Organisation name   : Asian Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)
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Chapeau Introduction?

(Add your concise, concrete, and action-oriented language for the Chapeau)

We envision the Pact to speak the language of equality, intersectionality, human rights and gender responsiveness; we envision it to be a progressive outcome document that speaks to the challenges and aspirations of women and young people in all their diversities from Asia and the Pacific region and, to truly reiterate the need to advance gender equality and health including sexual and reproductive health and rights, especially given the set back by the impact of COVID-19, the climate crises, and various global conflicts.

To establish the importance for a gender responsive and intersectional approach in plans, laws, policies and programmes, we need not look any further than the disproportionate, gendered impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls especially the marginalised and vulnerable, including but not limited to the poor, lesser educated, from rural and hard-to-reach areas, with disability, of lower caste, indigenous, ethnic minorities, diverse sexual orientation and gender identities, those suffered by humanitarian crisis resulting from conflict and climate change, stateless, and undocumented migrants. The crisis has visibly deepened the multidimensional inequalities, reinforced the longstanding gender inequality and exacerbated the scale and severity of the impact.

The Asian Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) works extensively on gender equality with a focus on upholding women, girls and young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in 17 countries in Asia and the Pacific, further ensuring a world with greater equality and opportunities for women, girls and young people in all their diversities in the region.

The efforts to advance gender equality and human rights including health and wellbeing of women and girls should not be compromised. Gender equality is only achievable when women and girls have bodily autonomy, as well as reproductive rights and choices. L

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 1)

- " Improve public investment in health and develop social protection systems including universal access to health and health strategies to provide comprehensive sexual and reproductive rights for all women & girls, especially the marginalised and vulnerable groups.
- " Uphold commitments and carry out human rights and constitutional obligations to adequately resource and ensure that all women and girls, in all of their diversity have safe, timely and undisrupted access to full range of health information, supplies and services including sexual and reproductive health information and services

Our Recommendations on Laws and Policies:

- Committing to universal access to health care, especially the existing commitments including in the

technology, threat to privacy and cyber security, and the risk of backlash and work towards bridging these gaps.

- Ensure the access, availability, affordability, adaptability and quality of SRHR services that address the impacts of climate change and that the design, development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all climate-related SRHR policies and services address the multiple barriers faced by indigenous peoples, marginalised individuals living in poverty and underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities, such as persons with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, and deaf and/or blind persons
- Develop the capacity of teachers to deliver CSE in a life skills-based approach. Engage with out-of-school children and youth through outreach programmes. Expand digital learning opportunities for CSE targeting young people, including by sharing best practices among countries across the region.
- Conduct gender, age, disability, and ethnicity disaggregated data collection and targeted data collection methods in order to reach those who are most marginalised and left behind. Smaller populations and areas that are not easily accessible must be involved in data collection methods. Efforts must be taken to break the gender binary with regards to data collection and move towards the inclusion of gender diverse people.

Source:

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