# Country-Level Data for Asia and the Pacific RO country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_3.2

OUTCOME APA_D_3.2      XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_3.2

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

## OUTCOME DETAILS

**SDG alignment**

**Impact areas**

Ending violence against women

**Organizational outputs**

Positive social norms

**Policy Marker**

GENDER EQUALITY

**Humanitarian Scope**

No

**UN System Function**

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization
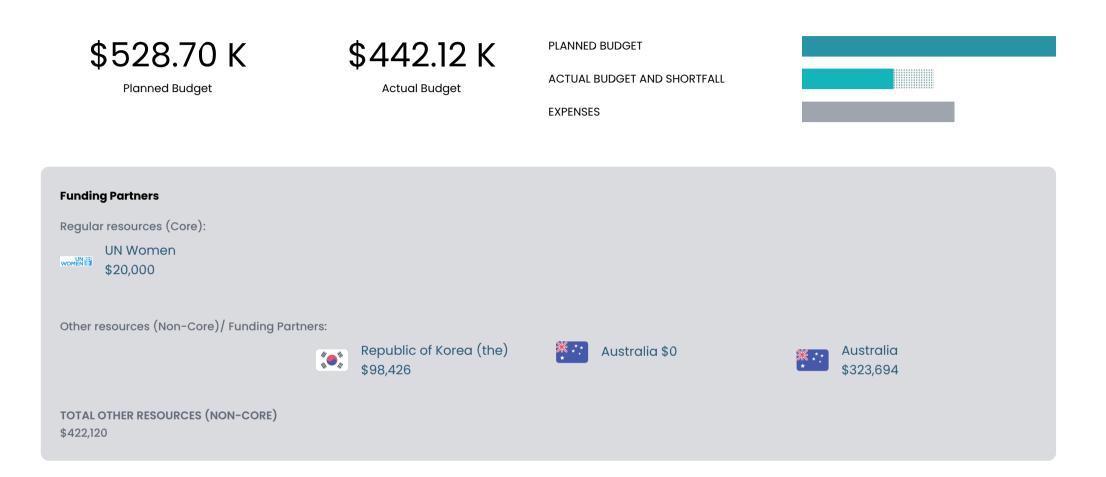
**Outcome Description**

This outcome focuses on promoting social norms and behaviour change at the local and community level with the aim of effective prevention and responses to violence against women by shifting norms and attitudes to be gender-equitable. This outcome pays attention to sites such as public spaces, cities and schools, and includes campaigns to end violence against women.

**UN Partners**

UNAIDS

UNDP

UNFPA

UNICEF

WHO

## RESOURCES

**$528.70 K**

Planned Budget

**$442.12 K**

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES

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**Funding Partners**

Regular resources (Core):

UN Women
$20,000

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

Republic of Korea (the)
$98,426

Australia $0

Australia
$323,694

**TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)**
$422,120

**OUTCOME APA_D_3.2**

B - Baseline        M - Milestones        T - Target

| OUTCOME STATEMENT | INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors are promoted at national, community and individual levels to prevent VAW | APA_D_3.2A<br><br>Percentage of men and women in AP countries who believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of given reasons) min; median; max | 2018 (Baseline) | Women: min- 12.9 % (Philippines); med-58% (Lao PDR); max-86.2% (Timor-Leste) Men: min-26 % (Cambodia), med-49 (Lao PDR); max-80.7 (Timor-Leste) | N/A |
| | | 2019 (Milestone) | Women: min-12; med-55; max-80. Men: min-23; med-45; max-78 | Women: min-5% (Cook Islands); med-50.4 (Cambodia); max-83% (Marshall Islands) Men: min-10.7% (Republic of Korea); med-38.85 (Bangladesh 35.8, India 41.9); max-72% (Afghanistan) |
| | | 2020 (Milestone) | Women: min-11 med-53, max-77; Men: min-20, med-40, max-75 | Women: min-5% (Cook Islands); med-51 (Myanmar); max-83% (Marshall Islands) Men: min-10.7% (Republic of Korea); med-38.85 (Bangladesh 35.8, India 41.9); max-72% (Afghanistan) |
| | | 2021 (Milestone) | Women: min- 10%; med-50%; | Women: min 5% (Cook |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | max-75% Men: min-15%, med-35%; max-70% | Islands); med-51% (Myanmar); max-83% (Marshall Islands) Men-10.7% (Republic of Korea); med-45.6 (India 41.9%, Myanmar 49%); max-72% Afghanistan) |
| 2022 (Target) | Women: min- 10%; med-48%; max-75% Men: min-15%, med-33%; max-70% | Women: min 5% (Cook Islands); med 50.7% (Cambodia 50.4 and Myanmar 51); max - 83 (Marshall Islands) Men: min 10.7% (Republic of Korea); med-44.2% (India); max-72% (Afghanistan) |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| SP_D_0.3.1 | (Baseline) | – | N/A |
| Extent of bias in gender equality attitudes and/or gender social norms among individuals (CO) | 2022 (Target) | – | 0 |

- Complementary Indicator :

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| SP_D_3.1 | (Baseline) | – | N/A |
| SDG 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Desk Review) | 2022 (Target) | – | – |

- SDG Indicator :
- Common Indicator :
- Complementary Indicator :

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| SP_D_3.1B | 2021 (Baseline) | No | N/A |
| SP 4.11.2a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools. | 2019 (Milestone) | - | False |
| | 2020 (Milestone) | - | NA |
| | 2021 (Target) | No | NA |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| SP_D_3.1D | (Baseline) | - | N/A |
| SP 4.11.4: Number of countries that provide information about women's rights to access quality essential services for victims and survivors of violence, with UN-Women's support | 2019 (Target) | - | False |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| SP_D_3.1E | 2020 (Baseline) | No | N/A |
| SP 4.11.2b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools. | 2020 (Milestone) | – | NA |
| | 2021 (Target) | No | NA |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| SP_D_3.1G<br><br>SP 4.11.6b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) raise awareness through advocacy and campaigns, with targeted messages to both women and men, c), d), e) | 2020 (Baseline) | No | N/A |
| | 2020 (Milestone) | – | NA |
| | 2021 (Target) | No | NA |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| SP_D_3.1K | 2020 (Baseline) | 0 | N/A |
| SP 4.11.7. Number of women's organizations with increased capacities to respond to and mitigate the pandemic, fight against COVID-19 related gender-based violence, racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses, and ensure longer-term recovery | 2020 (Milestone) | – | 16 |
| | 2021 (Target) | 0 | 28 |

## OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

**OUTPUT APA_D_3.2.1**

| OUTCOME STATEMENT | INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Advocacy and social mobilisation: Women, girls, men and boys at community and individual level are educated and mobilised in favour of respectful relationships and gender equality | APA_D_3.2.1A<br><br>Number of countries supported by UN Women where national and local partners are able to implement evidence-based VAW prevention and response strategies and initiatives at community level, in schools and in cities | 2017 (Baseline) | 11 | N/A |
| | | 2019 (Milestone) | 13 | 15 |
| | | 2020 (Milestone) | 13 | 16 |
| | | 2021 (Milestone) | 15 | 16 |
| | | 2022 (Target) | 16 | 19 |

Planned Budget:

**$1.94 M**

Actual Budget and Shortfall:

**$1.43 M**

Shortfall: $516.50 K

Expenses:

**$1.24 M**

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| APA_D_3.2.1B | 2016 (Baseline) | 100000 | N/A |
| Proportion of people reached as a result of outreach efforts supported by UNW | 2019 (Milestone) | 3 | 9 |
| | 2020 (Milestone) | 4 | 10 |
| | 2021 (Milestone) | 4 | 10 |
| | 2022 (Target) | 11 | 11 |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| APA_D_3.2.1C<br><br>Number of countries that have developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools, with UN Women's support (aligns with global SP indicator 11.2, part 2) | 2017 (Baseline) | 5 | N/A |
| | 2019 (Milestone) | 6 | 6 |
| | 2020 (Milestone) | 7 | 7 |
| | 2021 (Milestone) | 7 | 7 |
| | 2022 (Target) | 8 | 7 |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| APA_D_3.2.1D | 2018 (Baseline) | 7 | N/A |
| Number of National Action Plans and Strategies to End Violence Against Women that have a component that addresses social norms, attitudes and behavior transformation, developed with UN Women's support (aligns with global SP Output indicator 11.1) | 2019 (Milestone) | 8 | 9 |
| | 2020 (Milestone) | 8 | 10 |
| | 2021 (Milestone) | 9 | 13 |
| | 2022 (Target) | 11 | 14 |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| SP_D_0.3.f | (Baseline) | - | N/A |
| Number of countries with a process to design and implement VAW prevention strategies, or with VAW prevention interventions based on global norms and standards (CO) | 2022 (Target) | - | False |

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : **2022**

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

he 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 &ldquo; 30 for 2030 &rdquo; created the &ldquo; Youth Guide to End Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) &rdquo; 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 &lsquo;30 for 2030&rsquo;, from selecting OGBV as the topic to drawing actionable recommendations. The youth network utilized the UN Women&rsquo;s study &ldquo;Online Opposition to Gender Equality&rdquo; 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 &ldquo; Voices against Violence (VaV)&rdquo; 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 &ldquo;Girl Guides Association of Thailand &ndash; GGAT&rdquo;. 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&rsquo;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.