2) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the private sector	(3) Area of involvement	(4) Activities conducted
a) KidsCan and Dr Lance O'Sullivan (indigenous medical practitioner)	Ministry of Health	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Funding for medical services and prevention of rheumatic fever
b) Ngati Hine Health Trust	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Affordable housing and home ownership initiatives

2.44. Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area of indigenous peoples over the past five (5) years. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

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[6] Tuwharetoa, Ngati Raukawa and Ngati Hine are all names of various Maori tribes.

Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	Name of the country and government unit receiving international cooperation	Type of international cooperation	Activities conducted
a) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Philippines Human Rights Commission	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☒ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Strengthening the ability of indigenous communities to identify and confront human rights abuses.
b) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Ola Fou - Pasifika Youth Development Project. Samoa , Fiji , Tonga and the Solomon Islands	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☒ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Ola Fou – Pasifika Youth Development Project aims to provide contextualised training and support for youth workers across the Pacific nations. One of the goals of the project is to promote indigenous approaches to youth development in the Pacific.
c) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Philippines Department of Tourism (DOT), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Ecotourism Technical Working.	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	The programme goal is: "to mainstream ecotourism into Community Based Resource Management as a means to improve livelihoods and manage natural and cultural resources in a sustainable manner". In sites where Indigenous People (IP) groups were present, impacts on these groups were positive, given the direct targeting of IP groups as project beneficiaries.

SECTION 3: URBANIZATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION (CHAPTER IX)

Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s): **Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s):** **E-mail address(es):** **Phone number(s) – Landline:**   **Mobile:** **Fax(es):** **Interview date(s):**

Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

3.1. Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy addressing urbanization and internal migration issues that is/are currently being drafted or implemented?

2) No   ☒ *(If no, skip to 3.3)*

3.2. If YES, provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the targeted population groups and the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

3.3. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues regarding urbanization and internal distribution?

1) Yes   ☒

3.4. If YES, indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies) and the year of establishment.

(1) Other institutional entities addressing urbanization and internal distribution	(2) Year of establishment
a) Statistics New Zealand	Long established core public service entity.
b) Department of Conservation	Long established core public service entity.
c) Ministry for the Environment	Long established core public service entity.
d) Department of Internal Affairs	Long established core public service entity.
e) Housing New Zealand – Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	Long established entity that was absorbed into Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment during a public sector-wide restructuring in 2012.

3.5. Addressing ICPD issues regarding urbanization and internal migration in the national context during the last five (5) years.

Not applicable for a small national population, with a strong agricultural sector.

3.6. Achievements in addressing issues related to urbanization and internal migration.

Among the issues related to urbanization and internal migration that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.

ICPD issues regarding urbanization and internal migration relevant to the national context	
a) Name of the issue (mentioned in question 3.5 above)	Although not included in 3.5, a main priority for New Zealand is the response to the Christchurch earthquake 2010-2011, and dealing with the displacement of residents and in-flow of workers and their families involved in the planning and reconstruction of the city. This also has implications for disaster risk reduction, land use, building codes, transport, for other urban areas including planning for internal displacement and return of residents.
b) Achievements (cite the reports)	Multiple reports (See 3.11 and http://www.cera.govt.nz)
c) Facilitators*	Strong political commitment and community involvement.
d) Barriers*	Enormity of problem, including financial cost, lack of consensus on approaches needed.

*See list of facilitators and barriers in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

3.7. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding urbanization and internal migration that the country considers priority for public policy for the next five (5) to ten (10) years?

Some of the most relevant include:

Issues regarding internal migration and urbanisation relevant to the national context that should be the focus for the next five (5) to ten years (10)
a) Transport
b) Housing
c) Employment
d) Waste management
e) Natural hazards

3.8. Are there any legal or practical restrictions on the movement of people within the country, including the need for a work permit, proof of identity, and proof of employment or legal address at the place of destination, based on HIV status, or, in the cases of women the need to be authorized by the husband or a legal guardian/tutor?

1) Yes, legal ☐ (List the kind of restriction(s):_____)
2) Yes, practical ☐ (List the kind of restriction(s):_____)
3) Yes, legal and practical ☐ (List the kind of restriction(s):_____)
4) No ☒

3.9. Has the country conducted an assessment/ situation analysis on internal migration and/or urbanisation at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

3) Yes ☒ At both the national and at the subnational level, cite the report(s): Subnational Population Estimates (Statistics New Zealand); Survey of Dynamics and Motivations for Migration in New Zealand (Statistics New Zealand), Internal Migration Report (2007), The Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ)*

Census information that contributes to reports on migration is collected every five years, however, owing to the earthquakes and its effects on the Canterbury region, the next census is postponed until March 2013.

3.10. Has the country conducted an assessment/ situation analysis on internally displaced persons and/or refugees in the last five (5) years?

1) Yes ☒ Initial assessment to address post-crisis/disaster population displacements
2) Yes ☒ Internally displaced persons profiling exercise
3) Yes ☒ Surveys conducted covering refugee populations
4) No ☐ None of the above (*if no, skip to 3.12*)

3.11. If YES, describe the key actions taken to protect and assist refugees and displaced persons based on the above assessments/situation analyses.

The Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority was established by the Government to lead and coordinate the ongoing recovery effort following the devastating earthquakes of September 2010 and February 2011. They work in a spirit of collaboration with the Christchurch City Council, Selwyn District Council, Waimakariri District Council and Environment Canterbury and engagement with the local communities of greater Christchurch, including Ngai Tahu (local tribe), the private sector and business interests. As a part of CERA, Canterbury Earthquake Temporary Accommodation Service provides a matching and placement service into appropriate temporary accommodation, financial assistance for additional accommodation costs and social wellbeing coordination for earthquake affected households. Earthquake Support Coordinators are available to assist people navigate their way through the wide range of services involved in rebuilding people's homes and lives. Surveys are conducted by Statistics New Zealand.

3.12. Name up to three (3) civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of urbanisation and internal migration over the past five (5) years. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of the CSO	(2) Type of CSO	(3) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	(4) Area of CSO involvement	(5) Activities conducted
a)	1) National NGO ☐	Ministry	1) Service Delivery ☒	Health, social

Waipareira Trust	2) International NGO ☐ 3) Migrant Networks ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other,specify Tribal body ☒	for Social Development, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Health	2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☒ 6) Education and training ☒ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	justice and education
b) Hoani Waititi Marae Trust	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Migrant Networks ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other,specify – Tirbal body ☒	New Zealand Police, Ministry of Social Development – Child, Youth and Family, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☒ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Restorative Justice Programmes
c) New Settlers Centre	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Migrant Networks ☒ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Work and Income New Zealand and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify: Access to housing and employment agencies ☒	Provides new settlers with access to advice and services

3.13. Name up to three (3) private sector partners with whom the government has partnered with in the area of urbanisation and internal migration over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

Relevant information is not readily available..

3.14. Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area of urbanization and internal migration over the past five (5) years. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	(2) Name of the country and government unit receiving international cooperation	(3) Type of international cooperation	(4) Activities conducted
a) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Fiji Rotary Club	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Reducing hardships of people living in informal settlements (squatters)
b) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Vanuatu	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify Temporary work visas ☒	Temporary entry of offshore workers to work in the New Zealand horticulture and viticulture industries
c) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Kiribati	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Comprehensive multi-year plan "Kiribati Urban Development Programme"

SECTION 4: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT (CHAPTER X)

Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s): Phillipa Guthrey
Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s): Immigration International, Service Support, Immigration New Zealand
E-mail address(es):
Phone number(s) – Landline: +64 4 915 6292   Mobile: +64 27 244 3749
Fax(es):
Interview date(s):

Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

4.1. Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy addressing international migration and development that is/are currently being drafted or implemented?

1) Yes ☒
2) No   ☐ *(If no, skip to 4.3)*

4.2. If YES, provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the targeted population groups and the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

(1) Name of policy, programme and/or strategy addressing international migration and development	(2) Type	(3) Status	(4) Main responsible institution	(5) Targeted population groups*	(6) Implementation timeframe or year of inception/ revision
a) Immigration New Zealand Vision 2015	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Immigration New Zealand	N/A	5 years
b) Strengthening Pacific Partnerships	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Immigration New Zealand	Pacific Island Nations	5 years (from 2011)
c) Pacific Strategy	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Immigration new Zealand	Pacific migrants	5 years

See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

4.3. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues regarding international migration and development?

1) Yes ☒
2) No ☐ *(If no, skip to 4.5)*

4.4. If YES, indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies) and the year of establishment.

(1)	(2)

Other institutional entities addressing international migration and development	Year of establishment
a) Immigration New Zealand (a group within the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	
b) Pacific Immigration Directors Conference	Established in the 1990s
c) International Development Group (previously NZAID) within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	NZAID established 2002

4.5. Addressing ICPD issues regarding international migration and development in the national context during the last five years

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ICPD issues regarding international migration and development	Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/strategy or through an institutional entity? If yes, in which one(s)?	Was budget allocated to this issue?	Were concrete implementation measures taken to address this issue?	In your assessment, and based on most concrete evidence at your disposal and that you may be aware of, how would you rate the overall progress of implementation of the measures adopted on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows: 1-deficient 2-behind schedule 3-on schedule 4-ahead of schedule
a) Addressing the root causes of migration so migration is by choice not necessity *The government's Aid programme focuses on sustainable economic development in order to lift people out of poverty and ensure their participation in their own communities.*	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☒ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
b) Protecting migrants against human rights abuses, racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia *The New Zealand Human Rights Commission provides protection against racial / ethnic discrimination.*	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☒ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
c) Taking gender and age into account in formulating immigration policies *The safety and protection of women is a factor in decisions*	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☒ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐

	on refugee applocations.				
d)	Addressing the factors that contribute to forced internal displacement *See 3.11*	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☒ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐
e)	Strengthening support for international activities to protect and assist refugees and displaced persons	1) Yes ☒ Name: Bali Process, participation in Inter Governmental Consultations, The United Nations Refugee Agency, International Organization for Migration, FCC Resettlement group	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe Various initiatives via the Bali Process and IGC. FCC Resettlement group, funding to IOM and the UNHCR. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
f)	Combat trafficking and/or smuggling of migrants	1) Yes ☒ Name: New Zealand Plan of Action to Prevent People Trafficking	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Training for officials and non-government organisations to identify possible victims of trafficking introduced; awareness raising measures in various languages on minimum employment rights and where possible victims can seek help.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
g)	Facilitate the flow and use of remittances to support development	1) Yes ☒ Name: Achieved as a secondary aim of the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Earnings have demonstrably contributed to development in the Pacific via remittances.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
h)	Strengthening of dialogue and cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination	1) Yes ☒ Bali Process, Inter Governmental Consultations, International Migration Organization, United Nations Refugee Agency, FCC 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe Various activities via the Bali Process and IGC resettlement group, participation in FCC, membership of IOM, funding for UNHCR. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
i)	Improving disaggregated data on international migration (including forced migration) taking age, sex and other equity and vulnerability variables into account	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☒ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

4.6. Achievements in addressing issues related to international migration and development.

Among the issues related to international migration and development that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.

This information is not readily available.

4.7. On a scale of 1-4, indicate to what extent the following international migration priorities are addressed in the current national context

(1) International migration priorities	(2) Level of priority (1=low; 2=somewhat low 3=somewhat high; 4=high)			
Sending countries				
a) Address the root causes of migration and make remaining in one's country a viable option for all people.	1 ☐	2 ☒	3 ☐	4 ☐
b) Facilitate inflows of remittances by sound economic policies and adequate banking facilities.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
c) Make provisions for voluntary repatriation and safe return of migrants, including forced migrants *Note – Out-migration from New Zealand is mainly for economic reasons, so there are no other barriers to voluntary repatriation.*	1 ☐	2 ☒	3 ☐	4 ☐
d) Facilitating exchange of information on migration policies	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
e) Facilitate the reintegration of migrants	1 ☒	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
f) Creating mechanisms for promoting diaspora investments and contributions to the communities of origin	1 ☒	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
Receiving countries				
g) Ensure the same treatment to documented migrants and members of their family accorded to nationals with regard to basic human rights	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
h) Protect women and children who migrate as family members from abuse and denial of their human rights.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
i) Work towards integration of family reunification into national legislation	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
j) Prevent racist and xenophobic actions and policies.	1 ☐	2 ☒	3 ☐	4 ☐
k) Prevent the exploitation of undocumented migrants and protect their basic human rights	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒

		1	2	3	4
l)	Prevent international trafficking in migrants; and protect them against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
m)	Making potential migrants aware of the legal conditions for entry, stay and employment in host countries	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
n)	Facilitate the integration of migrants, including forced migrants	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
o)	Preventing discrimination of migrants on the basis of age, sex, race, HIV status, religion or disability	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
All countries					
p)	Engaging in bilateral or multilateral negotiations on, inter alia, readmission agreements that protect the basic human rights of undocumented migrants in accordance with relevant international instruments.	1 ☐	2 ☒	3 ☐	4 ☐
q)	Strengthen support for international activities to protect and assist refugees and displaced persons.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
r)	Provide access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, to migrants, IDPs and Refugees.	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
s)	Support the data gathering and monitoring of stocks and flows of migrants	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐

4.8. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding international migration and development that the country considers priority for public policy for the next five (5) to ten (10) years?

Issues regarding international migration and development that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five to ten years
a) Facilitation of the entry of skilled migrants
b) Management of a potential mass arrival of asylum seekers
c) Information sharing (e.g. criminal records data) between countries
d) Shared facilities and policies (e.g. multi-country visa acceptance centres, panel doctors, trusted traveller)
e) Strategies for prevention of student and worker exploitation, organised fraud.

4.9. Has the country conducted an assessment/situation analysis on international migration and development at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

1) Yes ☐ At the national level only, cite the report(s) _____

2) Yes ☐ At the subnational level only, cite the report(s) _____

3) Yes ☒ At both the national and at the subnational level, cite the report(s): International Travel and Migration – Statistics New Zealand and New Zealand Customs Service produces this information every month. The Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ). An introduction to international migration by region: 1996–2010 - published 2011 by Statistics New Zealand.

4) No ☐

4.10. Name up to three (3) civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of international migration and development over the past five (5) years. Cite the

type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of the CSO	(2) Type of CSO	(3) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	(4) Area of CSO involvement	(5) Activities conducted
a) Waikato University/MOTU Economic and Public Policy Research/World Bank Evaluation Group, Washington D.C	1) National NGO 2) International NGO 3) Youth Groups 4) Academic/research centers 9) Other, specify___	Migration Research - Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	1) Service Delivery 2)Research and Data Collection 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation 5) Monitoring and legal counsel 6) Education and training 9) Other, specify____	Research/evaluation work on development impacts in Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) policy sending states

4.11. Name up to three (3) private sector partners with whom the government has partnered with in the area of international migration and development over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

Relevant information is not readily available..

4.12. Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area of international migration and development over the past five (5) years. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	(2) Name of the country and government unit receiving international	(3) Type of international cooperation	(4) Activities conducted

	cooperation		
a) Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (Immigration New Zealand)	Pacific Nations	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☒ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	The Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference provides a forum for immigration agencies to meet and discuss issues of mutual interest aimed at strengthening participants' territorial borders and the integrity of their entry systems.
b) Pacific Regional Immigration Identity Project / Immigration and Customs Intelligence Officer Training Programme (Immigration New Zealand)	Pacific Nations	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☒ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Border management
c) Border Protection Training (New Zealand provides trainers)	Pacific Nations	1) Financial ☐ 2) Technical ☒ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Border management

SECTION 5: FAMILY, WELLBEING OF INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETIES (CHAPTER V)

Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s): **Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s): Ministry of Social Development** **E-mail address(es):** **Phone number(s) – Landline:**   **Mobile:** **Fax(es):** **Interview date(s):**

Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

5.1. Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy addressing the needs of the family and the wellbeing of individuals that is/are currently being drafted or implemented?

1) Yes ☑
2) No ☐ *(If no, skip to 5.3)*

5.2. If YES, provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the targeted population groups and the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

(1) Name of policy, programme and/or strategy addressing the needs the family and the wellbeing of individuals	(2) Type	(3) Status	(4) Main responsible institution	(5) Targeted population groups*	(6) Implementation timeframe or year of inception/ revision
a) Whanau Ora	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☑ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☑	Te Puni Kokiri	Primarily Maori whanau/ families	2011
b) White Paper on Vulnerable Children and Children's Action Plan	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☑ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☑ 2)Implemented ☐	Ministry of Social Development	Vulnerable children	2012

*See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

5.3. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues regarding the needs of the family and the wellbeing of individuals?

1) Yes ☑

5.4. If YES, indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies) and the year of establishment.

(1) Other institutional entities addressing the needs of the family and the wellbeing of individuals	(2) Year of establishment
a) Families Commission	2003

5.5. Addressing ICPD issues regarding the needs of the family and the wellbeing of individuals in the national context during the last five (5) years.

(1) ICPD issues regarding the needs of the family and the wellbeing of individuals	(2) Was this issue addressed in any existing policy/programme/strategy or through an institutional entity? If yes, in which one(s)?	(3) Was budget allocated to this issue?	(4) Were concrete implementation measures taken to address this issue?	(5) In your assessment, and based on most concrete evidence at your disposal and that you may be aware of, how would you rate the overall progress of implementation of the measures adopted on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows: 1-deficient 2-behind schedule 3-on schedule 4-ahead of schedule
a) Increasing efforts to ensure health, education and welfare services function collaboratively and effectively	Yes ☑ Better Public Services	Yes ☑	Yes ☑ A multi-faceted cross-government initiative led by the State Services Commission to improve the delivery of public services within tight financial constraints	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐
b) Facilitating compatibility between labour force participation and parental responsibilities	Yes ☑ • Paid Parental Leave – administered by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) • Early Childhood Education Subsidies – administered by the Ministry of Education (MOE)	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐
c) Providing financial and social protection schemes to single parent families	Yes ☑ Financial assistance is available to individuals and families in need. Sole caregivers or those who have a child in their care for the majority of the time may be entitled to the Domestic Purposes Benefit. Other assistance that may be available is: • Accommodation Supplement • Temporary Additional Support • Disability Allowance • Childcare Subsidy	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

		• OSCAR (Out of School Care and Recreational Subsidy).			
d)	Developing the capacity to monitor the impact of policies on the wellbeing of families	No ☑			

e)	Providing effective assistance to families and the individuals within them who are affected by specific problems	Yes ☑
		• Funding for social services for refugees and migrants – administered by the Ministry of Social Development (MSD)
		• Early intervention programmes – administered by MSD, including:
		  - SKIP (Strategies for Kids, Information for Parents), which helps parents build positive relationships with their children
		  - PAFT (Parents as First Teachers), a parent education programme that helps parents understand how to help their children reach their full potential
		  - Family Start, a home visiting programme that helps families and whanau who are struggling with challenges or problems that make it harder to care for their baby or young child.
		• Cross-government work on addressing family violence, including the National Campaign for Action on Family Violence.
			Yes ☑	Yes ☑
				They are programmes that have been running successfully for several years.
					1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

f)	Preventing children's abuse and neglect and provide assistance to children victims of abuse, neglect or abandonment, including orphans	Yes ☑ Whanau Ora (administered by Te Puni Kokiri) is an inclusive inter-agency approach to providing health and social services to build the capacity of all New Zealand families in need. It empowers whanau as a whole rather than focussing on individual family members and their problems. Child, Youth and Family (within MSD) has been in operation for decades.	Yes ☑	Whanau Ora was implemented in 2011.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐
g)	Assisting families	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

	caring for family members with disabilities, and family members living with HIV	The Domestic Purposes Benefit - Care of Sick or Infirm provides income support for people who are caring full-time at home for a person (other than their spouse or partner) who, if they were not being cared for at home, would otherwise need: • hospital care • rest home care • residential disability care • extended care services provided for severely disabled children and young persons or • care of an equivalent kind. The Child Disability Allowance is a non-taxable allowance that is available to the principal caregiver of a dependent child who has a serious disability. It is paid because of the extra care that may be needed by a child who has a physical, sensory, psychiatric or intellectual disability. The recipient may also be able to receive a Disability Allowance to meet any additional costs the child has because of their disability. There is no income and asset test for Child Disability Allowance. The Childcare Subsidy is a non-taxable payment that aims to assist those eligible with dependent children to undertake and remain in employment, education or training. It also assists recipients to access pre-school care if they or their child are seriously disabled or ill.		Both administered by MSD.	
h)	Ensuring good quality early childhood care and education for working families, including extended day programs	Yes ☑ MOE fund a range of early childcare education services, and there is a world-class curriculum for early childcare education in New Zealand (known as Te Whariki). MSD also provides the Childcare Subsidy, which is a non-taxable payment that aims to assist clients with dependent children to undertake and remain in employment, education or training.	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

		It also assists a client to access pre-school care if they or their child are seriously disabled or ill.			
i)	Supporting and assisting vulnerable families (very poor, victims of humanitarian crisis, drought, etc.)	Yes ☑ There are a number of supports for clients affected by an event: • 0800 Government Helpline – this may be activated in a large scale emergency, and provides information about the services and assistance available to affected people • Emergency Assistance Payments – there are a are a number of payments that can help an individual in, and after, an emergency • Advance payment of benefits • Recoverable assistance - helps an individual pay for something they need urgently when they have no other way of paying for it • Rural assistance payments – payments to meet the essential living expenses of farming families affected by an adverse event such as a flood, drought or other natural disaster • Emergency benefit - an income and asset tested benefit payable to people who are in hardship and who are unable to earn enough income for themselves and any dependent family, and cannot receive another benefit • Civil defence payment – this may be received in addition to normal assistance to help with accommodation, food, bedding and clothing, and loss of income. MSD also administers a range of other assistance, including the: • Unemployment Benefit • Sickness Benefit • Domestic Purposes Benefit • Working for Families assistance • Temporary Additional	Yes ☑	Yes ☑ These have been in place for several years.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

	Support • Accommodation Supplement.			

j) Supporting educational programmes concerning parental roles, parental skills and child development	Yes ☑
	• Early intervention programmes – administered by MSD, including:
	  - SKIP (Strategies for Kids, Information for Parents), which helps parents build positive relationships with their children
	  - PAFT (Parents as First Teachers), a parent education programme that helps parents understand how to help their children reach their full potential
	  - Family Start, a home visiting programme that helps families and whanau who are struggling with challenges or problems that make it harder to care for their baby or young child.
	• Various services for teen parents that aim to improve the health, development, education and welfare of teenage parents and their children. These initiatives include:
	  - Teen Parent Intensive Case Workers, supported by Volunteer Neighbourhood Supporters
	  - Parenting Support for Teen Fathers.
		Yes ☑	Yes ☑
			These have been underway for several years.
				1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

k) Other, specify_____	Yes ☑ **White Paper for Vulnerable Children** The proposals in the White Paper on Vulnerable Children (White Paper) are the result of months of research, discussion and policy development, and set out how the Government will improve outcomes for our most vulnerable children. The White Paper is based	Yes ☑	Yes ☑	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☑ 4 ☐

	on the nearly 10,000 submissions sent in on the Green Paper for Vulnerable Children, as well as close consultation with key experts in health, justice, education and social services, and what international best practice shows keeps children safe from harm. **Children's Action Plan** The Children's Action Plan sits behind the White Paper which targets vulnerable children who are at risk of harm now or in the future. The White Paper solutions include legislative changes, information sharing, tracking vulnerable children, tougher penalties and monitoring of child abusers, screening those who work with children, a free child protect phone line, public awareness campaigns, local children's teams and shared responsibilities for all New Zealanders. **New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse** The New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse is the national centre for collating and disseminating information about domestic and family violence and prevention in New Zealand. The Clearinghouse is funded by the Families Commission, and delivered by the School of Population Health and the Centre for Child and Family Policy and Research, University of Auckland.			

5.6. Achievements in addressing issues related to the needs of families and the wellbeing of individuals.

Among the issues related to the needs of families and the wellbeing of individuals that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.

Relevant information is not readily available.

5.7. Does the country provide special support (monetary or in kind) through social protection programmes/schemes to disadvantaged families and individuals?

Please note, the below list is not an exhaustive list of all benefits and subsidies available to individuals and families.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Name of social protection programme/scheme	**Targeted groups***	**Monetary support**	**In kind support**
a) Young Parent Payment is for 16 to 18 year old young people who: a) have a dependent child or children and b) are single or c) are, or have been, married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship.	Young Parents	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑
b) OSCAR (Out of School Care and Recreational Subsidy) is a non-taxable payment that aims to assist low income caregivers to enter and remain in employment. It can also be used for families where the principal caregiver, or the child or children of the principal caregiver are experiencing, serious ill health or disability.	Parents/Families	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑
c) Guaranteed Childcare Assistance Payment (GCAP) is a payment for those under 19 with a child under five who are in full-time education, training or work based learning. GCAP covers the actual childcare service costs, up to $6.00 an hour and up to 50 hours a week for each child and can be paid for the hours the individual is in : a) in full-time education, training or work-based learning (including travel time) b) meeting their youth activity obligations, if they have them c) working part-time (for up to 15 hours a week).	Young Parents	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑
d) Working for Families Tax Credits is financial help that Inland Revenue pays to qualifying families with dependent children	Families	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑
e) The Recoverable Assistance Programme provides non-taxable, interest free, recoverable financial assistance to non-beneficiaries to meet essential immediate needs for specific items or services. Recipients who meet the income and cash	Individuals	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑

	asset tests may have access to Recoverable Assistance Payments up to a maximum amount of six weeks of the rate of Invalids Benefit.			
f)	Child Disability Allowance; Domestic Purposes Benefit – Care of Sick or Infirm; Childcare Subsidy • See 5.5(g) above.	See 5.5(g) above.	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑
g)	Home Help is a non-taxable payment that provides financial assistance to beneficiaries who require temporary part-time home help to complete tasks normally performed in the home such as laundry, housework and food preparation. This could be because of a multiple birth, a domestic emergency or because the client requires domestic support.	Individuals	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑
h)	Temporary Additional Support is a non-taxable supplementary that can be paid for a maximum of 13 weeks. It is paid as a last resort to help individuals who qualify with their regular essential living costs that cannot be met from their chargeable income and other resources.	Individuals	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑
i)	Special Needs Grants provides non-taxable, one-off recoverable or non-recoverable financial assistance to beneficiaries to meet immediate needs.	Individuals	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑
j)	Taskforce Green – MSD provides workers to help clean up a mess after adverse weather or natural disasters	Communities affected by adverse weather events or natural disasters	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐
k)	Enhanced Taskforce Green is a subsidy for projects that help a community recover from bad weather or a natural disaster	Communities affected by adverse weather events or natural disasters	1) Yes ☑ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☑

See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

5.8. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding the family and the wellbeing of individuals that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years? Cite up to five (5) issues.

Issues regarding the family and the wellbeing of individuals that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years
In 2012, the Government set 10 challenging results for the public sector to achieve over the next five years. These are organised under five themes, as follows: • reducing long-term welfare dependence   • supporting vulnerable children   • boosting skills and employment   • reducing crime   • improving interaction with Government.

The Ministries of Social Development, Education, and Health are working together, alongside the Police and the Social Sector Forum, on three key results that will support vulnerable children. These results are:

- **Early childhood education**: In 2016, 98 per cent of children starting school will have participated in quality early childhood education.
- **Immunisation**: Increase infant immunisation rates so that 95 per cent of eight month olds are fully immunised by December 2014 and this is maintained until 30 June 2017. **Rheumatic fever**: Reduce the incidence of rheumatic fever by two thirds to 1.4 cases per 100,000 people by June 2017.
- **Assaults on children**: By 2017, we aim to halt the rise in children experiencing physical abuse and reduce current numbers by five per cent.

5.9. Has the country conducted an assessment/situation analysis on the family, its needs and composition / structure at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

Not specifically, but below relate to families:

- Centre for Social Research and Evaluation - Ministry of Social Development, 2010, *Campaign for Action on Family Violence: Impact of the 'It's not OK' television advertisements*
- Centre for Social Research and Evaluation - Ministry of Social Development, 2010, *Campaign for Action on Family Violence: Four Research Reports*
- Centre for Social Research and Evaluation - Ministry of Social Development, 2010, *Sole parenting in New Zealand*
- Bryan Perry, 2010, *Household Incomes in New Zealand: Trends in Indicators of Inequality and Hardship 1982 to 2009*
- Ministry of Social Development, 2010, *Supporting Teen Fathers: a resource for service providers*
- University of Auckland - Rhema Vaithianathan, 2012, *Vulnerable Children - Can administrative data be used to identify children at risk of adverse outcomes?*
- Ministry of Social Development, 2012, *The Voice of Experience: Family Violence – Service User Involvement Guide*.

5.10. Name up to three (3) civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of the family and the wellbeing of individuals over the past five (5) years. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of the CSO	(2) Type of CSO	(3) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	(5) Activities conducted
Children's Health Camps- The NZ Foundation for Child & Family Health and Development		Child, Youth and Family	- Breakaway Residential Respite Holiday Camps - Children's Health Camps - Family support services - Provision of school-based social workers to assist children whose social and family circumstances put them at risk of not achieving good health, education and welfare outcomes. - Social Workers in Schools Group Programme

			• To provide Residential Building Resiliency camps, during school terms, to children who are identified as requiring residential interventions through their social work assessment. • To provide Social Work Services to children and their family/whanau. Services to include assessment, care planning, one to one work, service co-ordination, review and follow up.
Open Home Foundation		Child, Youth and Family	• Care and Permanency work for Children and Young Persons whose custody is transferred from CYF to an Iwi Social Service or Child and Family Support Service • Family support services • Home for Life home based social work services • National Home for Life services including national management of the Home for Life Service, contact centre intake allocation management, call centre charges and IT Technical support Services • One to one specialist caregiver services • Permanency Establishment & Social Work Support • Provision of care for Children & Young People referred for FGC under S19 by approved Iwi Social Services or Child & Family Support Services (CFSS) • Provision of long term care for Children & Young People by approved Iwi Social Services, Cultural Social Services & Child & Family Support Services for referrals that have has their custody transfer to the provider from CYF. • Provision of school-based social workers to assist children whose social and family circumstances put them at risk of not achieving good health, education and welfare outcomes. • Service Units - Post Investigation Required • Shared Care provided by an Iwi Social Service or Child & Family Support Service for CYF referrals. • Social Workers in Schools Group Programme • Social work services by an NGO in response to referrals from local SDU • Specialist youth day programmes • Supervised structured programmes for youth at risk • Support Packages including respite care • Support Service Post Investigation • Therapeutic supported housing - Vulnerable teen parents and their children
Barnardos New Zealand Inc		Child, Youth and Family	• Care and Permanency work for Children and Young Persons whose custody is transferred from CYF to an Iwi Social Service or Child and Family Support Service • Care for sexual abusers • Family and Crisis Counselling Services • Family support services • Provision of Children's supervised access services for self-referred and CYF referred families. • Provision of long term care for Children & Young

		People by approved Iwi Social Services, Cultural Social Services & Child & Family Support Services for referrals that have has their custody transfer to the provider from CYF
		• Provision of school-based social workers to assist children whose social and family circumstances put them at risk of not achieving good health, education and welfare outcomes.
		• Residential programme for sexual abusers
		• Service Units - Post Investigation Required
		• Services for children witnessing family violence
		• Shared Care provided by an Iwi Social Service or Child & Family Support Service for CYF referrals.
		• Social Workers in Schools Group Programme
		• Social work services by an NGO in response to referrals from local SDU
		• Supervised structured programmes for youth at risk
		• Support Packages including respite care
		• Support Service Post Investigation
		• Therapeutic Parenting Programme for young offenders who are soon to be parents or for parents of young offenders. The programme provides tools and strategies to manage behaviour and resolve conflict.
		• Youth day programmes for sexual abusers

5.11. Name up to three (3) private sector partners with whom the government has partnered with in the area of the family and the well-being of individuals over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

Relevant information is not readily available.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Name private sector partner	Name of the Government unit which partnered with the private sector	Area of involvement	Activities conducted
a)			
b)		1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☐ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	

5.12. Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area of the needs of the family and wellbeing of individuals over the past five (5) years. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	(2) Name of the country and government unit receiving international cooperation	(3) Type of international cooperation	(4) Activities conducted
a) New Zealand Police	Kiribati Police	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☒ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Family violence prevention
b) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Solomon Islands	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Sistas Savve – reproductive health, nutrition and parenting skills
c) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Maternal Health - Papua New Guinea	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Strengthen reproductive health services in Papua New Guinea, working with United Nations Population Fund

SECTION 6 : REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (CHAPTERVII) AND HEALTH, MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY (CHAPTER VIII)

> **Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s): Jane Chambers Manager Global Health**
> **Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s): Ministry of Health**
> **E-mail address (es):**
> **Phone number(s) – Landline: +6448164420   Mobile:**
> **Fax (es):**
> **Interview date(s): 30 November 2012**

Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

6.1. Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy addressing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights that is/are currently being drafted or implemented? Yes

6.2. If YES, provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the targeted population groups and the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

(1) Name of policy, programme and/or strategy addressing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	(2) Type	(3) Status	(4) Main responsible institution	(5) Targeted population groups*	(6) Implementation timeframe or year of inception/ revision
HIV/AIDs Action Plan	Programme Strategy	Ongoing	Ministry of Health	MSM, refugees and migrants from high prevalence countries, sex workers	2003
National Cervical Screening Programme	Programme	Ongoing	National Screening Unit, Ministry of Health	Women	1990
National Breast Screening Programme	Programme	Ongoing	National Screening Unit, Ministry of Health	Women 45 - 69	1999
National Antenatal HIV Screening Programme	Programme	Ongoing	National Screening Unit, Ministry of Health	Pregnant women	2009
HPV Immunisation Programme	Programme	Ongoing	Ministry of Health	Young women	2008
Chlamydia Management Guidelines	Policy	Ongoing	Ministry of Health	Universal	2008

Clinical Guidelines for STIs	Policy	Ongoing	Ministry of Health	Universal	2011
Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Act	Legislation	Ongoing	Ministry of Health	People seeking to use ART, donors, donor offspring	Legislation passed 2004, amended 2010 to clarify requirements about storage period for gametes and embryos
Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Order	Regulations	Ongoing	Ministry of Health	People seeking to use ART, donors,	2005
Guidelines for ART procedures requiring ethical review	Policy	Ongoing	Advisory Committee on Assisted Reproductive Technology	People seeking to use some ART procedures, donors, donor offspring	Various guidelines issued 2007-2012
Value for money review of sexual and reproductive health services	National programme review	Ongoing	Ministry of Health	All with focus on Māori, Pacific and Youth	2012

See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

6.3. If YES, indicate whether the national policy, programme and or strategy addressing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights include the following HIV prevention, treatment, care and support issues?

HIV prevention, treatment, care and support issues	
a) VCT within family planning	Yes
b) BCC on HIV within SRH services	Yes
c) PMTCT within maternal health services	Yes
d) HIV treatment for people living with HIV	Yes
e) STI and HIV prevention services	Yes

6.4. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights?

1) Yes   ☒ *(If no, skip to 6.6)*

6.5. If YES, indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies).

(1)	(2)
Other institutional entities addressing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	**Year of establishment**
a) NZ Family Planning	> 40 years
b) NZ Aids Foundation	1985
c) NZ Prostitutes collective	1987
d) District Health Boards all fund regional SRH services including rights	

6.6. Addressing ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development issues regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in the national context during the last five (5) years

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ICPD issues regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	Was this issue included in any policy/programme/strategy or addressed through an existing institutional arrangement? If yes, in which one(s)?	Was budget allocated to this issue?	Were concrete implementation measures taken to address this issue?	In your assessment, and based on most concrete evidence at your disposal and that you may be aware of, how would you rate the overall progress of implementation of the measures adopted on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows: 1-deficient 2-behind schedule 3-on schedule 4-ahead of schedule
Increasing women's accessibility to information and counselling on sexual and reproductive health	Yes - ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes	3
Increasing women's access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, regardless of marital status and age	Yes - ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes	3
Increasing indigenous people's and cultural minorities' access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, regardless of marital status and age, including access to contraception	Yes - ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes	3
Increasing access of persons with disability to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services,	Yes - ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes	3

Increasing men's access to sexual and reproductive health information, counselling, and services	Yes - ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes	3
Provision of adequate food and nutrition to pregnant women (including nutrition supplementation)	Yes Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes	3
Referrals to essential and comprehensive emergency obstetric care (EmOC)	Yes - ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes – referral guidelines developed	3
Access to antenatal care	Yes - ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes	3
Increasing access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents	Yes - ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes	3
Providing social protection and medical support for adolescent pregnant women	Yes - ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes	3
Increasing access to STI/HIV prevention, treatment and care services for vulnerable population groups and populations at risk	Yes – ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes - ongoing	3
Increasing access to voluntary and confidential HIV testing	Yes – ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes - ongoing	3
Eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV and treatment for improving the life expectancy of HIV-positive mothers	Yes - ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes - ongoing - funding antiviral drugs	3
Integration of SRH and HIV services	Yes – ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes - ongoing	3
Breast cancer screening and	Yes – ongoing	Yes	Yes - ongoing	3

treatment				
Prevention and management of the consequences of unsafe abortion	Yes – ongoing Delivered through DHB services and primary care	Yes	Yes - ongoing	3
Cervical cancer screening and treatment	Yes – ongoing	Yes	Yes - ongoing	3
Access to safe abortion services to the extent of the law	Yes - ongoing	Yes	Yes - ongoing	3

6.7. Achievements in addressing issues related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

Among the issues related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.

ICPD issues regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights relevant to the national context	
a) Name of the issue (mentioned in question 6.6 above)	Improvement on the quality mechanisms already in place in district health boards
b) Achievements (cite the reports)	Establishment of the Maternity Quality Initiative (2011) made up of four components: • A national Quality and Safety Programme for Maternity Services including maternity standards and clinical standards and clinical indicators • Revised Maternity Referral Guidelines, which set out processes for transfers of care including in an emergency • Standardised, electronic maternity information management to improve communication and sharing of health information among health practitioners • Improved maternity information systems and analysis so there is better reporting and monitoring of maternity services
c) Facilitators*	Ministry of Health, College of Midwives
d) Barriers*	

See list of facilitators and barriers in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

ICPD issues regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights relevant to the national context	
e) Name of the issue (mentioned in question 6.6 above)	In 2012 the Ministry of Health has commissioned a Value for Money review of all Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services. The aim of the review is to make best use of government funding to improve the sexual and reproductive outcomes of New Zealanders. The review includes an examination of how the Ministry of Health and DHB funded SRH services meet the SRH needs of Māori, Pacific and young people

f)	Achievements (cite the reports)	The report will be finalised in December 2012
g)	Facilitators*	
h)	Barriers*	

6.8. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years? Cite up to five (5) issues.

Issues regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years
a) In 2012 the Ministry of Health has commissioned a Value for Money review of all Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services. The aim of the review is to make best use of government funding to improve the sexual and reproductive outcomes of New Zealanders. The review includes an examination of how the Ministry of Health and DHB funded SRH services meet the SRH needs of Māori, Pacific and young people. b) The public policy priorities will be determined following this review.

6.9. Have the following accountability mechanisms been used to address peoples' claims on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights?

Accountability mechanisms	Response
a) Judiciary	Relevant information is not readily available..
b) National Human Rights Institutions	Yes – complaint that Surrogacy guidelines discriminate on the basis of sex and sexual orientation because they exclude male couples from entering a surrogacy arrangement through a clinic. Led to work by advisory committee to review guidelines – work still in train.
c) Parliamentary commissions	Relevant information is not readily available..
d) Administrative mechanisms of protection	Relevant information is not readily available..

6.11. Has the country conducted an assessment/ situation analysis on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

Yes, current national review underway – see Item 6.8

6.12. Has the country conducted an assessment of unmet needs for family planning at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

Yes, current national review underway – see Item 6.8

6.14. Has the country promulgated and/or enforced national laws responding to the following ICPD priority areas related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights?

(1)	(2)	(3)
ICPD Priority area	**Promulgation**	**Enforcement**
a) National law protecting the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health	NZ is signatory to international instruments confirming this right. No specific domestic statute.	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
b) Access to safe abortion	Access is safe, and abortion is treated within a statutory framework.	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
c) Non-discrimination in access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, including HIV services	The New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Right Act 2003 both offer protection against discrimination	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
d) Protection against coercion, including forced sterilization, forced marriage, etc.	Yes	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
e) Protecting the rights of people living with HIV	The New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Right Act 2003 both offer protection against discrimination	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐

6.15. Indicate which of the following sexual and reproductive health services are currently being offered through the primary health care system in the public sector.

Service	Response
Contraceptive Services	
a. Counseling	Y
b. Information	Y
c. Access to at least 3 contraceptive methods	Y
d. Access to emergency contraception	Y
e. Access to male condoms	Y
f. Access to female condoms	Y
Maternity Care	
g. Information about maternity care, including delivery with a skilled attendant	Y
h. Prenatal care	Y
i. Essential obstetric care	Y
j. Emergency obstetric care	Y
k. Post-natal care including contraceptive services.	Y
l. Infertility Services (including prevention, diagnosis, treatment and	Y
m. Safe abortion to the extent of the law	Y
n. Post-abortion counseling	Y
o. Post abortion care	Y
Sexually Transmitted Infections	
p. Prevention	Y

q.	Detection/testing	Y
r.	Treatment and care	Y
HIV		
s.	Prevention	Y
t.	Voluntary counseling and testing	Y
u.	Treatment	Y
v.	Care and support	Y
w.	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission and treatment for improving the life expectancy of HIV-positive mothers	Y
x.	Contraceptives services for people living with HIV	Y
Reproductive cancers: (including breast, cervical and prostate)		
y.	Prevention	Y
z.	Detection/testing	Y
aa.	Treatment and care	Y
bb.	HPV vaccination	Y
cc. Services to detect and treat the consequences of sexual violence		Y
Obstetric fistula services		
dd.	Prevention	Y
ee.	Detection	Y
ff.	Referral for treatment	Y
gg.	Reintegration for women who undergo fistula repairs	Y
Adolescent sexual and reproductive health, including HIV		Y
hh.	Information and counseling	Y
ii.	Services (including access to contraceptives)	Y
jj.	Adolescent and youth friendly comprehensive SRH services (that are confidential, private and affordable by adolescents and youth)	Y
Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting		Y
kk.	Prevention	Y
ll.	Treatment and care	Y
mm.	Other (specify) _____	

6.16. Indicate the existence and availability of the following to address sexual and reproductive health as an integral part of primary health care system

Strategies/actions	Response
a) Standards for SRH service delivery, including maternity care, family planning and STIs/HIV	1) Yes ☒ 2) No
b) Guidelines for SRH service delivery, including maternity care, family planning and STIs/HIV	1) Yes ☒ 2) No
c) Existence of an SRH costed package integrated into primary health care provision	1) Yes ☒ 2) No
d) Referral mechanisms for SRH services	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
e) Health information system disaggregated by age	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐

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f) Health information system disaggregated by sex	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
g) Health personnel trained in SRH, including midwifery skills	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
h) Health personnel trained in HIV/AIDS counselling	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
i) Health personnel trained in reproductive rights	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
j) Health personnel trained in GBV screening (including FGM/C)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
k) Mechanisms to monitor quality of SRH service delivery	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
l) Health personnel trained in elimination of stigma and discrimination towards key populations, including young people, people living with HIV, sex workers and clients, men having sex with men, transgender people and people who use drugs	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
m) Mechanisms to guarantee participation of community-based organizations	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
n) Standards, guidelines and training for health care providers on informed contraceptive choice and provision of non-coercive services	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
o) Other, specify_____	

6.17. Does the national essential medicine list include the full range of sexual and reproductive health medicines defined by WHO?

1) Yes   ☒

6.18. Are there special sexual and reproductive health programmes and initiatives, including those related to HIV, to reach the below listed groups?

Group	Response	Type of service provided*
a) Adolescents and youth	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	**Youth one stop shops (YOSS), FP clinics**
b) Extremely poor	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	
c) Indigenous people	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	
d) Ethnic minorities	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	
e) Documented migrants	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	
f) Undocumented migrants	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	
g) IDPs	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	
h) Refugees	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	
i) People living with HIV	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	
j) Key populations at higher risk of HIV	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	**All support services**
k) Persons with disabilities	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	
l) Older persons	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	
m) Other, specify		Perinatal and Maternal Mortality Review committee (PMMRC) Breast Feeding Hospital Initiative and Maternity Quality Safety Programme

See type of service provided in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

6.19. Which of the following strategies are being used under the current national policy/programme on sexual and reproductive health to reduce financial barriers to services?

Strategies	Response
a) Cross-subsidization	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
b) Government taxation (tobacco, alcohol)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
c) Targeted pro-poor subsidies	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
d) Social marketing	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
e) Community-based services	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
f) Peer outreach	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
g) Demand creation (e.g. conditional cash transfers) - Not applicable.	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐
h) National health insurance*	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐
i) Community insurance schemes*	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐
j) Free services at point of care	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
k) Universal free care	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
l) Other (specify)	

Universal health coverage.

6.20. Does the country have specific programmes to ensure the access of adolescents and youth to sexual and reproductive health information and services that warrant and respect privacy, confidentiality and informed consent?

Yes

6.21. If YES, in which of the following areas?

Area	Response
a) Contraceptives	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
b) Sexual violence/sexual exploitation	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
c) STIs, including HIV	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
d) Gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
e) Respect, tolerance and non-discrimination of sexual minorities	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
f) Intimate partner violence	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
g) Safer sex	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
h) Other, specify	

6.22. Does the country have any official legislation and/or regulation to promote ethical standards in research design in the area of sexual and reproductive health?

1) Yes ☒ The Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Act 2005 requires that human reproductive research that includes gametes and embryos must be approved by the Ethics Committee on Assisted Reproductive Technology, using guidelines issued by the Advisory Committee on Assisted Reproductive Technology.

6.23. Is the geographic distribution of emergency obstetric care facilities adequate?

Yes

6.24. What mechanisms does the country have in place to ensure implementation of policies and programmes to monitor maternal morbidity and mortality?

	Monitoring mechanisms	Response
a)	National health information system	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
b)	Direct obstetric case fatality rate monitoring	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
c)	Mandatory notification of maternal deaths	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
d)	Routine maternal death reports at the national level If YES, provide date of last report PMMRC 2011	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
e)	Routine data collection on obstetric fistula (indicators collected in national health information system)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
f)	Routine data collection on post-partum care	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
g)	Public independent inquiries (by National Human Rights Institutions, Parliamentary Commissions, Commissions on Women, etc)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
h)	Policy and budget monitoring surveys (PETS, QSDS, CSCs, social audits, etc)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
i)	Other, specify_____	

6.25. Does the national health strategy/plan include training curricula for health care workers to prevent and treat/manage obstetric fistula?

1) Yes ☒

6.26. Name up to three (3) civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights over the past five (5) years. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of the CSO	(2) Type of CSO	(3) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	(4) Area of CSO involvement	(5) Activities conducted
a) New Zealand Family Planning	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Health sector	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☒ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☒ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	
b) AIDs Foundation	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research	Health sector	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☒ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒	

	centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐		5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☒ 6) Education and training ☒ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	
c) New Zealand Breast Feeding Association	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Health sector	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☒ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☒ 6) Education and training ☒ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	

6.27. Name up to three (3) private sector partners with whom the government has partnered with in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

Relevant data not available.

6.28 Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights over the past five (5) years. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	(2) Name of the country and government unit receiving international cooperation	(3) Type of international cooperation	(4) Activities conducted
a) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Solomon Islands	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Integration of sexual and reproductive health and rights education with financial literacy training to empower young women to earn an income and make choices.
b) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Pacific-wide	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☒	Pacific Regional

		9) Other, specify___ ☐	Policing Initiative – mainstreaming gender and HIV issues into training of local police.
c) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Pacific Islands - International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Family planning, abortion, maternal and child health, and STI and HIV treatment, prevention and care.

6.29. On a scale from 1-4, indicate the level of priority of the following ICPD issues regarding HIV in national programming

Relevant information is not readily available.

(1)	(2)			
ICPD issues regarding HIV	**Level of priority 1-4 (1= low; 2=somewhat low; 3=somewhat high; 4= high)**			
a) Protection and promotion of the human rights of individuals:				
1) People living with HIV	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
2) Key populations at higher risk*	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
3) Adolescents and youth	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
4) HIV orphans	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
5) People with disabilities,	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
6) Racial, religious, ethnic, linguistic or other minorities	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
7) Indigenous people	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
8) Prisoners and other detained persons,	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
9) Migrants/ un-documented migrants / mobile populations	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
10) Refugees 11) Internally displaced persons	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
b) Voluntary and confidential HIV testing and counselling	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
c) Increase of female condom access and use	1 ☒	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
d) Increase of male condom access and use	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
e) Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒

	improving the life expectancy of HIV-positive women		
f)	Provision of antiretroviral therapy for adults	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒	
g)	Provision of antiretroviral therapy for children in paediatric formulation	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒	
h)	HIV prevention services, primary healthcare services and other health services, provide non-judgemental, non-stigmatizing and relevant services for people living with HIV, key populations at higher risk and young people	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒	
i)	Provision of services for the comprehensive management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐	
j)	Access to user-friendly prevention, treatment, care and support services for key populations at higher risk	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐	
k)	Management of TB/HIV co-infection	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒	
l)	Outreach to key populations at higher risk	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐	
m)	Support community-led organizations of key populations at higher risk of HIV, young people, people living with HIV and people affected by HIV are partners in HIV programming	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒	
n)	Prevention of stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV and people affected by HIV through awareness raising	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐	

*categories to include ; *:* sex workers and clients, men who have sex with men, transgender people and people who use drugs

6.30. Name up to three civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of HIV over the past five (5) years. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Name of the CSO	Type of CSO	Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	Area of CSO involvement	Activities conducted
a) AIDs Foundation	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Networks of people living with HIV ☐ 4) Academic/ research centers ☐ 9) Other specify____	Health sector	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☒ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☒ 6) Education and training ☒ 7) Design, planning, implementation and monitoring of HIV programmes ☒ 9) Other specify____ ☐	

b) Positive Women	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Netowrks of people living with HIV ☒ 4) Academic/ research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Health sector	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 7) Design, planning, implementation and monitoring of HIV programmes ☐ 9) Other specify____ ☐	
c) Body Positive	1) National NGO ☐ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Networks of people living with HIV ☒ 4) Academic/ research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Health sector	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2)Research and Data Collection ☐ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 7) Design, planning, implementation and monitoring of HIV programmes ☐ 9) Other specify____ ☐	

6.31. Name up to three (3) private sector partners with whom the government has partnered with in the area of HIV over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

Relevant data not available.

6.32. Which of the following areas on health, morbidity and mortality are considered priorities in the country's national health policy framework or strategy?

(1)	(2)	(3)
Area	**Response**	**Targeted group(s)***
a) Prevention of maternal mortality	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
b) Prevention of maternal morbidity	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
c) STIs	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
d) HIV	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
e) Prevention/elimination of gender-based violence	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
f) Child mortality	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
g) Immunization	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	

h) Malaria	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☒ (go to next issue)	
i) Tuberculosis	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
j) Communicable diseases	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
k) Non-communicable diseases	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
l) Neglected tropical diseases	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☒ (go to next issue)	
m) Nutrition	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
n) Obesity	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
o) Mental health	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ (go to next issue)	
p) Other, specify		

See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

SECTION 7: GENDER EQUALITY, EQUITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (CHAPTER IV)

Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s): Deb Moran, Director, Policy
Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s): Strategy, International and Justice, Ministry of Women's Affairs
E-mail address(es):
Phone number(s) – Landline: +64 4 916 5832   **Mobile:** 021 588 282
Fax(es):
Interview date(s):

Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

7.1. Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy addressing gender equality and empowerment of women that are currently being implemented?

1) Yes   ☒
2) No   ☐ *(if no, skip to 7.3)*

7.2. If YES, provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the targeted population groups and the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

(1) Name of policy, programme and/or strategy addressing gender equality and empowerment of women	(2) Type	(3) Status	(4) Main responsible institution	(5) Targeted population groups*	(6) Implementation timeframe or year of inception/ revision
a) Ministry of Women's Affairs' Statement of Intent	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☒ 2)Implemented ☐	Ministry of Women's Affairs	Women	2012 - 2015
b) Indicators for change 2009 (Tracking the governments high-level goals for women)	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry of Women's Affairs	Ethnic, disabilities, age, women in non-traditional employment sectors	2009
c) HPV Immunisation Programme	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry of Health	Adolescent girls	2009-2012
d) Sex Industry – A guide to occupational health and safety in New Zealand	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☐	Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	Sex workers	2004

See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

7.3. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues regarding gender equality and empowerment of women?

1) Yes ☒
2) No ☐ *(if no, skip to 7.5)*

7.4. If YES, indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies).

(1)	(2)
Other institutional entities addressing gender equality and empowerment of women	**Year of establishment**
a) Ministry of Women's Affairs (MWA)	1984
b) Human Rights Commission (HRC)	1977
c) Māori Women's Welfare League	Long standing
d) Country Women's Institute	Long standing

7.5. Addressing ICPD issues regarding gender equality and empowerment of women in the national context during the last five (5) years

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ICPD issues regarding gender equality and empowerment of women	**Was this issue included in any policy/programme /strategy or addressed through an existing institutional arrangement? If yes, in which one(s)?**	**Was budget allocated to this issue?**	**Were concrete implementation measures taken to address this issue?**	**In your assessment, and based on most concrete evidence at your disposal and that you may be aware of, how would you rate the overall progress of implementation of the measures adopted on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows: 1-deficient 2-behind schedule 3-on schedule 4-ahead of schedule**
a) Increasing women's participation in the formal and informal economy	1) Yes ☒ Name: Greater economic independence (Ministry of Women's Affairs) 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Ministry of Women's Affairs work is focused on enabling women to make informed choices that will lead to better lifetime incomes. Equally important is removing barriers to women's participation in work, such as access to childcare and flexible work arrangements.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
b) Increasing women's	1) Yes ☒ Name: More	1) Yes ☒	1) Yes ☒	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐

representation in political processes and public life	women in Leadership (Ministry of Women's Affairs) 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	2) No ☐	Describe: Ministry of Women's Affairs provides a nominations service, which supports the appointment of women to state sector boards. This service maintains a database of women with the skills and experience necessary to make them potential candidates for director positions. Nominations of appropriate candidates are provided to the state sector agency responsible for making appointments. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	
c) Ending gender based violence	1) Yes ☒ Name: Increasing Safety from Violence (Ministry of Women's Affairs) 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Ministry of Women's Affairs work is focused on ensuring that a gendered and victim-centred perspective is brought to bear on issues of intimate partner and sexual violence across government, with particular attention to minimising the incidence of revictimisation, and an increasing focus on prevention. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
d) Improving the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of sex and age disaggregated data	1) Yes ☒ Name : Statistics New Zealand and Ministry of Women's Affairs) 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Statistics New Zealand and mainstream agencies such as Ministry of Education undertake collection, analysis and dissemination of sex and age disaggregated data. From this wide range of statistics Ministry of Women's Affairs undertakes gender analysis and has developed Gender Indicators to monitor progress of women. Ministry of Women's Affairs leads on the collection of gender disaggregated data on the membership of state sector boards. Statistics New Zealand Time - use statistics provide a unique perspective of people's behaviour, standard of living, social roles, work-life balance, and social well-being, which is not readily apparent in conventional social and economic statistics. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ The 2011 New Zealand Census was postponed due to the earthquake in Christchurch on 22 February 2011. The next Census will take place on 5 March 2013.
e) Collection and analysis of data on the social and economic status of women	1) Yes ☒ Name: Indicators for Change: Tracking the progress of New Zealand Women	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Indicators for Change: Tracking the progress of New Zealand women is a periodical	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐

	(Ministry of Women's Affairs) Social report (Ministry of Social Development) 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)		report published by Ministry of Women's Affairs that provides a snapshot of the current social and economic status of women in New Zealand. The Ministry of Social Development's annual Social Report provides social indicators that complement existing economic and environmental indicators. The indicators are used to measure social outcomes and monitor trends over time, and to make comparisons with other countries. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	
f) Ending child marriage/forced marriage	1) Yes ☒ Name: The Office of Ethnic Affairs (OEA), as a member of the Taskforce for Action on Violence within Families, has been assigned responsibility to: raise awareness and normalise the conversation about family violence (including forced marriage); increase the capabilities of service providers to respond; and develop prevention and education initiatives that can be driven by communities. The New Zealand Police has developed a multi-agency protocol to respond effectively to forced marriage. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☒ Budget has been allocated to Office of Ethnic Affairs and this is on their work programme	1) Yes ☒ Describe: Office of Ethnic Affairs (OEA) plans to raise the issue of forced marriage in appropriate workshops and forums they facilitate. OEA also works collaboratively with other agencies including New Zealand Police and the Ministry of Justice to ensure public sector responsiveness to this issue. This includes a multi-agency response protocol currently being developed by the New Zealand Police. OEA continues to speak with ethnic leaders and other influential members of the community to increase awareness that forced marriage is illegal in New Zealand, and to garner their support to prevent this practice within their communities. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
g) Preventing trafficking and smuggling in persons, particularly girls and women	1) Yes ☒ Name: Plan of Action to Prevent People Trafficking 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: There have been no prosecutions or convictions of people trafficking crimes in New Zealand. Any allegations are taken seriously and are investigated by the appropriate authorities. The New Zealand legislative framework criminalises transnational trafficking, as well as behaviours which could be described as "internal trafficking" 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐

h) Improving the welfare of the girl child, especially with regards to health, nutrition and education	1) Yes ☒ Name: (a) Better Public Services (State Services Commission) (b)Improving immunisation coverage in children (Ministry of Health) (c) improving rheumatic fever rates (Ministry of Health) The Ministry of Health introduces programmes to population groups where the greatest health needs or priorities have been identified, which may or may not be gender based. The human papillomavirus (HPV) immunisation programme is the only gender based programme currently being implemented. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐ Budget has been allocated to the Rheumatic Fever programme. The immunisation programme has not been allocated a specific budget, but there are non-financial benefits.	1) Yes ☐ Describe: Better Public Services Result 2:Increase participation in early childhood education to 98 percent by 2016. Better Public Services Result 3: Increase Infant Immunisation rates and reduce the incidence of rheumatic fever. Immunisation is one of six Health Targets that are reported on and results published every quarter. Also, immunisation rates for two year olds have increased from 67% in 2007 to 93% in 2012. Year 11 girls (12 to 18 years) are entitled to receive free HPV immunisation. A complete project team has been set up for Rheumatic Fever, targets have been sent and progress is measured on a regular basis. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
i) Improving the situation of and addressing the needs of rural women	1) Yes ☒ Name: Rural Proof your Policy – a best practice guide for policy advisers (Ministry for Primary Industries). There is very little difference in income and educational achievements between rural and urban women in New Zealand. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: New initiatives are likely to reduce the travel required by rural people to access services. In 2011, the Government began implementing its Rural Broadband Initiative to address rural concerns about access to services and to provide a robust platform for rural business, households, medical providers, distance learners and schools 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
j) Engaging men and boys to promote male participation, equal sharing of responsibilities such as care work	1) Yes ☒ Name: • Employment Relations (Flexible Working Arrangements) Amendment Act 2007 • Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☒ No budget required.	1) Yes ☒ Describe: • Flexible work (provides a statutory right for workers with caring responsibilities to request flexibility in their working arrangements • Paid and unpaid leave (New Zealand provides a statutory right for mothers and fathers to take a mixture of paid and unpaid leave over the first 12 months of the child's life) 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
k) Ending Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting	1) Yes ☒ Name: This issue has been included in the Ministry of	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Describe: The Ministry of Health has an existing contract	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐

	Health's sexual health programme. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)		with Exposure International to address the sexual and reproductive health needs of girls and women affected by female genital mutilation (FGM). This includes prevention via education on NZ Laws to susceptible populations and education to health professionals to enable services to be provided to women who have experienced FGM. The contract term is from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2015. 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	

7.6. Achievements in addressing issues related to gender equality and empowerment of women.

Among the issues related to gender equality and empowerment of women that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.

ICPD issues regarding gender equality and empowerment of women relevant to the national context	
a) Name of the issue (mentioned in question 7.5 above)	Increasing women's participation in the formal and informal economy

b) Achievements (cite the reports)	• The New Zealand Income Survey (NZIS) shows that the gender pay gap has decreased to 9.3 percent in 2012; the lowest since the NZIS began in 1997
	From New Zealand's Seventh report on the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination (CEDAW):
	• The pay gap between men and women has narrowed as women have gained qualifications that enable them to enter well-paid occupations.
	• The Government is actively supporting young women to consider a wide range of career options, to encourage their participation in non-traditional areas of education, training and employment
	• The employment relations legislative framework sets out minimum employment standards and principles for workplace relations in New Zealand. These standards and principles are important to the quality of employment, and are gender neutral. There have been several developments in the framework that will impact positively on employment outcomes for women. These consist mainly of amendments to the Employment Relations Act 2000 (the Act) that provide for:
	    • continuity of employment
	    • flexibility in working arrangements for people with caring responsibilities
	    • meals and rest breaks
	    • infant feeding.
	
	• The Department of Labour ensures that employers comply with statutory minimum standards for all workers.
	• In March 2012, the Minister of Labour launched a guide for dairy farmers for migrant dairy farm workers and a guide for farmers about recruiting migrant workers.

c) Facilitators*	• High degree of commitment from Government

		• Robust legislative framework whereby pay discrimination on the basis of gender is prohibited • Effective collaboration with stakeholders
d)	Barriers*	• Addressing the gender pay gap is complex as it is caused by a number of interrelated factors such as occupational and vertical segregation, firm size, differences in qualifications and labour force participation, and unknown or unexplained factors including discrimination and unconscious bias.

ICPD issues regarding gender equality and empowerment of women relevant to the national context		
a)	Name of the issue (mentioned in question 7.5 above)	Increasing women's representation in political processes and public life.
b)	Achievements (cite the reports)	From New Zealand's Seventh report on the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination (CEDAW): • The Government is actively working to appoint more women to state sector boards and to encourage the private sector to increase the number of women in leadership roles. The Government has a target of 45 % of women on state sector boards by 2015. It is currently running at 41 %. • The Ministry is also working with a group of business leaders, the 25 Percent Group, on how companies can increase the number of women in senior roles. The group has set a target of 25 % women on our top 100 company boards by 2015. This is a wonderful example of government, women and the private sector working together to increase the number of women in private sector leadership.
c)	Facilitators*	• High degree of commitment from Government ('More women in leadership' is one of MWA's priority areas) • Effective partnership with stakeholders at the national level • Involvement of the private sector
d)	Barriers*	•

ICPD issues regarding gender equality and empowerment of women relevant to the national context		
a)	Name of the issue (mentioned in question 7.5 above)	Improving the welfare of the girl child, especially with regards to health, nutrition and education
b)	Achievements (cite the reports)	From New Zealand's Seventh report on the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination (CEDAW): • Health outcomes continue to improve for New Zealand women as a result of better access to primary care, better integration between primary and secondary care and improved maternity services. • HIV antenatal screening, increased coverage of breast and cervical cancer screening, are all contributing. • Year 11 girls (12 to 18 years) are entitled to receive free human papillomavirus immunisation. Sexual and reproductive health services continue with good coverage. • In education women continue to advance and to outperform men. • Participation in early childhood education continues to rise including groups with lower participation. • The number of young women leaving school with at least Level Two NCEA (National Certificate of Educational Achievement) and those participating in tertiary education and completing their studies continues to increase. • The gap between men and women holding tertiary qualifications decreased as younger age groups complete their studies.

c)	Facilitators*	• High degree of commitment from Government • The White Paper for Vulnerable Children is a long-term plan which will help agencies work collaboratively to protect vulnerable children
d)	Barriers*	•

ICPD issues regarding gender equality and empowerment of women relevant to the national context		
a)	Name of the issue (mentioned in question 7.5 above)	Ending gender based violence
b)	Achievements (cite the reports)	• Increasing women's safety from violence is a Government priority (MWA Statement of Intent) • New Zealand's Campaign for Action on Family Violence was identified, in a research study that reviewed and analysed 16 international campaigns, as a leading example effective behaviour change aimed at perpetrators of domestic/family violence (Trauma, Violence and Abuse journal, October 2011) • The Government is taking additional steps to promote women's safety. A range of responses are being put in place including Police Safety Orders, specialist family violence courts that enhance access to justice for women victim/survivors of violence, a new assessment tool for use in intimate partner violence cases and ACC's Clinical Pathway for sexual abuse claimants (CEDAW 2012).
c)	Facilitators*	• High degree of commitment from Government • Effective partnerships with stakeholders • Involvement of civil society, women's groups and community organisations
d)	Barriers*	• Gender based violence is a long-term issue that requires attitudinal change at various levels.

See list of facilitators and barriers in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

7.7. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding gender equality and empowerment of women that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five to ten years? Cite up to five issues.

Issues regarding gender equality and empowerment of women relevant to the national context that should be the focus for the next five to ten years
a) Greater economic independence for women
b) More women in leadership
c) Increased safety from violence

7.8. What monitoring mechanisms are in place in the country to ensure the implementation of policies and programmes promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and addressing gender based violence?

(1)	(2)
Mechanisms	**Gender equality and empowerment of women (including gender-based violence)**
a) National commissions on women	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
b) National human rights institutions	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
c) Parliamentary commissions	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
d) Social accountability mechanisms and/or administrative mechanisms	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
e) Gender statistics dissemination and publications/gender statistics integrated into management information systems	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
f) Conducting periodic population-based surveys	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐

g) Other mechanisms, specify: All government agencies are responsible for investigating the gender implications of new policies and all submissions to the Cabinet Social Equity Committee must include a Gender Implications Statement.	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐

7.9. Has the country conducted an assessment/situation analysis on gender equality and empowerment of women at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

1) Yes ☒ At the national level only, cite the report(s) : Action Plan for New Zealand Women (MWA, 2004-2009), New Zealand's seventh report under the UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (MWA), and New Zealand Census of Women's Participation (Human Rights Commission).
2) Yes ☐ At the subnational level only, cite the report(s) _____
3) Yes ☐ At both the national and at the subnational level, cite the report(s) _____
4) No ☐

7.10. Has the country promulgated and/or enforced national laws responding to the following ICPD priority areas related to gender equality and the empowerment of women?

New Zealand has enacted broad anti-discrimination legislation in respect of both private- and public-sector activity in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993. Particular provision for the equal civil status of women and protection against abuse or exploitation is made in relevant legislation, such as the Employment Relations Act 2000 and the Crimes Act 1961, among others.

(1)	(2)	(3)
ICPD Priority area	**Promulgation**	**Enforcement**
a) Women's property rights, including right to own, buy, and sell properties or other assets equally with men	1) Yes ☒ Name: Property (Relationships) Act 1976 (and precursors) 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
b) Access to financial services, including credit and negotiation of contracts in woman's own name	1) Yes ☒ Name: Human Rights Act 1993 (s 44(1)-(2)) and precursors 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
c) Legal equal rights for women to inheritance	1) Yes ☒ Name: Property (Relationships) Act/precursors 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
d) Protection of women's property through harmonized laws on marriage, divorce, succession and inheritance	1) Yes ☒ Name: Property (Relationships) Act/precursors 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
e) Provision against gender discrimination at work (in hiring, wages, benefits, etc.)	1) Yes ☒ Name: Human Rights Act 1993 (s 22) / Employment Relations Act 2000 (Pt 6AA)/precursors 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐

f) Provision against sexual harassment	1) Yes ☒ Name: Human Rights Act 1993 (s 62) 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
g) Measures against trafficking and smuggling of persons, particularly women and girls	1) Yes ☒ Name: Crimes Act 1961 (ss 98B-98F); Prostitution Reform Act 2003 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
h) Provision for paid maternity leave	1) Yes ☒ Name: Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
i) Provision for paid paternity leave	1) Yes ☒ Name: Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
j) Criminalization of rape and other forms of sexual exploitation	1) Yes ☒ Name: Crimes Act 1961 (s 128) and precursors 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
k) Criminalization of marital rape	1) Yes ☒ Name: Crimes Act 1961 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
l) Criminalization of intimate partner violence	1) Yes ☒ Name: Crimes Act 1961; Domestic Violence Act 1995 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
m) Ensuring men's financial support to their children	1) Yes ☒ Name: Child Support Act 1991 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
n) Provision regarding minimum legal age at marriage for females of less than 18	1) Yes ☒ Name: Marriage Act 1955 (minimum age of 16, with parental consent; coercion etc prohibited) 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
o) Criminalization of sexual exploitation of young people, particularly girls	1) Yes ☒ Name: Crimes Act 1961 (s 98AA); Prostitution Reform Act 2003 (ss 20-23) 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
p) Preventing the use of children in pornography	1) Yes ☒ Name: Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993; Crimes Act 1961 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
q) Protecting the girl child against harmful practices, including FGM/C	1) Yes ☒ Name: Crimes Act 1961 (s 204A (FGM)) and general offence provisions) 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
r) Day-care centres /facilities for breast-feeding mothers (public sector)	1) Yes ☒ Name: Education Act 1989 (Part 26 (state-funded or -subsidised	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐

	preschool care)); Social Security Act 1964 (s 61GA (additional income-tested subsidies)); Employment Relations Act 2000 (s 69Y (breastfeeding facilities/breaks)); Human Rights Act 1993 (employment discrimination) 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	
s) Day-care centres /facilities breast-feeding mothers (private sector)	1) Yes ☒ Name: see para (r) – private sector employers/employees subject to same regime 2) No ☐ (Go the next ICPD priority area)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐
t) Discourage polygamy	1) Yes ☒ Name: Crimes Act 1961 (s 206 (bigamy/polygamy an offence) 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐

7.11. On a scale of 1-4, indicate to what extent the following priorities on gender equality and empowerment of women are addressed in the current national context

(1) Priorities on gender equality and empowerment of women	(2) Level of priority (1=low; 2=somewhat low 3=somewhat high; 4=high)			
a) Increasing women's access to banking and credit *Long-standing protection in law.*	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
b) Institutionalizing gender responsive budgeting	1 ☐	2 ☒	3 ☐	4 ☐
c) Eliminating discrimination against working women, including pregnant working women *Long-standing protection in law.*	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
d) Increasing provisions to enable both spouses to take family leave *Long-standing protection in law.*	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☒
e) Promoting equal access and control over household resources	1 ☐	2 ☒	3 ☐	4 ☐
f) Increasing participation of men and boys in promoting gender equality and empowerment of women (including prevention of GBV and FGM/C) – *See 7.5 (k)*	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
g) Promoting policies to encourage involved fatherhood including for care work – *See 7.5 (j)*	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
h) Addressing skewed sex ratios *New Zealand has equal sex ratios.*	1 ☒	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
i) Promoting grass roots and community-based participation in the implementation of policies/programmes on gender equality	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐
j) Informing communities about the consequences of child marriage and early childbearing – *See 7.5 (f)*	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☒	4 ☐

(Areas of legislative protection indicate a high priority)

7.12. Name up to three civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of gender equality and empowerment of women over the past five (5) years. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of the CSO	(2) Type of CSO	(3) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	(4) Area of CSO involvement	(5) Activities conducted
a) National Council of Women (NCW)	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Women's Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Ministry of Women's Affairs	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify: ☐	Regular engagement on a range of issues as NCW is a key stakeholder
b) Māori Women's Welfare League (MWWL)	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Women's Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Ministry of Women's Affairs	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Regular engagement on a range of issues as MWWL is a key stakeholder
c) Pacific Allied (Womens) Council Inspires Faith in Ideals Concerning All (P.A.C.I.F.I.C.A. Inc.)	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Women's Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Ministry of Women's Affairs	1) Service Delivery ☐ 2) Research and Data Collection ☐ 3) Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☐ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Regular engagement on a range of issues as P.A.C.I.F.I.C.A is a key stakeholder

7.13. Name up to three (3) private sector partners with whom the government has partnered with in the area of gender equality and the empowerment of women over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Name private sector partner	Name of the Government unit which partnered with the private sector	Area of involvement		Activities conducted
a)Institution of Professional Engineers	Ministry of Women's Affairs	1) Service Delivery 2)Research and Data Collection ☒ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation 5) Monitoring and legal counsel 6) Education and training 9) Other, specify____		Collaboratively undertook research and produced 'Does Gender Matter: Findings from an online survey and interviews of engineering graduates from 2000 to 2005'
b)Electricity Supply Industry Training Organization (ESITO)	Ministry of Women's Affairs	1) Service Delivery 2)Research and Data Collection 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation 5) Monitoring and legal counsel 6) Education and training 9) Other, specify____		Women in Power was a collaborative project between ESITO and MWA explore both the value added by the female trainees to the industry and the real and perceived barriers to female participation in the electricity supply trades qualification and work.
c)Massey University : Joint Centre for Disaster Research	Ministry of Women's Affairs	1) Service Delivery 2)Research and Data Collection 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel 6) Education and training 9) Other, specify____		This hub is part of an international web portal on Gender and Disaster: and focuses on raising awareness of research in this area.

7.14. Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area of gender equality and empowerment of women over the past five (5) years. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	(2) Name of the country and government unit receiving international cooperation	(3) Type of international cooperation	(4) Activities conducted
a) Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Solomon Islands	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical 9) Other, specify___	Training to improve health, economic and social status of young women with a focus on sexual and reproductive health, nutrition

			and parenting skills.
b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Cook Islands – Aid Management Unit	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Funding for women's counselling centre (Punanga Tauturu)

SECTION 8: POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION (CHAPTER XI)

Name(s) of the primary respondent(s) and position(s): Sandra Cubitt, Senior Manager – Schooling Policy, **Name(s) of institution(s)/department(s): New Zealand Ministry of Education** **E-mail address(es):** **Phone number(s) – Landline: 00 64 4 463 8000   Mobile:** **Fax(es):** **Interview date(s):**

Supplementary data were also collected from other sources.

8.1. Does the country have a national policy, programme and/or strategy addressing education issues that is/are currently being drafted or implemented?

1) Yes   ☒

8.2. If YES, provide the name, the type, status, the main institution responsible for implementing the policy, programme and/or strategy, the targeted population groups and the implementation timeframe or the year of inception/revision.

(1) **Name of policy, programme and/or strategy addressing education**	**(2)** **Type**	**(3)** **Status**	**(4)** **Main responsible institution**	**(5)** **Targeted population groups***	**(6)** **Implementation timeframe or year of inception/ revision**
a) The New Zealand Curriculum (2007). Sexuality education is one of seven key areas of learning in the health curriculum. The national curriculum, consisting of Te Marautanga o Aotearoa and the New Zealand Curriculum (NZC), sets the direction for teaching and learning in New Zealand schools.	1) Policy ☒ 2) Programme ☒ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry of Education via schools	School age students	Dec 2001 the teaching of sexuality education became compulsory for years 1 – 10. NZC introduced 2007.
a) Statement of Intent for the New Zealand Ministry of Education	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	New Zealand Ministry of Education	Learners in New Zealand	2012
b) Ka Hikitia – Strategy for Māori Education	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	New Zealand Ministry of Education	Māori learners in New Zealand	2008
c) Tertiary Education Strategy	1) Policy ☐ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☒	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Tertiary Education Commissio n	Students enrolled in higher education	2012

d) Leadership Statement for International Education	1) Policy ☒ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Education New Zealand	International students	2011
e) Pasifika Education Plan	1) Policy ☒ 2) Programme ☐ 3) Strategy ☐	1)Drafted ☐ 2)Implemented ☒	Ministry of Education	Pasifika student in New Zealand	

See targeted population groups list in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

8.3. Has the country established any institutional entities to address issues regarding education?

1) Yes ☒
2) No ☐ *(if no, skip to 8.5)*

8.4. If YES, indicate the name(s) of the institutional entity(ies).

(1) Other institutional entities addressing education	(2) Year of establishment
a) Ministry of Education	1989*
b) Tertiary Education Commission	2003
c) Education Review Office	The functions and powers of the Chief Review Officer are described in part 28, sections 325–328 of the Education Act 1989.
d) New Zealand Qualifications Authority	1989
e) New Zealand Teachers Council	2002
f) Careers New Zealand	1990

* Replaced Department of Education

8.5. Addressing ICPD issues regarding education in the national context during the last five (5) years

(1) ICPD issues regarding education	(2) Was this issue included in any policy/programme/strategy or addressed through an existing institutional arrangement? If yes, in which one(s)?	(3) Was budget allocated to this issue?	(4) Were concrete implementation measures taken to address this issue?	(5) In your assessment, and based on most concrete evidence at your disposal and that you may be aware of, how would you rate the overall progress of implementation of the measures adopted on a scale of 1 to 4 as follows: 1-deficient 2-behind schedule 3-on schedule 4-ahead of schedule

a) Keeping more girls and adolescents in secondary schools	1) Yes ☒ Name__ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Teenage Pregnancy Units in some schools to allow continuation of education for young parents.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
b) Ensuring equal access of girls to education at all levels (primary, secondary and tertiary)	Not required – achieved			1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒
c) Improving educational infrastructure, such as separate toilet facilities and adequate transportation	Not required – achieved			1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒
d) Facilitating school completion for pregnant girls	1) Yes ☒ Name__ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Teenage Pregnancy Units in schools. Plus - Focused on ensuring pregnant teenagers stay in school through additional provision to schools 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
e) Improving the safety of pupils, especially girls, in and on their way to school	Not required			
f) Revising the contents of curricula to make them more gender-sensitive *Gender-neutral language is well-established policy and practice.*	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒
g) Revising the contents of curricula to incorporate population issues, where appropriate	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☒ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐
h) Promoting non-formal opportunities for education and literacy	1) Yes ☒ Name__ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ - Alternative Education opportunities. - The Ultra-Fast Broadband in Schools programme will assist access to education. - Reading Together programmes	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐

i) Providing training and employment opportunities to out-of-school girls and illiterate adults	1) Yes ☒ Name__ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ The Youth Guarantee is about providing new opportunities for 16 and 17 year olds to achieve education success, and to progress into further education, training or employment.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
j) Promoting age-appropriate sexuality education and counselling in schools	1) Yes ☒ Name__ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☒	1) Yes ☒ Including extra parenting programmes and relationship education in secondary schools by working with other key agencies such as Ministry of Social Development	1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐
k) Incorporating population and SRH information into the teachers' training curricula	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☒ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☒	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☒ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐
l) Conducting information campaigns on population issues in the context of a national population policy	1) Yes ☐ Name__ 2) No ☒ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☒	1) Yes ☐ Describe___ 2) No ☒ (Go to the next issue)	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐
m) Addressing gender-based violence and bullying in schools	1) Yes ☒ Name__ 2) No ☐ (Go to the next issue)	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Positive Behaviour for Learning (PB4L) helps schools, teachers and parents across New Zealand promote positive behaviour. PB4L contributes to creating a safe and caring environment that deters bullying.	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
n) Incorporating comprehensive sexuality education into young people's formal education	1) Yes ☒ Name__ Through the Health and PE Curriculum which is compulsory up to and including Year 10.	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☐ Describe Sexuality education is an essential component of the curriculum and requires Governing Boards to consult with communities so that they know and approve of what is being taught.	1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐
o) Incorporating life	1) Yes ☒	1) Yes ☒	1) Yes ☐	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐

planning skills into young people's formal education	Career Education from Year 7 is a requirement for all schools. Key Competencies in the *New Zealand Curriculum* gives direction to schools to provide life skills within their programmes.	2) No ☐	Directions included in the *New Zealand Curriculum*	
p) Incorporating sexual and reproductive health and life planning skills into non-formal education and vocational training for young people	1) Yes ☒ Tertiary Education	1) Yes ☐ 2) No ☒	1) Yes ☐ For non-compulsory sector students receive guidance at place of training and education in Polytechnic Institutes and Private Providers in Tertiary Education	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐
q) Reaching out-of-school youth with SRH information and services	2) Yes ☒ Cross agency work with Ministries of Social Development and Youth Development for at risk youth	1) Yes ☒ 2) No ☐	1) Yes ☒ Alternative Education Programmes and Settings and through Polytechnic Institutes and Private Providers in Tertiary Education	1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

8.6. Achievements in addressing issues related to education.

Among the issues related to education that are most relevant in the national context, briefly list achievements (citing reports), and comment on facilitators and barriers. List as many issues as are deemed relevant by copying this table – each table is for one (1) identified issue.

Relevant information is not readily available.

ICPD issues regarding education relevant to the national context	
a) Name of the issue (mentioned in question 8.5 above)	
b) Achievements (cite the reports)	
c) Facilitators*	
d) Barriers*	

See list of facilitators and barriers in the questionnaire interviewer's guide

8.7. Considering the national context, what are the most relevant issues regarding education that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years? Cite up to five (5) issues.

Issues regarding education that are anticipated to receive further public policy priority for the next five (5) to ten (10) years

a)	Increasing teacher training for Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
b)	Strengthening schools commitment to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
c)	We must support Māori, Pasifika and students with special needs to realise their inherent potential to achieve educational success. This goal requires giving full effect to the Government's strategies for these groups: Ka Hikitia: Managing for Success, the Pasifika Education Plan and Success for All - Every School, Every Child
d)	We must be confident that educational expenditure makes the most efficient and effective contribution possible. This means increasing the effectiveness of the education system at all levels to ensure that investment is rewarded with real and sustained levels of achievement
e)	We must work on maximising the contribution of the education system to wider Government goals, particularly economic growth.

8.8 Has the country conducted an assessment/situation analysis on education at the national and/or subnational level in the last five (5) years? IF YES, cite the report(s).

1) Yes ☒ At the national level only, cite the report(s)

1. The Teaching of Sexuality Education in Years 7-13 (June 2007) Published 01/06/2007. This 2007 ERO report provides an overview of the quality of sexuality education programmes in Years 7-13. URL: http://www.ero.govt.nz/National-R...-Education-in-Years-7-13-June-2007

2. The Teaching of Sexuality Education in Years 7-13: Good Practice (June 2007) Published 01/06/2007.   This 2007 report aims to help schools review their sexuality education programmes. The report describes good practice in four schools in New Zealand, illustrating how effective sexuality education. http://www.ero.govt.nz/National-R...Years-7-13-Good-Practice-June-2007

3. On the Edge of Adulthood: Young people's school and out-of-school experiences at 16 Competent Children, Competent Learners is a longitudinal study which began in 1993 and follows the progress of a sample of around 500 New Zealand young people from early childhood education through

8.9 Does the country have a national programme on comprehensive sexuality education in school curricula?

1) Yes, being implemented   ☒

The New Zealand Curriculum (2007). Sexuality education is one of seven key areas of learning in the health curriculum.

8.10   From age 5/6 years to age 13/14 years.

8.11. Name up to three (3) civil society organisations (CSOs) whom the government has partnered with in the area of education over the past five (5) years. Cite the type of CSO, the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of the CSO	(2) Type of CSO	(3) Name of the Government unit which partnered with the CSO	(4) Area of CSO involvement	(5) Activities conducted
a) Family Planning	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐	Ministry of Health	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☒ 3)Advocacy and Policy	Sexuality Education and Health Promotion SRH

	9) Other, specify____ ☐		Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☒	
b) Te Puāwai Tapu	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Ministry of Health	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☒ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☒ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Te Puāwai Tapu is a 'cloud-based' Māori health promotion organisation specialising in kaupapa Māori sexuality education for rangatahi Māori and whānau.
c) New Zealand Aids Foundation	1) National NGO ☒ 2) International NGO ☐ 3) Youth Groups ☐ 4) Academic/research centers ☐ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Ministry of Health	1) Service Delivery ☒ 2)Research and Data Collection ☒ 3)Advocacy and Policy Formulation ☒ 4) Awareness Raising and social mobilisation ☒ 5) Monitoring and legal counsel ☐ 6) Education and training ☒ 9) Other, specify____ ☐	Education and health promotion

8.12. Name up to three (3) private sector partners with whom the government has partnered with in the area of education over the past five (5) years. Cite the name of the government unit which partnered with it, its area(s) of involvement, and the activities conducted.

Relevant information is not readily available.

8.13. Name up to three (3) examples where the government has been engaged in international cooperation via the provision or receipt of financial and/or technical assistance in the area of education over the past five (5) years. List the name(s) of the donor country/government unit as well as the name of the recipient country/government unit, the type of international cooperation and the activities conducted.

(1) Name of country and government unit providing international cooperation	(2) Name of the country and government unit receiving international cooperation	(3) Type of international cooperation	(4) Activities conducted
a) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Solomon Islands – Ministry of Education	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Budget support to the education sector.
b) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Samoa – Ministry of Education	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	School grants programme to pay school fees for families in need.
c) New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade – International Development Group	Cook Islands – Ministry of Education	1) Financial ☒ 2) Technical ☐ 9) Other, specify___ ☐	Budgetary support for compulsory and vocational education sectors.