

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_2.1

Gender-responsive policy and legislative frameworks are developed and implemented to promote safe migration, decent work and sustainable development for all women workers, including migrant workers

Progress towards increasing legislation and support and services to ensure safety and security of women migrant workers throughout the labour migration journey were made as seen in the gender-specific recommendations in the ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour (AFML) and the Colombo Process's Thematic Area Working Group (TAWG) meetings. In the 15th AFML, a recommendation to include protection women migrant workers from forced labour, discrimination, violence and harassment in the development or review of bilateral labour migration agreements (BLA)/Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) was made and adopted by Member States and other stakeholders. For the Colombo Process, the Government of Bangladesh made a recommendation on building capacity on gender-responsive and rights-based in employment contracts leading to improved accountability of recruitment for labour migration in the meeting of the Thematic Area Working Group (TAWG) on foster ethical recruitment practices. These followed the efforts of UN Women and its CSO partners to integrate gender perspectives in labour migration governance.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_2.2

More women lead, participate and have access to business opportunities to advance sustainable and inclusive growth (Outcome 7)

Significant Progress was made in supporting more women to lead, participate and have access to business opportunities to advance sustainable and inclusive growth. Women-owned businesses (WOBs) and women entrepreneurs have become more gender inclusive, better equipped to scale and improve business performance, have established relevant connections with financing mechanisms and facilitated other partnership opportunities. WEA strengthened capacities of women entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses, especially through innovative ecosystem approaches in areas such as unpaid care and gender-lens investing. Overall, entrepreneurs reported that the WEA entrepreneurship trainings had the biggest impact in: helping their businesses become more gender inclusive (29.9%) gaining knowledge and tools to up-scale their businesses (23.2%) improving business performance, establish relevant connections and identify financing mechanisms (18%) (please refer to Final report in supporting document as evidence.) WEA mobilized and trained 3,096 women across all WEA countries (since programme inception in 2019) that aimed to increase access to entrepreneurship and leadership training programmes (e.g., business training, financial education and/or technical skills). To measure the effectiveness and impact of capacity-building activities, particularly those focused on entrepreneurship, WEA developed a set of impact-based surveys to collect data from entrepreneur beneficiaries who participated in various trainings across the WEA countries. A total of 353 responses were received from women entrepreneurs and WOBS across the WEA countries between September 2021 and August 2022. UN Women's holistic approach to work with governments and private sector towards an ecosystem for advancing women's economic empowerment has contributed to the above results. It encouraged the central role of the private sector in advancing women's economic empowerment (WEE) and promoting a gender-inclusive economic recovery. Working with the private sector, commitment and actions from the private sector to drive more responsible business conduct, have been leveraged during the reporting period. Building on the successful implementation of the WEPs Awards 2021, WEA organized the third WEPs regional awards to recognize exemplary business practice for gender equality aligned to the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs). This year, the Awards generated significant interest, resulting in 1208 applications this year compared to 700 received in 2021 (cumulative values). The success of the WEPs Awards establishes it as a powerful vehicle at both national and regional level to raise awareness of the WEPs among key stakeholders, create openings for collaboration, and mobilize the private sector to commit to and act to become more gender inclusive. UN Women's knowledge products have also reached a wide audience and significantly contributed to UN Women's holistic COVID-19 response and specially to address unpaid care work and awareness-raising and public advocacy for a gender-responsive recovery has also been essential. Its efforts will also seed interest in a larger regional agenda on the care economy that will capitalize on Asia-Pacific global moments in 2023. For instance, the WEPs Trends and Opportunities to Advance Gender Equality in Business in Asia and the Pacific; developed and launched by UN Women in 2022 provides valuable insights on the progress made by companies on the level and depth of promoting WEPs and gender equality across supply chains and highlights gaps where actions are still needed. UN Women built further momentum and awareness on the Care Economy through the development and launch of the Care Entrepreneurship Think Piece entitled "Can Inclusive Care Entrepreneurship be a pathway to address gaps in the childcare sector in Asia and the Pacific?" and disseminating key findings from the Think Piece in various fora including during the WEA Closing Forum in August 2022 and the 2022 Asian Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN) Global Conference in Indonesia. On the theory of change, there also remains a need to assess how the Programme has affected and can support the most marginalized women. While UN Women Country Office efforts target the most marginalized groups in most cases, the WEA project targeted middle-income countries as well as the "missing middle" of women-owned SMEs as strategic entry points to demonstrate gender-responsive business models. Linking these different target groups in integrated programme approaches could be explored, for example, through the work on gender-responsive procurement (GRP). Efforts to expand and increase the income of women-led SMEs could promote their inclusion in supply chains of large companies, including multinational enterprises. In turn, these SMEs could be mobilized to employ and source products and services from relatively more disadvantaged women in the community. Similarly, efforts to reduce the disproportionate share of women in unpaid care work could target marginalized women to gain access to decent work and income (including in the care economy itself), through improved access to and availability of affordable child and elder care. Social norms change is WEE with a view to working across the individual, systemic, formal, and informal levels to stimulate transformative change. It will require UN Women to leverage its expertise in research and data, generation and dissemination of knowledge products, advocacy, and holistic approaches to capacity building of actors to influence policy changes and support implementation of gender-responsive practices at all levels. It will also necessitate clarifying how synergies across thematic areas will be leveraged and identifying opportunities where UN Women could be positioning itself for the future. An important learning is that programmatic efforts have reiterated that private sector engagement is fundamental in the journey to advancing women's economic empowerment and gender equality. Resource mobilization to maintain the visibility on WEE achieved through WEA and the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) approach has a critical role to play in supporting the private sector to implement the WEPs. While WEA constructively engaged with policymakers to identify and propose solutions for challenges faced by women in the private sector, securing buy-in and advancing policy level changes proved to be very lengthy and required significant efforts. Targeted and prolonged capacity building of public stakeholders will be necessary for transformational legislation and gender mainstreaming practices. Moreover, with increased requirements for accountability set by and among governments and investors, Transparency & Accountability will continue to be a key priority area for future normative and policy work. Three years was a limited amount of time to fully implement and document the impacts of all the various assets created. As such, a key challenge moving forward is the sustainability of the assets created in terms of continued implementation. Resource mobilization to expand WEPs support at field level - beyond the current WEA countries - is critical to ensure a consistent approach.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_2.3

Needs of women are better addressed by climate change and disaster risk reduction actions for ensuring alternative climate-resilient livelihoods

Governments and intergovernmental organisations including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) articulated greater commitments to collaborate and advance gender equality in climate change to deliver more inclusive outcomes. Key to this was the adoption by the ASEAN Centre of Energy of the Roadmap on Accelerating ASEAN Renewable Energy Deployment through Gender-Responsive Energy Policy, with technical support from UNEP. The chair of the Renewable Energy Sub-Sector Network of the ASEAN Energy Cooperation has adopted it and a strong commitment was made to implement the actions and monitor the results. The roadmap will inform the ASEAN long-term renewable energy roadmap that is currently under development, with clear gender targets and indicators. Similarly, climate change was identified as a key priority for technical cooperation between the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) and UN Women, reaffirming the commitments in the ASEAN-UN Women Joint Work Programme. The development of the sub-regional flagship reports on the State of Gender

Equality and Climate Change in South Asia and the Hindu Kush Himalaya and Southeast Asia to identify gaps and scalable actions serve as key policy too. Findings and recommendations of the ASEAN report has informed the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW)/ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) workplan and the actions of different sectoral bodies working in climate change, agriculture, DRR and renewable energy. In the reporting year, governments and institutions from over 18 countries have strengthened capacities to integrate gender equality priorities in climate, renewable energy, and disaster risk reduction policies and plans. Governments adopted gender-responsive climate change and disaster risk reduction policies at the country level including the Bangladesh Climate Change Gender Action Plan and the Viet Nam Climate Change Strategy to 2050 through policy guidance, capacity building, and dialogues. These policies and frameworks brought opportunities for increased investments in addressing gender and social inequalities and building long-term resilience for women and vulnerable communities. Women entrepreneurs and women-enterprises have strengthened capacities for resilient livelihoods as a result of trainings and increased access to renewable energy financing mechanisms. A total of 473 women have established or improved livelihood activities and over 1,689 women receiving indirect economic benefits such as improved standard of living due to access to basic services including water, reduced health and protection risks due to accessible and cleaner energy sources, and time saved due to availability of products and services in their communities. Over 56 women's rights and civil society organizations participation and leadership were strengthened in climate and disaster risk reduction dialogues and decision-making processes. CSOs have broadened networks, increasingly engaged in dialogues with governments, and has led community-based climate and DRR actions. Overall, UN Women in partnership with UNEP, through the joint project Empower Women for Climate Resilient Societies together with its partners, provided integrated support aimed, leveraged platforms, fostered partnerships, and placed gender equality and human rights in the spotlight, creating a foundation for amplifying and scaling up results.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_3.1

An enabling legislative and policy environment in line with international standards on EVAW and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action

Institutionalization of survivor-centered and migratory-inclusive service provision for responding to cases of violence against women abroad The APA Outcome 3.1 made significant progress during the reporting period. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of Viet Nam institutionalized the quality service provisions for Vietnamese women abroad. In December 2022, MOFA adopted the "Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Supporting Overseas Vietnamese Women Victims of Violence, Abuse, Sexual Harassment and Trafficking in Persons"; with technical support from UN Women ROAP and the Viet Nam Office. Technical support from UN Women was provided through consultations throughout the development process and review processes of the draft documents. The SOPs were designed based on the "Practical Guide: Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for a Coordinated Response to Violence against Women", including women migrant workers, developed by the UN Women regional office. With the SOPs, foreign service officials and diplomats of Viet Nam embassies and consulates overseas are able to provide strengthened protection and support for Vietnamese citizens abroad, especially those who have experienced violence against women or trafficking in persons. The SOPs will be implemented through Vietnamese embassies and consulates globally as a guiding document for survivor-centered referral procedures between Viet Nam and countries of destination. This SOP was reported as one of the leading workstreams by Viet Nam through the implementation and review of the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence against Women, through the mid-term review of the RPA, conducted in 2021 with support from the regional office (reported in 2021). Strengthening the capacities of foreign service officials in survivor-centered service provision for women migrant workers emerged following one basic workshop in Viet Nam in 2019, and evolved into an ongoing series of learning sessions that incorporated the experiences of foreign service officials globally for newly appointed foreign service officials. The SOPs formalize the training materials into practice as guiding documents for foreign service officials. Capacity development of institutions to implement laws and policies to deliver services for eliminating violence against women Gender-Responsive Police Services In Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Police Women Network capacity was strengthened, with support from the regional office, HQ and the Bangladesh Office. The Handbook on Gender Responsive Police Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence was rolled out in Bangladesh, thus operationalizing the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls subject to Violence as it supports and assists the police by providing the "how to"; as well as an exchange of experiences in relation to responding to VAWG in a transformational way ensuring a victim centered approach and building trust and confidence in local communities. The Bangladesh Police Women Network took ownership of the Gender-Responsive Police Handbook roll out process by identifying the areas where the Handbook can be incorporated, including by developing violence against women training curricula for police officers following a gap-identifying analysis process. The Gender Responsive Policing Handbook was translated and adapted to the contexts in Bangladesh. Shelters In Viet Nam, the Viet Nam Women's Union developed the Capacity Development Roadmap of the Peace House Shelter to strengthen the shelter management and the capacity of services with technical support from UN Women. In Bangladesh, the Tarango Shelter for survivors of violence utilized the gender-based violence-women's economic empowerment integrated model to pilot the economic empowerment interventions alongside the provision of multisectoral services. UN Women supported the light review process of the shelter project, analyzing whether services have adequately responded to survivors' needs.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_3.2

Favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors are promoted at national, community and individual levels to prevent VAW

The APA Outcome 3.2 made progress during the reporting period. Following years of advocacy and strengthening evidence, understanding and practice on prevention of VAWG and social norms change, Australia DFAT has partnered with UN Women and UNFPA ROAP offices to develop a regional center on prevention of VAW in Southeast Asia. This center is expected to strengthen prevention expertise and capacity, build evidence on effective programmatic interventions, and support regional advocacy collectives, and will focus on transformational, evidence-based advocacy, dialogue, policies and programming. UN Women is heavily involved in the design process. During the reporting period, youth equipped themselves on favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours to end violence against women and girls. For this, they designed and led initiatives on ending violence against women and girls, drawing upon regional evidence and calling for action to support survivors of violence. The regional youth leadership network "30 for 2030" created the "Youth Guide to End Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV)" to call for action from youth to address OGBV, in response to the high prevalence of online violence in the Asia-Pacific region, especially among young women and girls. The Guide is a significant outcome of the youth network as the entire process was led by the members of "30 for 2030", from selecting OGBV as the topic to drawing actionable recommendations. The youth network utilized the UN Women's study "Online Opposition to Gender Equality" to develop the Guide, where they extracted content related to narratives and tactics of online opposition to develop recommendations about how to counter the opposition narratives and engage men and boys in promoting gender equality. The 30 for 2030 is a youth leadership network that brings together young leaders with various backgrounds--eminent civic and business innovators, feminists, entrepreneurs, technology pioneers, educators, activists, artists, journalists, and more--launched by ROAP in March 2023. The 30 for 2030 thought leaders and experts are determined change-makers to accelerate progress toward the 2030 Agenda from a feminist perspective, break down gender barriers and make gender equality a working reality in their spheres of influence. ROAP provided capacity building opportunities and mentorships to strengthen their understanding of gender equality, ending violence against women and their advocacy skills. Voices against Violence Curriculum In Thailand, students have more opportunities to learn positive gender norms and relationships to prevent violence against women and girls. 1 school in Thailand developed its own resource package on Gender and Ending Violence to integrate the "Voices against Violence (VaV)" curriculum into the regular school curriculum. This was initiated from the implementation of the VaV curriculum in 14 schools in Thailand, through the partnership with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and their Thailand member organization "Girl Guides Association of Thailand & GGAT". The VaV is a non-formal education programme for children and youth to help stop violence against girls and young women, developed by UN Women and WAGGGS. ROAP provided technical and financial support for the rollout of the curriculum. In 2022, WAGGGS continued the rollout of the curriculum and used a cascading model of capacity building whereby they trained the GGAT leadership and project team on Safeguarding and Child Protection, Power Dynamics and Rape Culture in School, as well as the Voices against Violence curriculum in general, the project team, in turn, strengthened the capacities of girl guides, girl guide leaders and volunteers on these topics who then engaged the schools. The project included a diverse age range of participants who reported becoming more conscious of their actions and more mindful of how they treat others. Next to their trainings and engagement with schools and the GGAT, the girl guides also advocated for stopping violence against girls during the International Women's Day activities. After participating in the project, they felt confident that they have the knowledge and skills to educate their families, communities, and society at large on the issue of violence against girls, and they were very motivated to carry this work forward. Addressing gender-based violence on campus In Viet Nam, university campuses have become safer for their students with codes of conduct to prevent and respond to campus-related gender-based violence. During the reporting period, 3 universities in Viet Nam developed codes of conduct, based on the Guidance Note on Campus Violence Prevention and Response, with support from the regional office. Advocating for the adoption of a dedicated policy on preventing and responding to sexual harassment and sexual violence on campus has been one of the focus areas throughout the current SN period. Following this, a network of safe campuses was

created with these universities as core members. Furthermore, a student-led online safe campus communication campaign was organized which reached 71,721 people, and the counselling rooms of these universities were improved to provide better quality support for students and staff in cases of violence.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.1

Governments and civil society are able to assess and inform progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the SDGs as well as other global and regional normative frameworks

In 2022, UN Women supported Governments and civil society in the Asia-Pacific region to assess and stay informed on progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the SDGs as well as other global and regional normative frameworks through several processes, namely: (i) the CSW66 Regional Consultation which brought together state and non-state actors including national gender machineries, ministries in charge of environment, national disaster management organizations, civil society organizations representing diverse constituencies, UN entities, international financial institutions, intergovernmental bodies, philanthropic institutions and academia. Convened by UN Women and ESCAP, in collaboration with UNDP, UNEP, UNDRR, UNICEF and UNFPA, these consultations allowed these diverse actors to convene and agree on ways to accelerate progress on key frameworks including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (in particular, the 2019 Asia-Pacific Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing+25 Review), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These discussions were useful in that they were relevant to informing stakeholder perspectives during the COP 27. Further, UN Women also contributed to the sharing of good practices in line with the regional consultation recommendations, through two side events during the global CSW66 session. Link to resources: <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/stories/in-focus/2022/02/csw66> (ii) Secondly, UN Women ensured that all SDG goal profiles developed for the Ninth Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development Forum (March 2022) i.e. for SDGs 4, 14, 15 and 17. UN Women also collaborated with ESCAP and UNFPA in leading on the development of the SDG 5 profile - as well as co-facilitating a roundtable on SDG 5 which allowed ESCAP member states, civil society, private sector and UN partners to discuss key impediments to progress on SDG 5 and strategies for accelerating progress in this area. The recommendations of the same were presented to ESCAP member states of 31 March and submitted at the 2022 HLPF. (iii) In the humanitarian sphere, UN Women were able to support the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management and its Secretariat to strengthen tools and good practice case studies for gender-responsive operationalization of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response Work Programme 2021-2025. (iv) Under the regional programme funded by the Government of Japan "Gender-Responsive COVID-19 Prevention and Response in Mekong Countries"; UN Women's regional humanitarian and disaster risk reduction team provided support at regional and national levels, planning activities on inclusive and gender-responsive measures to prevent and respond to COVID-19, including support to COVID-19 vaccine access in Lao PDR, regional research and dialogues on women's inclusion in socio-economic recovery, and development of communications campaign. Further, under the same programme, implemented in India and funded by ROK, a study on women's leadership and meaningful participation in COVID-19 recovery and response in India were able to frame the planning of a similar regional study and dialogues to be replicated. Under the programme "Gender-Responsive COVID-19 Recovery in India"; funded by MOGEF in the Government of the Republic of Korea, UN Women provided support to the India Country Office on implementing gender-responsive measures to prevent and respond to COVID-19 and support pandemic recovery efforts. In addition, the UN Women – through partnership with Humanitarian Advisory Group – rolled out two studies in India and Nepal on women's inclusion and leadership in COVID-19 socioeconomic recovery efforts in Asia-Pacific, which aimed to: (1) Understand the current state of women's leadership and participation in COVID-19 response and recovery in South Asia; (2) Identify recommendations to better support women's leadership and participation in COVID-19 response and recovery. UN Women also partnered with the Korean Women's Development Institute (KWDI) to jointly hold a regional dialogue with South Asian women civil society leaders on facilitating gender-response recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuring women's leadership in crisis decision-making and response planning in Seoul, South Korea. The regional dialogue identified best practices and lessons learned from CSOs's experience during the pandemic and provided recommendations for enhancing women's leadership and participation in planning and decision-making for COVID-19 recovery. (v) UN Women worked with UNAIDS and other Cosponsors to ensure that needs of Women living with HIV and LGBTQI communities are reflected in UBRAF's priorities in the Joint Plans at Regional and country level. Inputs were also provided in the development of Integrated Regional Action Plan for viral hepatitis, HIV and sexually transmitted infections in South-East Asia, 2022–2026 by WHO to ensure that needs of women affected by HIV are reflected and addressed. UN Women also provided inputs in the development of 'Born Too Soon' - Global report, coordinated by WHO, focusing on gender inequity and structural barriers that contribute to poorer maternal health and stillbirth. (vi) In 2022, UN Women have also been engaging with women's civil society, digital rights organizations and cyber defenders to support regional network building among leading stakeholders advocating for gender-responsive cybersecurity across Southeast Asia and to ensure that a WPS lens is applied to cybersecurity issues. A collective of 26 civil society organizations and women's rights advocates drafted an advocacy brief with the support of UN Women. UN Women shared the key advocacy points in several international and regional fora and including in a technical Briefing Meeting for the development of the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security. As a result of this advocacy work, the now adopted ASEAN WPS Regional Plan of Action includes reference to cybersecurity as an emerging WPS issue, as well as four specific action points on cybersecurity and WPS. The Government of Thailand has also expressed keen interest in UN Women's work on cybersecurity and on 29 November 2022, UN Women organized a government consultation with key Government bodies to support discussions on gender-responsive cybersecurity, building a foundation for continued government dialogue.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.5

Women have better access to formal and informal legal systems

UN Women supported the promotion of gender-responsive legal technology resulting in the digitalisation of Timor-Leste mediation case management system. The programme utilised the CEDAW reporting and implementation process to support the adoption of the Anti-Sexual Violence Act in Indonesia. A legal needs survey for women with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities in Fiji, the Philippines, Nepal and Indonesia. Community-based justice mechanisms were supported in Nepal resulting in higher trust and satisfaction rather amount women community members. UN Women worked with the Philippines government conducting paralegal and mental health training for incarcerated women.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.6

Women are empowered to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism

UN Women has made significant progress on the outcome 6.6 in 2022. In total, over 2.5 million individuals strengthened their understanding of the role women play in preventing terrorism, violent extremism and hate speech through the regional Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) programme called 'Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities' - Phase V (April 2021-March 2022). UN Women continued to support the implementation and localization of National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security (NAP WPS) in Bangladesh and also has successfully advocated retaining a national policy framework for the government's commitment to advancing the Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in Thailand. In Bangladesh, UN Women has consolidated the experience and networks of prior phases to create a strong basis to scale up impact on preventing violent extremism and advancing the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. UN Women has enhanced partnerships with the government, civil society, academic institutions, and development partners that can be leveraged for further engagement. The Women Peace Café (WPC), co-created by UN Women and the Centre for Peace and Justice (CPJ), is a key product of the overall regional PVE programme, which is the foundation of this project. Within the context of COVID-19 in this project, the WPC model expanded and proved to be a replicable and sustainable model for engaging youth to promote peace and social cohesion. Two new WPCs have been established in the two leading universities of Bangladesh; Brac University and Dhaka University. In this model, a total of 244 women enhanced their skills of entrepreneurship, including 154 female students trained in online Women Entrepreneurship Training for Promoting Peace and Social Cohesion; another 90 female students engaged as volunteers in the six Women Peace Ambassador initiative groups, to benefit directly from the innovative social entrepreneurship activities of the initiative. With a reach across four universities in total, the WPC platform is expanding the constituency for peace and resilience by reaching young future women leaders and better equipping them to prevent terrorism, violent extremism and hate speech. In addition, with the technical support of UN Women, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs formalized the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Group for implementation of the National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security in 2021 through its first formal meeting, which included representatives from all relevant ministries/divisions/departments. Throughout 2022, UN Women contributed to the NAP implementation by undertaking a

mapping exercise to determine the status of activities undertaken by Coordination Group members under the NAP WPS, as well as refining tools and templates for monitoring and reporting against the NAP. In Thailand, UN Women contributed to strengthening the cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnership between the government and civil society organizations (CSOs) at the local level to respond to online threats and localize the WPS agenda. Both relevant local government agencies, CSOs and women's groups have enhanced their knowledge to sufficiently understand digital space and the WPS agenda. Approximately 141,000 people were reached by online digital literacy trainings to prevent hate speech and promote resilience. Women leaders, women, and youth in communities in the southern border provinces (SBPs) who were trained as digital literacy trainers conducted and facilitated the training to raise awareness and advance cybersecurity in communities and attend to the issue of hate speech. Furthermore, a total of 110 women have increased their skills in the online marketing courses for women entrepreneurs and cooperatives in SBPs. The entrepreneurship activities have been critical connecting measures in SBPs to gather the beneficiary women's groups and to engage local authorities in building trust with the Buddhist and Muslim communities. At the national level, UN Women has successfully advocated retaining a national policy framework for the government's commitment to advancing the WPS agenda. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) has agreed that UN Women will work closely with the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development at the national level and with Coordination Centre for Children and Women in the Southern Border Provinces (CCCW-SBP) at the local level to support the review and extension of the Measures and Guidelines on Women, Peace and Security. According to the review of the Phase V conducted in 2022, overall, the project was highly relevant in addressing key gendered challenges relating to violent extremism, particularly relating to vulnerabilities of women in the COVID context. It also appropriately supported women's empowerment in ways that enable them to contribute to PVE more broadly. The project made less progress on policy implementation, in part due to government resources being diverted to tackling the pandemic. The project adapted its policy approach, working with civil society actors to localise policy implementation and awareness whilst adapting plans to work with government longer term. Therefore, the original strategy and theory of change for this outcome is applicable. During the five phases of "Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities" (April 2017 – March 2022), approximately 5 million individuals have strengthened their understanding of the role of women can play to prevent violent extremism and gender dynamics of this threat, particularly in Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and regionally and globally including through innovative communication tools as well as capacity development, awareness raising and knowledge sharing efforts. More than 6,000 women from over 200 communities in the four countries have strengthened their capacity to generate income as a result of the project's economic empowerment initiatives. They have become to be agents of change in their communities and promote peace and social cohesion, thereby preventing radicalization and violent extremism. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, digital platforms and online spaces are being increasingly used to spread sexist, inaccurate, and dangerous rhetoric about women, inciting hatred and potentially provoking violence – online and offline. Through digital literacy training, 420 young leaders (408 women and 12 men, including indigenous peoples, transgender individuals, the urban poor and rural communities) in Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Thailand have strengthened capacity to identify, protect against and report online hate speech, misinformation and disinformation, especially in the context of COVID-19. They also learned how to create and disseminate edutainment videos to promote gender equality and social cohesion through social media. The key lessons learned and good practices emerging from the programme include the following: collective space for women's engagement in peacebuilding; national consultations and coalition building; digital literacy and social media skills were highly valued; engagement with new stakeholders (including youth and religious leaders) by incorporating a more comprehensive approach to community-level preventing violent extremism trainings; partnership formation; use of creative communication materials; development of a body of research and evidence that supports the implementation of a gender-sensitive approach to PVE; awareness of the subject matter's sensitivity and the need to ensure the safety of all participants and implementers. (Please refer to the attached programme brief for more details)

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.8

Timely gender-sensitive data on the impact and responses to crisis, including COVID-19, are produced and their use is promoted to inform policies, programmes, advocacy and research

Sex-disaggregated data on the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic was generated, some of which was used to inform responses and government discussions (for instance, in Indonesia, estimates were used to inform G20 discussions). In addition, a nationally representative survey on gender and the environment was conducted in Tonga. Data collection finalized in December and data analysis is currently on-going. Estimates are expected to inform the country's disaster strategy. Finally, a pilot Time Use Module was implemented in Indonesia in two select provinces, to prepare the country for implementation at a national scale in 2023-2024.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.9

Gender statistics, sex-disaggregated data, and knowledge are produced, analysed and used to inform policymaking, advocacy and accountability for delivering gender equality and women's empowerment results

In light of the new available estimates on the gendered effects of COVID-19 generated by UN Women in 7 countries in 2022, Indonesia and Kiribati have both made use of the findings for national purposes. In the case of Indonesia, the estimates have been used widely to inform speeches and government discussions, including within the context of the G20 discussions held in Indonesia, where the Ministry for Women and Children used the survey estimates to highlight the importance of investing in women's economic empowerment. In the case of Kiribati, a national dialogue on the gendered consequences of COVID-19 resulted in heightened government interest in using the estimates, including to inform discussions on drafting the gender strategy. Furthermore, the figures were used for implementing a training on using gender data, so media professionals, civil society representatives, government officials and statisticians got to learn where to use the data, how to interpret it, and conducted their own analysis with it.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_O_1

Enhanced coordination, coherence and accountability of the UN system for commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment

In 2022, ROAP achieved OEE 1 in leveraging coordination and coherence in the UN System for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), through the regional coordination mechanisms, the Issue Based Coalition on Human Rights and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (IBC-HR/GEWE) and the Peer Support Group (PSG) through delivering system-wide guidance on: (i) the development of Common Country Analyses (CCA)/ Cooperation Framework (UNSDCFs)- by supporting the capacity development of UN Country teams developing their CCAs/UNSDCFs on the integration of the guiding principle of GEWE and Human Rights-based approaches (HRBA) together with UNFPA and OHCHR i.e. in the Pacific (3 UNCTs), and Papua New Guinea (PNG); (ii) in reviewing the CCAs/UNSDCFs for the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Iran, Mongolia, Nepal, the Pacific, Pakistan, PNG, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka through the regional Peer Support Group (PSG). The ROAP also provided direct inputs into the draft documents CCAs and UNSDCF for Cambodia and the Philippines at the request of the UNCTs, in addition to providing direct support and tools to UN Women offices to ensure that that our efforts at regional level are complemented by the guidance provided to our UN Women offices and their Gender Theme Groups (GTGs); (iii) Through capacity building of UNCTs on the use of UNCT tools i.e. the UNCT SWAP Gender Equality scorecard and the UNCT Gender Equality Marker (GEM), i.e. tailored trainings to the UNCTs in Bangladesh, China and Timor Leste (including on gender transformative programming linked to the UNCT GEM. Additionally, in collaboration with OHCHR, UNFPA, UNDP, and UNICEF, UN Women ROAP carried out 3 out of 4 sessions on piloting the Gender Theme Group Standards and Procedures with the participation of UNCTs Bangladesh, China, Pacific, and Vietnam. Supporting documents available here: <https://unwomen.sharepoint.com/sites/roap/Strategic%20Planning/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2Fsites%2Froap%2FStrategic%20Planning%2F13%2E%20Quarterly%20Reports%2F2022%20Qs%20reports%2FQ3%20%26%20Q4%20of%202022&FolderCTID=0x012000C705893e-4d54-96e2-59bdd7e2bce5=>

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_O_2

Increased engagement of partners in support of UN-Women's mandate

The year 2022 witnessed the strategic vision we have embedded in the unit. The new partnership with LinkedIn has benefited the overall corporate communications performance from visibility of programmes towards the steadily growing in number of unique visitors of on the Asia-Pacific website and programme web pages. The ad grant from LinkedIn with a technical lead's expertise dedicated to support UN Women has driven The annual record of Facebook performance reached three million impressions with T witter of 1.2 million and I nstagram at 1.08 million impressions . Our unit also provided regional coverage to the global Donor Week Campaign giving visibility to donors and the programme impact. T he Asia-Pacific d o nor campaign garnered over 117,000 organic impressions on Facebook and Twitter. Starting in October, ROAP has begun using LinkedIn and the LinkedIn ad grant to regenerate the traffic. Six sponsored posts for six donors were made, garnering over 512,000 sponsored impressions . Our new Asia-Pacific LinkedIn Programme Showcase Page recorded 3.8 million post impressions.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_O_3

High quality of programmes through knowledge, innovation, results-based management and evaluation

The ROAP Strategic Note and Strategic Notes for Nepal and Pakistan developed with RO support in 2023 were aligned with the global SN and respective UNSDCF and met corporate quality standards (indicator AP_O_3.3A). All of the three SNs included learning from evaluation with the RO SN in particular integrating lessons learned from the MTR of the previous SN and responding to feedback from Country Offices to ensure enhanced support to country presences in alignment with the corporate & pivot to the field". All BWP and AWP developed for 2023 are aligned with relevant Strategic Notes, national priorities and UNSDCF frameworks. Monitoring for continuous improvement of programme quality was undertaken methodically across the region in line with the approved MERPs, all of which met required quality standards. At regional level 134 of 137 indicators (97.81%) had baselines and targets required for monitoring. With travel becoming possible in most of the region in the course of 2022, the RO was able to resume hands-on support to Country Offices, with a particular focus on those experiencing crises and transitions. In particular, in recognition of the complex crisis in Afghanistan, nine RO personnel provided dedicated support to Afghanistan CO, with six travelling to work in Kabul and two supporting remotely. Two colleagues were deployed to Pakistan to support engagement in humanitarian assessment and response in the immediate aftermath of catastrophic floods. Members of the Myanmar Country Office team have been supported to work from Bangkok during 2022. The new ROAP SN builds in a focus on deployability across the RO, recognizing the increased prevalence of crises and the opportunities for UN Women to engage more deeply in crisis preparedness and response leveraging membership of the IASC. Over one hundred UN Women personnel from around the region benefited from a significant opportunity to build capacity in through a week-long programme co-organised with HQ Units in Bangkok and which included project management certification along-side HR, Finance, procurement, risk assessment and security training modules. Fourteen of the 16 evaluations or 87% of those planned in the region in 2023 were completed or in-progress by the end of the year (Indicator APA_O_3.5F) and in terms of quality 100% of evaluations were rated as "good" or "very good". One additional CPE was undertaken in 2022 by Nepal, bring the total of CPEs undertaken since 2019 to six, noting that the CPE planned for Afghanistan was postponed in the light of the crisis situation and consequent pivoting of the country programme undertaken since the Taliban takeover in August 2021.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_O_4

Improved management of financial and human resources in pursuit of results

We made some progress towards human resources management. RO introduced simplified SC interview report and this helped to fasten the write up of interview report and subsequently, fasten the recruitment process. ROAP HR allowed COs to piggyback the consultancy contract for longlisting applications. So far, Afghanistan, Pakistan and PNG has been using this consultant. We plan to increase the number of consultants on retainer basis so other COs can use the service. This has reduced some of the workload of HR colleagues and therefore improve lead time in recruitment process.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.3

Quality, comparable, regular and accessible gender statistics are available to address national data gaps and meet policy, planning, programme, budgeting and reporting commitments under the SDGs, CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and other national priorities

The quality and availability of gender statistics have increased substantially across the region as a result of the support provided by the UN Women's gender statistics team. For instance, several surveys were supported including a Time Use Survey in Bangladesh, a Gender-Environment survey in Mongolia, 11 Rapid Assessment Surveys on the consequences of COVID-19 in 11 countries, followed by a second round of Rapid Assessment Surveys in 7 countries that took place towards the end of the year. In addition, UN Women has supported countries with data reprocessing. For example, Mongolia now generates multi-level disaggregated SDG estimates and publishes them regularly in their SDG database, and 10 ASEAN member states generate new estimates and include them in the ASEAN Gender Outlook, which is now a Flagship publication for ASEAN. Furthermore, some countries, such as the Philippines, were supported to include select modules on existing surveys, such as a module on COVID-19, unpaid care, and domestic work attached to their Labor Force Survey. Geospatial data and survey data were integrated and reprocessed to generate information on the gender-climate nexus.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.4

Gender statistics are accessible to all users (including government, civil society, academics, and private sector) and can be analysed to inform research advocacy, policies, plans, programmes and budgeting and promote accountability

As a result of extensive training provided on using gender data, including through the use of the UN Women-SIAP Training Curriculum on Gender Statistics, many data users are now capable of finding, analyzing, and using gender data for decision-making. In addition, UN Women has produced a large number of publications on gender data, ranging from papers on civil registration and vital statistics to analysis of time use survey data in Afghanistan, or progress reports and factsheets on select topics, such as gender and environment technical paper that was put together and used for discussions during Commission on the Status of Women.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.5

Women have better access to formal and informal legal systems

UN Women, together with programme partners OHCHR and the International Commission of Jurists, continued to strengthen women's access to justice, leveraging their comparative advantage. During the reporting period, several initiatives were undertaken including training and community-based justice providers on promoting and protecting women's human rights in the provision of justice, strengthening gender-responsive and people-centered justice at the community level, providing legal aid for women, providing platforms for exchanges between justice providers, women justice seekers, and women civil society, and convening a critical mass of gender champions within the formal justice sector. For example, the capacity of 177 judges, magistrates, and community judicial members was increased to provide justice for women; and, UN Women hosted 105 community dialogues with women's rights organizations involving 2,006 women in Nepal, Indonesia, and the Philippines. In addition, UN Women continues to identify and breakdown harmful gender stereotypes and norms that prevent women from accessing justice, including by engaging communities for social norms change in Nepal, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The programme also worked with women's civil society organizations (CSOs) and women's human rights defenders (WHRDs) to advance a common understanding of how women's rights movements in the region can jointly advance access to justice. In this regard, 111 WHRDs including 35 Indigenous women, 40 women from the Pacific Islands, and 36 women environmental defenders were supported to increase their understanding of how to engage with government representatives on women's human rights issues. Throughout the reporting period, additional priorities and opportunities emerged, including bolstering

partnerships with national human rights institutions and engaging with United Nations country teams on the protection of women human rights defenders; upscaling best practices from the national level to the regional level, such as Nepal's practice on diversifying justice mechanisms through community-based justice mechanisms, which led to higher satisfaction among women users and a whole-of-community approach to protect women justice seekers; and, leveraging global research and advances on justice driven by the 2021 Justice Action Coalition. Harnessing the advancements made in 2021, a regional strategy to provide a regional approach to Women's Access to Justice within and outside the UN system is under development in partnership with CSOs, UN sister agencies, governments, and global experts.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.2

Enabling Environment Supportive, well-coordinated policy environment is in place to ensure gender-responsive localisation and effective monitoring of the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region

As a result of the Women Count programme implementation and completion of its first phase, the enabling environment to produce and use gender statistics has been enhanced in many countries. For instance, Vietnam selected a set of priority gender indicators with UN Women's support, which they now use to guide data collection reports on gender issues, and inform national policies. Similarly, countries across the Pacific, through the adoption of the Pacific Roadmap, now have a sub-regional strategy for the production and use of gender data across the region. This has prompted countries such as Tonga to create national coordination groups on gender statistics, countries such as Palau to collect more data on gender issues, and the whole region has created a Pacific Gender Statistics Coordination group, a community of practice where priorities are discussed and solutions (in the form of finances or technical support) are identified to address current gaps.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.1

Governments and civil society are able to assess and inform progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the SDGs as well as other global and regional normative frameworks

In 2021, the Asia-Pacific Beijing+25 regional synthesis report was officially launched jointly by UN Women and UNESCAP on International Women's Day. A brief interactive video summarising the report content and recommendations was screened at the event for all participants from Governments, Donors, UN Agencies, CSOs, and the private sector. The total number of participants was 71 in-person participants and 119 online participants via Zoom and 2,400 unique viewers via Facebook Live from across the region. The report highlight video can be found [here](#). As part of the Generation Equality Regional Journey for Asia and the Pacific, the ROAP convened six Generation Equality Asia-Pacific Regional Multi-stakeholder dialogues in the areas of Feminist Action for Climate Justice on Earth Day (22 April) (300 participants); Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality on 19 May (attendees at the highest peak: 158); Economic Justice and Rights on 25 May (attendees at the highest peak: 165); Gender Based Violence on 16 June (175 participants) and; Feminist Movements and Leadership on 17 June (attendees at the highest peak: 268) and 3-day Youth Activism Accelerator Sessions (attendees 1,715 over 3 days). These dialogues brought together stakeholders from across the region representing civil society including women's rights and youth-led movements, the private sector, governments, academia, philanthropy, International Financial Institutions, and the UN, to discuss areas of action under each of the Action Coalition Areas and to invite stakeholders to consider committing with these areas. In addition, as part of the #16daysofactivism and #IamGenerationEquality campaigns, the ROAP produced seven stories of youth activists who are at the frontline of fighting gender-based violence in their respective countries. The stories feature contributors from Cambodia, Malaysia, and Indonesia and include key actions the interviewees have taken to combat GBV, as well as actions that the reader can take to make a difference. With the UN Coordination approaches, governments and a wide range of civil society are able to assess and inform progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the SDGs as well as other global and regional normative frameworks. APA_D_6.2: Enabling and well-coordinated policy environment is in place to ensure gender-responsive localisation and effective monitoring of the SDGs in the Asia-Pacific region As a result of the Women Count programme implementation and completion of its first phase, the enabling environment to produce and use gender statistics has been enhanced in many countries. For instance, Vietnam selected a set of priority gender indicators with UN Women's support, which they now use to guide data collection reports on gender issues, and inform national policies. Similarly, countries across the Pacific, through the adoption of the Pacific Roadmap, now have a sub-regional strategy for the production and use of gender data across the region. This has prompted countries such as Tonga to create national coordination groups on gender statistics, countries such as Palau to collect more data on gender issues, and the whole region has created a Pacific Gender Statistics Coordination group, a community of practice where priorities are discussed and solutions (in the form of finances or technical support) are identified to address current gaps.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.6

Women are empowered to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism

Under the regional Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) project, women in communities in Bangladesh are empowered to be agents of change in their communities and promote peace and social cohesion, thereby preventing radicalization and violent extremism as a result of the project's social entrepreneurship initiatives. In 2021, in Bangladesh, the initiatives undertaken by the Women Peace Cafés (WPC) are a testament to the capacity of its members in promoting social cohesion and building the resilience of communities to prevent violent extremism. By the end of the fourth phase of the programme (March 2021), the WPC reached 395 women through entrepreneurship activities in communities at risk of radicalization. This included an online social entrepreneurship training that enabled 186 female students as agents of peace and engagement of 209 female volunteers in the Women Peace Ambassadors (WPA) initiatives. Under WPA, 40 female students and 16 male volunteers were selected to implement small projects that support vulnerable women affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and promote social cohesion in their communities. Moreover, approximately 1.2 million people were reached through a social media campaign on project activities, including 12,604 combined new followers on social media pages of WPCs and WPA initiatives. At the regional level, the project facilitated the participation of 70 individuals in regional dialogues to strengthen their understanding of the gender dynamics of violent extremism through an online event. In the fourth phase (April – December), the WPC continued to showcase good results. The WPC model from the prior phase was scaled up with the addition of two more universities resulting in its expansion into four WPCs. The WPC members continued to engage with peers through virtual events and social media despite the ongoing closures of all educational institutions. As a result of WPC activities, the project reached 241,180 individuals in Bangladesh to contribute to improving their understanding of women's role in PVE and the gender dynamics of the threat of terrorism and hate speech. Furthermore, an animation "The Impact of Gender Identities, Norms, and Relations on Violent Extremism" has been developed to summarize the key findings of the research entitled Building a Stronger Evidence Base: The Impact of Gender Identities, Norms and Relations on Violent Extremism, which was previously produced under the PVE programme in collaboration with Monash University Gender Peace and Security (GPS) Centre. The animation has been subtitled in four different languages: English, Bahasa, Bangla, and Tagalog, corresponding to the languages spoken in the focus countries of the study. Ground-breaking UN Women research advances the conversation on gender in violent extremism. UN Women continues to advance the research agenda on gender and violent extremism in Asia – an area that remains without much international attention. (See UN Women Asia Pacific PVE webpage to access the research) In addition, with the technical support of UN Women, the government and CSOs have increased their capacities to implement and monitor the National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security Bangladesh which integrates gender issues and the important role that women play in preventing violent extremism.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_6.7

At-risk border communities are more resilient to human trafficking and related escalation, focusing especially on women

In 2021, UN Women has made significant progress to strengthen the resilience of at-risk border communities to human trafficking and related escalation. The dynamics of human trafficking are highly gendered and border locations are particularly vulnerable to these types of crimes. When there is little understanding of how gender affects the dynamics of trafficking, women's and girls' risk of not receiving the assistance and services that they need is apparent. This risk is compounded by the low level of women's leadership, representation, and retention in law enforcement and border security functions. To build resilience and mitigate these risks, an in-depth understanding of the gendered dynamics of trafficking as well as recruitment and retention policies for women officers is important, and integrating this awareness into

the daily operations and strategies of law enforcement agencies is key. Research has shown that increasing the number of women in law enforcement results in law enforcement that is more responsive to women's needs and more operationally effective. However, across the ASEAN region, the share of women law enforcement officers ranges from 6–20 per cent. In 2021, UN Women disseminated the findings of the milestone report on Women in Law Enforcement in the ASEAN Region published by UN Women, INTERPOL, and UNODC. Through numerous events/dialogues/training including training of law enforcement officers across Thailand, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, and Cambodia. The report provided valuable insights on recruitment and retention practices within law enforcement agencies from a gender lens across the ASEAN region, looking both at regional trends but also deep-diving into challenges and opportunities on a national level. The recommendations highlighted the importance of gender-sensitive facilities that accommodate the specific needs of women and children and in view to implement this recommendation, UN Women supported the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Security's partner the Peace House Shelters to improve their facilities and shelters for survivors of human trafficking and violence against women, for them to be more sensitive to the needs of women and girls. The donations also aimed to improve the compatibility of equipment of the Call Center Services which is exceptionally important to address cross-border human trafficking. In addition, UNODC together with UN Women finalized a training curriculum to strengthen law enforcement's capacity to investigate trafficking in person from a gender and victim centered perspective. The Facilitation Handbooks are available in English, Bahasa Indonesia, Malay, Burmese, Khmer, Lao, Thai, and Vietnamese. In conclusion, UN Women's contributions throughout this Programme have provided significant knowledge gains on opportunities and obstacles for women's leadership and participation in law enforcement across the ASEAN region. These advocacy measures generated spaces at the highest political levels in the South-East Asia region to discuss the advancement of women in law enforcement, its progress, and pending challenges, which resulted in the introduction of legal, institutional and operational changes to improve the conditions of access, employment, and promotion of female police officers. For instance, the ASEAN Border Management Cooperation Roadmap adopted by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime on 29 September 2021 encourages the collection of disaggregated information that includes gender and includes a chapter dedicated to the increased capacity of border officials to address the growing incidence of human trafficking involving women targeted by criminals and recommends "law enforcement agencies strategies [...] to consider refining their recruitment strategy to deliberately increase the number of female officers who participate in cross-border operations. This will improve the ability of border management teams to identify human trafficking involving women and girls and develop more effective and timely responses".

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_2.1

Gender-responsive policy and legislative frameworks are developed and implemented to promote safe migration, decent work and sustainable development for all women workers, including migrant workers

The ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic has long-lasting effects on many women migrant workers, especially related to increasing financial hardship and inability to provide essentials for their families whose lives depend on their remittances and secure overseas employment due to tighter restrictions on migrants. In 2021 UN Women, through its regional role, continued providing technical guidance to stakeholders, particularly in South and Southeast Asian sub-regions to implement their global commitments on migration. UN Women actively supported the organization of the 14th ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour (AFML) with efforts to ensure women migrant-specific needs and concerns were highlighted in discussions and integrated into the Forum's recommendations, which were adopted by ASEAN member states, civil society organizations (CSOs) and employer associations and trade unions. Further, with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation under the Governance of Labour Migration in South and Southeast Asia (GOALS) project, UN Women in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) actively assisted the organization of the meetings of the Colombo Process's Thematic Area Working Groups (TAWGs) in reviewing their objectives in taking actions to promote safe migration and decent work for all migrant workers, especially women. In particular, UN Women influenced the engagement of more diverse non-state actors, especially CSOs and trade unions in the TAWG meetings. With the increased participation of non-state actors, the dynamic of the TAWG meetings has changed. CSO and trade union actors were given more space to voice the specific concerns of women migrant workers in the labour migration process, especially in the areas concerning skills and qualification recognition; ethical recruitment; reintegration; and remittances to government representatives and other stakeholders, and share lessons learned from their hands-on provision gender-responsive interventions. This increased awareness of making migration governance gender-responsive among the Member States of the TAWGs and enhanced meaningful interactions between them and non-state actors at the regional and national levels. As a member of the Executive Committee of the Regional United Nations Network on Migration for Asia and the Pacific, UN Women continued providing technical inputs and advice in planning and organizing the activities of the Network, including the Regional Review of Global Compact on Migration on 10–12 March 2021 and regional stakeholder consultation during July to September. As a result of UN Women's advocacy effort, gender-related issues in migration policies and practices were highlighted to the government and other stakeholders. In addition, UN Women emphasized the engagement of non-state stakeholders, especially CSOs, trade unions, local authorities, the private sector, and the media in the consultation process organized by the Network. These have increased awareness and promoted collaborations among stakeholders in line with the GCM's Whole of Society approach.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_2.2

More women lead, participate and have access to business opportunities to advance sustainable and inclusive growth (Outcome 7)

UN Women supported the development of the first-ever reporting framework aligned to the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs). The WEPs Transparency and Accountability Framework, which includes a set of gender equality indicators across corporate value chains, is fully aligned with existing corporate gender quality frameworks. Businesses can use the framework for transparent reporting, with support from governments and other stakeholders, and more effectively work towards a gender-equal economy that works for all genders. To deepen understanding of public and private sector mechanisms for gender equality aligned to the WEPs, WeEmpowerAsia (WEA) and ILO developed the WEPs ASEAN Ecosystem Landscaping report, which provides policymakers, companies, civil society, employer organizations, and other stakeholders with the ASEAN region with comprehensive details on policy gaps and sets out a clear policy roadmap for ASEAN member states to advance more gender-responsive business conduct and especially clear guidance on reporting and implementing Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs)-related policies. Increased commitments and actions from the private sector to drive more responsible business conduct, have been leveraged during the reporting period. The Asia Pacific region has been the world's fastest-growing region with WEPs signatories growing from 192 signatories in 2019 to 1665 signatories in 2021. Additionally, WEA boosted the uptake of the number of companies who have undertaken a gender assessment through the Gender Gap Analysis Tool (GAT), with an increase of 269 companies across WEA countries and 432 companies in the Asia Pacific region, compared to the previous reporting year. Building on the successful implementation of the 2020 Asia-Pacific WEPs Awards, WEA organized the 2021 WEPs Awards and received nearly doubled the number of applications – from 250 companies and 400 applications in 2020 to 480 companies and 700 applications in 2021. Further, WEA intensified its outreach and capacity-building activities to strengthen private sector commitments. Despite the impacts of the pandemic, the WEA programme has especially contributed to getting more businesses engaged to commit and implement gender-responsive practices. A key shift in programme activities spurred by COVID-19 was a new workstream to address the women's exponential burden of underpaid and unpaid care work, a long-standing issue that has been exacerbated by the pandemic. One of the most notable achievements of WEA to address this skewed care burden innovatively has been the work on Care Entrepreneurship in the context of achieving inclusive recovery, where WEA has demonstrated concrete results during the reporting period, notably the implementation of the first ever Care Accelerator, aiming to promote women-led and/or women-impacting enterprises to build innovative solutions aiming to contribute to creating business, employment and income opportunities for women and other care workers by supporting new, creative solutions in the care sector – to make care more accessible and affordable, and improve the overall quality of care services. The programme has worked with 13 selected 'Care Enterprises' and has increased their capacities to strengthen their business models to become more resilient and inclusive and helped them to be connected to investors, mentors, and other entrepreneurs. Further, WEA continued to play an important role in strengthening entrepreneurship capacities among women-owned businesses and women entrepreneurs, with a particular focus on the 'missing middle', to contribute to an inclusive recovery and transform businesses to become more gender-responsive, leading to more women having access to decent employment opportunities. For example, the Industry Disruptor is a WEA-led initiative that connects women-owned businesses with larger corporates in the Indian textile and fashion industry and E-Commerce Sector to co-develop innovative solutions to address sustainability challenges in the industry while connecting more women with larger corporates. Building on the success of the first edition, during the reporting year, WEA initiated the second phase of the "Industry Disruptor 2.0" in collaboration with The DO School. WEA has also developed a range of capacity-building tools/programmes for entrepreneurs and ecosystem players. For example, the 'WeRise Tool' aims to create more viable and more inclusive business models for SMEs, inclusive of scalable and replicable Accelerator and Entrepreneurship Toolkits, which have been piloted in Thailand and Indonesia. The toolkits aim to (1) increase the ability of women entrepreneurs to assess and access the right sources of finance while becoming inclusive business and WEPs Champions, and (2) increase the ability of acceleration programmes to become more gender inclusive and increase investments in women-led/benefitting business.

Needs of women are better addressed by climate change and disaster risk reduction actions for ensuring alternative climate-resilient livelihoods

Climate change continues to impact Asia and the Pacific region. Women and other vulnerable groups remain disproportionately affected by climate-induced disasters and are further put at risk due to growing inequalities and the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. Extreme weather and climate-related events accounted for 83 per cent of all disasters in Asia and the Pacific over the past decade[1]; a pattern that is expected to continue, with the number of climate disasters expected to maintain an upward trend.[2] An alarming forecast, considering that in 2019 more than 75 million people were affected by disasters in Asia and the Pacific.[3] UN Women continues to create an enabling environment for advancing gender equality and human rights in climate change and disaster risk reduction policies and processes in the region through providing technical support and normative guidance to countries and intergovernmental organisations, promoting women's leadership in climate change, building capacities of governments and women-focused civil society organizations, and fostering genuine partnership and strong regional cooperation. The regional work, through the Empower: Women for Climate Resilient Societies project, focused on building a comprehensive analysis of gender equality and climate change through the preparation of flagship assessment reports including the NDC assessment report and an interactive map that reviews collective commitments of 49 countries in the region. UN Women has also co-led the preparation of the series of State of Gender Equality and Climate Change reports, including the sub-regional report for the ASEAN and South Asia and Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) Region. The reports are aimed at building evidence and providing concrete recommendations to facilitate country-driven actions and strengthen regional cooperation to advance gender equality and human rights in climate policy and action. As a result of the work, several member states and sectoral bodies have articulated support and a strong commitment to bringing gender equality to the forefront of their climate agenda. Despite the protracted COVID-19 pandemic, UN Women has enabled dialogue and strengthened the capacities of governments and civil society organizations on the nexus of gender equality and climate change through regional consultations and capacity-building activities. Over 2000 government officials, practitioners, and women-focused organizations have increased their knowledge and skills and are equipped to integrate gender equality into climate policy and action. Learning sessions also served to amplify country practices and open the space for collective learning and engagement of key stakeholders. Activity includes facilitating the regional consultation on the "Action Coalition on Feminist Justice for Climate Action" under the Generation Equality Forum campaign, four side events on "Long-term Planning and National Commitments", "Regional Approaches towards Integrated Climate Solutions", "Gender-Responsive Climate Action", and "Making Connections That Matter: Gender and Climate Commitments" during the Asia Pacific Climate Week, regional cross-country peer learning event on the Integration of Gender Equality and Human Rights in Climate Change and Renewable Energy, classroom events and virtual market place on gender and human rights during COP26, and a listening session with women-focused CSOs on gender-responsive DRR, "Breaking Silos, Building Resilience: Listening to Women-Focused Organizations for Climate Action and DRR". A key achievement through the partnership with UN Environment Programme (UNEP) is linked to the change in the lives of 2411 women in Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Viet Nam who have received support and are economically benefitting from climate-resilient interventions through the use of renewable energy sources. Women entrepreneurs have increased access to finance, knowledge, and skills including business development, financial literacy, and renewable energy technologies. Strategies and lessons on establishing renewable energy enterprises were consolidated and disseminated through the Guidebook on Renewable Energy and Women's Entrepreneurship Programmes. [1] IFRC, 2020. World Disasters Report 2020: Come Heat or High Water – Tackling the Humanitarian Impacts of the Climate Crisis Together. p.2. [2] UNESCAP, 2019. Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2019: The Disaster Riskscape Across Asia-Pacific, Pathways for Resilience, Inclusion, and Empowerment. p.9. [3] IFRC, 2020. p.91.

An enabling legislative and policy environment in line with international standards on EVAW and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action

New National Action Plans in Lao PDR and Malaysia: Two new National Action Plans, one on violence against women and children and one on trafficking in persons were adopted in Lao PDR and Malaysia, respectively. In Malaysia, UN Women ROAP, through the Safe and Fair Programme (SAF), contributed to the new National Action Plan on Anti-Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) (2021-2025) in collaboration with UNODC. The NAPTIP was launched in March 2021, by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The new NAPTIP provides the policy and implementation directions for Malaysia's anti-trafficking efforts in the next five years. The NAPTIP 3.0 was developed through a collaborative process among the Malaysian Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons, UN Women, ILO, and UNODC through the Safe and Fair Programme and civil society organizations. The inputs from UN Women mainly focused on enhancing the prevention of trafficking in persons by addressing risk factors, protection through legal remedies, and provision of services to survivors, including increased prosecution of trafficking in persons (TIP). In Lao PDR, UN Women, through SAF, provided technical support to the Second National Plan of Action on Preventing and Elimination of Violence against Women and Violence against Children (2021-025) (NPAVAWVAC). The technical support from UN Women focused on ensuring the integration of the gender-sensitive and survivor-centered approaches in the NPAVAWVAC. The lessons learned from the NAPVAW Cambodia (adopted in 2020) and the NPAVAWVAC Lao PDR were consolidated into the Guidance Note to Develop Migrant-Sensitive National Action Plans on Violence against Women, along with other national action plans supported by UN Women. Building capacities of service providers was advanced through a practical guide, "Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for a Coordinated Response to Violence against Women, including women migrant workers". This new resource was introduced to service providers in the ASEAN region, through a webinar organized in December 2021. UN Women developed the SOPs guide through in-depth cooperation and consultation with partners across the countries in ASEAN that are developing national and local SOPs, as part of the Safe and Fair programme. It recommends updating SOPs to ensure the referral pathways are functioning and relevant to the current context and situation of women subject to violence, including during times of crisis or pandemics such as COVID-19. The guide has been used by key stakeholders in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Ending Violence against Women and Children in East Asia and Pacific: In November 2021, UN Women, UNICEF, and UNFPA organized a session on violence against women (VAW) and violence against children (VAC) during UNICEF's INSPIRE conference to share findings from a regional study on VAW and violence against children (VAC). This study informed a joint programme with UN Women, UNICEF, and UNFPA in Viet Nam ("Supporting Interventions to Eliminate Violence against Women and Children in Viet Nam under COVID-19 Emergency Context"), jointly implemented June 2020 - May 2021). The joint emergency programme was the first time that the three UN agencies worked together to design and implement a project on VAW and VAC in an emergency in Viet Nam, and resulted in the development and approval of a new joint programme on ending violence against women and children (EVAWC) from 2021 to 2025 in Viet Nam. Based on the progress made, ROAP's strategy and theory of change for this outcome are still applicable and have not been amended. In Viet Nam, the TOC of the EVAW programme in the strategic note 2022-2026 was informed by the theory of change of the joint programme. The regional EVAW team, UNFPA, and UNICEF have started discussing further joint work in 2022. Building on four country studies, in 2021 the EVAW supported the release of a joint letter by the Regional Directors from the three agencies, urging staff in country offices to collaborate more closely. The potential impact of this work is significant as it has historically been challenging to work on the intersections of VAW and VAC.

Favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors are promoted at national, community and individual levels to prevent VAW

UN Women ROAP led a joint initiative with WHO to introduce the latest evidence on the prevention of VAW to teams of policymakers, advocates, and researchers from Bangladesh, India, and Nepal in 2021. This learning series is designed primarily for policymakers focused on the global RESPECT framework developed by WHO and UN Women and has since been replicated in other regions and countries globally as well as in the Asia-Pacific region. Participants in the series have used the evidence and networks formed to advance prevention strategies, programming, and research. The Regional Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence brought together change-makers from across the Asia Pacific region to accelerate action on gender equality, inspire action and bold commitments from all stakeholders and discuss the priority Action Areas. The Regional Dialogue was organized by UN Women ROAP in collaboration with the CSO Breakthrough and featured a diversity of speakers and activists. It kicked off with the powerful poem 'Fortified Fortress' by a young Thai artist, which spoke to the experiences of abuse, harassment, and violence that many survivors of violence against women share. The event featured speakers about the Transformative Agenda of the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence and the Commitment Makers Model. The four Actions of the GBV Action Coalition were unpacked, featuring a diverse range of speakers and views from across the region. The attention on the issues received through this Regional Dialogue is informing the EVAW teams and conversations and engagement with donors, governments, and other stakeholders going forward. In 2021, UN Women and the Equality Institute published a Monitoring Framework to measure progress in the prevention of VAW. Building on global frameworks – including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this Monitoring Framework is intended for policymakers and advocates to

support monitoring progress on preventing and ending VAW and advancing gender equality at national levels by providing suggested indicators to measure the change in the short, medium, and long term. These indicators align with the SDGs and present an array of options that illustrate how tracking indicators for gender equality- such as land ownership- are related to violence prevention. This resource meets a critical need in the field of prevention of violence, where progress in reducing violence is slow as measured by national prevalence rates, and more intermediate measures of change are needed.

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Timely gender-sensitive data on the impact and responses to crisis, including COVID-19, are produced and their use is promoted to inform policies, programmes, advocacy and research

Since the onset of COVID-19, UN Women has supported the production of evidence to inform crisis responses and related decision-making. For instance, two rounds of Rapid Assessment Surveys were conducted, the first of which covered 11 countries and the second 7 countries. Related nationally representative estimates have been produced and included in publications, which helped shed light on the gender-differentiated impacts of the crisis. Analysis of big data has been conducted across eight Asian countries and four Pacific countries, and publications and events were organized to promote these findings, including uptake for policy making. Finally, an analysis of existing policies in place to respond to the COVID-19 crisis is currently ongoing and expected to generate important findings on the effectiveness of the response and how to improve it.