



**REGIONAL INTERVENTIONS ACTION PLAN
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
2018-2021**

Summary

The UNFPA Asia and the Pacific regional interventions action plan aims to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realize reproductive rights and reduce maternal mortality to accelerate progress on the International Conference on Population and Development agenda and to improve the lives of women, adolescents and youth, enabled by population dynamics, human rights and gender equality. To this end, the action plan, 2018-2021, focuses on addressing persistent and emerging regional challenges. Through its available financial and human resources, the Asia and the Pacific regional interventions, in collaboration with country offices and relevant stakeholders, including United Nations entities, civil society organizations and think tanks, will seek to: (a) halt the rollback of the International Conference on Population and Development agenda and promote its further implementation alongside the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; (b) complete the unfinished agenda of the Millennium Development Goals; (c) address persistent sexual and reproductive health and rights inequalities and inequities, and protect the rights of women, adolescents and youth; (d) strengthen humanitarian preparedness and response across development, humanitarian action and sustaining peace initiatives; and (e) support countries in the execution of the 2020 round of censuses and the use of population data, in particular for the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

The pursuit of these regional objectives and a focus on associated priority initiatives will contribute to progress towards the outcomes and outputs of the UNFPA strategic plan, as well as contribute to the further advancement of the International Conference on Population and Development agenda, and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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I. Situation analysis

1. The Asia and the Pacific region is extremely diverse: it includes countries with the largest and smallest populations in the world, some of the wealthiest as well as some of the least developed countries, and it is the most disaster-prone region in the world. The total Asia and the Pacific population was 4.1 billion people in 2015. Despite significant gains in poverty reduction and economic growth, the region remains home to two-thirds of the world's extreme poor living on less than US\$1.90 a day, with widening income inequality in many countries in recent years. These growing disparities will have serious implications for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including efforts to fight poverty, promote environmental sustainability and social cohesion, and the overarching pledge to "leave no one behind".

2. Although countries in the region have demonstrated strong leadership in advancing the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development, and important progress has been made in reducing child and maternal deaths and addressing the unmet need for family planning, significant challenges remain that impede the achievement of universal access to sexual and reproductive health and the full realization of reproductive rights. Most countries have developed national policies and programmes to expand sexual and reproductive health care, but implementation has been uneven. Health spending in the region amounts to over 4.7 per cent of the gross domestic product, on average, as compared to over 9.3 per cent of the gross domestic product of countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in 2014. The share of out-of-pocket health spending is high in the region, particularly in South Asia where just 31.2 per cent of health spending is from public sources, restricting access to essential healthcare for millions.

3. In Asia and the Pacific, an estimated 140 million women still have an unmet need for family planning, and even in countries with a high contraceptive prevalence rate there are challenges related to quality and equitable access. An increasing number of countries in the region have made commitments to Family Planning 2020, but with some exceptions, most countries have not yet reached financial sustainability. Each year in Asia and the Pacific region, an estimated 85,000 women die from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth. Current estimates of maternal mortality rates, or deaths per 100,000 live births, in Afghanistan (396), Indonesia (305), Nepal (258), Papua New Guinea (215), Timor-Leste (215), Lao PDR (197), Pakistan (178), Myanmar (178), Bangladesh (176), India (174) and Bhutan (148) are still far from the target of 70 per 100,000, established under the Sustainable Development Goals. At the current pace of progress, most of these countries will not meet the target by 2030.

4. Adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable to unintended pregnancy. In Asia and the Pacific, 43 per cent of adolescent pregnancies are unintended, and in 2015, it was estimated that over 6.3 million adolescent girls in the region had an unmet need for family planning. In South Asia, adolescent pregnancies are linked to the high rates of child marriage. In other parts of Asia, including in South Asia, delayed marriage, pre-marital sex and teenage pregnancies are rising. In South Asia, 50 per cent of unmarried, sexually active girls 15-19 years of age had an unmet need for contraception. Despite these trends, limited efforts have been made to address the socio-cultural and structural barriers that continue to deny young people access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, exposing them to high risks associated with early pregnancy and childbirth, as well as sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. Most countries have introduced some form of sexuality education but the quality and commitment to implementation remains variable, and genuinely comprehensive sexuality education is rarely introduced or implemented.

5. Tackling inequality and the protection of human rights of all individuals to exercise their autonomy and choice is critical to achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health. Poverty and income inequality, systemic discrimination and marginalization are all negative social determinants of sexual and reproductive health. Across the region, evidence shows that many individuals and groups are exposed to discrimination due to aspects of their identity or circumstances. This includes women, adolescents, older persons, indigenous peoples, ethnic and religious minorities, lower caste persons, persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity, persons living with HIV, sex workers, migrants and persons with disabilities. One in every six persons in the region

- an estimated 650 million people - has some form of disability. This number is expected to rise in the coming decades due to population ageing, increasing frequency of natural disasters, escalation of chronic health conditions and other factors. Yet, persons with disabilities tend to be unseen, unheard and uncounted. National efforts to strengthen health systems, expand health coverage and offer financial protection to address health inequity in many countries need to be backed up by legal frameworks and policies that ensure the realization of reproductive rights of all population groups.

6. Asia and the Pacific is witnessing a rapid rise in conservatism and religious extremism, often taking the form of harmful ideologies that discriminate against and violate the rights of women and girls, in particular. This creates an environment where access to maternal health and family planning services is constrained and harmful practices and gender-based violence are fomented or not adequately addressed. Although most countries in the region have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979), and have adopted national legislation and policies that promote gender equality and aim to eliminate all forms of violence against women, significant gender gaps remain. Physical and sexual violence affects between 15 and 68 per cent of women in the region in their lifetime, with prevalence rates significantly higher in South Asia and the Pacific. Despite advances in legislation, harmful practices such as gender-biased sex selection and child, early and forced marriage are prevalent in several countries in the region.

7. Asia and the Pacific continues to be the world's most disaster-prone region, with 80 per cent of people affected by natural disasters residing in the region. 160 disasters were reported in 2015, accounting for 47 per cent of disasters globally. Both natural and man-made humanitarian crises have become more frequent, more intense and longer in duration, and there is a growing recognition that humanitarian action needs to move beyond short-term crisis management to resilience-building and development promotion. This includes ensuring health and protection systems are resilient, and life-saving sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence prevention and response interventions are fully integrated in emergency preparedness and response policies and programmes.

8. There are one billion young people aged 10-24 in Asia and the Pacific, providing the vast majority of countries with a time-bound opportunity to reap the benefits of a demographic dividend. Countries are at different stages of demographic transition with implications for social and economic development. Several countries, mainly in East Asia, have enjoyed decades of economic growth as a result of the demographic dividend resulting in the "tiger" economies of East Asia. However, in these countries, old age dependency is rising. Other countries, mostly in South Asia and South-East Asia, are either experiencing the challenges of rapid population growth, or are nearing replacement level fertility but still have a low dependency ratio over the next few decades. These countries could harness the demographic dividend by creating better education and employment opportunities and access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health information and services for young people.

9. A number of countries with low fertility, ageing populations, and a potentially shrinking labour force have introduced pro-natalist population policies, or are considering such policies. However, these policies are unlikely to significantly influence fertility rates and could have a detrimental impact on the reproductive rights of women and girls. Social and economic policies and plans need to be guided by population projections and successful examples of rights-based strategies to ensure a sustainable path to development founded on gender equality.

10. Population ageing is one of the major demographic shifts taking place in the region, including in countries that also have a large youth population at present. Asia and the Pacific is currently home to over half the world's population over 60 years of age, and by 2050, close to 1.3 billion of this age group will be living in the region. Countries with rapidly ageing populations need to urgently design and implement rights-based economic and social reforms to ensure that older people continue to make a valuable contribution to the economy and society and are able to exercise their rights to income security and essential health and social services.

11. While the Asia and the Pacific region presents great challenges, it also offers pioneering good practices that can be shared within the region and globally toward advancing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and accelerating progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. The region offers a fertile environment for South-South and triangular cooperation.

12. The Asia and the Pacific region has a sound policy platform that captures the complexity and diversity of the region, with clear recommendations for action, as articulated in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development (2013), the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2016), and the 2017 Report of the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development which has contributed to shaping the regional response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These regional policy frameworks have guided the development of the next UNFPA Asia and the Pacific regional interventions action plan, 2018-2021.

13. As part of the development of the regional interventions action plan, 2018-2021, the UNFPA Asia and the Pacific regional office commissioned several forward-looking assessments and think pieces, including a comprehensive review of the sexual and reproductive health component of the Asia and the Pacific regional interventions action plan, 2014-2017, to determine the value added of regional interventions in relation to addressing the gaps and challenges at country level. On the basis of these reviews, a series of consultations were held - including with external partners, civil society organizations and UNFPA staff at all levels - to ensure that country and regional priorities as well as the modes of engagement were discussed and consistent with the overall direction of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-21. This process was complemented by a review of financial and human resources and operational approaches. Together these processes informed the formulation of a set of regional interventions that are deemed important to drive forward the work of UNFPA in the region and feasible within the current resource constraints for the Asia and the Pacific regional office.

II. Lessons learned

14. UNFPA's comparative advantage in the region continues to be in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and addressing gender-based violence and harmful practices, including in humanitarian settings. The rise of conservatism and religious extremism, which has had a direct bearing on the mission of UNFPA, has also resulted in the UNFPA Asia and the Pacific regional office and select country offices playing a stronger role in advocating for the rights of women and girls as well as other groups that face discrimination and marginalization.

15. UNFPA has also provided technical leadership in several areas that by their very nature are multidimensional and require engagement across different sectors and diverse partners. This includes the work on adolescent health and well-being, gender-based violence and active ageing. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will continue to convene and lead regional partners and mechanisms in these specific areas of work. Similarly, UNFPA continues to play an important role in building statistical capacities with national and regional partners and inter-governmental bodies due to its long-standing support in this area.

16. A comprehensive 2015 review entitled, *Sexual and reproductive health of young people in Asia and the Pacific: a review of issues, policies and programmes* - under which key informant interviews were conducted with 65 persons and an online survey was completed by 81 external partners and staff from 24 country offices in the region on the relevance, effectiveness and added value of the interventions under the regional interventions, 2014-2017 - found that: (a) the pushback on reproductive rights needs to be addressed through increased political engagement and strategic partnerships to safeguard the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals; (b) more attention needs to be given to integrating humanitarian action across all areas of the work of UNFPA in view of the high number of natural disasters in the region; (c) the unfinished agenda of the Millennium Development Goals in the region requires a greater focus on addressing the social and structural barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health services, as well as a broader and more rights-based approach to addressing the unmet need for family planning; and (d)

priority should be given to addressing inequities in access to sexual and reproductive health services and reaching the last mile, including through leveraging financial protection systems.

17. Findings from additional reviews and think pieces encourage the continued focus on comprehensive sexuality education as an essential approach to safeguarding the health and well-being of adolescents, specifically from unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and substance abuse. Comprehensive sexuality education is also key to transforming gender norms and preventing gender-based violence. In order to empower young people to engage in policy dialogue, stronger links between youth-led and civil society networks would help sustain youth engagement and capacities. While recognizing the strategic role played by UNFPA among partners in promoting gender equality and response to gender-based violence, including the concrete achievements through joint programmes, there is scope for further integration of prevention and response to gender-based violence across development and humanitarian settings, as well as a greater focus on inter-linkages between harmful practices and integration of gender dimensions in core areas of UNFPA work.

18. In relation to the modes of engagement, key lessons point to the need for the Asia and the Pacific regional office to: (a) facilitate upstream work through generating data and evidence that can be used for policy dialogue; (b) facilitate the exchange of experiences and good practices among countries in the region and beyond; (c) improve access to a network of reputable institutions who can provide high-quality technical support; (d) support capacity-building interventions that are tailored to country contexts and delivered in-country using a broader range of options for brokering technical assistance; and (e) strengthen strategic communications to mobilize support for the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in conjunction with the Sustainable Development Goals.

III. Proposed interventions

19. The proposed regional interventions action plan, 2018-21, is aligned with the goals and outcomes of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-21. It is guided by the regional reviews and consultation undertaken and the lessons learned under the regional interventions, 2014-2017. It will focus on renewing political support across the region for accelerating the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development with particular attention to safeguarding the reproductive rights of women and girls including in humanitarian settings through evidence-based policy dialogue and advocacy. It will aim to realize the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of ensuring that sexual and reproductive health information and services reach those “furthest behind”, in particular adolescents and youth at high risk.

20. The UNFPA Asia and the Pacific regional office will assist countries in the delivery of their country programme objectives by providing policy advice, offering evidence-based solutions and innovative practices to address persistent bottlenecks, and mobilizing technical support to build institutional capacities. The focus of interventions under the regional interventions will be on supporting an enabling policy and legislative environment for advancing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and localizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To achieve these objectives, the UNFPA Asia and the Pacific regional office will broaden its partnership base to engage with a more diverse range of stakeholders to help strengthen and promote integrated and multi-sectoral approaches, and will play a stronger convening role in selected areas of work to facilitate greater policy coherence. The UNFPA Asia and the Pacific regional office will also strengthen its technical contributions toward supporting countries to effectively implement existing policies, with particular emphasis on reaching those “left behind”. Finally, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will strengthen and expand the reach of communication both at the regional and country level promoting a climate of opinion supportive of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

21. While the regional interventions action plan, 2018-21, will cover diverse areas of activity, UNFPA will strive to ensure coherence of all activities around advancement of human rights, particularly (a) the reproductive rights of women and girls; (b) inclusive development that foment respect for difference and solidarity with those left “furthest behind”; and (c) evidence-based and participatory policy making that promotes consensus and collective effort among diverse sectors of society.

22. Under the four UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21, outcomes, the following regional outputs and interventions will be supported:

Outcome 1: Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, has utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services and exercised reproductive rights, free of coercion, discrimination and violence

Output 1: Enhanced capacities to develop and implement policies, including financial protection mechanisms that prioritize access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for those furthest behind, including in humanitarian settings.

23. The rapid pace of change in the region linked with economic and social development and rising inequality, the increasing influence of conservative ideologies that undermine reproductive rights, and the shrinking civil society space in several countries, require renewed efforts towards building an enabling environment, including stronger policy commitments and fiscal capacities, to safeguard sexual and reproductive health and rights.

24. To this end, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will support evidence-based policy and advocacy interventions that focus on protecting the reproductive rights of women, adolescents and youth, in line with the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and the Sustainable Development Goals across multiple platforms, with the engagement of inter-governmental bodies, civil society organizations and networks, relevant United Nations agencies and other development partners.

25. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will provide evidenced-based policy advice and technical support to strengthen national capacities to analyze structural inequities; address inequity in access to and quality of sexual and reproductive health information and services in the context of universal health coverage and financial protection systems; support health budget analysis and advocacy to influence domestic budget choices aimed at achieving better sexual and reproductive health outcomes; and build the capacities and commitment of private sector companies to invest in health and well-being of their workforce, including reproductive health coverage.

26. Similarly, policy guidance and technical support will be provided to ensure that the sexual and reproductive health needs of women, adolescents and youth are integrated into national and sub-national disaster management plans, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, commitments made at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2016) and the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit (2016).

Output 2: Strengthened capacities to provide high-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV, as well as information and services that are responsive to emergencies and fragile contexts.

27. Given the diversity among countries in the region, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will focus on providing technical support that is tailored to country contexts and aims to build institutional capacities in a sustainable manner through a health systems strengthening approach. Such technical support will be directed towards institutionalizing international sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence guidelines, norms and standards in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities. In humanitarian settings, support will be provided to strengthen national capacities on emergency preparedness, response and recovery. At the regional level, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will build capacities through generating and sharing knowledge products, including good practices and innovative solutions to sexual and reproductive health challenges, and focus on selected regional initiatives that target issues that have not yet gained momentum.

These include addressing the sexual and reproductive health needs of young people and expanding the prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula in high burden countries.

Output 3: Enhanced national capacities to develop and implement policies and plans for building an effective health workforce for quality and integrated sexual and reproductive health services, including in humanitarian settings.

28. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will focus on providing technical support that is tailored to country contexts and aims to strengthen human resources for health in priority areas including midwifery, youth-friendly services, and emergency preparedness and response. To advance midwifery care, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will play a convening role to promote an enabling policy environment to strengthen the quality and coverage of midwifery services in countries, in particular for midwifery education and the establishment of regulatory systems. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will promote the engagement of midwives in national and regional policy dialogue on health plans and health system strengthening. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will also work in close collaboration with the H6 partners to support the roll-out of the Global Strategy on Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health.

Output 4: Enhanced national capacities to develop and implement policies and plans that accelerate family planning sustainability.

29. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will focus on providing evidence-based policy and advocacy support to countries in the region to prioritize reaching their Family Planning 2020 goals and transition to sustainable models for family planning commodities and services. Recognising the relatively mature reproductive health commodity security capacities in several countries in Asia and the Pacific, the regional office will focus on mobilising technical support for selected countries towards promoting equitable access to sexual and reproductive health commodities, expanding the contraceptive method mix, and striving to reach every community to the last mile.

Output 5: Improved regional and national accountability mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights with the engagement of key stakeholders at all levels.

30. To this end, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will strengthen national and regional mechanisms to monitor and track sexual and reproductive health and rights commitments. This includes collaborating with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on the regional inter-governmental Mid-Term Review of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. The Mid-Term Review preparatory processes, including development of a monitoring tool and support for information and data collection and analyses, will be undertaken with the full engagement of key stakeholders. Assessments of the regional implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will take into account progress in implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and will aim to promote greater coherence and coordination among United Nations partners. In support of strengthening national accountability and monitoring systems for sexual and reproductive health and rights, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will share good practices, including on health information systems that provide disaggregated sexual and reproductive health and rights indicators, fiscal transparency and public participation in budgets.

Outcome 2: Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, is empowered to have access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in all contexts

Output 6: Young people, in particular adolescent girls, have the skills and capabilities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights and well-being.

31. Comprehensive sexuality education is critical for young people to realize their rights and make informed choices about their health and well-being. Yet the quality and implementation of comprehensive sexuality education is relatively weak in most countries in the region. Building on recent, successful inter-agency collaboration with United Nations

partners and key stakeholders on comprehensive sexuality education, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will support evidence-based policy and advocacy initiatives to strengthen the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education in the region. In addition, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will provide technical support that is tailored to country contexts in an effort to build national capacities to deliver high-quality comprehensive sexuality education. This will include sharing tools, evidence and good practices related to comprehensive sexuality education curricula development, the integration of gender norms and gender equality in comprehensive sexuality education, pedagogy and teacher training, and community engagement for in-school and out-of-school interventions.

Output 7: Policies and programmes in relevant sectors tackle the determinants of adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health, development and well-being.

32. Young people's well-being and sexuality go beyond health outcomes. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will advocate for increasing investments in adolescent and youth in a holistic manner to fully realize their rights and empower them to effectively contribute to a sustainable and resilient path to development and humanitarian action, including for sustaining peace, as envisioned under the Sustainable Development Goals. To this end, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will provide technical support to countries in the development and updating of sectoral and national policies and plans to ensure that the core issues that impact the well-being of young people are adequately addressed. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will engage with regional intergovernmental bodies and civil society organizations and networks, in partnership with relevant United Nations entities, to advance a youth-oriented agenda in the region. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will also support sharing good practices by countries in the region that have effectively harnessed the demographic dividend toward accelerating economic and social development.

Output 8: Young people have opportunities to exercise leadership and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and sustaining peace.

33. Young people are a positive force for social change and central to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They require an enabling environment including space for youth-led organizations to participate in policy and advocacy platforms, at regional and country level. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will collaborate with regional intergovernmental bodies and civil society organizations to advocate for the engagement of young people in policy dialogue and programmes, particularly on issues that concern them such as peace and security. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will continue to build the capacities of youth-led organizations to empower young advocates and will aim to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration among youth-led and other relevant civil society networks in the region.

Outcome 3: Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings

Output 9: Strengthened policy, legal and accountability frameworks to advance gender equality and empower women and girls to exercise their reproductive rights and to be protected from violence and harmful practices.

34. Gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights are explicitly recognized as integral to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While the region has seen progress in the areas of education, health, and women's economic empowerment, significant challenges remain including in policy and legislation formulation, implementation and monitoring, and weak institutional mechanisms for advancing the rights of women and girls. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will focus on building the capacities of National Human Rights Institutions as well as partnering with regional women's rights and human rights organizations to promote and protect the rights of women and girls in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Forum for National Human Rights Institutions. Technical support will also be provided to align national policies and legislation with international human rights standards as well as to improve the quality of Universal Periodic Review and treaty body reporting on gender equality and reproductive rights.

35. One in every six persons in the region has some form of disability. In recognition of the significant barriers faced by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls, in exercising their reproductive rights and their vulnerability to violence and discrimination, the regional action plan will support evidence-based policy and advocacy measures to safeguard their rights, in line with the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, adopted in 2012.

Output 10: Increased multi-sectoral capacity to prevent and address gender-based violence using a continuum approach in all contexts, with a focus on advocacy, data, health and health systems, psychosocial support and coordination.

36. Despite the growing awareness of violence against women, there is a lack of national data on the prevalence of violence against women in the region, which is essential to inform and monitor effective prevention and response efforts. Building on the support provided to date to conduct violence against women surveys and analysis in the region, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will continue to build regional and national capacities to measure violence against women, using best practice methodologies, and strengthen the use of data and evidence to develop context-specific violence against women policies and programme responses. This will include building a regional network of trained professionals to support countries undertaking violence against women surveys and establishing a repository of key resources and learning materials.

37. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will build country capacities for policy and advocacy interventions, and implementation of the global guidelines on the Essential Service Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, in collaboration with partner United Nations entities, to ensure effective prevention of gender-based violence and availability of multi-sectoral response services for survivors. In addition, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will strengthen national capacities to implement the UNFPA *Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies* as the lead of Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

Output 11: Strengthened response to eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and son preference.

38. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will build country capacities to address harmful practices that violate the rights of women and girls and are detrimental to their health, dignity, autonomy and personal integrity. This includes addressing child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, son preference, and gender-biased sex selection. To this end, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will strengthen its role in convening key stakeholders with the aim of building greater momentum and creating an enabling environment for advancing coherent policy and programme responses tailored to country contexts, and will build the evidence base for effective interventions at the country level.

Outcome 4: Everyone, everywhere, is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development

Output 12: Improved national population data systems to map and address inequalities; to advance achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitments of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; and to strengthen interventions in humanitarian crisis.

39. Although Asia and the Pacific has relatively good statistical capacity, there is a significant gap in producing and disseminating disaggregated data that is essential for advancing the principle of “leaving no one behind”. This requires a coherent and collective approach to building national statistical capacities including for data utilization and tracking the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals in the region. UNFPA will play a lead role in convening regional partners to build an enabling policy environment and coherent support to countries. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will continue to provide technical support to countries in the execution of the 2020 round of censuses in line with international norms and standards, and build capacities to disseminate, analyze and use census results.

Output 13: Mainstreamed demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy.

40. Countries in Asia and the Pacific are at different stages of the demographic transition. Some countries could still yield a demographic dividend with the right strategies in place, while others that have completed their transition and are now facing the new challenges of low fertility and rapid ageing of their populations. The demographic structures and changes will have implications for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and need to be taken into account when forming development policies and plans. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will build the capacities of countries to use demographic intelligence to guide their development agenda across social, economic and environmental goals and to give shape and relevance to regional policies and frameworks.

41. Recognising that population ageing, and its multidimensional aspects, represents the most significant regional demographic shift, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will play a convening role in engaging key policy makers and relevant stakeholders to promote active ageing policies and cooperation in the region.

Organizational effectiveness and efficiency

Output 1: Improved programming for results. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will support: (a) the development and implementation of country programmes, maintaining oversight and quality control; (b) building of monitoring and evaluation capacities of relevant country office staff; (c) high-quality knowledge products for policy and programme interventions; and (d) the implementation of the UNFPA minimum preparedness actions in all country offices.

Output 2: Optimized management of resources. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will ensure: (a) efficient use of financial resources (core and non-core); (b) follow-up on audit recommendations; (c) UNDG Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers Framework implementation; and (d) increased focus on value for money and risk management.

Output 3: Increased contribution to the United Nations system-wide results, coordination and coherence. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will ensure: (a) support for system-wide coherence at country and regional level; and (b) provide high-level technical support and policy guidance to countries, in line with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review.

Output 4: Enhanced communications, resource mobilization, and partnerships for impact. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will (a) support the development and implementation of a communications plan that aims to build the capacities of relevant country offices, develop regional communications messages and materials on priority areas, and expand outreach through multiple communication technologies; (b) develop a partnership strategy that is inclusive and broad-based, and (c) develop and implement a resource mobilization plan, as below.

IV. Action plan management, resource mobilization, partnership, monitoring and evaluation

Action plan management

42. The regional interventions action plan will require close collaboration among the programme, technical, communications and operations staff in the Asia and the Pacific regional office, as well as continuous engagement with country offices and headquarters to ensure that the initiatives complement country programme activities and respond to the priority gaps and needs. To ensure programme synergy and integration, task teams will be established for priority areas of work which require cross-sectoral collaboration across the outcome areas. The regional interventions action plan will be managed by a coordinator with the support of staff under the overall supervision and oversight of the Regional Director. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will establish an external advisory mechanism involving key stakeholders, including from civil society organizations, to give

guidance on the relevance, coherence and effectiveness of the interventions under the regional interventions action plan.

43. The regional interventions action plan will primarily be executed by the Asia and the Pacific regional office, with a limited number of implementing partners and a shift towards a convening role and building strategic alliances with key stakeholders and partners to advance the policy and legislative environment for universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. This will include relevant humanitarian, development and United Nations partners, as well as strengthening political engagement with regional intergovernmental bodies, including the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Pacific Islands Forum. The regional interventions action plan will be implemented through a range of modalities and will utilize regional institutions for capacity-building and brokering of technical support to countries seeking assistance.

Resource mobilization and partnership

44. The Sustainable Development Goals provide a conducive environment for building new partnerships, developing multidisciplinary and innovative approaches, and seeking new opportunities for fundraising and mobilizing other resources. While Official Development Assistance from traditional donors is declining in the region, there are multiple avenues for mobilizing support from non-traditional sources, including the private sector. Further efforts will be made to engage with corporations to sensitize them to the Sustainable Development Goals and the mission of UNFPA in the region, with a view to increasing revenue and in-kind contributions from the private sector. The region will explore opportunities for engaging with private foundations, high-net-worth individuals and fundraising from the public. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will also engage with traditional donors in areas that are of common interest, and develop proposals that demonstrate comparative advantage of UNFPA and the value for money case for investment.

45. A key strategy under the proposed regional interventions action plan is to step up policy and advocacy efforts to mobilize political support and leverage domestic financing for the International Conference on Population and Development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in middle-income countries. In the context of, and in line with, the Partnership Plan, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will continue to collaborate with the intergovernmental organizations and processes in the region to share evidence of progress and gaps in relation to the International Conference on Population and Development agenda and offer policy advice and technical support. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will work closely with relevant United Nations partners to support coherent policy and programme responses and look for opportunities for joint interventions and joint resource mobilization. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will also expand its current collaboration with the Asian Development Bank on universal health coverage systems in the region.

46. The region presents significant South-South and triangular corporation opportunities, with the largest economies deepening relations to assist other developing countries in realizing their ambitions related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Several other middle-income countries are also ready to exchange knowledge, expertise and resources with other developing countries, thereby expanding the range of capacity-building options.

Monitoring and evaluation

47. The regional interventions action plan will be monitored in compliance with the UNFPA Policies and Procedures Manual. A costed monitoring plan will be developed and implemented. The plan will include: (a) roles and responsibilities to monitor each indicator, (b) sources and frequency of data collection, (c) a data quality assurance process, and (d) reporting guidelines.

48. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will further develop the skills of all staff involved for monitoring and corporate reporting requirements and the use of available

systems and tools. The overall oversight of evidence collection, analysis and use will be with the Regional Director, supported by the Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor.

49. Thematic and other evaluations will be conducted to provide the necessary evidence for management. A midterm review of the regional interventions action plan to assess the progress will be conducted in 2019 and an evaluation will be conducted in 2020. In addition to the corporate annual results reporting, monitored data and evidence from evaluations will be presented to the Asia and the Pacific regional office management and the external advisory mechanism on a regular basis.

Table 1. Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Purpose of the Evaluation	Timeline	Estimated Cost (in dollars)	Source of Funding	Key Partners
Evaluation of the Asia and the Pacific regional office regional interventions action plan, 2018-2021	To provide evidence of the impact of the regional interventions action plan, 2018-21	September 2020	70,000	Regular resources	Headquarters, county offices
Multi-country evaluation of one-stop gender-based violence crisis centres	To provide evidence of the overall effectiveness of the model and to inform gender-based violence response programmes	June 2018	50,000	Regular resources	Headquarters, county offices, UN-Women, civil society organizations
kNOwVAW Data Initiative-strengthening regional and national capacity to measure violence against women	To assess the performance against the planned results and impact on policy and programming	June 2019	50,000	Other resources	Headquarters, county offices, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Humanitarian Preparedness Response repositioning commodities	To provide evidence of the overall effectiveness of the 4-year regional repositioning initiative	March 2020	50,000	Other resources	Headquarters, county offices, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Annex 1. Results and resources framework

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
<p>Outcome 1: Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, has utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services and exercised reproductive rights, free of coercion, discrimination and violence:</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of Asia and the Pacific region countries with skilled birth attendance rate above 80 per cent.</p> <p>Baseline: 12 (2014-2016) Target: 16 (2021)</p> <p>2. Number of Asia and the Pacific region countries that have a proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods more</p>	<p>Output 1: Enhanced capacities to develop and implement policies, including financial protection mechanisms that prioritize access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for those furthest behind, including in humanitarian settings.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1: Number of country offices that have utilized Asia and the Pacific regional office support to accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals targets on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, giving priority to reaching those left furthest behind</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 7 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: Percentage of countries that have produced evidence on sexual and reproductive health inequities with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 75 per cent (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 1.3: Number of countries estimating domestic expenditure for sexual and reproductive health with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 8 (2021)</p>	<p>Association of Southeast Asian Nations, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, The Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), International Planned Parenthood Federation, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Asian Population and Development Association, World Health Organization, UN-Women, United Nations Children's Fund, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Population Council, Family Health International, Asia Pacific Alliance, Centre for Reproductive Rights</p>	Regular resources			
				1,010,561	1,159,270	1,124,839	1,208,811
				Other resources			
				190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
<p>than 75 per cent.</p> <p>Baseline: 6 (2017) Target: 10 (2021)</p> <p>3. Number of Asia and the Pacific region countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 80 per cent (2021)</p>		<p>Indicator 1.4: Percentage of domestic health financing prepayment mechanisms that include essential sexual and reproductive health services, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 75 per cent (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 1.5: Percentage of countries with sexual and reproductive health related action plans that are costed, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 50 per cent (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 1.6: Percentage of most disaster prone countries with national Disaster risk reduction plans that have integrated sexual and reproductive health with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: 30 per cent Target: 75 per cent (2021)</p>					

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
	Output 2: Strengthened capacities to provide high-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV, as well as information and services that are responsive to emergencies and fragile contexts.	Indicator 2.1: Number of countries with sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (including maternal and child health, family planning, and gender-based violence) and HIV guidelines, protocols and standards aligned with international standards adopted and implemented, with Asia and the Pacific regional interventions support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 7 (2021) Indicator 2.2: Number of countries using Minimum Initial Service Package standards in emergency preparedness plans, with Asia and the Pacific regional interventions support Baseline: 13 (2016) Target: 15 (2021)	International Planned Parenthood Federation, World Health Organization, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, World Food Programme, United Nations Refugee Agency, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Engender Health, International Society of Obstetric Fistula Surgeons, South Asia Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, International Federation of Red Cross/Crescent, Plan International	Regular resources			
				302,660	304,119	264,801	220,453
				Other resources			
				981,570	981,570	981,570	400,000
	Output 3: Enhanced national capacities to develop and implement policies and plans for building an effective health workforce for quality and integrated sexual and	Indicator 3.1: Percentage of countries with a high maternal mortality ratio engaged in regional policy dialogue to strengthen midwifery services, with Asia and the Pacific regional interventions support	International Confederation of Midwives, Royal College of Midwives, the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, South Asia	Regular resources			
				252,157	254,117	260,392	262,823

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
	reproductive health services, including in humanitarian settings.	Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 100% (2021)	Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, H6 Partnership	Other resources			
				500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Output 4: Enhanced national capacities to develop and implement policies and plans that accelerate family planning sustainability.	Indicator 4.1: Number of countries that have increased domestic resources allocated to family planning commodities and services with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 5 (2021) Indicator 4.2: Number of logistics management information systems that include last mile tracking for forecasting and monitoring with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 5 (2021)	Family Planning 2020 partners, including Marie Stopes	Regular resources			
				264,026	265,985	273,765	274,692
				Other resources			
				200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
	Output 5: Improved regional and national accountability mechanisms for sexual and	Indicator 5.1: Number of regional intergovernmental resolutions that reflect commitments to sexual and	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, International Planned	Regular resources			
				211,519	112,102	112,725	113,358

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
	reproductive health and reproductive rights with the engagement of key stakeholders at all levels.	reproductive health in line with the International Conference on Population and Development agenda, with Asia and the Pacific regional interventions support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 12 (2021) Indicator 5.2: Number of countries that have established mechanisms to engage civil society organizations in monitoring sexual and reproductive health and rights targets and indicators, with Asia and the Pacific regional interventions support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 20 (2021)	Parenthood Federation, The Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)	Other resources			
Outcome 2: Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, is empowered to have access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in all contexts	Output 6: Young people, in particular adolescent girls, have the skills and capabilities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights and well-being.	Indicator 6.1: Number countries taking measures to strengthen the quality of in-school comprehensive sexuality education, in accordance with international standards, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Population Council, Relevant United Nations agencies including United	Regular resources			
				281,735	222,742	197,922	198,864

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
<p>Indicator: Unmet need for modern contraception in adolescent girls aged 15-19 (married and unmarried)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (2017)</p> <p>Target: 5 per cent reduction by 2021</p>		<p>Baseline: 6 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 12 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 6.2: Number of countries using information communication technology platforms to deliver sexual and reproductive health and rights information to out-of-school young people, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p>	Nations Global Pulse	Other resources			
		<p>Baseline: 4 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 10 (2021)</p>		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	<p>Output 7: Policies and programmes in relevant sectors tackle the determinants of adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health, development and well-being.</p>	<p>Indicator 7.1: Number of country offices that have utilized Asia and the Pacific regional office support to monitor the implementation of youth related policies</p> <p>Baseline: 2 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 8 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 7.2: Number of countries with high or increasing adolescent birth rates, involved in regional policy dialogue to reduce adolescent pregnancy, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 2 (2021)</p>	Burnet Institute	Regular resources			
				232,214	184,668	218,815	190,219
				Other resources			

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
	Output 8: Young people have opportunities to exercise leadership and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and sustaining peace.	Indicator 8.1: Number of regional intergovernmental events related to Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development agenda that engage youth in policy dialogue, including on humanitarian action and sustaining peace, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 12 (2021) Indicator 8.2: Percentage of youth advocates supported by the Asia and the Pacific regional office, that report that UNFPA's assistance enabled them to be an agent for change Baseline: 0 per cent (2017) Target: 90 per cent (2021)	United Nations partners, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Y-PEER, YouthLEAD, International Planned Parenthood Federation, The Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), United Nations Volunteers, UNDP, Asia Pacific Alliance	Regular resources			
				285,611	287,789	266,314	316,850
				Other resources			
				100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Outcome 3: Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and	Output 9: Strengthened policy, legal and accountability frameworks to advance gender	Indicator 9.1: Number of country offices that have utilized Asia and the Pacific regional office support to align domestic laws,	Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, World Health Organization,	Regular resources			
				148,707	149,978	154,931	154,960

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
<p>reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the last 12 months.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>2. 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 last 12 months.</p>	<p>equality and empower women and girls to exercise their reproductive rights and to be protected from violence and harmful practices.</p>	<p>policies and regulations on reproductive rights and gender equality with international human rights standards</p> <p>Baseline: Not available (2017)</p> <p>Target: 8</p> <p>Indicator 9.2: Number of countries in which the National Human Rights Institutions has conducted a review of the exercise of sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender equality, with Asia and the Pacific regional interventions support</p> <p>Baseline: 2 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 8 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 9.3: Number of regional multi-stakeholder mechanisms for which the Asia and the Pacific regional office provides technical leadership to advance reproductive rights and respond to gender-based violence and harmful practices</p> <p>Baseline: 3 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 5 (2021)</p>	<p>Asia Pacific Alliance, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Sisters in Islam</p>	Other resources			
				1,300,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Output 10: Increased multisectoral capacity to prevent and address gender-based violence using a continuum approach in all contexts, with a focus on advocacy, data, health and health systems, psychosocial support and coordination.	<p>Indicator 10.1: Number of countries that produce violence against women data in line with international standards to influence policies and programmes with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: 12 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 17 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 10.2: Number of countries that implement one or more components of the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence</p> <p>Baseline: 3 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 8 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 10.3: Percentage of disaster prone countries and countries in fragile contexts that utilize the gender-based violence minimum standards to prepare for or respond to an emergency</p> <p>Baseline: 50% (2017)</p> <p>Target: 80% (2021)</p>	World Health Organization, UN Women, United Nations Statistics Division, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Sisters in Islam	Regular resources			
				298,970	300,722	306,585	308,747
				Other resources			
				596,444	545,845	500,000	500,000

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
	Output 11: Strengthened response to eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and son preference.	Indicator 11.1: Number of country offices that have utilized Asia and the Pacific regional office support to expand evidence-based interventions to address child, early and forced marriage Baseline: 3 (2017) Target: 5(2021) Indicator 11.2: Number of priority countries that have evidence-based interventions to address son preference and gender biased sex selection, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 3 (2017) Target: 5 (2021)	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, United Nations Partners	Regular resources			
				161,838	163,109	166,558	168,091
				Other resources			
				260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Outcome 4: Everyone, everywhere, is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development.	Output 12: Improved national population data systems to map and address inequalities; to advance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitments of	Indicator 12.1: Number of countries that produce, disseminate and use disaggregated census data, in compliance with international standards, with Asia and the	National Statistics Offices, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (including the Statistical Institute for	Regular resources			
				299,960	301,920	310,451	310,627
				Other resources			

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years</p> <p>Baseline: 95 per cent (2017)</p> <p>Target: 95 per cent (2021)</p> <p>2. Total population counted</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 3 billion (2021)</p>	<p>the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; and to strengthen interventions in humanitarian crises.</p>	<p>Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 5 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 12.2: Number of countries that use disaggregated data for monitoring and reporting the 17 priority Sustainable Development Goal indicators, with Asia and the Pacific regional interventions support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 3 (2021)</p>	<p>Asia and the Pacific), other United Nations entities, United States Census Bureau</p>				
	<p>Output 13: Mainstream demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy.</p>	<p>Indicator 13.1: Number of countries with national development plans that explicitly integrate demographic dynamics, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 4 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 13.2: Number of country offices that have utilized Asia and the Pacific regional office support to generate analysis on demographic trends</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 4 (2021)</p>	<p>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, World Health Organization, International Labour Organization, UNDP, HelpAge, EWC, World Bank, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Asian Population and Development</p>	<p>Regular resources</p>			
				635,515	632,768	649,745	655,850
				<p>Other resources</p>			
				5,200,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	5,100,000

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
		<p>Indicator 13.3: Number of regional knowledge products and events utilized by countries to influence policy responses on population ageing, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 3 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 13.4 Number of Asia and the Pacific regional office convened coordination meetings with multiple stakeholders that result in multi-sectoral initiatives to promote active ageing policies</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 2 (2021)</p>	Association, ICF Macro				
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency (OEE)	Organizational effectiveness and efficiency Output 1: Improved programming for results	Indicator OEE 1.1: Percentage of country programmes that meet headquarters Programme Review Committee quality criteria. Baseline: 86% (2017) Target: 100% (2021)		Regular resources			
				155,195	155,545	239,896	157,576
				Other resources			

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Proportion of country programmes rated as “good” performers</p> <p>Baseline: 4 (2016)</p> <p>Target: 15 (2021)</p> <p>2. Proportion of UNFPA offices that have at least one or more high or critical risk assessed for which mitigation plans exist</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017)</p> <p>Target: 75 per cent (2021)</p>		<p>Indicator OEE 1.2: Percentage of country programme evaluation reports in the region assessed as good, at least, as per UNFPA evaluation quality assessment tool.</p> <p>Baseline: 100 per cent (2017)</p> <p>Target: 100 per cent (2021)</p> <p>Indicator OEE 1.3: Number of evidence-based regional knowledge products generated by the Asia and the Pacific regional office</p> <p>Baseline: 21 (2016)</p> <p>Target: 25 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator OEE 1.4: Proportion of country offices that implement the UNFPA Minimum Preparedness Actions</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (2016)</p> <p>Target: TBD (2021)</p>					
				Regular resources			
				132,800	132,800	132,800	132,800
<p>Organizational effectiveness and efficiency Output 2: Optimized management of resources</p>		<p>Indicator OEE 2.1: Implementation rate for regional programme regular resources</p> <p>Baseline: 97 per cent (2016)</p> <p>Target: 97 per cent (2021)</p> <p>Indicator OEE 2.2: Percentage of internal and external audit recommendations</p>		Other resources			

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
		<p>in the region outstanding after the deadline. Baseline: 22 per cent (2016) Target: 17 per cent (2021)</p> <p>Indicator OEE 2.3: Percentage of internal and external Asia and the Pacific regional office audit recommendations implemented as per deadline. Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 100 per cent (2021)</p> <p>Indicator OEE 2.4: Proportion of negative implementing partner audits in the region. Baseline: 10 per cent (2016) Target: 5 per cent (2021)</p>					
	Organizational effectiveness and efficiency Output 3: Increased contribution to the United Nations system-wide results, coordination and coherence	Indicator OEE 3.1: Number of joint regional inter-agency initiatives, supported by the Asia and the Pacific regional office. Baseline: 5 (2016) Target: 10 (2021)		Regular resources			
40,000				40,000	40,000	40,000	
Other resources							
	Organizational effectiveness and efficiency Output 4: Enhanced communication,	Indicator OEE 4.1: Asia and the Pacific regional office Communications Plan finalized		Regular resources			
				210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000

UNFPA strategic plan 2018-21 outcome	Regional interventions action plan outputs	Regional interventions action plan output indicator(s), baseline, milestones and targets	Partners	Indicative resources (in dollars)			
				2018	2019	2020	2021
	resource mobilization and partnerships for impact	<p>and implemented. Baseline: No (2017) Target: Yes (2021)</p> <p>Indicator OEE 4.2: Number of followers of Asia and the Pacific regional office on Facebook and Twitter Baseline: 18,983 (2016) Target: 33,000 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator OEE 4.3: Percentage of yearly resource mobilization target met. Baseline: 66 per cent (2016) Target: 100 per cent (2021)</p> <p>Indicator OEE 4.4: Asia and the Pacific regional office 2018- 2021 Partnership Plan finalized and implemented Baseline: No (2017) Target: Yes (2021)</p>		Other resources			

Annex 2. Theory of change

Introduction

1. The regional interventions action plan of the Asia and the Pacific regional office contributes to UNFPA achieving its strategic plan 2018-21 results, thereby contributing towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Specifically, goal three (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), goal five (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) and goal ten (Reduce inequality within and among countries). In this regard, the regional interventions action plan aligns with the three transformative results that UNFPA is committed to: a) end preventable maternal death, b) end unmet need for family planning, c) end gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including child marriage. This annex presents the theory of change underlying the results articulated in the action plan.

The theory of change presents the causal conditions that must be in place to achieve the results. It also outlines the causal linkage between the conditions and the results, and spells out the risks and assumptions that may interfere or prevent the results chain from occurring.

Overall rationale for the focus of the regional interventions action plan

2. A review of the regional interventions action plan, 2014-2017 was conducted to assess its performance, learn lessons and identify recommendations to inform the development of the regional interventions action plan, 2018-2021. Based on the recommendations of this review, the regional interventions action plan, 2018-2021 work towards all four outcomes of the UNFPA strategic plan, to achieve the goal: achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realize reproductive rights, and reduce maternal mortality to accelerate progress on the International Conference on Population and Development agenda, to improve the lives of adolescent and youth, and women, enabled by populations dynamics, human rights, and gender equality.

3. In its effort to achieve the four strategic plan outcomes, this regional interventions action plan will apply the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-2021, including a focus on those left behind and reaching the furthest behind first, strengthening the coordination and complementarity among development, humanitarian action and sustaining peace, and ensuring gender responsiveness while being accountable and transparent to all stakeholders.

4. The regional interventions action plan will directly invest resources to achieve the causal conditions necessary for realizing each of the four outcomes. These causal conditions are referred to as the strategic plan outputs, and will shape every regional interventions action.

Broadly, these interventions will include:

- (a) Providing advocacy and policy advice to integrate sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights and population issues into regional and national development frameworks;
- (b) Making evidence and knowledge products that can inform and improve the development of policies, plans and programmes, available to all stakeholders, while facilitating the rights of citizens to hold duty bearers accountable for the services provided;
- (c) Improving national capacity for developing, financing and implementing policies, plans and programmes, and delivering services pertaining to sexual and

reproductive health and reproductive issues, and for increasing coverage and quality of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive health information and services.

Outcome 1: Every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere, especially those furthest behind, has utilized integrated sexual and reproductive health services and exercised reproductive rights, free of coercion, discrimination and violence

5. A wide body of evidence confirms that exercising reproductive rights and using sexual and reproductive health services improves the health and dignity of women and their families. Information and services for family planning, maternal health, HIV prevention and treatment, gender-based violence prevention, inter alia, are known to reduce maternal mortality and morbidities, protect women's and girls' bodily integrity, and prevent unwanted abortions. All these benefits improve the health of the women, adolescents and youth, and their families.

6. Outcome 1 takes into account the need to contribute to the strategic plan goal while aligning with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the United Nations Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescent's Health (2016-2030). It places sexual and reproductive health services in the context of health systems strengthening with a strong human rights and equity perspective.

7. Improved access, coverage, quality and safety of sexual and reproductive health services is a precondition for every woman, adolescent and youth everywhere to utilize integrated sexual and reproductive health services, and exercise reproductive rights, free of coercion, discrimination and violence. If i) a conducive environment exists to develop and implement policies and programmes necessary to supply and use sexual and reproductive health services, and ii) demand for such services increases, and iii) supply of health services are improved and expanded to reach all that need them, then the coverage, quality and safety of sexual and reproductive health services will improve.

8. The regional interventions action plan has identified five outputs that primarily contribute to a conducive environment to develop and implement sexual and reproductive health and rights policies and programmes, and increased utilization of sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, by advocating for individuals to be able to realize their reproductive rights. Effective advocacy for strengthening midwifery services, increased national financing for sexual and reproductive health and family planning, and equitable access to, and tracking of, sexual and reproductive health commodities, will improve the supply of health services. This approach is consistent with the World Health Organization approach to strengthening health systems, and it can be applied to benefit both development and humanitarian contexts.

9. If **inclusive, human rights focused policies and programmes are developed, adequately financed and implemented** across the region, then health systems will enable every woman, adolescent and youth, especially those who are left furthest behind, to *access and utilize* sexual and reproductive health services free of discrimination, violence or coercion, including in humanitarian settings. This is because evidence-based policies and programmes will be designed to take into account the specific considerations required to achieve universal health coverage so that everyone, everywhere can access healthcare without risk of financial hardship. This includes an essential sexual and reproductive health package of services, as a part of risk pooling and prepayment schemes.

10. If the **capacity to deliver high quality sexual and reproductive health services** are present, then the population's health status will improve, subject to other factors, including the presence of social determinants of good health and well-being. This is because the capacity to deliver will make the following conditions feasible: a) the availability, accessibility, affordability and quality of a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health information and services for all, including those in fragile and

humanitarian emergency contexts; b) the provision of services in an integrated manner, including health centers and facilities being linked through a functioning referral system; and c) primary health care playing a key role in the provision of a minimum package of integrated sexual and reproductive health services, which includes family planning, prevention, diagnosis and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and HIV, post abortion care, prenatal consultations, referral to basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care services, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer, prevention of gender-based violence and the clinical response to sexual violence.

11. Evidence shows that, **if capacities are in place to produce policies and plans that prioritize quality midwifery services**, then the ability of a country to meet its health goals and provide quality services will be greatly improved. Well-trained midwives could help avert roughly two-thirds of all maternal and newborn deaths, according to the most recent State of the World's Midwifery report. Midwives could deliver 87 per cent of all essential sexual, reproductive, maternal and newborn health services. A modest increase in coverage of midwifery could potentially avert 30 per cent of maternal deaths and half of neonatal deaths¹. This is because quality midwifery care, in addition delivering vital health services and information, also increases women's decision-making capacities and their ability to take care of themselves and their families, which changes their role in the community and society in which they live.

12. If the **required quantities of sexual and reproductive health commodities, essential medical products, vaccines and technologies, that are of assured quality, safety, efficacy and cost effectiveness, are forecasted and made available to everyone**, including in humanitarian settings, then it becomes possible to offer sexual and reproductive health services for every woman, adolescent and youth. A functional supply chain management system and logistics management information system are essential to ensure equitable access to sexual and reproductive health commodities and supplies to the last mile, thereby leaving no one behind.

13. If **inclusive regional and national mechanisms for accountability are in place**, then reproductive rights will be realized and the availability, quality, and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services will improve. This is because evidence shows that when communities and beneficiaries have the opportunity to monitor the availability and quality of healthcare at all levels of the health system, from the provision of services at facility level to the review and monitoring of national sexual and reproductive health plans, the quality of the related information and services provided and used improves. Sound and reliable information and data, as well as a robust national health information system, are critical for strengthening the accountability of the health system, policy development and implementation, governance and regulation, health research, human resources development, health education and training, service delivery and financing.

Critical Assumptions

To achieve the outcome through these outputs, the following conditions need to be in place. The regional interventions action plan will work with partners to ensure that:

- (a) There will be increasing national and regional ownership, and domestic investment in sexual and reproductive health. This is fundamental to the ability of health systems to maintain and improve human welfare and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health.
- (b) Infrastructure, including transportation, facilities, water supply, electrical grids, and communication networks will improve. These are critical for health services to be effective and efficient.

¹ Homer et al (2014) Lancet, 384; 1146-57

Risks

14. Political instability, democratic deficit (the lack of accountability to beneficiaries), and institutionalized corruption can undermine the effectiveness of the regional interventions.

Asia and the Pacific is one of the most natural disaster prone areas in the world. Frequent natural disasters will impede progress.

Social instability, changing social-cultural norms related to gender empowerment and shifting attitudes towards the International Conference on Population and Development agenda can and will affect progress.

Partnerships

15. In the regional interventions action plan results monitoring framework, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will include indicators to track progress on achievement of the conditions that are expected through partnerships (please see annex iv). The partnerships for Outcome 1 will include those with United Nations entities – in particular the World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, UN-Women and international financial institutions. The regional interventions action plan will build on existing effective partnerships with United Nations entities, bilateral and regional development actors, including the Asian Development Bank

16. Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, International Planned Parenthood Federation, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Pacific Islands Forum. It will also build on partnerships with civil society networks, including the International Confederation of Midwives, South Asia Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and Asia Pacific Alliance, and build new partnerships to achieve shared results.

17. The following paragraphs highlights how the Asia and the Pacific regional interventions will approach realizing each of these five outputs to achieve outcome 1.

Output 1: Enhanced capacities to develop and implement policies, including financial protection mechanisms, that prioritize access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for those furthest behind, including in humanitarian settings.

18. If capacities are strengthened in the region to analyse and advocate for the sexual and reproductive health needs and relevant policy solutions, particularly, of those left furthest behind, then evidenced-based policies that prioritize equitable access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights information and services, including during humanitarian conditions, could be developed and implemented. This is because: a) the regional and national level coalitions that are necessary to advocate for improved policy making and implementation would be in place, and the evidence-base necessary to better understand health inequities would be available to these coalitions; b) resources and financial mechanisms necessary for information and services related to universal access would be better understood in all countries of the region; and c) decision-makers in all countries in the region would be made aware of the best practices in, and benefits of, integrating sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence into disaster management plans.

Output 2: Strengthened capacities to provide high-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV, as well as information and services that are responsive to emergencies and fragile contexts.

19. For this output to be realized, it is necessary for national institutions to have i) sound data and information; ii) adequate knowledge of international standards and good practices in delivering integrated sexual and reproductive health services; and iii) adequate knowledge on improving young people's access to sexual and reproductive health

information and services. Data from national health information systems and surveys, and evidence from analyses of policies and programmes, provide the foundation for the capacity to design and implement quality integrated health information and services.

Output 3: Enhanced national capacities to develop and implement policies and plans for building an effective health workforce for quality and integrated sexual and reproductive health services, including humanitarian settings

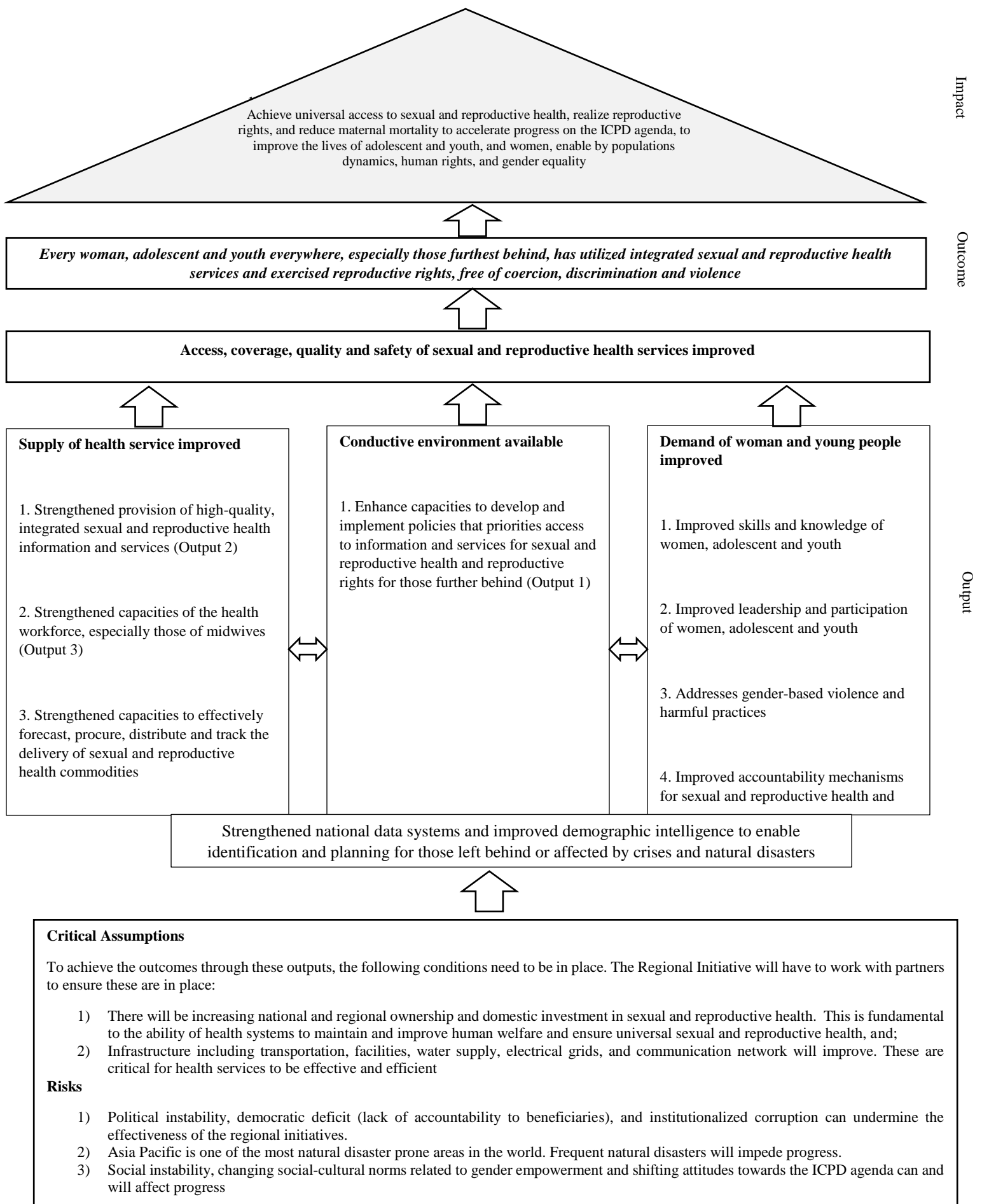
20. If countries have i) an evidence-base to identify policy solutions to strengthen the health workforce for sexual and reproductive health, in particular midwifery services, and ii) robust education of midwives who are engaged in policy settings as well as service delivery, then countries will be better equipped to develop and implement policies, regulations and plans that prioritize quality midwifery services. This is because educating midwives, in line with international standards, strengthens the quality of midwifery services, the understanding of what works, and why is essential to implement policies and plans to prioritize midwifery services.

Output 4: Enhanced national capacities to develop and implement policies and plans that accelerate family planning sustainability.

21. If i) adequate domestic resources are made available for family planning commodities and services, and ii) innovative approaches are identified to address socio-cultural and structural barriers that prevent vulnerable and marginalized groups from accessing family planning services and iii) persistent supply side bottlenecks, including reaching the last mile, are identified and addressed, and iv) sexual and reproductive health commodities are available at the onset of an emergency, then countries will have capacities to develop and implement policies and plans that accelerate the path to family planning sustainability under all conditions.

Output 5: Improved regional and national accountability mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights with the engagement of key stakeholders at all levels.

22. If intergovernmental policy-setting fora in the Asia and the Pacific, with the engagement of civil society, i) monitors and reports on progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals; ii) adopts and implements a monitoring framework for the Asia and the Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and iii) includes commitments to sexual and reproductive health in relevant resolutions of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, then regional and national accountability mechanisms will be improved.



Outcome 2: Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, is empowered to have access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in all contexts.

23. The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development recognizes that the effective realization of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights requires empowering all sectors of society—including adolescents and youth—and incorporating their meaningful participation into the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes.

24. Outcome 2 will support investments in human development for adolescents and youth, to ensure that they have the capabilities and opportunities to define their futures, participate in their societies and communities, and access education, health, counselling and high-quality reproductive health services. While outcome 1 focuses on the utilization of quality integrated sexual and reproductive health services (supply side), including for marginalized adolescents and youth, the scope of outcome 2 lies beyond health services and focusses on demand creation.

25. Towards the outcome of empowering all adolescents and youth, the regional interventions action plan will focus on equipping young people with the skills and knowledge they need for accessing their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. It will focus on giving them a voice in matters, in matters that affect their health and well-being, and strengthening international and national investments in adolescents and youth, particularly adolescent girls, across a broad range of sectors. For adolescent girls in particular, it is important to put in place targeted interventions to ensure that every girl can reach her full potential, including allowing her to stay in school, gain skills, marry later, have healthy children when she is ready, and earn an income.

Critical Assumptions

26. The regional interventions action plan will coordinate and work with partners to ensure that the following critical assumptions hold:

- (a) Young people have livelihood avenues. Evidence has shown that positive sexual and reproductive health outcomes are closely linked with educational and economic opportunities².
- (b) The Government is committed towards funding and supporting adolescent and youth interventions.
- (c) Teachers are well-equipped to deliver comprehensive sexuality education in schools.

Risks

- (a) Social norms do not recognize the positive contribution of adolescent and youth, place low value on the girl and perpetuate harmful traditional practices and patriarchal social systems.
- (b) There is a lack of accountability mechanisms to ensure that comprehensive sexuality education is of high quality, or gets institutionalized at the school level.
- (c) Young people lack full political, civil, social and economic rights, undermining their autonomy.
- (d) There is a public perception of youth as perpetrators of violence or as risk which

² ICRW. Making it work: Linking youth reproductive health and livelihoods. Washington DC: ICRW, 2001

needs to be contained.

Partnerships

27. The partnerships that the regional interventions action plan will focus on, to support the achievement of young people's empowerment include: partnerships with other United Nations entities – in particular United Nations Volunteers, UNDP, UN-Women and World Health Organization. The regional interventions action plan will build on existing effective partnerships with bilateral and regional development actors, including South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. It will also build on existing partnerships with civil society networks, and establish new partnerships. The regional interventions action plan will also work with a number of youth-led and youth-serving organizations, including YouthLEAD and Y-PEER.

28. To empower adolescents and youth, especially adolescent girls, to make informed choices in their lives, including for their sexual and reproductive health, the Asia and the Pacific regional office will focus on, and invest in, the achievement of three conditions, namely:

Output 6: Young people, in particular adolescent girls, have the skills and capabilities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights and well-being.

29. The regional interventions action plan will focus on creating an enabling policy and programme environment for the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education, for both in-school and out-of-school adolescents and for addressing the sexual and reproductive health and rights needs of young people. If regional advocacy and technical support is provided to country offices, with a focus on strengthening the national commitment to improving access to and quality of comprehensive sexuality education, then national improvements to policy and programming on the issue will be made. This will be achieved through leveraging partnerships, developing relevant knowledge products, creating an evidence base to identify solutions that work, and promoting south-south exchanges to identify better solutions to implementation challenges.

30. The well-being and positive development of young people requires, among other things, comprehensive sexuality education that pays attention both to the context in which young people live and the barriers they face in exercising their sexual and reproductive rights³. A review of 87 studies of comprehensive sexuality programmes around the world shows that such education increased knowledge and had a positive impact on behavior. Many programs delayed sexual debut, reduced the frequency of sex and number of sexual partners, increased condom or contraceptive use, or reduced sexual risk-taking.

31. Such programs, combined with sexual and reproductive health information and services, will enhance young people's self-esteem and capacities in making decisions and forging positive and equitable relationships, when they are ready. Investments in young people's development and evolving capacity will lower the risk of child marriage, unintended early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections including HIV, increase gender equality, reduce gender-based violence, and lead to overall better sexual and reproductive health outcomes⁴.

Output 7: Policies and programmes in relevant sectors tackle the determinants of adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health, development and well-being.

³ ICRW. Making it work: Linking youth reproductive health and livelihoods. Washington DC: ICRW, 2001

⁴ WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF. Report of a WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF Study Group on Programming for Adolescent Health. Technical Report Series, No. 886. Geneva: WHO, 1999.

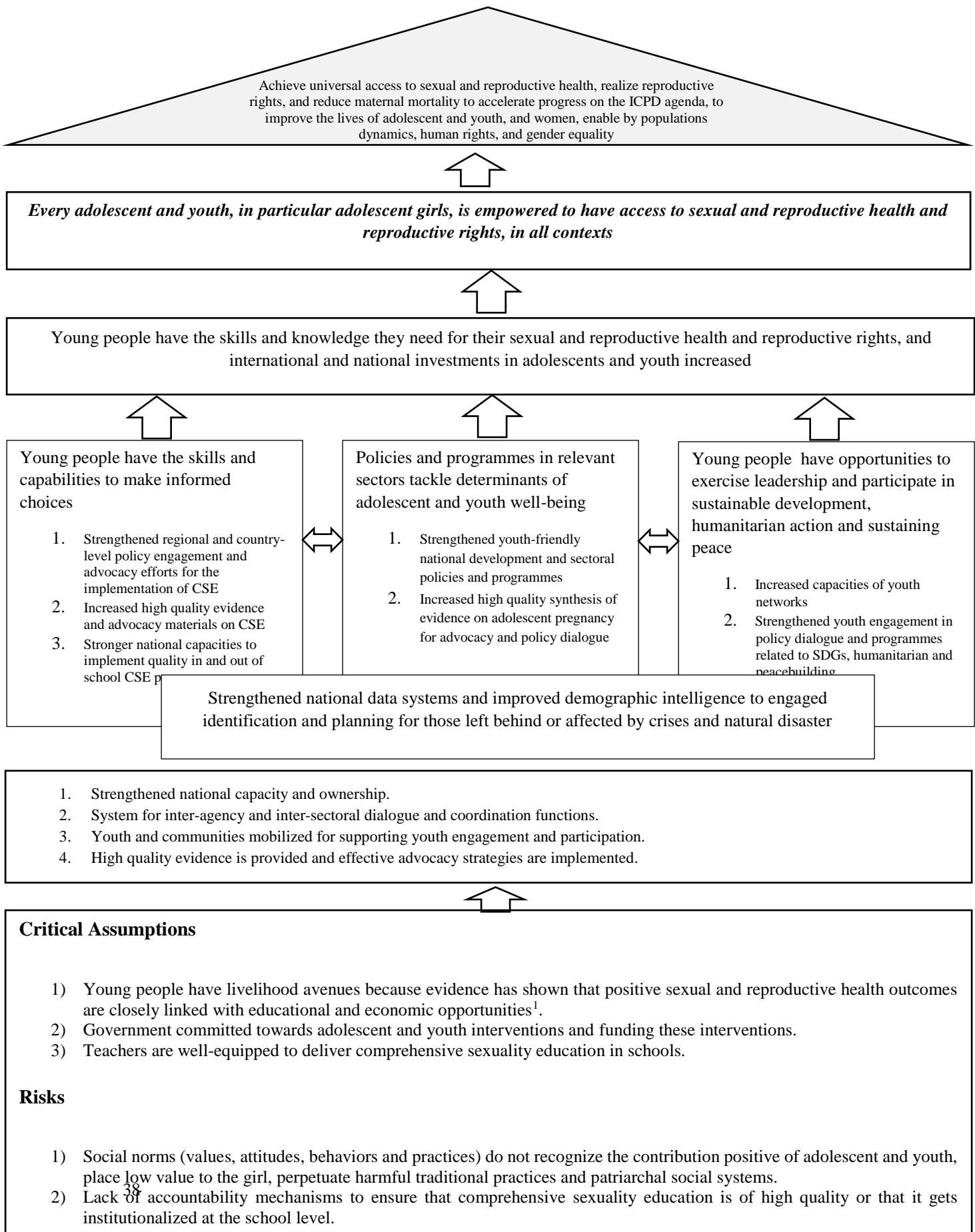
32. The regional interventions action plan will focus on promoting youth-friendly national policies and programmes, to realize the full potential of young people and strengthen the policy and programme response for preventing adolescent pregnancy. If technical support is provided to country offices, and regional level advocacy is conducted with regional institutions for the creation of supportive and protective laws and policies, then this will strengthen the chances that governments will adopt youth friendly policies and programmes. These policies and programmes will focus on range of issues, including education and training, job opportunities, the right to be heard, and access to quality adolescent-and youth-friendly health services, including sexual and reproductive health services.

33. Decades of adolescent and youth programming have shown that positive sexual and reproductive health outcomes for adolescent and youth are influenced by many intersecting factors. Improving the access of adolescent and youth - including adolescent girls, key populations, and others that are furthest behind - to sexual and reproductive health, and realizing their reproductive rights, will only be successful if it is part of a broader agenda to improve their well-being and uphold their rights. These investments are essential in all contexts, and are especially critical in countries that have yet to reap the benefits of a demographic dividend.

Output 8: Young people have opportunities to exercise leadership and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and sustaining peace.

34. The regional interventions action plan will focus on i) advocating for increased investments in policies and programmes that focus on marginalized adolescent and youth; and ii) strengthening capacities of youth to lead and participate in the sustainable development agenda, humanitarian action and peace-building.

35. If the leadership and advocacy capacity of young people is strengthened through the technical support of Asia and the Pacific regional office, and through working with regional institutions to create mechanisms for youth participation, then young people are then empowered to play a vital role in their own development. They would also be empowered to play a vital role in their communities and nations, as it would help them to learn essential life-skills, develop knowledge on human rights and citizenship, and promote positive civic action. With the right information and education about access to their rights, including reproductive rights, combined with increased advocacy and leadership skills, young people can participate effectively and provide vital leadership in their communities and societies.



Outcome 3: Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings.

36. Most countries in the Asia and the Pacific region have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and have legislation and policies in place to promote gender equality and address many – though not all – forms of violence against women. There is also a growing awareness and commitment to address gender inequality and gender-based violence, not only through the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, but also through the commitments of regional bodies including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. There is a growing evidence base on what works to address gender-based violence and harmful practices, and comparable data is available to measure progress, including against the Sustainable Development Goal targets, and indicators on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

37. The region, however, continues to face challenges with regards to i) conservatism leading to push back on women’s rights and sexual and reproductive health and rights; ii) a shrinking civil society space that not only affects organisations working on civil and political rights, but also those providing gender-based violence response services; and iii) prevalence of gender-based violence, harmful practices and gender-based discrimination. These trends not only increase the risk of gender-based violence and harmful practices, but also reinforce impunity and make it harder to work on prevention and response.

38. Outcome 3 focuses on advancing gender equality and human rights, to empower women and girls to exercise their reproductive rights free from violence, coercion and discrimination. Empowering women and girls to reach their full potential requires that they have equal access to services and opportunities to those of men and boys. This means eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including discriminatory social and gender norms and legal barriers, violence by intimate partners and by non-partners, sexual violence, and harmful practices, such as child marriage, son preference and female genital mutilation.

39. It also means strengthening accountability mechanisms for redress when reproductive rights are violated, and addressing the overlapping forms of inequality, exclusion, disempowerment and discrimination against those groups left furthest behind⁵. Ensuring that women have better access to economic and productive assets, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and real decision-making power in public and private spheres will further ensure that development is equitable and sustainable.

Critical Assumptions:

40. The Asia and the Pacific regional office will coordinate and work with partners to ensure that the following critical assumptions hold true:

- (a) Improved health and educational attainment, and social and economic status of women and girls. This constitutes a direct path towards gender equality and women’s empowerment. Women’s and girls’ economic dependency on men reduces their ability to make their own sexual and reproductive decisions, including exercising safer sex, and protecting themselves from all forms of violence and harmful practices, unwanted pregnancies and HIV infection. Evidence demonstrates that increased educational and economic opportunities are closely

⁵ Ellen Weiss, Daniel Whelan, and Geeta Rao Gupta, “Gender, Sexuality and HIV: Making a Difference in the Lives of Young Women in Developing Countries.” *Sexual and Relationship Therapy* 15(3) (2000): 233-245.

linked to positive sexual and reproductive health outcomes among adolescents, including adolescent girls' delays in age at marriage and childbearing, reductions in the experience of gender-based violence, increase in the use of health services, reductions in maternal morbidities and mortality, and reductions in the incidence of sexually transmitted infections and HIV.

- (b) Improved women's leadership and participation in the political, social, economic and cultural spheres. Addressing barriers to the full and equal participation of women in their countries is important to promote and achieve gender equality.
- (c) Government commitments and policies prioritize gender-related interventions and increase funding to them.
- (d) Improved availability of gender-sensitive and disaggregated data to inform policy and programme responses, and Sustainable Development Goal monitoring and reporting.

Risks

- (a) Political instability, democratic deficit (lack of accountability to beneficiaries), rising extremism and fundamentalism, shrinking civil society space and institutionalized corruption can undermine the effectiveness of the regional interventions action plan.
- (b) Asia and the Pacific is one of the most natural disaster prone areas in the world. Frequent natural disasters and protracted conflicts will impede progress.
- (c) Social instability, structural inequalities, changing social-cultural norms related to gender empowerment, and shifting attitudes towards the International Conference on Population and Development agenda can and will affect progress.

Partnerships

41. The partnerships that the regional interventions action plan will focus on, to contribute to achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls', include partnerships with other United Nations entities, in particular, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNDP, UN-Women and the World Health Organization. The regional interventions action plan will build on the existing effective partnerships with United Nations entities, bilateral and regional development actors, including the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the South Asian Coordinating Group for Ending Violence Against Women and Children, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Asian Population and Development Association and the Pacific Islands Forum. It will also build on partnerships with civil society networks, including the Asia-Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development and Sisters in Islam, and build new partnerships.

42. The UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-2021 identified six conditions for the autonomy and empowerment of women and girls, that need to be addressed, and elected to focus on achieving four of these conditions, and to coordinate and work with partners towards achievement of the others. The regional interventions action plan will focus its efforts on the following three output areas of this outcome:

Output 9: Strengthened policy, legal and accountability frameworks to advance gender equality and empower women and girls to exercise their reproductive rights and to be protected from violence and harmful practices.

43. The autonomy and empowerment of women and girls, with regards to informed and free decision-making around their sexuality and reproduction, needs to be significantly

strengthened. Within this, a particular focus is needed on consensual sexual relations, contraception use and access to sexual and reproductive health services.

44. If countries i) have sound data and adequate knowledge on international standards and good practices on gender equality and reproductive rights, particularly in relation to the most marginalized and vulnerable populations (including persons living with disabilities) and ii) have National Human Rights Institutions and civil society actors that are actively engaged in advocating for gender equality and reproductive rights, then a strengthened enabling environment will be in place to revise or repeal discriminatory legal and policy barriers that limit women's and girls' autonomy and sexual and reproductive rights.

45. The regional interventions action plan will support the generation and use of evidence, convene and provide technical support and policy solutions regionally and nationally.

Output 10: Increased multi-sectoral capacity to prevent and address gender-based violence using a continuum approach in all contexts, with a focus on advocacy, data, health and health systems, psycho-social support, and coordination.

46. Across the region, the prevalence of lifetime experience of physical or sexual violence ranges from 15 per cent to 68 per cent. Between 4 and 46 per cent of women report experiencing violence in the last 12 months while lifetime experience of sexual violence by a non-partner ranges from 2 to 47 per cent in the region. To address this, the regional interventions action plan will build on existing work to provide technical support and policy guidance to countries, with a particular view to enhancing multi-sectoral engagement to end gender based violence.

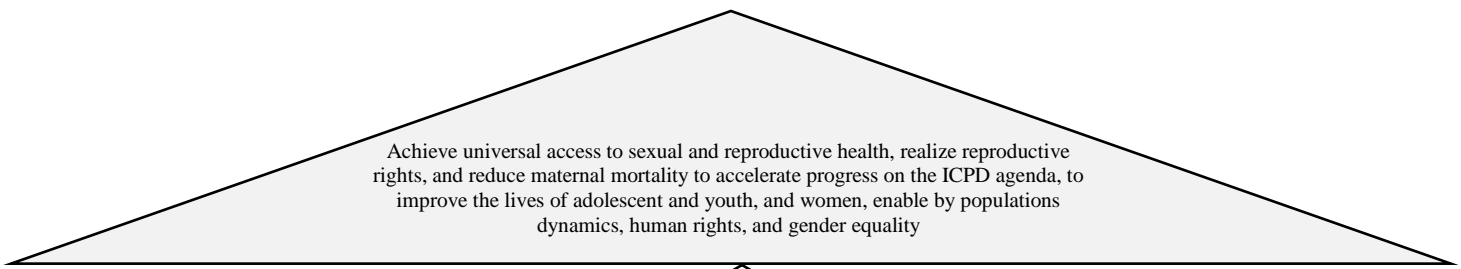
47. If countries have i) robust evidence on the prevalence of violence against women and girls and; ii) an increased understanding of the ways in which multi-sectoral approaches can be utilized to address gender-based violence, then countries will have better capacity to develop, finance and implement policies and programmes that will reduce the rates of violence against women and girls, including in humanitarian settings, in line with international best practices.

Output 11: Strengthened response to eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and son preference.

48. Gender discrimination is pervasive across the region and manifests itself in different forms of harmful practices affecting women and girls, including child marriage, female genital mutilation and son preference. Imbalances in the sex ratio at birth are evident in India and China, and more recently in Vietnam, Nepal and Bangladesh, as a result of son preference and gender biased sex selection.

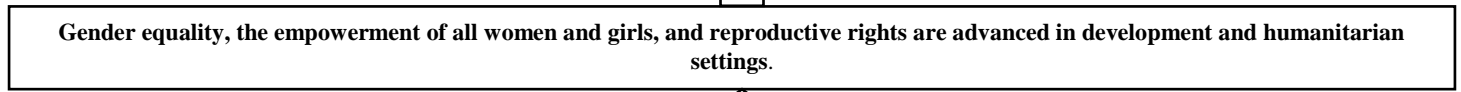
49. National policies and programmes will be more likely to succeed in reducing harmful practices if countries i) have exposure to good practices on multi-sectoral approaches to girl-centered programming; ii) have a better understanding of the inter-linkages between preventing early pregnancy and early union, in particular, in South East and East Asia and iii) have a robust evidence-base on son preference and gender biased sex selection.

50. The regional interventions action plan intends to convene stakeholders to build momentum and create an enabling environment by building the evidence base and providing policy solutions.



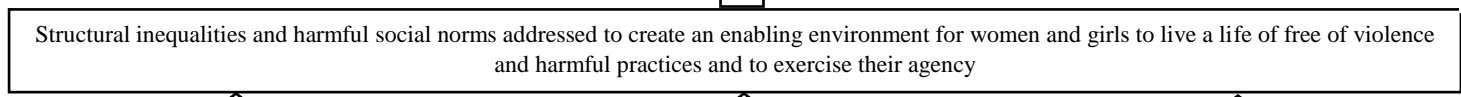
Achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realize reproductive rights, and reduce maternal mortality to accelerate progress on the ICPD agenda, to improve the lives of adolescent and youth, and women, enable by populations dynamics, human rights, and gender equality

Impact

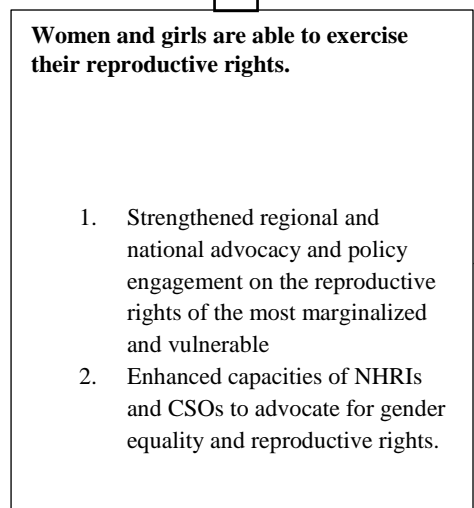


Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings.

Outcome

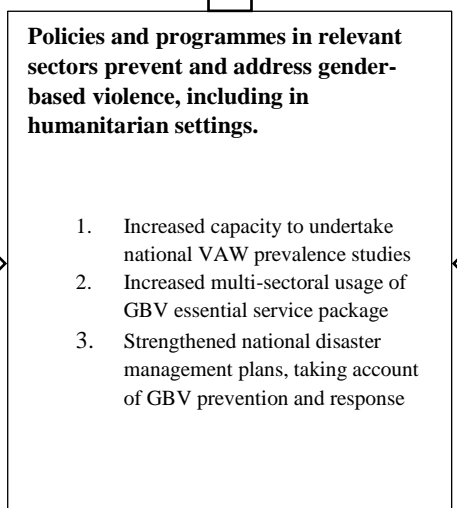


Structural inequalities and harmful social norms addressed to create an enabling environment for women and girls to live a life of free of violence and harmful practices and to exercise their agency



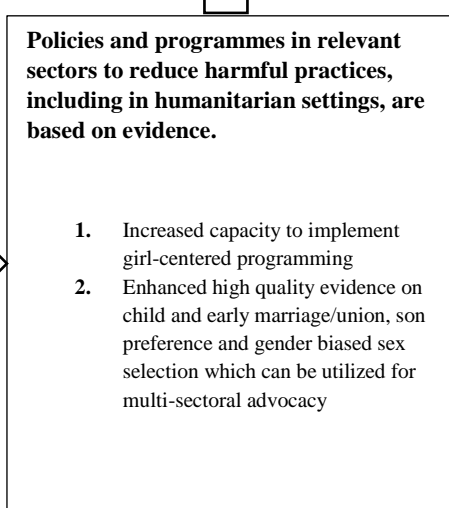
Women and girls are able to exercise their reproductive rights.

1. Strengthened regional and national advocacy and policy engagement on the reproductive rights of the most marginalized and vulnerable
2. Enhanced capacities of NHRIs and CSOs to advocate for gender equality and reproductive rights.



Policies and programmes in relevant sectors prevent and address gender-based violence, including in humanitarian settings.

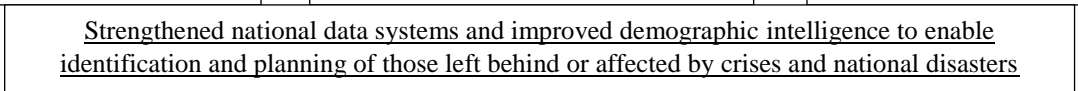
1. Increased capacity to undertake national VAW prevalence studies
2. Increased multi-sectoral usage of GBV essential service package
3. Strengthened national disaster management plans, taking account of GBV prevention and response



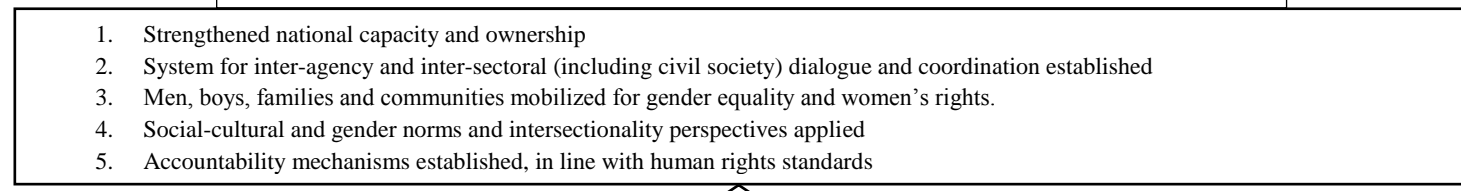
Policies and programmes in relevant sectors to reduce harmful practices, including in humanitarian settings, are based on evidence.

1. Increased capacity to implement girl-centered programming
2. Enhanced high quality evidence on child and early marriage/union, son preference and gender biased sex selection which can be utilized for multi-sectoral advocacy

Output

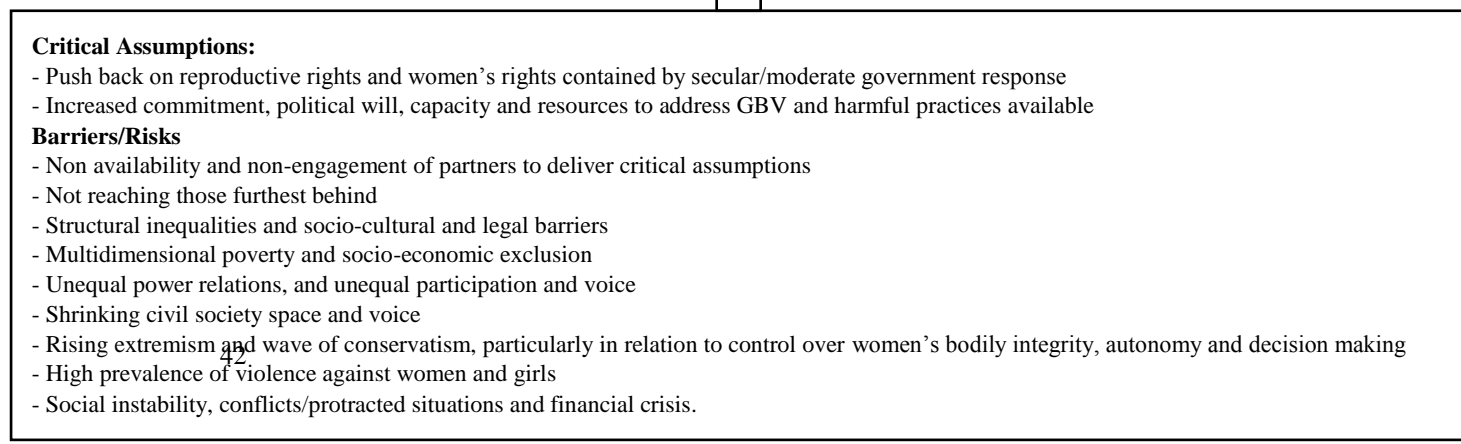


Strengthened national data systems and improved demographic intelligence to enable identification and planning of those left behind or affected by crises and national disasters



1. Strengthened national capacity and ownership
2. System for inter-agency and inter-sectoral (including civil society) dialogue and coordination established
3. Men, boys, families and communities mobilized for gender equality and women's rights.
4. Social-cultural and gender norms and intersectionality perspectives applied
5. Accountability mechanisms established, in line with human rights standards

Enablers



Critical Assumptions:

- Push back on reproductive rights and women's rights contained by secular/moderate government response
- Increased commitment, political will, capacity and resources to address GBV and harmful practices available

Barriers/Risks

- Non availability and non-engagement of partners to deliver critical assumptions
- Not reaching those furthest behind
- Structural inequalities and socio-cultural and legal barriers
- Multidimensional poverty and socio-economic exclusion
- Unequal power relations, and unequal participation and voice
- Shrinking civil society space and voice
- Rising extremism and wave of conservatism, particularly in relation to control over women's bodily integrity, autonomy and decision making
- High prevalence of violence against women and girls
- Social instability, conflicts/protracted situations and financial crisis.

Barriers and root causes identified

Outcome 4: Everyone, everywhere is counted, and accounted for, in the pursuit of sustainable development

51. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights cannot be attained without counting everyone, everywhere, especially those furthest behind. UNFPA considers this condition to be the foundation of the overall change model. Strong population data collection, analysis and use in policies and programmes, including information on the marginalized, will allow UNFPA to support evidence-based policies and programmes and measure the impact of the work, thus enhancing accountability and demonstrating the value of UNFPA work.

52. UNFPA's strategic plan must assure that we are able to count and account for everyone, everywhere, to advance the goals of universal access to sexual and reproductive health, gender equality, and enabling all young people to reach their potential.

53. Such a bold ambition demands that all governments—rich or poor—have the capacity to generate informed targets for national development, based on knowledge of “who” is furthest behind, “where” they are located or moving, “why” they are the furthest behind and the context of their needs.

Critical Assumptions

54. The regional interventions action plan will ensure collaboration with partners to ensure that the critical assumptions hold.

- (a) Adequate infrastructure, including for information and communication technology exists in all countries that are necessary to ensure everyone, everywhere, is counted and accounted for in pursuit of sustainable development. Access to information and communication technology is essential because such infrastructure enables the collection of digital census and survey data, and the transformation of such data into geo-referenced, user-friendly, online data accessible to a wide range of development actors.
- (b) Strong commitment from stakeholders, with a vision for how a stronger data system can strengthen governance and development.
- (c) Strong commitment from stakeholders to engage in technical and strategic dialogue on population ageing and related issues.

Risks

- (a) Under-appreciation of population data and statistics in countries
- (b) No culture of using national or sub-national data for governance
- (c) Political instability, financial crisis and corrupt public sector

Partnerships

55. Outcome 4 cannot be achieved without close collaboration with other United Nations entities, private companies, civil society and academics, among others. The regional interventions action plan will build on existing effective partnerships and build new partnerships. Indicative partners include the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (including the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific), Partners for Population and Development, United Nations Children's Fund, UN-Women, World Health Organization, International Labour Organization, US Census Bureau, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, World Bank, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Asian Population Association, Asian Population and Development Association and HelpAge.

56. The UNFPA strategic plan 2018-2021 identified three key conditions that will need to be in place in order to support the generation and use of population data and ensure that everyone, everywhere is counted and accounted for in the pursuit of sustainable development. In line with the strategic plan 2018-21, the regional interventions action plan 2018-21 will also focus on two of these three conditions:

Output 12: Improved national population data systems to map and address inequalities; to advance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitments of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; and to strengthen interventions in humanitarian crises.

57. The regional interventions action plan will focus on strengthening national capacities for producing, disseminating and using population statistics in support of evidence-based policies and programmes, and to meet the monitoring requirements of the International Conference on Population and Development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

58. If capacities to produce and disseminate high-quality population data are present, along with the innovative use of combined estimation methods, including in humanitarian settings, then there will be improved quality and availability of data for policies and programming. Strengthened capacities will increase the availability and accessibility of disaggregated information for monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development. Sound and reliable information and data are critical for strengthening policy development, implementation, governance and regulation.

59. Progress on the strategic plan depends on countries' ability to identify and support population groups that are furthest behind in the achievement of the bulls-eye, the International Conference on Population and Development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Stronger population data systems enable countries to track inequalities, target investments, and achieve national, regional and global development agendas⁶. Where conflict or crisis limit traditional sources of data, new approaches to population data generation are emerging, through remote sensing and geospatial techniques.

Output 13: Mainstreamed demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy.

60. The regional interventions action plan will build capacities in countries to provide key stakeholders with intelligence on the impact of demographic change on sustainable development. This includes intelligence on the demographic dividend, ageing population and low fertility, and their linkages to poverty, inequality, and other issues on the political agenda. The regional interventions action plan will lead and coordinate support for integrating human rights and International Conference on Population and Development principles, into the discussions on, and policy responses to population ageing.

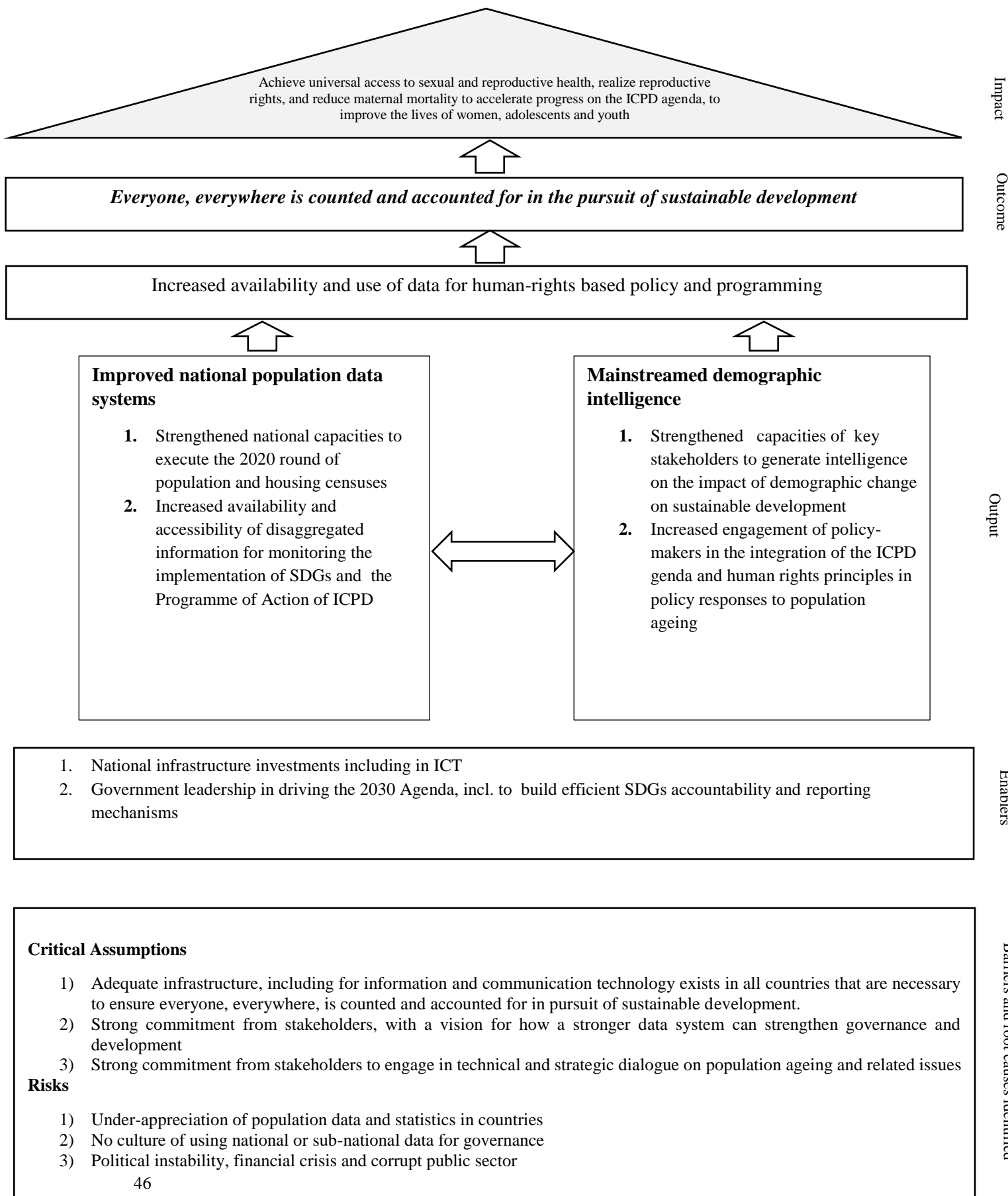
61. Population data must be transformed into demographic intelligence that can inform target setting, shape programming and monitor progress on the bulls-eye, International Conference on Population and Development agenda, and relevant Sustainable Development Goals. Evaluation of UNFPA's work on the 2010 round of censuses found that greater emphasis must be placed on the effective use of population data for policies and programmes, including the innovative integration of censuses with sample surveys and registry data, and novel sources of "big data", where conflicts may limit traditional approaches. National experience underscores the positive impact of using combined data

⁶ UNFPA (2016) Evaluation of UNFPA support to population and housing census data to inform decision-making and policy formulation (2005-2014) – EvaluationOffice, UNFPA: New York

sources to improve sub-national data and small area estimations, to improve development targeting, planning and evaluation⁷.

62. If strategic and technical partners are convened to mainstream demographic intelligence by sharing evidence, lessons learned and best practices, this would lead to more coherent advocacy and policy responses that are consistent with the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development. Through the development of guidance, policy briefs and coordinated advocacy, greater influence on, and the adoption of, human-rights based policies is envisioned. Hence, if interventions that strengthen demographic intelligence emphasize the development and dissemination of analytic methods and tools to track inequalities, and the use of this information is promoted, then target setting, programming, and monitoring of impact will be better informed by evidence.

⁷ Zhang S, Loaiza E, Snow RC (2016) Sub-national estimations of human capital indicators: Localizing investments for the demographic dividend. *African Population Studies*. Vol 30 (No.2)



Annex 3. Resource mobilization plan

Annex 3 - Asia and the Pacific regional office - regional interventions action plan - resource mobilization plan 2018-2021						
Action plan output	Indicators	Key Actions	Target Amount (dollars)	Potential Donors	Timeframe	Focal Point
Output 1	Indicator 1.2: Percentage of countries that have produced evidence on sexual and reproductive health inequities, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: TBD Target: 75 per cent (2021)	Regional initiative to strengthen national capacities to advocate for health financing for sexual and reproductive health and rights	1,754,710.00	Gates Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, United Nations Foundation	2017 - submission to donors	Health Economics Advisor, Resource Mobilisation Advisor
		1. Seed funding available from <i>UNFPA Supplies</i> until end 2017, to support the implementation of sexual and reproductive health and rights budget advocacy initiative			2017	
	2. Proposal on sexual and reproductive health and rights cost-benefit analysis under development	Q3-Q4 2017				
	3. Proposal to be submitted to foundations	Q4 2017				
	4. Additional resources will be mobilized to support efforts in more countries, through submitting proposals to potential donors on sexual and reproductive health and rights budgeting	Q1-Q2 2019				
Indicator 1.3: Number of countries estimating domestic expenditure for sexual and reproductive health, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 8 (2021)						
Indicator 1.4: Percentage of domestic health financing prepayment mechanisms that include essential sexual and reproductive health services, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: TBD Target: 75 per cent (2021)						
Indicator 1.2: Percentage of countries that have produced evidence on sexual and reproductive health inequities, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support		Regional initiative to support engagement with the private sector, using return on investment analysis, to advocate for provision of sexual and reproductive health and rights information and services			2017 - submission to donors	Health Economics Advisor, Resource

	Baseline: TBD Target: 75 per cent (2021)	1. Funding available from United Nations Foundation until end 2017, to support the implementation of return on investment analysis			2017	Mobilisation Advisor
		2. Proposal for second phase of return on investment regional initiative developed			Q3-Q4 2017	
		3. Proposal to be submitted to the United Nations Foundation and other foundations for consideration			Q1 2018	
		4. Additional resources will be mobilized to support efforts in more countries, through submitting proposals to potential donors on return on investment analysis			Q1-Q2 2019	
Output 2	Indicator 2.1: Number of countries with sexual and reproductive health (including maternal and child health, family planning, and gender-based violence) and HIV guidelines, protocols and standards aligned with international standards, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 7 (2021)	Regional proposal to provide support to countries to improve young people's access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, with a focus on countries with rising or high adolescent fertility	400,000.00	Rockefeller Foundation, United Nations Foundation	2017 - submission to donors	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Advisor, Resource Mobilisation Advisor, Regional Programme Specialist
		1. Conduct donor mapping and stakeholder mapping			Q3 2017	
		2. Develop a concept note and proposal to provide tailored support to countries to improve young people's access to sexual and reproductive health information and services			Q4 2017	
		3. Additional resources will be mobilized to support efforts in more countries, through proposals to potential donors			Q1-Q2 2019	
	Indicator 2.1: Number of countries with sexual and reproductive health including maternal and child health, family planning, and gender-based	Sub-regional proposal to enhance policy and programme response in selected countries, for the prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula	1,200,000.00	Canada, Sweden, Australia, Islamic Bank,	2017 Submission to donors	Regional Programme Specialist

	<p>violence) and HIV guidelines, protocols and standards aligned with international standards, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 7 (2021)</p>	<p>1. Engage with headquarters and fistula priority countries to develop a concept note on fistula</p> <p>2. Conduct donor mapping</p> <p>3. Develop a proposal to address fistula in priority countries in the region</p>		<p>Operation Fistula, Zonta International</p>	<p>Q1-2 2017</p> <p>Q2-3 2017</p> <p>Q2-Q3 2017</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2.2: Number of countries using Minimum Initial Service Package standards in emergency preparedness plans, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 13 (2016) Target: 15 (2021)</p>	<p>Regional initiative to strengthen capacities of countries on emergency preparedness and response, in line with the effort to strengthen cooperation and complementarity among development, humanitarian action and sustaining peace.</p> <p>1. Funding available until 2021</p> <p>2. Ensure efficient implementation of the work plan, and monitoring of progress and reporting, per the memorandum of understanding</p>	1,750,000.00	Australia	<p>2018-2021</p> <p>-</p> <p>2018-2021</p>	<p>Humanitarian Response Coordinator, Regional Programme Team</p>
Output 3	<p>Indicator 3.1: Percentage of countries with high maternal mortality ratio engaged in regional policy dialogue to strengthen midwifery services, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 100 per cent (2021)</p>	<p>Regional proposal to offer a professional education programme for midwifery educators and leaders in a regional nodal centre; share good practices in establishing national regulatory systems; empower midwives and midwifery associations through regional networks and mentoring systems</p> <p>1. Conduct donor and partner mapping to explore potential donors</p> <p>2. Develop regional proposal for potential donors on midwifery education in a regional nodal centre</p>	2,000,000.00	<p>Canada, Sweden, Australia, Islamic Bank, Johnson and Johnson, General Electric Foundation</p>	<p>2017 Submission to donors</p> <p>Q2-3 2017</p> <p>Q3 2017</p>	<p>Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Advisor, Resource Mobilisation Advisor, Regional Programme Specialist</p>

		3. Through advocacy with national and regional partners, additional resources will be mobilized to ensure national participation with the nodal centre			Q1-3 2018	
Output 4	<p>Indicator 4.1: Number of countries that have increased domestic resources allocated to family planning commodities and services, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Target: 0 (2017) Baseline: 5 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 4.2: Number of logistics management information systems that include last mile tracking for forecasting and monitoring, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Target: 0 (2017) Baseline: 5 (2021)</p>	Regional initiative to increase allocation of domestic resources to family planning services and commodities, and build capacities of select countries in logistics management information systems and supply chain management	800,000.00	Gates Foundation, Nordic region countries, Australia	2018 Submission to donors	Reproductive Health/Reproductive Health Commodity Security Advisor, Humanitarian Programme Coordinator
		1. Develop a concept note and proposal			Q3 2017	
		2. Engage with potential donors and strategic partners to mobilize resources			Q4 2017-Q1 2018	
		3. Share innovative approaches on addressing bottlenecks in the region			Q1-2 2020	
Output 6	<p>Indicator 6.2: Number of countries using information communication technology platforms to deliver sexual and reproductive health and rights information to out-of-school young people Baseline: 4 (2017) Target: 10 (2021)</p>	Regional proposal to mobilize multi-media and alternative communication channels for sexual and reproductive health information targeting for young people	400,000.00	Netherlands, Australia	2017 Submission to donors	Youth Advisor, Resource Mobilisation Advisor
		1. Conduct donor and partner mapping for support to online platforms and social media for sexual and reproductive health information			Q2 2017	
		2. Develop a concept note			Q2 2017	
		3. Develop a proposal for potential donors to support the implementation of the regional strategy for online/social media sexual and reproductive health information			Q3-4 2017	
		4. Share good practices with country offices and mobilize additional resources			2018-2021	

Output 8	<p>Indicator 8.2: Percentage of Asia and the Pacific regional office supported youth advocates that report that UNFPA's assistance enabled them to be an agent for change, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 90 per cent (2021)</p>	<p>Regional proposal on promoting peacebuilding and youth engagement following the regional consultation on United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250</p>	400,000.00	United Nations Volunteers, Nordic region countries, Canada	2017 - submission to donors	Youth Advisor, Resource Mobilisation Advisor	
		<p>1. Partner and stakeholder consultation, including youth consultation (undertaken in May 2017)</p>			Q2 2017		
		<p>2. Develop proposal for potential donors to support the implementation of the regional strategy</p>			Q3 2017		
Output 9	<p>Indicator 9.1: Number of country offices that have utilized Asia and the Pacific regional office support to align domestic laws, policies and regulations on reproductive rights and gender equality with international human rights standards Baseline: TBD Target: 8 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 9.2: Number of countries in which the National Human Rights Institutions have conducted a review of the exercise of sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender equality, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 2 (2017) Target: 8 (2021)</p>	<p>Regional proposal to strengthen the engagement of National Human Rights Institutions and civil society organizations in advancing gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights, and ending gender-based violence and harmful practices</p>	5,300,000.00	Canada, European Union	Submission in 2017	Gender Advisor and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Advisor	
		<p>1. Proposal on National Human Rights Institutions submitted to Canada and the European Union for consideration</p>			Q1-2 2017		
		<p>2. Submit proposal to donors</p>			Q 3 2017		
		<p>Regional proposal to address barriers faced by persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls, in exercising their reproductive rights and reducing their vulnerability to gender-based violence</p>		Australia	2017 - Submission to donors		Gender Advisor Youth Advisor, Regional Programme Specialist
		<p>1. Partner mapping and desk review of existing programmes on disability and sexual and reproductive health and rights in the region</p>		Q1-2 2017			
		<p>2. Concept note and proposal on addressing barriers faced by persons with disabilities, drafted and under review</p>		Q2-Q3 2017			

Output 10	Indicator 10.1: Number of countries that produce violence against women data, in line with international standards, to influence policies and programmes, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 12 (2017) Target: 17 (2021)	Regional initiative to i) build capacities to undertake national prevalence studies on violence against women, using best practice methodologies; and ii) utilize data and evidence for policy and programme responses	2,142,289.00	Australia		Gender Advisor, Gender-based Violence Specialist
		1. Proposal submitted, and funding from the Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade will be available until 2021				
		2. Collaborate with global interventions to develop the second phase for global implementation for 2022-2025				
Output 11	Indicator 11.1: Number of country offices that have utilized Asia and the Pacific regional office support to expand evidence-based interventions to address child, early and forced marriage, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 3 (2017) Target: 5 (2021)	Regional implementation of the global programme on accelerating action to end early, forced and child marriage	440,000.00	Canada, Nordic region countries	2018 - submission to donors	Gender Advisor
		Regional proposal for strengthening national capacities to advance multi-sectoral approaches and implement girl-centered programming, including to foster an enabling environment for the elimination of child, early and forced marriage in South Asia				
		1. Mapping of key regional stakeholders, including donors, and convening of partners, to promote a coherent policy and programme response at the regional and country level				
		2. Develop concept note and proposal with donors, partners and countries to mobilize additional support to end child marriage			Q3 2018	
					Q4 2018	

	Indicator 11.2: Number of priority countries with evidence-based interventions to address son preference and gender-biased sex selection, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 3 (2017) Target: 5 (2021)	Regional implementation of the global programme on gender-biased sex selection, with the aim of strengthening evidence based policies and programmes to address son preference and gender-biased sex selection in the region Regional proposal on gender-biased sex selection to complement the global programme and expand coverage to other countries	600,000.00	Netherlands, Korea	2018 Submission to donors	Gender Advisor, Resource Mobilisation Advisor
		1. Mapping of potential donors			Q1-Q2 2018	
		2. Develop a proposal for through engaging with the gender-biased sex selection global programme			Q 3-Q4 2018	
		3. Convene key stakeholders to examine country and sub-regional trends, consider policy and programme responses and advocate for additional resources			Q4 2019	
Output 13	Indicator 13.1: Number of countries with national development plans that explicitly integrate demographic dynamics, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 4 (2021) Indicator 13.2: Number of country offices that have utilized Asia and the Pacific regional office support to generate analysis on demographic trends Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 4 (2021)	Regional proposal to support the analysis of population trends for policy dialogue and the adoption of human rights-based policy measures related to population issues	500,000.00	Australia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation	2018 - submission to donors	Census Data Advisor, Resource Mobilisation Advisor, Regional Programme Specialist
		1. Conduct donor mapping and stakeholder mapping			Q3-Q4 2017	
		2. Develop a concept note and proposal			Q1-Q2 2018	
		3. Engage with regional bodies, donors, civil society organizations and parliamentary networks to share information on the impact and policy implications of demographic change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and International Conference on Population and			2018-2020	

		Development agenda, to advocate for increased resources.					
	<p>Indicator 13.1: Number of countries with national development plans that explicitly integrate demographic dynamics with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 4 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 13.3: Number of regional knowledge products and events utilized by countries to influence policy responses on population ageing, with Asia and the Pacific regional office support Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 3 (2021)</p>	Regional proposal on population ageing in Asia and the Pacific	20,000,000.00	Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat - China, Japan, Republic of Korea	2017 - submission to donors	Census Data Advisor, Resource Mobilisation Advisor, Regional Programme Specialist	
		Develop guidance and policy briefs on key issues linked to population ageing and/or low fertility to facilitate country dialogue and influence policy measures					
		1. Conduct partner and donor mapping					Q1-Q2 2017
		2. Convene stakeholders concerned with population ageing to ensure coherent advocacy and policy dialogue and response consistent with the International Conference on Population and Development agenda in order to develop proposal					Q3 2017
		3. Develop and submit proposal to potential donors					Q3-Q4 2017
		Total dollars	37,686,999.00				
Total amounts may vary due to rounding and currency conversion rates e.g. AUD to USD							

Annex 4. Partnerships plan

	Constituency	Partner	Nature of collaboration	Contribution	Expected results	Key partnership indicator		Why this partner?
						Baseline 2016	Target 2021 (cumulative)	
1	Academic/ Non-governmental organization	Burnet Institute	Strategic partner, existing partner	Technical support and think pieces on sexual and reproductive health and rights, including adolescent sexual and reproductive health	High quality synthesis of evidence developed on adolescent pregnancy, for advocacy and policy dialogue	Evidence of technical support and knowledge generation: Yes	Yes	Regionally based public health research institute
2	Government	US Census Bureau	Strategic Partner, New Partner	Technical support in census implementation and data analysis and usage	Strengthened national capacities to execute the 2020 round of censuses	Evidence of technical support provided: Yes	Yes	Global leader in census implementation
3	Multilateral	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	United Nations joint memorandum of understanding/ plan of action, Existing Partner	Advocacy with parliamentarians and governments; working groups on, and engagement with, disaster risk management; sexual and reproductive health/gender-based violence in emergency capacity building; youth index	Engagement on the impact of sexual and reproductive health, disaster risk management and demographic change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and International Conference on Population and Development agenda, and the policy implications	Evidence of advocacy: Yes	Yes	Regional body of Southeast Asian governments
4	Multilateral	Asian Development Bank	Strategic partner, existing partner	Health economics research, dissemination of research, advocacy for family planning in the private sector, social protection advocacy	Strengthened engagement in evidence-based united health coverage policy reforms to address critical gaps, including inequity in access to and quality of, sexual and reproductive health information and services	Number of research publications produced: 0	2	Regional development bank

5	Multilateral	Pacific Islands Forum	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy with parliamentarians and government	Engagement on the impact of sexual and reproductive health, disaster risk management and demographic change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the International Conference on Population and Development agenda, and the policy implications	Evidence of advocacy on International Conference on Population and Development related issues: Yes	Yes	Pacific region intergovernmental body
6	Multilateral	Partners for Population and Development	Strategic partner, existing partner	South-South, sexual and reproductive health and rights and population and development advocacy	Engagement on the impact of sexual and reproductive health and demographic change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the International Conference on Population and Development agenda, and the policy implications	Evidence of advocacy on International Conference on Population and Development related issues: Yes	Yes	Intergovernmental initiative created specifically for the purpose of expanding and improving South-South collaboration in the fields of reproductive health, population, and development
7	Multilateral	South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy with parliamentarians and governments, for example, approval of the youth charter	Engagement on the impact of sexual and reproductive health, disaster risk management and demographic change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and International Conference on Population and Development agenda, and the policy implications	Evidence of advocacy on International Conference on Population and Development related issues: Yes	Yes	South East Asia region intergovernmental body

8	Multilateral	World Bank	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy for transition financing, public financial management, transition financing and social protection	Strengthened engagement in evidence-based universal health coverage policy reforms to address critical gaps, including inequity in access to and quality of, sexual and reproductive health information and services	Evidence of coalition, and convening on transition financing: No Number of country studies on public financial management produced:0	Yes	Global lead in public financing
9	Non-governmental organization	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development	Strategic partner, existing partner	Gender and human rights advocacy	Advocacy to align national laws and policies on sexual and reproductive health and rights with international human rights standards, and promote programmes that protect the reproductive rights of women and girls	Evidence of advocacy on gender and human rights issues: Yes	Yes	It is a regional network of feminist organizations and women. Their 180 members represent groups of diverse women from 25 countries in the region. The forum empowers women in the region to use law as an instrument of change for equality, justice, peace and development

10	Non-governmental organization	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development	Implementing partner, existing partner	Advocacy with parliamentarians on International Conference on Population and Development related issues, including ageing, youth and gender	Advocacy initiatives with parliamentarians addressing population dynamics, gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights and youth issues conducted; regional dialogue on policy implementation and budgetary allocations for gender equality ,ageing and youth issues strengthened; evidence utilized to mobilize political and public support for the International Conference on Population and Development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, Political scanning and advocacy efforts at the regional and national level for protecting and advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights strengthened	Evidence of joint advocacy on the International Conference on Population and Development agenda: Yes	Yes	Regional parliamentarians group to promote the involvement of lawmakers in the Asia and the Pacific region in addressing population and development issues
11	Non-governmental organization	Asian Population and Development Association	Implementing partner, existing partner	Advocacy with parliamentarians on ageing, youth and gender	Evidence utilized to mobilize political and public support for International Conference on Population and Development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals	Evidence of joint advocacy on International Conference on Population and Development related issues: Yes	Yes	The Asian Population and Development Association supports the activities of parliamentary groups in Japan and abroad that are working in the field of population and development

12	Non-governmental organization	The Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)	Strategic partner, existing partner	Sexual and reproductive health and rights, youth advocacy, knowledge management, sexual and reproductive health and rights analysis, thematic briefs	Shared good practices of national accountability mechanisms and best practices in sexual and reproductive health and rights and youth programming	Evidence of joint advocacy: Yes	Yes	The Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) is a regional non-governmental organization with a focus on women's sexual and reproductive health and rights, information and communications advocacy, knowledge exchange and transfer, evidence generation for advocacy, capacity building and monitoring of progress towards relevant international commitments on women's health
13	Non-governmental organization	Asia Pacific Alliance	Strategic partner, new partner	Sexual and reproductive health and rights advocacy, human rights, civil society capacity development in sexual and reproductive health and rights	Policy and advocacy cohesion for improving young people's access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, and strengthened civil society organization advocacy	Evidence of joint advocacy: Yes	Yes	Network of national, regional and global civil society organizations that advocate for the fulfilment of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all persons in the Asia and the Pacific region

14	Non-governmental organization	Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions	Strategic partner, existing partner	Partner in regional initiative for engaging National Human Rights Institutions, to advance gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights	Advocacy and leverage with national human rights institutions to facilitate relationships and opportunities to partner with National Human Rights Institutions	Number of National Human Rights Institutions partnering with UNFPA on gender equality/sexual and reproductive health and rights: 5 Number of country offices partnering with National Human Rights Institutions on gender equality/sexual and reproductive health and rights: 3	National Human Rights Institutions, UNFPA & civil society organizations in 10 countries	Regional network of National Human Rights Institutions and their supporters
15	Non-governmental organization	Asian Population Association	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy and technical dialogue on population and development issues.	Support to strengthening National Statistical Office capacities to collect and report Sustainable Development Goals data.	Evidence of joint advocacy and policy dialogue: No	Yes	Leading academic network of population experts in the region
16	Non-governmental organization	Center for Reproductive Rights	Strategic partner, new partner	Advocacy, knowledge management, policy briefs and dialogue on sexual and reproductive health and rights	Policy and advocacy cohesion for improving access to sexual and reproductive health information and services	Evidence of joint advocacy and policy dialogue: No	Yes	Global legal advocacy organization dedicated to reproductive rights, with expertise in international human rights law

17	Non-governmental organization	Engender Health	Strategic partner, existing partners in Africa	Fistula epidemiology and technical support on service provision	Policy and advocacy cohesion for improving access and quality of fistula care and reintegration	Evidence of joint advocacy and technical support provided. No	Yes.	EngenderHealth has partnered with institutions and surgical teams to facilitate more than 25,000 fistula repair surgeries, transforming the lives of women and their families in 15 countries across Africa and Asia.
18	Non-governmental organization	International Federation of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy on adolescent sexual and reproductive health and health sector response to gender-based violence	Policy and advocacy cohesion for improving quality of care	Evidence of advocacy on age of consent for services: No	Yes	The International Federation of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists builds the capacities of fistula surgeons in accredited training centres
19	Non-governmental organization	Family Health International	Strategic partner, existing partner	Sexual and reproductive health and rights advocacy, human rights advocacy/work? in a shrinking civil society space; civil society capacity development in sexual and reproductive health and rights	Policy and advocacy cohesion for improving access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, and advocacy for strengthening civil society	Evidence of joint advocacy: No	Yes	A nonprofit human development organization working in gender, health, civil society, youth and research
20	Non-governmental organization	Fistula Foundation	Strategic partner, new Partner	Fistula Advocacy	Policy and advocacy cohesion for improving access to, and quality of, fistula care and reintegration	Evidence of joint advocacy: No	Yes	Global leader in funding fistula repair; UNFPA has partnered with the Fistula Foundation to develop the Global Fistula Map

21	Non-governmental organization	HelpAge	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy in ageing, social protection	Policy and advocacy cohesion on ageing in Asia and the Pacific, dissemination of research and policy briefs on ageing	Evidence of joint advocacy and knowledge dissemination: Yes	Yes	Global and regional civil society leader in promoting the wellbeing and inclusion of older women and men, and reducing poverty and discrimination in old age
22	Non-governmental organization	International Confederation of Midwives	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy on midwifery and on midwives as the first line of support for gender-based violence survivors	Support to national associations, with particular focus on the implementation of standards on Improving Quality of Maternal and Newborn Care, and World Health Organization - International Confederation of Midwives standards	Evidence of joint advocacy and knowledge dissemination: Yes	Yes	Global organization of midwives associations with members in 113 countries, the International Confederation of Midwives represents 400,000 midwives globally
23	Non-governmental organization	International Federation of Red Cross/Crescent	Strategic partner, existing partner	Humanitarian - joint advocacy and capacity building	Minimum Initial Service Package included in the national preparedness plans of the most-at-risk countries	Evidence of joint advocacy and knowledge dissemination: Yes	Yes	Important strategic partner on sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence, and active member of the regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee network
24	Non-governmental organization	International Society of Obstetric Fistula Surgeons	Strategic partner, new partner	Technical support in obstetric fistula.	Support to national associations with the particular focus to the implementation of standards on Improving Quality of Maternal and Newborn Care and WHO-ICM standards	Evidence of technical support provided. No.	Yes	Leading international professional body for the prevention of obstetric fistula, treatment and rehabilitation of women with fistula

25	Non-governmental organization	International Planned Parenthood Federation	Strategic partner, existing partner	Joint advocacy and technical support for comprehensive sexuality education and emergency Response through the SPRINT initiative	Minimum Initial Service Package included in the national preparedness plans of the most-at-risk countries, environmental scanning and advocacy efforts exist at the regional and national level for protecting and advancing sexual and reproductive health and women's rights	Evidence of advocacy on contentious issues, joint capacity building efforts: Yes	Yes	SPRINT is an initiative supported by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, on sexual and reproductive health in emergencies. It is strategic for the Asia and the Pacific regional office to coordinate the Australian regional prepositioning initiative, and the SPRINT initiative
26	Non-governmental organization	Marie Stopes	Memorandum of understanding, strategic partner, existing Partner	Impact modelling of sexual and reproductive health, sexual and reproductive health data analysis, policy briefs and sharing of best practices	Technical support in the area of impact modelling for sexual and reproductive health	Evidence of technical support and joint advocacy: Yes	Yes	Existing partner and international non-governmental organisation that focusses on reproductive health services
27	Non-governmental organization	Plan International -Asia and the Pacific Regional Office	Strategic partner, existing Partner	Humanitarian - joint advocacy and capacity building; work on violence against children and child marriage	Policy and advocacy cohesion for improving access to sexual and reproductive health information and services and advocacy for strengthening civil society	Evidence of joint advocacy: Yes	Yes	Important strategic partner on sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence and youth; active member of the regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee network
28	Non-governmental organization	Population Council	Strategic partner, existing partner	Research and technical support on comprehensive sexuality education, gender-biased sex selection and return on investment	Technical support in comprehensive sexuality education, gender-biased sex selection and return on investment studies	Evidence of technical support provided: Yes Return on investment toolkit developed: No	Yes	Global non-governmental organization that conducts research to address critical health and development issues,

								particularly in the areas of population health
29	Non-governmental organization	Sisters in Islam	Strategic Partner New Partner	Advocacy and think tank on feminist interpretations of Islam, particularly on sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender	Technical support on sexual and reproductive health and rights, and gender, and Islam	Evidence of technical support provided: Yes	Yes	Civil society organisation committed to promoting the rights of women within the framework of Islam and universal human rights
30	Non-governmental organization	South Asia Federation of obstetrics and gynecology	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy on maternal health and technical support and guidance	Support to national associations with a particular focus on the implementation of standards on Improving Quality of Maternal and Newborn Care, and World Health Organization - International Confederation of Midwives standards	Evidence of joint advocacy: Yes	Yes	The South Asia Federation of obstetrics and gynecology is open to all national societies of obstetrics and gynaecology in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation region. It strengthens and produces uniformity in the postgraduate training of medical graduates in reproductive health, and facilitates continuing medical education in reproductive health in the region

31	Non-governmental organization	YouthLEAD	Strategic partner, existing partner	Regional youth advocacy and support to youth, knowledge, attitudes and practices	Joint initiatives and advocacy related to youth, gender equality and human rights	Evidence of joint advocacy on youth and KAP issues. Yes.	Yes	Youth coalition for advocacy efforts in Asia and the Pacific
32	Non-governmental organization	Y-PEER	Strategic partner, existing partner	Regional youth advocacy and support to youth, knowledge, attitudes and practices	Joint initiatives and advocacy related to youth, gender equality and human rights	Evidence of joint advocacy on youth: Yes	Yes	Youth coalition for advocacy efforts in Asia and the Pacific
33	Private Sector	ICF Macro	Strategic partner, new partner	Advocacy on data use, collection and analysis; strengthening statistical capacities of National Statistic Offices	Technical assistance to country offices and governments in programme countries	Evidence of joint advocacy and technical support provided: No	Yes	Global leader in Demographic Household Surveys - a program that supports a range of data collection options that can be tailored to fit specific monitoring and evaluation needs of host countries
34	United Nations partners	H6 Partnership	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy on reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health	Environmental scanning and advocacy efforts at the regional and national level for protecting and advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights and maternal health	Evidence of providing technical engagement and joint advocacy: Yes	Yes	H6 serves as the technical arm of the Global Strategy, contributing leadership in the areas of reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health
35	United Nations partners	UN Global Pulse	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy and technical support in data usage and social media analysis	Joint collaboration in social media and information communication technology platforms for youth	Evidence of the Asia and the Pacific regional office engagement in Pulse Labs for innovation in data: No	Yes	United Nations lead entity on the adoption of big data innovations for sustainable development and humanitarian action

36	United Nations system	International Labour Organisation	Strategic partner, existing partner	Knowledge generation on ageing, social protection and universal health coverage	Technical assistance for developing research and publications on ageing, social protection and universal health coverage	Evidence of providing technical assistance and joint advocacy: Yes	Yes	United Nations lead entity on labour rights
37	United Nations system	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights	Strategic partner, existing partner	Human rights advocacy	Joint collaboration in provision of technical assistance to countries, including national inquiries	Evidence of providing technical engagement and joint advocacy: Yes	Yes	United Nations lead entity on human rights
38	United Nations system	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Strategic partner, existing partner	Humanitarian Communications, Coordination	Joint collaboration on regional emergency preparedness	Evidence of joint coordination and advocacy: Yes	Yes	United Nations lead entity on coordination for Humanitarian Affairs; chair for regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee humanitarian network
39	United Nations system	World Food Programme	Strategic partner, existing partner	Humanitarian, regional Emergency preparedness, capacity building, Coordination	Trainings on regional humanitarian logistics and prepositioning conducted	Evidence of collaboration on coordination and trainings, specifically on logistics, prepositioning and management of supplies in humanitarian settings: Yes	Yes	United Nations humanitarian partner, lead on logistics cluster
40	United Nations system	UNESCAP inc. SIAP	Strategic partner, existing partner	Think Pieces/Technical support to International Conference on Population and Development advocacy, particularly in census and data use (Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific)	Strengthened Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Regional initiatives on statistics and data use for Sustainable Development Goals monitoring and reporting	Evidence of collaboration at regional meetings and technical fora. Yes	Yes	Regional Commission with technical partners. SIAP, as part of UNESCAP, to produce timely and high quality statistics that can be

								utilized for economic and social development planning
41	United Nations system	UNAIDS	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy in human rights and the law; youth	Policy cohesion and shared technical assistance in human rights and the law, including vulnerable populations	Evidence of providing technical engagement and joint advocacy. Yes.	Yes	UN lead in HIV
42	United Nations system	UNDP	Strategic partner, existing partner	Advocacy in LGBT and human rights, including disability rights and youth. Membership in UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD).	Joint initiatives on youth and human rights	Evidence of providing technical engagement and joint advocacy. Yes.	Yes	UN lead in development
43	United Nations system	UNICEF	Strategic partner, existing partner	Technical support in comprehensive sexuality education, child marriage, budget analysis/technical collaboration, humanitarian (child protection)	Joint initiatives on comprehensive sexuality education, child marriage and humanitarian (child protection)	Evidence of providing technical engagement and joint advocacy. Yes.	Yes	UN lead in children
44	United Nations system	UNWomen	Strategic Partner, UN Joint Programme (MoU) Existing Partner	Technical engagement in Gender, gender-based violence prevention and response, comprehensive sexuality education, Humanitarian	Support provided to the national partners in the processes of addressing the CEDAW and UPR recommendations Joint activities on comprehensive sexuality education, Joint activities on gender-based violence	Evidence of providing technical engagement and joint advocacy. Yes.	Yes	UN lead in gender

45	United Nations system	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Strategic partner, existing partner	Technical support and advocacy on comprehensive sexuality education, youth and sustaining peace	Joint activities on comprehensive sexuality education conducted	Evidence of providing technical engagement and joint advocacy: Yes	Yes	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations system with a specific role in the area of education and comprehensive sexuality education.
46	United Nations system	United Nations Volunteers	Strategic partner, existing partner	Human Resources, Technical support in youth engagement and peacebuilding	Joint activities on youth, peace and security	Evidence of providing technical engagement and joint advocacy. Yes.	Yes	United Nations lead entity on volunteer engagement
47	United Nations system	World Health Organization	Strategic partner, existing partner	International Obstetric Fistula Working Group	Technical support and knowledge management on maternal death surveillance and response, maternal health, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, economic returns on investment analysis, family planning guidelines, fistula quality of care guidelines, humanitarian health cluster, ageing and health, universal health coverage, gender-based violence and health sector response	Number of joint publications produced: 1 Participation in the humanitarian health cluster: Yes	Number of joint publications produced. 1 Participation in the humanitarian health cluster: Yes	United Nations lead entity on health
48	United Nations system	UN Refugee Agency	Strategic partner	Technical engagement in humanitarian and sustaining peace issues	Joint activities on sustaining peace and humanitarian response conducted	Evidence of providing technical engagement and joint advocacy	Yes	United Nations lead entity on refugees and on the protection cluster