



FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION

NATIONAL REPORT

The World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action under Commitment Seven (Objective 7.3) called upon governments in partnership with all actors of civil society, in coordination with relevant international institutions and, in conformity with ECOSOC Resolution 1996/36 on the follow-up to the major international UN conferences and summits, *inter-alia*, to:

- Report to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on national, sub-regional and regional implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, drawing upon a food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems, once established, as an analytical aid.
- Monitor through the CFS the national, sub-regional, regional and international implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, using reports from national governments, reports on UN agency follow-up and inter-agency coordination, and information from other relevant international institutions.

This Report documents the country progress in the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action. It consists of two sections. Sections I and II constitute the substantive parts of the Report on progress made, policies adopted and actions taken. In particular, Section II deals with programmes and measures taken by the country for each of the seven Commitments under the Plan of Action.

In order to facilitate the completion of the report, the Secretariat has prepared a set of Guidelines which are enclosed herewith.

Country:	New Zealand
Date of Report:	February 2008

Institution or committee responsible for reporting

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)
and
New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID)

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*Section I: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress Towards the World Food Summit Goal
(for completion of Section I of the report please refer to paragraph 5 of the Guidelines)*

The state of the country's food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food and the progress in reaching the hunger reduction targets are described below:

New Zealand as a country is not food insecure. Because of its endowment of favourable agricultural production resources New Zealand is a net exporter of clean, safe and competitively priced food to the rest of the world. Although adequate levels of nutrition generally prevail in New Zealand there are small pockets of relative poverty and hunger due to issues of access rather than availability, which the Government attempts to alleviate through various social welfare programmes complemented by the activities of voluntary organisations such as food banks.

New Zealand is also an active world citizen, with an Official Development Assistance (ODA) Programme designed to provide assistance to developing countries in a manner which enables them to better meet their own economic and social needs. New Zealand's aid philosophy generally, and that of the ODA in particular, is one of cooperation and partnership between the governments, peoples and organisations involved. Development is seen as people-centred, and its principal purpose is to achieve lasting improvements in the living conditions of present and future generations of people of developing countries, especially the poor. Food security is regarded by ODA as an important component of poverty alleviation along with health, education, and good governance, and is included as a specific focus in the NZAID draft Growth and Livelihoods Policy.

New Zealand strongly promotes meaningful market access and subsidy reforms in agriculture recognising that 70% of the world's poor are directly or indirectly involved in agriculture. New Zealand fully supports international agreements designed to ensure that countries protect their plant, animal and human endowment using measures that are scientifically justified.

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Evaluation studies (such as impact assessment, comparison between results and objectives) of programmes or projects related to the WFS Plan of Action are attached to this report and listed below:

[enter text here]

Not applicable to New Zealand

[add more space if needed]

Information on external assistance programmes, including a description of their impact on hunger reduction and lessons learned, is given below:

New Zealand is not a recipient of external assistance, nor does New Zealand's ODA programme via NZAID deliver specific reportable food security programmes, other than direct assistance to WFP and CGIAR. WFP is, however a key multilateral partner for NZAID, among the top ten priority agencies in our Multilateral Engagement Strategy. Following from this, NZAID has agreed an Agency Partnership Framework with WFP to underly both our funding support and policy engagement. Core funding for WFP has more than doubled from \$2m at the time of the last report, to \$4.5m, plus additional contributions to specific emergencies. NZAID has been a strong advocate that food assistance be brought within an overarching approach to promoting food security, targetting to those most in need, and for greater use of local procurement and cash transfers to promote local food production.

NZAID has a principal policy aim of poverty elimination. Programmes are guided by strategies that are developed in partnership with, and aligned to, partner priorities.

NZAID is committed to implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and seeks to provide support at programme and sector level rather than project, and for management of activities to be carried out by partner country systems including reporting. As a consequence, this makes breakdown of development statistics into outcome categories which might be different to country priorities, difficult.

In the post-Paris Declaration environment, WFS Plan of Action reporting on non-national activities will more effectively be achieved via developing country reporting rather than that of donors.

In international fora NZAID is committed to advancing as well as implementing participatory and sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and rural development policies and practices, particularly in respect of those in most need. New Zealand is also a strong advocate for a more open trade environment to benefit both fair trade and food security.

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Section II: Follow up of the WFS Plan of Action

(for completion of Section II of the report please refer to paragraph 6 of the Guidelines)

This section describes the actions taken under all of the seven Commitments adopted at the World Food Summit. Information is included on policies pursued and/or action programmes implemented, demonstrating, where possible, their impact in terms of contributing to overall social and economic development, poverty alleviation and hunger reduction.

The full text of the WFS Plan of Action is available online at the FAO internet site http://www.fao.org/monitoringprogress/summit_en.html, under the section “Key documents, Rome Declaration on World Food Security”.

Commitments

- One We will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all.
- Two We will implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization.
- Three We will pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture.
- Four We will strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system.
- Five We will endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs.
- Six We will promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas.
- Seven We will implement, monitor, and follow-up this Plan of Action at all levels in cooperation with the international community.

Summary list of the most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action:

<u>Programme</u>	Year Initiated	Duration	Total Budget	Status
1. Duty-free, quota-free market access for products originating from Least Developed Countries. (New Zealand was one of the first countries to unilaterally grant such access, with no exceptions and no time lags.)	July 2001			
2. WFP Core Funding	Pre 1972	Annual	NZ\$4.5m (2007/08)	On-going
3. Other WFP contributions	1998/99	One-off responses to events and appeals	NZ\$4.4m (2006/07)	Ongoing
4. CGIAR Core Funding	1997/98	Annual	NZ\$1m (07/08)	
5. Fresh Produce Development Agency, PNG	1991	Currently in first year of new 10 year programme	NZ\$4.5m for first three years.	Ongoing
6. FAO / CIP Andean Projects – livelihoods and food security	2004/05	4 year programmes	NZ\$5m over four years	Year 2
7. FAO Mekong Food Safety/Quality	2004/05	Four years	NZ\$1.7m over 4 years	Year 4
8.				

[add more programmes/rows if needed]

The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented, and their outcomes, are described below.

The Draft NZAID Growth and Livelihoods Policy includes a specific section on food security which notes NZAID's endorsement of the WFS Plan of action and the subsequent declaration arising from the 2002 World Food Summit. NZAID also has a health policy which prioritises health promotion and primary health care, and recognises the importance of nutrition to health. The draft NZAID Humanitarian Action Policy ascribes to good humanitarian donorship principles while our Agency Partnership Framework with WFP identifies the need to ensure WFP programmes are in support of wider long term food security goals.

Sustainable rural livelihoods is the central focus of the Asia and Latin American regional strategies, and forms a key strand of the Pacific regional strategy. It is also a strong and growing focus within NZAID's largest bilateral programmes, including in Indonesia, Timor Leste, Vietnam and the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

As a new agency (NZAID established in 2002), the above policy and strategy environment has been progressively put in place over the past five years, and only some of the above new strategies have yet been scheduled for specific evaluation. Those in Indonesia and Timor Leste have evaluations currently underway.

The PNG strategy was assessed in 2007. The most significant engagement in the rural livelihood sector was long term support for the Fresh Produce Development Agency. The evaluation of that work concluded that "FPDA can be judged as being the major catalyst for the development of semi-commercial vegetable production and marketing from the Highlands, and therefore has had a significant impact on rural livelihoods, and especially for women who are often a main beneficiary of increased vegetable production. Particular positive outcomes are the development of extension models, model farmers and volunteer extension agents."

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Food Security and Related Indicators

N o.	Indica tor Name	19 90	19 91	19 92	19 93	19 94	19 95	19 96	19 97	19 98	19 99	20 00	20 01	20 02	20 03	20 04
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																

[add more indicators/rows if needed]

Metadata

No.	Measurement Unit	Definition	Statistical Methodology	Source
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

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[add more indicators/rows if needed]