

Country-Level Data for Europe & Central Asia RO

country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-ECA_D_1.1

OUTCOME ECA_D_1.1 [XM-DAC-41146-ECA_D_1.1](#)

Duty bearers implement and finance evidence-based gender-responsive normative frameworks and policies, including in the context of crisis response and recovery.

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Outcome Description

GRB and normative work

Impact areas



Governance and participation in public life



Women, peace and security, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction

Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Financing for gender equality



Gender statistics

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Integrated policy advice and thought leadership

RESOURCES

\$2.67 M

Planned Budget

\$5.53 M

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES




Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women
\$2,252,708

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 Finland NC
\$290,674

 Congo \$0


 Austrian NC \$297

 Australia NC \$73,052


 Iceland NC \$76,322

 Germany NC \$154,750


 France NC \$50,821

 Ford Foundation
\$874,801


 Netherlands NC \$9,947

 Miscellaneous Donors
\$108,516

 Japan NC \$26,753

 New Zealand NC
\$300

 UN Office of Counter-Terrorism
\$36,625

 UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
\$121,751

 Sweden NC \$87,791

 Sweden \$1,107,218



United States of America NC
\$147,700



United States of America
\$22,236



United Kingdom NC \$92,041

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)

\$3,281,595

OUTCOME ECA_D_1.1

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Duty bearers implement and finance evidence-based gender-responsive normative frameworks and policies, including in the context of crisis response and recovery.	ECA_D_1.1A Number of countries adopting new policies, NAPs or laws on GEWE in line with international frameworks.	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	1	8
		2023 (Milestone)	1	3
		2024 (Milestone)	1	-
		2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
ECA_D_1.1C	2020 (Baseline)	16	N/A
Number of local governments in Western Balkan countries that have policies and practices in place to implement gender-responsive budgeting	2022 (Milestone)	15	65
	2023 (Milestone)	20	75
	2024 (Milestone)	30	-
	2025 (Target)	35	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.6	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
Number of legal and policy frameworks that promote gender balance in decision making institutions and processes (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	No	FALSE
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-
• Complementary Indicator :			

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.2.1	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
SDG Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations to gender equality and women's empowerment (Desk Review)	2022 (Milestone)	1	-
	2023 (Milestone)	TBD	-
	2024 (Milestone)	TBD	-
• SDG Indicator :	2025 (Target)	TBD	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.6.1	2021 (Baseline)	40	N/A
Percentage of gender-specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators with available data (Desk Review)	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-
• Complementary Indicator :			

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.6.2	2021 (Baseline)	3	N/A
Number of national plans and strategies that integrate gender statistics as an objective or strategy (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	-	1
	2023 (Milestone)	3	2
	2024 (Milestone)	5	-
	2025 (Target)	6	-
	• Complementary Indicator :		

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF: **2023**

Duty bearers implement and finance evidence-based gender-responsive normative frameworks and policies, including in the context of crisis response and recovery.

The outcome was not fully achieved, duty bearers made significant progress implementing and financing evidence-based gender-responsive normative frameworks and policies. Albania and Serbia remain regional leaders in the integration of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) in national and local public finance management (PFM) systems, among 19% of countries with systems to track and make public allocations to gender equality and women’s empowerment (SDG target 5.c.1.). National and particularly local governments in the region increased their capacities to integrate GRB in mid-term budget frameworks. Supreme Audit institutions in the region, non-traditional stakeholders in gender equality, developed the first two sub-regional parallel gender audits after enhancing their capacities to do so through a regional exchange of knowledge facilitated by UN Women. By acknowledging and designing plans to respond to SAI audit reports, governments in the region strengthened their knowledge and skills to plan and monitor GRBs. Other countries in the region (Türkiye, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Tajikistan) continued to formulate policies to mainstream gender in the PFM. The Governments of Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Kosovo enhanced their capabilities to plan and generate gender data on emerging issues, including unpaid domestic/care work and violence against women. The newly acquired gender data positions Armenia to report on the progress towards achieving SDG target 5.4, and Kazakhstan and Georgia are now among the few countries in the region that completed two rounds of VAW prevalence surveys since the adoption of Agenda 2030, providing more than one data point to monitor the progress on SDG target 5.2. UN Women ECARO provided methodological guidance and financial assistance to the National Statistical Offices of these countries, which resulted in the development of in-house gender data collection capacity. While 15 out of 18 UN Programme countries/territory in ECA region had National Action Plans on WPS by the end 2023, some partners joined WPS international platforms in 2023, namely 1) the Kazakhstan Government and Women Information Center in Georgia (NGO) made commitments and signed the Compact on WPS-HA in June

2023; and 2) seven countries, as members of WPS National Focal Points Network, contributed to consultations on the role of WPS National FPs, WPS Center of excellence, etc. Ten CSO partners shared their perspectives regarding inclusive implementation of WPS commitments by attending the Network's meetings with UN Women technical and advisory support. Additionally, the Central Asian Women Leaders Caucus (CAWLC) decided to develop its first regional action plan (RAP) on WPS (roadmap forthcoming in 2024). UN Women ECARO reviewed NAPs for Central Asian countries to identify common challenges to translating WPS international commitments into national actions and provided a ground for discussions key priorities to be jointly addressed by the RAP. UN Women shared knowledge on mechanisms and tools for WPS localization and engaging with the civil society organizations to address gender and human security. CAWLC members agreed to conduct an annual Central Asian Forum to monitor the progress in the implementation of the WPS Agenda with the involvement of all stakeholders. Also, women-led organizations, women human rights defenders, and WPS experts from Central Asia and South Caucasus agreed on a vision and objectives for a multi partners WPS platform. UN Women held the WPS annual expert gathering in Almaty, facilitated the discussions, and provided access to best practices on women's participation in peace processes. Given these results, the original strategy and theory of change for this outcome remain applicable. Despite this progress, significant challenges remain, such as lack of technical capacities of the government to conduct gender analysis as well as low human and technical capacities of the local level government to implement gender-budgeting. Additionally, increased political will is needed for enacting meaningful legal frameworks that promote gender equality in decision-making institutions and processes. UN Women ECARO advocated to member states to consider various forms of temporary special measures that have proved effective, including gender quotas for elected and appointed positions, and provided technical support to UNCTs in advancing temporary special measures and gender responsive legal frameworks.