

# #100

**COMPLETE**

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Page 2: Part 1: Country information

## Q1

Please enter the name of the country on behalf of which you are submitting a national report:

New Zealand

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## Q2

Please enter the name and institution of the national focal point who is submitting the report:

Name	<b>Adaire Koia-Ward</b>
Institution	<b>Ministry for Women</b>

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## Q3

Please enter the email address of the national focal point who is submitting the report. This person might be asked to validate the submitted information:

adaire.koia-ward@women.govt.nz

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Page 3: Part 2: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

**Q4**

Over the past five years, which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)

**Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls**

,

**Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security**

,

**Eliminating violence against women and girls,**

**Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation)**

,

**Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises**

**Q5**

Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

**Women and girls living in remote and rural areas,**

**Indigenous women and girls,**

**Women and girls marginalized on account of race, ethnicity and/or caste**

,

**Religious minority women and girls,**

**Women and girls with disabilities,**

**People with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities or expressions, or sex characteristics**

,

**Younger women,**

**Older women,**

**Migrant women and girls**

**Q6**

Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country? (please check relevant categories)

**COVID-19 and other pandemics,**

Other crises (please specify):

Cost of living (food costs)

**Q7**

Over the next five years, which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)

- Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls**
  - ,
  - Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security**
  - ,
  - Eliminating violence against women and girls,**
  - Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation)**
  - ,
  - Other (please specify):  
Women's employment and economic empowerment,  
Healthcare and in particular women's health
- 

Page 4: Part Three: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

**Q8**

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment? (please check relevant categories)

- Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation**
  - ,
  - Devised mechanisms for women's equal participation in economic decision-making bodies (e.g. in ministries of trade and finance, central banks, national economic commissions)**
- 

**Q9**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-life and family conciliation? (please check relevant categories)

- Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable**
-

**Q10**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide? (please check relevant categories)

**Mainstreamed gender perspectives in national digital policies**

,

**Introduced or strengthened programmes to increase the digital literacy and skills of women and girls**

,

**Taken measures to promote gender-responsive STEM education**

,

**Applied gender-responsive and human rights-based standards for data collection, use, sharing, archiving and deletion**

**Q11**

Over the past five years, has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing?

Yes

**Q12**

Have assessments on the impact of such austerity/fiscal consolidation measures on women and men, respectively, been conducted?

Other (please specify):

we are unable to provide information on how public sector downsizing is being assessed as it is currently ongoing.

Page 5: Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

**Q13**

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

**Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures**

,

**Supported women's entrepreneurship, access to markets, and business development activities**

,

Other (please specify):

Period poverty - access to period products in schools. The introduction of the Child Poverty Reduction Act (2018) established a Minister responsible for child poverty, a requirement for the Government to set ten-year and three-year (intermediate) targets to reduce child poverty, a child poverty measurement framework, and regular reporting to parliament and the public on child poverty rates.

**Q14**

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

**Introduced or strengthened cash transfers for families with children that prioritize women as recipients (e.g. child benefits, family allowances, conditional or unconditional cash transfers)**

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**Introduced or strengthened social protection for women of working age (e.g. unemployment benefits, public works programmes, social assistance)**

,

**Introduced or strengthened social protection for older women (e.g. expansion of social pensions, moratoriums, inflation adjustment, introduction of pension credits for caregivers)**

,

**Extended social protection to women in informal employment (e.g. subsidies for participation in contributory schemes; inclusion in non-contributory schemes)**

,

Other (please specify):

The use of National Care Standards for children in care

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**Q15**

The COVID-19 pandemic spurred significant social protection innovations. From a gender perspective, which of the following statements applies best to the COVID-19 response in your country?

**The social protection response to the pandemic spurred gender-responsive innovations, but measures were mainly short-term.**

**Q16**

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

**Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services**

,

**Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, maternal health and HIV services**

,

**Taken action to expand access to health services for marginalized groups of women and girls (see list in Part Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges, and setbacks)**

,

Other (please specify):

Changes were made to the law to decriminalise abortion in New Zealand. This included removing abortion from the Crimes Act 1961 and making substantive changes to the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act 1977. These changes modernised the legal framework for abortion services and aligned them better with other health services.

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**Q17**

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

**Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes**

,

**Addressed barriers to successful school-to-work transitions for women and girls**

,

**Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education**

,

**Provided gender equality and human rights training for teachers and other education professionals**

,

**Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls**

,

**Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy**

,

**Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services and facilitated menstrual hygiene management especially in schools and other education/training settings**

,

**Strengthened measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy and/or motherhood**

**Q18**

Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?

**Intimate partner violence, including sexual violence and marital rape**

,

**Domestic violence committed by other family or household members**

,

**Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and workplaces**

,

**Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)**

,

**Femicide/Feminicide/gender-related killings of women and girls**

,

**Gender-based violence against women in politics, including women's human rights defenders**

,

**Child, early and forced marriages,**

**Female genital mutilation,**

**Trafficking in women and girls**



**Q19**

Over the past five years, what actions has your country prioritized to address gender-based violence?

**Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation**

,

**Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls**

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**Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for femicide cases)**

,

**Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing, socioeconomic rehabilitation)**

,

**Introduced or strengthened strategies and interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)**

,

**Monitoring and evaluation of impact, including evidence generation and data collection**

,

**Introduced or strengthened measures for improving the understanding of the extent, causes and consequences of violence against women among those responsible for implementing measures on ending violence against women and girls, including through the collection and use of data from different sources**

**Q20**

In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?

**Create safe environments including schools, workplaces, and public spaces**

,

**Promoting non-violent family relationships and positive parenting practices**

,

**Promoting positive gender-equitable attitudes, beliefs, values and norms, especially among men and boys**

,

**Mobilizing community/faith/traditional leaders, politicians, opinion influencers, journalists, or media influencers (such as sport athletes or celebrities) to influence positive norms**

,

**Raising public awareness to change attitudes and behaviours**

,

**Promoting gender-egalitarian values in primary and secondary education, including through comprehensive sexuality education**

,

Other (please specify):

MSD's family violence prevention work programme consists of community-led and whole-of-population initiatives that work together to prevent and address violence.

**Q21**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

**Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions**

,

**Collected data to better understand the magnitude of technology-facilitated violence, drivers and consequences**

,

**Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and education settings to sensitize young people, caregivers and educators to ethical and responsible online behaviour**

,

**Worked with technology providers to introduce or strengthen human rights-based design, development and deployment approaches to address technology-facilitated gender-based violence**

**Q22**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media?

**Established or strengthened consumer protection services to receive and review complaints about media content or gender-based discrimination/bias in the media**

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**Q23**

In the past five years, has your country taken any action specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

**Women living in remote and rural areas,**  
**Indigenous women,**  
**Women marginalized on account of race, ethnicity and/or caste**  
,  
**Religious minority women,**  
**Women with disabilities,**  
**Women living with HIV/AIDS,**  
**People with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities or expressions, or sex characteristics**  
,  
**Girls, adolescents, and younger women,**  
**Older women,**  
**Migrant women,**  
**Refugee and internally displaced women,**  
**Women in humanitarian settings**

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**Q24**

In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country taken to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

Introduced temporary special measures, such as quotas, reserved seats, benchmarks and targets that promote women's participation in politics, especially at decision-making level

Introduced whole-of-government or ministerial cabinet gender parity laws or policies dictating that around half of decision-making positions are occupied by women

Provided opportunities for capacity building and skills development, such as mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning for women candidates, elected or appointed politicians, parliamentary caucuses, and/or gender equality advocates

Encouraged the equal political participation of all women, including young women and underrepresented groups like indigenous women, through capacity building, skills development, sensitization and mentorship programmes

Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected positions

**Q25**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls (e.g. free wifi hubs, community technology centers)

**Q26**

What is the name of your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Respondent skipped this question

**Q27**

What is the national women's machinery's current location within government? (please select one of the following options)

Ministerial level or equivalent whose head has full cabinet participation

**Q28**

Yes

Does the national women's machinery have adequate financial resources and staff capacity to fulfil its mandate?

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**Q29**

Over the past five years, which of the following statements best describes the evolution of the budget of your country's national women's machinery? (please select one of the following options)

**The budget of the national women's machinery has remained stable (as a proportion of overall government spending)**

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**Q30**

How many programmes is the national women's machinery directly responsible for implementing? Please provide the total number and full name of programmes, as well as links to any supporting documentation.

Total number of programmes:

**n/a - please see report**

Full name of programmes:

**n/a**

Link(s) to supporting documentation:

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**n/a**

**Q31**

What is the guiding vision that best describes the current national women's machinery's mandate? (please select one of the following options)

Other (please specify):

Government's principal advisor on improving the lives of women and girls in New Zealand

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**Q32**

Yes

Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

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**Q33**

**Not applicable**

Does the national human rights institution have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?

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Page 8: Peaceful and inclusive societies

**Q34**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

**Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security**

,

Other (please specify):

the New Zealand Defence Force has developed and is implementing its Women, Peace and Security integration plan.

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**Q35**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

**Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level**

**Adopted gender-responsive approaches to humanitarian action and crisis response**

**Q36**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

**Strengthened institutional capacities, including of the justice system and transitional justice mechanisms as applicable, during conflict and crisis response**

Other (please specify):

Oranga Tamariki established a specialised internal International Child Protection Unit in 2020. In 2023 Oranga Tamariki appointed a migrant and refugee liaison social worker.

**Q37**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child, including adolescent girls?

**Taken measures to combat discriminatory social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children**

**Strengthened girls' access to quality education, skills development and training**

**Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation**

**Incorporated STEM education / closure of gender digital divide in access to digital tools and competencies for girls**

Page 9: Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

**Q38**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and reduction of land degradation?

**Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance**

**Q39** **Supported women’s participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate and environmental resilience policies, programmes and projects**

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience?

Page 10: Part Four: National institutions and processes

**Q40** **No**

Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

**Q41** **Not applicable**

Has the national gender equality strategy or action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?

**Q42** **No**

Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

**Q43** **Yes**

As a donor country, do you track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

**Q44** **There is no national plan/strategy for SDG implementation**

Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?

**Q45** **Yes**

Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?

**Q46**

Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?

**Civil society organizations,**  
**Women's rights organizations,**  
**Academia and think tanks,**  
**Parliaments/parliamentary committees,**  
**United Nations system**

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**Q47**

Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

**Yes**

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**Q48**

Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

**Civil society organizations,**  
**Women's rights organizations,**  
**Academia and think tanks,**  
**Parliaments/parliamentary committees,**  
**United Nations system**

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**Q49**

For which of the following does your country have an action plan and timeline in place to follow-up on recommendations?

**Other (please specify):**  
New Zealand's CEDAW examination is in October this year - results of this examination and future work to follow up on the Committee's recommendations are yet to be determined.

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**Q50**

Over the past five years, what are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress when it comes to gender statistics at the national level? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)

**Promulgated laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy setting out the development of gender statistics**

,

**Established an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee)**

,

Other (please specify):

Please note - we also prioritised (alongside the two described above): Used more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects; Re-processed existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics; Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability); Improved administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps; Produced knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers); and Developed a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics

**Q51**

Over the next five years, which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics, out of the following? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)

**Design of laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy promoting the development of gender statistics**

,

**Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects**

,

Other (please specify):

Please note - we also are prioritising (alongside the two described above) Re-processing of existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics Greater utilization and/or improvement of administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps; Production of knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers); and Institutionalization of users-producers' dialogues mechanisms

**Q52**

Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

**Yes**

<b>Q53</b>	Number of indicators	<b>100</b>
How many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific?	Number of gender-specific indicators	<b>8</b>

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<b>Q54</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Has data collection and compilation on gender-specific indicators begun?	

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<b>Q55</b>	<b>Geographic location,</b>
Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?	<b>Income,</b>
	<b>Sex/gender,</b>
	<b>Age,</b>
	<b>Education,</b>
	<b>Marital status,</b>
	<b>Race/ethnicity,</b>
	<b>Migratory status,</b>
	<b>Disability,</b>
	Other characteristics relevant in national context (please specify):
	• Sexual orientation: included in census and some but not all social surveys. • Religion: only in the census. In other surveys, the sample size would be too small to support analysis for most religions. • Other characteristics relevant in national contexts: labour force status, household composition, and family type.

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Page 12: Part Six: Upload of National Report

<b>Q56</b>
Please upload your national report and any supporting documentation here:
<a href="#">New%20Zealand%20Narrative%20Report%20-%20Beijing%20%2B30%20FINAL.docx (416.6KB)</a>

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