

# Country-Level Data for Asia and the Pacific RO country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-APA\_D\_1.1

OUTCOME APA\_D\_1.1 [XM-DAC-41146-APA\\_D\\_1.1](#)

Women and girls in all their diversity, effectively contribute to, and benefit equally from the full operationalization of global normative frameworks, policies, laws and financial instruments and inclusive governance systems and institutions, at all levels (across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus).

## OUTCOME DETAILS

### SDG alignment



### Impact areas

### Organizational outputs

### Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

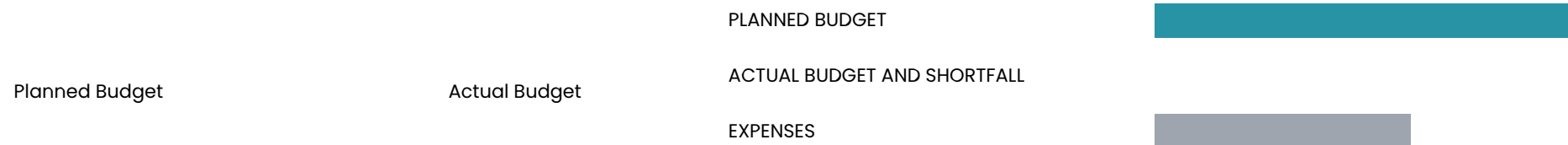
### Humanitarian Scope

No

### UN System Function

### Outcome Description

## RESOURCES



## OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : **2023-2025**

### OUTCOME APA\_D\_1.1

B - Baseline      M - Milestones      T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Women and girls in all their diversity, effectively contribute to, and benefit equally from the full operationalization of global normative frameworks, policies, laws and financial instruments and inclusive governance systems and institutions, at all levels (across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus).	Numbers of countries in which community-based justice mechanisms have improved their structures and approaches to provide gender-responsive services (6.5b) (A2J)	2022 (Baseline)	3	N/A
		2023 (Milestone)	4	0
		2024 (Milestone)	5	-
		2025 (Target)	5	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of UN system disaster response plans, including COVID-19 recovery plans that have integrated gender responsive considerations based on research / tools produced by UN Women (6.1c) (HA/DRR)	2021 (Baseline)	3	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	4	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of regional and national disaster risk reduction laws, regulations, policies, frameworks, strategies/plans that address gender specific disaster risks with UN Women support (6.1.d) (HA/DRR)	2021 (Baseline)	2	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	3	1
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management Working Groups integrating activities pertaining to gender, protection, and inclusion in their work (HA/DRR)	2021 (Baseline)	3	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	3	3
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SDG 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (Desk Review)	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	1	-
	2024 (Milestone)	2	-
	2025 (Target)	0	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of laws that were adopted, revised or repealed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	4	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	1	0
	2024 (Milestone)	0	-
	2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	4	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	1	0
	2024 (Milestone)	0	-
	2025 (Target)	1	-



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of legal and policy frameworks that promote gender balance in decision making institutions and processes (CO)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of adopted National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security with monitoring indicators (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	18	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	17	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	19	-
	2025 (Target)	22	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Extent of bias in gender equality attitudes and/or gender social norms among individuals (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	Women regional average: 53.3%; Men regional average 49.4%	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	Women regional average 52.3%; men regional average 48.4%	n/a
	2024 (Milestone)	Women regional average 51.3%; men regional average 47.4%	-
	2025 (Target)	Women regional average 50.3%; men regional average 46.4%	-

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF: **2023**

**Women and girls in all their diversity, effectively contribute to, and benefit equally from the full operationalization of global normative frameworks, policies, laws and financial instruments and inclusive governance systems and institutions, at all levels (across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus).**

In 2023, the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) attained significant progress in ensuring women and girls' effective contribution to and equal benefit from global normative frameworks, policies, laws, financial instruments and inclusive governance systems and institutions. The office achieved specific and measurable results across various thematic areas through targeted initiatives, leading to transformative impact and tangible changes. Key achievements include: ROAP made significant contribution in advancing normative work related to gender equality and women's empowerment by strengthening collective and coordinated action of key actors by engaging 36 member states, Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and United Nations regional colleagues at the CSW 67 regional consultation on the "Priority Theme Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls". The regional consultation provided an interactive space for governments, CSOs, and other relevant Asian and Pacific stakeholders to collaborate and accelerate progress on key frameworks, such as the Beijing Declaration, Platform for Action, and SDGs. As a result of regional consultation on CSW67, the region has developed a set of recommendations on areas for accelerated action in line with the priority theme. These recommendations were shared as regional priorities to UN Women Headquarters to be shared with the CSW secretariat to adopt in the CSW agreed conclusion. Prior to this, ROAP's strategic engagement of 90 CSO representatives in a similar regional discussion led to a statement on the regional priorities in line with the CSW67 priority theme, which contributed to shaping regional priorities for CSW67 and influenced the draft agreed conclusion.

Multistakeholder dialogues created new space for awareness raising, resulting in stronger commitments to ensure that women and girls will benefit from implementation of normative frameworks. Organizing 18 dialogues, including the WEPs Forum and Care Economy Forum, ROAP engaged diverse traditional and non-traditional stakeholders such as the private sector, governments, and civil society, to create spaces for awareness raising and commitment for gender-responsive policies. The Care Economy Forum, in collaboration with AVPN and Kiddocare, attracted over 200 participants from 15 countries, sparking effective investments and establishing an Asia-Pacific care stakeholder community. UN Women's support enabled 12 care enterprises to expand networks, triggering a ripple effect to the national level, evidenced by the Group of 20 (G20) in India launching a Care Entrepreneurship Accelerator and the 'Empower Care Initiative.' Additionally, ROAP's initiatives since 2020 garnered 2,400 WEPs signatories and 100 companies reporting on weps.org in the Asia-Pacific. This culminated in the Asia-Pacific WEPs Forum in 2023 bringing together 165 leaders to make commitments for safe workplaces, gender equality, learning application, bias examination, and supporting women in leadership roles, showcasing UN Women's influential role and niche in advancing gender equality and women's economic empowerment in the region. ROAP influenced migration regional mechanisms, increasing awareness of gender considerations in labour migration policies. In advancing safe labour migration for women migrant workers, migration regional mechanisms, particularly the Colombo Process and its Thematic Area Working Groups (TAWG), demonstrated increased awareness in reviewing labour migration-related policies and procedures from a gender lens through UN Women's influence and technical expertise. As a result, gender is integrated as a regular agenda of the TAWG meetings, and the Member States presented progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment in their national updates in the meetings. In addition, Colombo Process Member States have also shown changing attitudes towards the engagement of non-state actors, particularly civil society organisations (CSOs) and trade unions in TAWG meetings as a result of collective advocacy and facilitation of the participation of CSOs and trade unions in the meetings by UN Women in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) under a joint UN programme in line with the Global Compact for Migration's Whole of Society approach. With UN Women's technical assistance and brokering, civil society organisations, especially women's rights organisations, were able to actively take part in the targeted intergovernmental discussions. ROAP played a pivotal role in shaping climate related policies to address key regional challenges affecting women and girls. Key achievements include influencing the 'Review of Climate Ambition in Asia and the Pacific' report, stressing the importance of gender mainstreaming in Nationally Determined Contributions for inclusive climate action. ROAP also made gender integrated in the SDG13 Brief, enhancing the effectiveness of climate policies. Active participation in global and regional forums, such as the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development and the UN Responsible Business and Human Rights Forum, showcased ROAP's engagement in addressing regional challenges. During the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, ROAP supported Gender Day events, which helped sensitize delegations and participants on gender-responsive climate action strategies. "Safe and Fair", a Joint Programme with ILO and UNODC, has played critical role in bridging the gap between voices of rights holders, namely women migrant workers, and duty bearers, namely, policy-makers, governments and law enforcers. As a result, cumulatively and regionally the adoption of 62 laws advancing gender equality and ending VAW happened in 8 countries, 7 national and 1 regional action plans concerning VAW and trafficking were adopted, as well as the 14th standard operating procedures.