

Country-Level Data for Asia and the Pacific RO country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_1.5

OUTCOME APA_D_1.5 [XM-DAC-41146-APA_D_1.5](#)

Both state and non-state actors contribute to the production, analyses and leveraging of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data to inform decision-making, budgeting, monitoring and reporting on normative commitments to advance gender equality and women's empowerment

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment

Impact areas

Organizational outputs

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

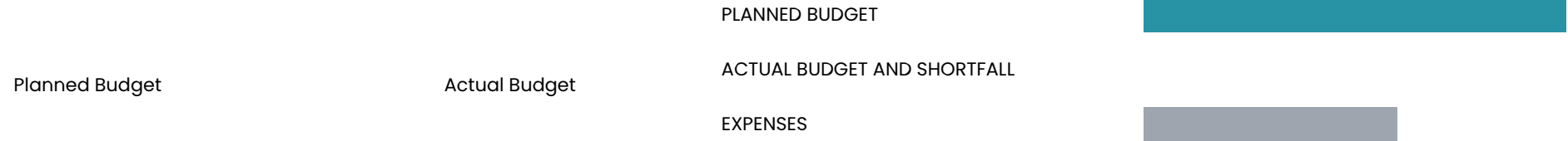
Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Outcome Description

RESOURCES



OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : 2023-2025

OUTCOME APA_D_1.5

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

| OUTCOME STATEMENT | INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|--|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Both state and non-state actors contribute to the production, analyses and leveraging of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data to inform decision-making, budgeting, monitoring and reporting on normative commitments to advance gender equality and women's empowerment | Number of national plans and strategies that integrate gender statistics as an objective or strategy (CO, RO, HQ) | 2022 (Baseline) | 0 | N/A |
| | | 2023 (Milestone) | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2024 (Milestone) | 2 | - |
| | | 2025 (Target) | 2 | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Number of countries demonstrating use of gender statistics, analysis, and policy relevant research (CO, RO, HQ) | (Baseline) | - | N/A |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | - | 0 |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | - | - |
| | 2025 (Target) | - | - |

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

Both state and non-state actors contribute to the production, analyses and leveraging of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data to inform decision-making, budgeting, monitoring and reporting on normative commitments to advance gender equality and women's empowerment

During 2023, UN Women contributed to significant progress under the outcome. Countries in the region heightened their commitment to producing and using gender statistics, recognising their value in informing strategies, plans, and policies that advance the situation of women and girls in their country. In October 2023, the Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics was endorsed by unanimity by the Heads of Planning and Statistics (HOPS). Comprising the most senior officials responsible for the production and use of statistics at national levels, the HOPS endorsement further strengthens the commitment of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) to the production and use of gender statistics. The roadmap aims to promote the production of quality, relevant, and timely gender data, its dissemination, and its effective use to advance gender equality. It was developed in 2020 by data users and producers across PICTs, coordinated by the Pacific Community (SPC) and UN Women. As co-chairs of the Pacific Gender Statistics Coordination Group, UN Women and SPC coordinate its implementation across countries, respond to emerging requests, and align support from development partners. The group has been instrumental in responding to country requests for support in a timely manner, including through coordination and fund pooling among development partners. In the ASEAN sub-region, the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Group on Gender Statistics for tracking progress towards the SDGs and beyond was established in 2023. Through knowledge sharing and joint establishment of priorities, this new cooperation mechanism will accelerate progress towards the production and use of gender data for a gender-responsive implementation of ASEAN Community Vision 2025, and the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals and other frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Established through collaboration between UN Women and the ASEAN Secretariat, its co-chairs, and representatives from National Statistics Offices and policymakers from ASEAN Member States. Countries in Asia and the Pacific have been pioneers on the production and use of data on gender and the environment. Through continued collaboration between UN Women and UN ESCAP, a revised regional set of indicators for gender and the environment exists. Upon their request and with financial and technical support from UN Women, Tonga and

Samoa became the second and third countries globally to implement nationally representative surveys on Gender and the Environment. The methodology, developed by UN Women and partners, collects data on the different effects of disasters, climate change biodiversity loss and pollution on women and men, and on the roles they play on environmental conservation and degradation. Thus, the data enables gender-responsive climate policy. During COP 28, held in Dubai in November 2023, representatives from the Kingdom of Tonga shared the results from its recently-published Gender-Environment Survey. Evidence from the survey informed discussions during the Global Conference on Gender and Environment data, co-organised by the COP Presidency, UN Women, and others. The conference underscored the vital roles of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and civil society organizations in improving the production and use of gender-environment statistics. The need for inclusion and collaboration was emphasized in the subsequent Global Call for Action. UN Women has received various requests to support gender-environment surveys in other countries. Cambodia and Kiribati are expected to be rolled out in 2024. Lastly, several institutions in the region contributed to strengthening the capacity of data users and producers on gender statistics in their countries. In 2023, at least 8 universities, national statistics offices and training institutes have used the Gender Statistics Training Curriculum developed by the Subgroup on Gender Statistics Training, co-chaired by UN Women and the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), to build the capacity of journalists, government officials, and university students. The Hong Kong Baptist University and the National University of Mongolia have rolled out gender courses based on the curriculum. As a result, over 100 students gained knowledge on gender statistics production and use, including their importance for policy making and monitoring, and how to best communicate and interpret them. In 2023, UN Women disseminated data shedding light on the situation of women and girls in the region. For example, decision makers had access to evidence on the gendered effects of climate change, the effects of climate change on poverty and food security, a climate scenario online tool, a crisis update on women in Afghanistan, and evidence on violence against women during disasters and crises. UN Women will continue to strengthen the capacity of data users and producers to generate more and better gender data, and promote their use for policy making, advocacy, monitoring and accountability purposes in 2024.