

2023

Strategic Plan 2023-2025

ASIAN FORUM OF PARLIAMENTARIANS ON POPULATION AND
DEVELOPMENT (AFPPD)
APRIL 2023



Abbreviations

AFPPD	The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
AIPA	ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly
APDA	The Asian Population and Development Association
APPCED	Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians' Conference on Environment and Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFAT	Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
ICPD PoA	International Conference on Population and Development Plan of Action
ICPD+25	International Conference on Population and Development the Nairobi Summit
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
JTF	Japan Trust Fund
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MPs	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	The Joint United National Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	United States Dollar

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Introduction

The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD), established in 1981, is a network of parliamentarians organized to promote parliamentary involvement in addressing population issues in the Asia and the Pacific region. AFPPD envisions a world where all women and girls have equal rights and opportunities, and access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and services, and can decide whether, when and how many children to have; a world where youth are empowered to access education, employment, and leadership roles; a world where ageing members of the population are adequately supported and cared for; and a world where demographic changes and population issues are taken into account in planning for sustainable development.

AFPPD aims to realize its vision through parliamentary work by a) advocating for and formulating/amending policies and legislation that promote reproductive health and rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth development, care for the ageing, and other population issues; b) holding governments accountable for their commitments and implementation of population policies; and c) advocating for increased financial resources to support policy and program development in these areas. AFPPD is governed by the General Assembly and managed by the Executive Committee, supported by the Secretariat which is currently co-located with the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) in Tokyo, Japan. AFPPD provides capacity development support to its members and facilitates their networking and regional collaboration to promote the Nairobi Summit Commitments of 2019 to facilitate the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD PoA).

As of March 2023 AFPPD consists of 29 National Committees that deal with population and development issues. These committees are supported by the parliamentary or committee secretariat or an NGO outside of the parliament. AFPPD, as a regional network, suffered greatly during the travel restrictions and changes in work and government priorities during the COVID-19 pandemic, and will use the 2032-2025 strategic planning cycle to understand the current and changing needs of National Committees and how AFPPD can best use its resources to support parliamentarians and National Committees in doing the work of advancing evidence-based, effective population policies.

This Strategic Plan intends to set the direction for the work of AFPPD for the next 3 years (2023-2025), with clear goals to achieve and the methods and means to achieve them. This strategic plan provides the basis for AFPPD to connect its work to its members and the Secretariat, and to collaborate with other global and regional development partners and parliamentary networks to achieve its goals.

Background

During the previous strategic plan period of 2016-2019, several important developments related to the population issues occurred. The Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 occurred in

November of 2019, which spurred on a renewed commitment to the achievement of the ICPD PoA. The subsequent global devastation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic impacted all forms of work, access to health services, and progress toward other key goals and priorities. The pandemic also significantly impacted the work of AFPPD, which, as a network-based organization, has been heavily reliant on global travel and international conferences to develop cohesion among members and to share key learning and best practices in an effective way.

In terms of global priorities and the work of AFPPD, the SDGs and the ICPD PoA remain at the center of AFPPD's focus. The SDGs embrace economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability, involving both developed and developing countries as well as non-state actors, including the private sector. After 25 years of the ICPD PoA, which remains the defining framework for global priorities in population and development, the ICPD25 brings to the forefront gender equality, youth leadership, political and community leadership, innovation and data, and partnerships to accelerate progress. A human security approach to these goals ensures an integrated, sustainable framework to the realization of priorities in population and development. Specific attention has been directed to the following 5 issue areas:

1. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights as part of universal health coverage.
2. Financing required to complete the ICPD PoA, and to sustain the gains made.
3. Drawing on demographic diversity to drive economic growth and achieve sustainable development.
4. Ending gender-based violence and harmful practices.
5. Upholding the right to sexual and reproductive health care even in humanitarian and fragile contexts.

Regional Situation

Maternal health in Asia and the Pacific improved significantly in the years leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic, with the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) falling by 44% from 2000 to 2019. The full impacts of the pandemic on maternal mortality are not yet fully known, but due to service disruptions such as lack of access to antenatal and post-natal care, and changes in regular protocols at health centers and hospitals, and related negative impacts on skilled birth attendance, which has been attributed to the positive trend in reducing MMR, some reversal of these positive trends is expected in the coming years.¹ While maternal mortality has generally declined, disparities of access to family planning and access to antenatal care are frequently higher in urban areas compared to rural areas, leading to disparate maternal health outcomes based on location and income level even within countries. At the same time, in South Asia, which has some of the poorest outcomes for maternal and neonatal health in the region, the

¹ See OECD/WHO, Health at a Glance: Asia/Pacific 2022: Measuring Progress Towards Universal Health Coverage, Maternal Mortality.

pandemic precipitated a measurable rise in maternal deaths, unintended pregnancies, and adolescent pregnancies.²

Already weak health systems were stretched even thinner during the height of the pandemic, causing disruptions in key services, including sexual and reproductive health services. Youth in most countries stopped attending school in-person, and in some cases, had no formal schooling at all, during the pandemic. This disruption in education was detrimental enough to youth development, and will also have ripple effects for access to SRH education and services, which are often associated with school curriculum or after-school programs that were not available during the pandemic.

Another area of change, growth, and challenges during the pandemic has been health financing. Both domestic and international financing sources have been re-focused toward fighting the spread and impacts of COVID-19. This can mean that investments with long-term, critical importance, such as SRH, family planning, and maternal health, can suffer funding cuts as the immediate needs of COVID-19 take precedence. At the same time, population issues do not become less important during a pandemic or other crisis, they just become less visible and arguably more critical.

One troubling issue that highlights the need for strong population policies to be in place prior to any disaster, crisis, or pandemic is the so-called “shadow pandemic” of violence against women and girls, particularly intimate partner violence, which has grown since the outbreak of COVID-19. This phenomenon only highlights the need to have GBV helplines and accessible reporting and assistance services available immediately so that, when a crisis or emergency occurs, strong services are already in place and are easily accessible to survivors, whether or not they can leave their homes to report or seek assistance.

Demographically, the region continues to change and evolve. Around 60% of all older persons in the world aged 60 and over live in the Asia-Pacific region. Between now and 2050, the number of older persons in the region is expected to double, reaching 1.3 billion. The total fertility rate region-wide is at replacement level (2.1), but in the sub-regions, the progress is uneven, with low fertility in East Asia (1.7) and high fertility in South Asia (2.5). Some countries in the region are aged or super-aged societies, while others are experiencing their youth bulge and have the opportunity to take advantage of the demographic dividend in the coming years.

Gender equality also continues to be a priority issue in the region. Women’s participation in parliaments in Asia and the Pacific has been rising, but remains low compared with the rest of the world. Rates of violence against women are higher in Asia and the Pacific than the rest of the world, with up to 68% of women in the Pacific having suffered some form of violence from

² UNICEF-WHO-UNFPA report, Wider impact of COVID-19 on children and mothers in South Asia, *available at* <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/03/1087542>.

a partner. Due to school closures and increased poverty during the COVID-19 pandemic, child marriages in the region have also been on the rise, with school closures and school drop-outs being primarily to blame for the marked increase.

Overall, youth development, education, and employment are taking a major position in policy discussions in the region. Following from the experiences of young people during the pandemic, and at the same time considering the upcoming youth bulge in many countries in the region, the importance of education, employability and employment, and other aspects of social, emotional, and intellectual development for youth have become key issues to be addressed through better research and improved policies.

Opportunities and Risks

Demographic shifts in the region

The Asia-Pacific region is characterized by great diversity: it is home to the world's most populous countries, and some of the least populous. It is home to many high-income economies and some of the lowest-income countries in the world. The divide of access to education, services, and opportunities both between countries and within countries in the region is vast. While inequality remains significant, most countries in the region are growing economically. Along with this period of continued economic growth, several countries in the region are entering the period of demographic transition and can expect to benefit from the "demographic dividend," when the percentage of the population in the productive age groups will be highest, and when effective policies for youth engagement and development are absolutely critical. Investment in young people's education and skills, and expanding employment opportunities for them will be important to benefit from the demographic dividend.

2023 G7 Summit

In 2023, the G7 Summit will be held in Japan, and this will provide an excellent opportunity for the AFPPD to bring together parliamentarians to appeal to global political leaders on specific population and development linkages in collaboration with the Asian Population and Development Association. Coming out of the most challenging phases of the COVID-19 pandemic, this is a unique opportunity for parliamentarians to illustrate the critical linkages between population and development issues and public health issues. Other opportunities to expand the reach and impact of parliamentary advocacy through other parliamentary networks also exist.

Standing Committees

AFPPD's Standing Committees have the opportunity to grow in strength and influence in this new strategic planning period. Ideally, the Standing Committees would be composed of motivated and influential MPs, supported by experts in the relevant topics (gender equality and women's empowerment, youth engagement, and active ageing). These committees can be repositories for key data, laws, and policies from National Committees, and can advocate for

best practices for policies and programs in their subject areas. With the support and assistance of technical and program experts, the Standing Committees might sponsor thematic meetings and new research products. Standing Committees may also be able to share best practices in data collection and evidence-based policy making in their areas of expertise, which will provide significant information and resources to other MPs looking to improve the evidence base in population and development issues. The link between Standing Committees and National Committees could also be improved to ensure valuable information is effectively transmitted to MPs in all countries, and to improve the monitoring of National Committees and national legislation on the main population and development issues.

Lasting impacts of COVID-19

A total global focus on public health crises and pandemic prevention has potentially overshadowed the ongoing but no less important critical issues of population and development, specifically sexual and reproductive health (SRH). In some countries in the region, access to SRH services dropped sharply while risks of domestic and gender-based violence grew. Youth missed out on critically important years of in-person schooling and education and on opportunities for SRH education and information. This could lead to even greater rates of teen pregnancy and STIs/HIV among young people may continue to increase as a result. Critical services for the health and well-being of older persons that had been building momentum and success before the pandemic also suffered greatly due to service disruptions and shifting national priorities.

Different capacities and resources of National Committees

National Committees have different needs, different capacities, and different resources. AFPPD may meet some of these different needs through small grants, but overall AFPPD must orient its strategic approach to its work with the differing capacities and needs of National Committees. AFPPD can also use this experience as an opportunity to advocate for capacity-raising actions and support, such as dedicated staff to assist in Parliamentary work through documenting and sharing the impact these sorts of interventions have had in countries where those resources are available. Sometimes, it is not simply a monetary or technical expertise shortfall that causes the low capacity of National Committees, but it may also be due to a lack of political commitment to the full realization of the ICPD and how critical the achievement of population and development goals are to the achievement of all other policy goals. AFPPD as a central source of documentation and advocacy can again be a vehicle through which such advocacy and evidence-backed recommendations can be made.

Other practical risks

Other important risks include investing time, research, and training into individual parliamentarians who may be voted out of office without warning, the shifting of national priorities away from population issues, limited outreach to other key government actors, and resource development problems. While travel to in-person meetings and conferences is essential to furthering the cohesiveness of AFPPD's network, it can also become a distraction

as parliamentarians have so many demands on their time and conflicts in their schedules, and the planning of meetings and conferences themselves can take valuable time and resources away from the substantive work of advancing policy changes. The development and acceptance of hybrid meeting formats can be a benefit from the COVID-19 period, but the importance of in-person connections and networking will suffer without a balance between in-person and hybrid or online events. AFPPD could also build cohesiveness and momentum in the network through regular newsletters and updates, along with virtual/hybrid meetings.

Focus on innovation

At the same time, coming out of the COVID-19 pandemic with new information and new types of tools and interactions more widely accepted, AFPPD has the opportunity to be innovative in its support for parliamentarians and National Committees in highlighting critical challenges in population policies and issues, particularly those that became most acute during the pandemic, and in furthering positive policy change at the national level. AFPPD also needs to be innovative in recommending policies and approaches to better incorporate youth, women, and older persons into policy making processes. Through innovative approaches, these groups can be better represented in policy making, and their participation can ensure policy effectiveness and lasting change.

Climate Change

Climate change poses a significant threat to our global community, impacting every facet of policy-making. It is crucial for AFPPD to stay informed about the potential effects of climate change on its core areas of focus: 1) gender equality and women's empowerment, 2) youth engagement, and 3) active aging. By understanding these implications, AFPPD can explore avenues for conducting comprehensive case studies that examine successful policies implemented by partner countries to address the repercussions of climate change on these critical focal points. Additionally, AFPPD can seize the opportunity to collaborate with climate-focused organizations dedicated to implementing strategies that safeguard and enhance women's empowerment, youth engagement, and active aging.

Lessons Learned

In prior internal and external evaluations, AFPPD was found to be an effective convener of policymakers and experts in the region, but due to the logistical demands of organizing large, international conferences, AFPPD lacked time, resources, and expertise to put toward addressing policy changes and parliamentary oversight. For that reason, AFPPD has been working toward an outcome- and impact-oriented strategic approach as opposed to an activity-based approach. AFPPD has the capacity to influence the population policies in the entire region, and simply needs sufficient resources and time to restructure and plan in order to do so.

Prior internal reviews also revealed several important programmatic and management priorities that would benefit from a renewed approach and focus:

Strengthening the capacity of National Committees

While the nature of Parliamentary work is that members may be voted out and in at the will of the people, it is all the more critical for AFPPD to invest in the strength of National Committees and not become overly reliant on relationships with individual MPs. While membership on the Committees can change, National Committees can carry forward an enduring commitment to population and development despite individual MP champions and members coming and going. Close coordination with UNFPA Country Offices can be useful in creating an on-the-ground support relationship for National Committees that AFPPD cannot internally provide. Small grants for National Committees to pilot and strengthen their activities have shown to be successful in the past and may be a key pillar for achieving this important goal.

Regional/sub-regional action

While parliamentarians have made positive contributions to many regional and global commitments and conferences, bringing these declarations and commitments into action has been difficult to measure. Strengthening sub-regional connections could be one strategy to improve implementation, as well as more expertise and convening around topics of financing for the ICPD agenda and population issues. Documentation and sharing of good practices is also critical to providing parliamentarians with information on clear, measurable, successful program and policy approaches to solving population and development challenges.

Partnerships to support effective advocacy on ICPD

Partnerships with CSOs with an on-the-ground presence and expertise in the region have been expanding over the years, but momentum was stalled by the challenges brought during the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, a clear, strategic linkage must be made between AFPPD's efforts to build partnerships with CSOs and the benefit for parliamentarians and National Committees in furthering positive policy change.

Revitalization and restructuring of the AFPPD Secretariat

In order to strengthen technical and operational capacity of the AFPPD Secretariat, reorganization and restructuring of AFPPD's internal structure, governance, and systems will be carried out. Not only must internal capacity be built, but proper reliance on external experts will also be necessary to build a resilient, transparent secretariat that serves the members well.

With this new Strategic Plan in place, AFPPD must approach UNFPA country offices, IPPF regional offices, and other local and international partners to facilitate partnerships with National Committees that best serve the needs of parliamentarians for support, expertise, and information in each country. Better internal governance and actionable and secure partnerships at the country level may also open the door to securing additional resources and funding partnerships to ensure the sustainability and resilience of AFPPD to best serve National Committees and Parliamentarians.

The AFPPD strategic plan for 2016-2019 sought to build on these findings and recommendations and set out the following three programmatic outcomes: 1) national/sub-national and sectoral policies and plans are in line with the Ministerial Declaration of the Asian and Pacific Population Conference and incorporate the health and gender goals and targets of the SDGs, and increased national/sub-national budgets are allocated in the health sector, especially in SRH, to enable implementation; 2) the ICPD regional agreement/commitment is extended to and supported by other parliamentary and civil society groups and mechanisms, and certain topics will be chosen around which specific policy proposals will be made (e.g. towards universal health coverage in light of changing demographics and the development and adoption of youth action plans) to garner support from not only within AFPPD but also through other parliamentary networks and CSO networks; and 3) AFPPD influences regional/global inter-governmental political/development agendas and provides aligned support to the realization of these agendas in important population and development forums (ESCAP SDG forum, APEC Health Policy Dialogue, ASEAN Health Ministers Meeting, SAARC Youth Action, G7 Summit in June 2016, Partners for Population and Development).

In 2021, AFPPD conducted a needs assessment to collate past lessons learned from prior programming and strategic planning cycles with a view toward the future and this 2022-2025 strategic plan. Overall, the needs assessment incorporated feedback from 13 respondents, representing 11 member countries of AFPPD. The assessment attributed the lack of responsiveness to a potential lack of commitment to population and development issues, for a number of reasons which could include country-level priorities, which shifted drastically during the COVID-19 pandemic, the lack of functioning National Committees, AFPPD's changing profile since the previous strategic planning cycle, and even the fact that the countries may be on track to achieving the goals of the ICPD PoA and the SDGs.

The greatest needs of capacity and support in National Committees identified by the assessment are as follows:

- Strengthening the implementation and monitoring of existing laws and policies;
- Ensuring adequate budget appropriations for population and development issues;
- A sustained commitment to AFPPD's three focus areas of Gender, Youth, and Ageing.

Respondents specifically noted that AFPPD's focus on best practices and disseminating proven, evidence-backed program and policy successes was one of the most beneficial roles played by AFPPD. Respondents called upon AFPPD to put renewed efforts toward the following initiatives:

- Country-specific programs led by National Committees;
- Study tours and inter-country visits;
- Serving as a repository for research and data on population and development issues;
- Capacity needs assessments for National Committees, especially in countries where progress toward the ICPD Commitments and the SDGs have been slow;
- Better leveraging retired MP experiences and leadership;
- Resource mobilization opportunities for National Committees.

These lessons learned and assessments inform the development of the present strategic plan.

Strategic Priorities 2023-2025

A program logic model (Appendix 5) presents the programmatic orientation and planned activities around AFPPD's three pillars: 1) gender equality and women's empowerment, 2) youth engagement, and 3) active ageing. It also reflects cross-cutting issues and management/organizational objectives. While climate change is not addressed specifically in the strategic priorities, it will be a lens through which AFPPD will address its activities within the three focus areas (women, youth, aging). While the logic model reflects anticipated outputs and outcomes at the activity level, this Strategic Plan also aims to focus on three program-wide outcomes and one management outcome. The first outcome is related to national-level policy advancement and national-level capacity; the second outcome is related to regional networking and support; and the third is related to specific policy recommendations to inter-governmental bodies and meetings. All these program-wide outcomes will be supported by a revitalized, active, central organizing body at AFPPD with detailed and structured governance documents to lead AFPPD through this next strategic planning cycle.

1. Outcome 1: National Action Focus

Outcome 1: National/sub-national laws, regulations, and sectoral policies, and plans are in line with the SDGs and the ICPD+25, and increased national/sub-national budgets are allocated in the health sector, especially to SRH, to enable implementation of the laws, regulations, policies, and plans.

Key outcome indicators:

- a) National development plans have health, youth, and gender goals and targets that promote SRH for women's empowerment and gender equality, youth engagement, and active ageing;
- b) National/subnational policies and legislation are formulated/amended in line with the SDGs and the ICPD+25;
- c) National/subnational budgets for promoting health, youth, and gender equality have increased in absolute number and percentage of the total budget;
- d) National monitoring mechanisms are in place;
- e) Disaggregated data are used to monitor health and gender inequalities and disparities (by wealth quintile, location, gender and age group).

Strategy 1.1 National Committee Capacity Development: Strengthen the capacity of National Committees on Population and Development (or the equivalent) to advocate/communicate, network, and influence national and sub-national policy reviews, policy formulation, annual budget discussions, and parliamentary inquiries and debates.

National Committees are the primary platform for AFPPD’s parliamentary advocacy and policy dialogue at the country level. Well-functioning, active National Committees supported by capable secretariats, with the support of Standing Committees in their areas of substantive expertise are the keys to the success of this outcome. To strengthen the capacity of National Committees, it is important to collaborate closely with a country-level partner that can provide continuous, on-site support and relevant national data and information, in addition to support on reporting, such as treaty body reporting. While these country-level partners can provide on-site support, AFPPD and its Standing Committees can provide information, tools, know-how, best practices from other parliaments, technical expertise in parliamentary affairs and reporting, regional/sub-regional capacity development training, advocacy training and support, and south-south/south-north cooperation. AFPPD must also dedicate special attention and resources to the National Committees that are lagging in commitment, effectiveness, and capacity in order to ensure all AFPPD members are contributing to impactful, lasting change in their countries. AFPPD can be a repository of best practices in parliamentary support and use its experience working with numerous National Committees with varying levels of resources to provide evidence-based recommendations to partners and donors on the importance of fully supporting and capacitating National Committees on Population and Development.

Key Outputs:

- Regularly updated Database on the National Committees that is used to assess the capacity needs, plan capacity development activities and document their activities (by AFPPD Secretariat);
- AFPPD to take the lead in monitoring national policy development and implementation and treaty commitments and implementation, in partnership with National Committees and Standing Committees, with a view to training National Committees to do this monitoring work independently in the future (by AFPPD Secretariat);
- Critical capacity gaps of National Committees met by small grants (by AFPPD Secretariat and National Committees) as funding is made available, and by evidence-based advocacy for increased resources and support.

Strategy 1.2 Facilitate Learning and Outreach: Strengthen national and regional knowledge and information sharing to deepen the understanding of parliamentarians to support national advocacy and debates on ICPD issues and their linkages to the SDGs, making sure to include outreach to non-National Committee members such as Finance Ministers, influential MPs, young parliamentarians, and other relevant actors.

Data and knowledge provide powerful evidence and tools in advocating, influencing and persuading others. In order to equip National Committees with useful data and knowledge given the time and resource constraints many operate with, AFPPD will continue to increase and improve its knowledge platforms and shareable tools, and rely on the expertise and influence of the Standing Committees in this regard, to ensure that all National Committees have the ability to incorporate research, data, and best practices into their advocacy and policy

making work. Higher capacity National Committees can also be supported by AFPPD in taking on a leadership role in modeling and promoting increased advocacy work on population and development issues. At the same time, AFPPD can focus its knowledge platform and shareable tools toward the needs of the lower-capacity National Committees to ensure AFPPD's limited resources are used wisely.

Equipped with more knowledge on the issues and experiences of other countries, parliamentarians will be better prepared to take an active role in advocating, influencing and persuading others for reforming policies and legislation in line with the SDGs and ICPD+25. They will also be able to speak more powerfully with other influential government and community leaders and the media, and more effectively utilize social media outlets. Employing innovation in all its approaches, AFPPD will also be able to support MPs and National Committees to increase participation of women, youth, and older persons to ensure effectiveness and longevity of policy changes.

Key Outputs:

- Knowledge products of AFPPD (briefing/resource kits, best practices, manuals) produced on key issues and used by National Committees, and made more accessible through limited IT upgrades and communications strategies (by AFPPD Secretariat)
- Knowledge and experience exchange and active interactions (in-person or virtual) for specific topics or results (by AFPPD Secretariat, Standing Committees, National Committees)
- Increased exposure to media for proactive external communication and issue visibility (by AFPPD Secretariat)
- Non-National Committee members (especially Speakers, finance/economics/foreign affairs committee members, and other influential people) who participate in meetings, trainings and advocacy activities of AFPPD (by National Committees for the national level, and by AFPPD Secretariat for the regional level)

2. Outcome 2: Regional/Global Advocacy, Networking, and Partnerships

Outcome 2: The ICPD regional agreement/commitment is extended to and supported by other parliamentary and civil society groups and mechanisms. Certain topics and best practices will be highlighted toward specific policy proposals to develop actionable steps at the national level, and to generate regional movement on these key issues.

Key outcome indicators:

- a) Elements of ICPD review are known among non-AFPPD parliamentarians;
- b) Health, rights, and well-being of women, girls, youth, and aged populations are discussed and supported at the meetings of other parliamentary networks;

- c) AFPPD's work on specific policy areas is commonly known to other MPs and CSOs/partners, and AFPPD serves as a bridge to MPs to benefit from the expertise of CSOs/partners.

Strategy 2.1 Parliamentary Partnerships: Interact with the existing global/regional/sub-regional parliamentary networks to place relevant population issues on their meeting agendas to deepen their understanding and gain support for national-level implementation and regional policy advocacy. Also, work collaboratively with sister parliamentary groups on population and development issues from other regions to pursue common global commitments. Other parliamentary networks include the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA), Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians' Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED), Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Forum on Global Health, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Different parliamentary networks exist, and some issues are overlapping or related, yet many parliamentarians are not aware of national, regional, and global agreements and commitments their governments have made in the areas of population and development, which means these commitments are not likely to be realized. In order to widen parliamentary support and ensure coherence in various policymaking efforts, it is important to reach out to other parliamentary networks that impact population and development to put ICPD-related issues on their meeting agendas, send resource persons to their events, and promote parliamentarian networking within the region.

Key Outputs:

- The ICPD agenda raised in other parliamentary group meetings and AFPPD parliamentarians and/or Secretariat staff participate in these meetings to raise awareness on issues (by AFPPD Secretariat)
- Regional partnerships and networks strengthened around the ICPD agenda (facilitated by AFPPD Secretariat)
- Partnerships with the other regional Parliamentary fora (by AFPPD Secretariat)
- Database of partners and peer parliamentary networks developed and made accessible to all National Committees (by AFPPD Secretariat)

Strategy 2.2 CSO Partnerships: Build partnerships with important CSOs to benefit from their platform, technical knowledge, and expertise and serve as a bridge to parliamentarian champions of population issues.

CSOs can provide strong technical expertise and knowledge to AFPPD, in addition to their key role in implementing the ICPD PoA at the community level. AFPPD should solicit their knowledge and experience to supplement its own technical expertise. MOUs can be exchanged whereby they agree to share knowledge and information, provide technical expertise, analysis and reports, and act as resource persons to AFPPD's national and regional meetings, and AFPPD can act as a bridge to Parliamentarians on key issues of population and development.

Key Outputs:

- A database of CSO partners that can provide technical support and knowledge to AFPPD and to MPs directly (by AFPPD Secretariat)

3. Outcome 3 Regional/global political influence

Outcome 3: AFPPD influences regional and global inter-governmental political and development agendas with technical knowledge and expertise and parliamentary support for population issues.

Key outcome indicators:

- a) Regional SDG forum accountability framework includes ICPD-related SDG targets;
- b) ASEAN and APEC health ministerial and senior officials' meetings and other relevant political groups adopt supportive decisions on SRH, women, youth, and ageing populations;
- c) The parliamentarians' proposals are brought to the G7 leaders.

Strategy 3.1: Make policy recommendations and political commitments at regional and global forums for the consideration of political and government leaders as AFPPD and/or as part of national delegations to raise the importance of the ICPD+25 and other key frameworks and declarations.

Key Outputs:

- Global Parliamentary Policy Recommendations and Commitments delivered to the G7 Summit and to the UN;
- New connections developed with the leading regional organizations and forums for more influence.

4. Management Outcome: Organizational focus

Management Outcome: Strategic goals and organization further developed, supported by revitalized governance and accountability structure within AFPPD.

Strategy 4.1 Governance and accountability: Implement governance and accountability mechanisms and systems.

While AFPPD was restructured following the prior Strategic Plan (2016-2019) and the ensuing years impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the roles of the General Assembly, Executive Committee, Secretariat, and National Committees, and any other committees such as Standing Committees, will be made clear and their objectives and responsibilities will be well-

documented with progress toward their goals measured at regular intervals. By the end of 2025, AFPPD will have a clear vision for how it can provide technical expertise, influence, and support to MPs in the next strategic planning cycle.

Key performance indicators:

- Semi-annual and annual reports of AFPPD, minutes of the Executive Committee meetings and any other reports saved in a central filing location and shared with relevant entities (AFPPD Secretariat).
- National Committee reports and indicator/dashboard tracking for national-level outcomes.
- Internationally acceptable outcomes from financial reports and audits.

Strategy 4.2 Revitalized organizational structure: Revitalize and organize the AFPPD Secretariat to strengthen technical capacity and best meet the needs of MPs.

To strengthen its management and technical capacity, the structure of the AFPPD Secretariat will be reviewed and adjusted to best support the implementation of this Strategic Plan. AFPPD’s goal will be to move an independent Secretariat to a location more convenient and central in the region within this Strategic Planning period (dependent on budget availability).

Key performance indicators:

- Interim and final organizational structure in place at the end of 2025.
- MOUs exchanged for technical support with selected UN organizations/CSOs or other bodies as needed to support the reorganization process.

Strategy 4.3 Resource Mobilization: Increase and diversify funding sources.

AFPPD’s main funder remains JTF, in partnership with UNFPA. However, AFPPD cannot rely solely on JTF. Efforts are needed to mobilize other resources to expand the resource base as well as to diversify funding sources, including bilateral donors, private foundations, and the private sector.

Key performance indicators:

- Increase in the numbers of funders;
- Increase in funding allocated to AFPPD raised.

AFPPD Organizational Structure

Human Resource Needs

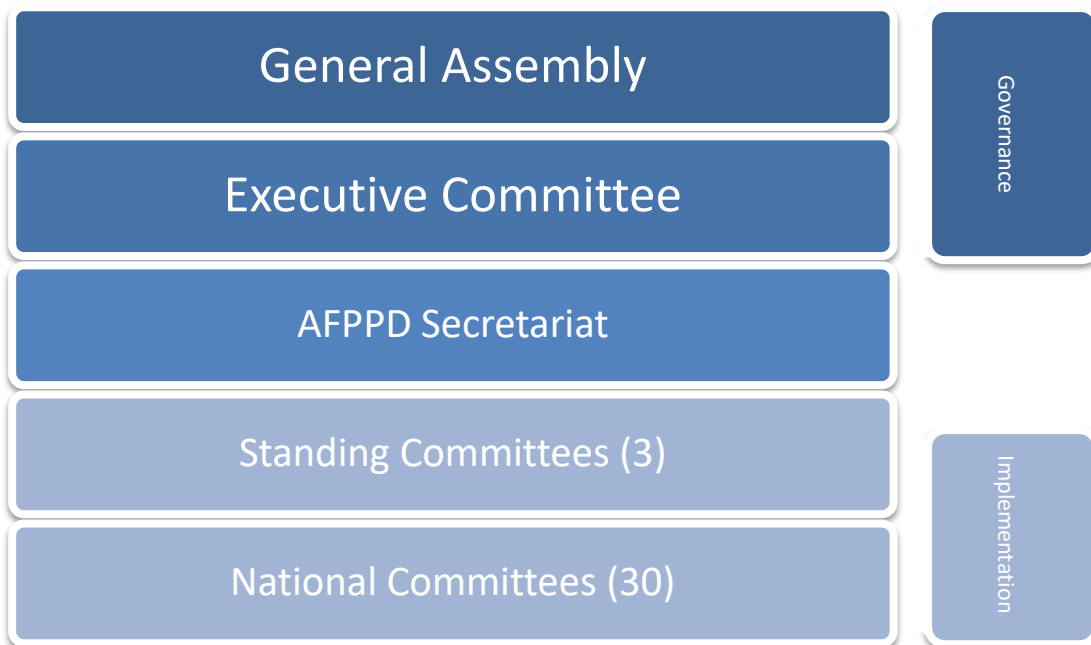
Currently AFPPD is operating with two (2) seconded staff from APDA, who are dedicated part time to ensuring the continuation of AFPPD. However, the current operating structure will not facilitate the realization of the 2023-2025 strategic plan. To implement the Strategic Plan, the following functions will need to be funded at the AFPPD Secretariat.

- Executive direction and administrative management/leadership
- Program management: parliamentary advocacy and capacity development
- Communications and knowledge management
- Partnership management and resource mobilization
- Operations management (finance, administration, human resources)

To begin a minimum of three (3) individuals should be hired to fulfill the above roles, one (1) in 2024 and the two (2) remaining in 2025. As funding becomes more available, AFPPD can bring on more staff to further develop the organization’s platform and influence.

Organizational Structure

AFPPD is governed by the General Assembly and Executive Committee. The AFPPD Secretariat will oversees the implementation of the strategic plan 2023-2025. The plan will be delivered through and in collaboration with the 29 National Committees and their associated Standing Committees. The table below reflects the organizational relationships between the various bodies.



Funding Needs

Rough estimates of AFPPD' funding needs are as follows (in USD):

Strategic area	2023 (subject to change)	2024 (proposed)	2025 (proposed)	Total
O1: National action: capacity development, learning and outreach ³	\$ 2,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 92,000
O2: Networking and partnerships ⁴	\$ -	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000	\$ 84,000
O3: Political influence (G7 Parliamentary meetings) ⁵	\$ 300,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 700,000
O4: AFPPD governance and reporting consulting costs ⁶	\$ 7,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 49,000
General Assembly and Standing Committee meetings ⁷	\$ 75,000	\$ 195,000	\$ 370,000	\$ 640,000
Training for secretariat officers of the National Committees ⁸		\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 150,000
Staff costs (assuming 5% annual increase) ⁹	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 380,000
Administrative costs (rent, utilities, office supplies, etc. at 10-13% of the budget) ¹⁰	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
Website ¹¹		\$ 15,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 23,000
External program evaluation ¹²	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000
Total	\$ 384,000	\$ 718,000	1,126,000	2,228,000

³ Three small grant projects for 2024 and 2025. 15,000 USD per project.

⁴ Internal travel for Secretariat to introduce, build partnerships and capacity building with the various national committees (4 trips*3,000per trip). Additionally, budget 10 MPs per year to regional conferences (10people*3000per trip)

⁵ One regional meeting per year. Roughly 200,000 USD per year. (2023 was held in Japan and therefore more expensive).

⁶ Drafting of concept note, project proposal, and annual report.

⁷ Three standing committee meetings per year. At roughly 60,000 USD per meeting, unless in Tokyo (or similar city) 75,000 USD. General Assembly budgeted in 2025, in case there is a request for one to be held at the end of the strategic plan implementation period costed at 175,000 USD.

⁸ Once per year, 30 officers to receive training workshop for 2 days at 75,000 USD per training workshop.

⁹ One person hired in 2024. Two supporting staff hired in 2025.

¹⁰ Rent contribution in 2025.

¹¹ Update website content, change layout to align with more modern presentation of content, updated annually.

¹² Financial, operational and MEL review and audit

The 2023 budget is covered primarily through JTF funding, and in future years, growth and additional funding will be sought to support gradually increasing activity.

In 2024 and 2025, additional in-person events are proposed and will be an important part of growing the influence of MPs, as well as building national capacity and strengthening partnerships. Specifically, additional activities to connect MPs and National Committees with local experts and NGO/CSO partners will be essential to ensuring that policy changes effected by Parliaments will have buy-in and participation from local communities, in particular women, youth, and older persons, and that these policies will be implemented effectively. Additional IT support can also allow AFPPD to revitalize its knowledge products and put them into a user-friendly platform that MPs and others can easily access and use regularly.

Possible funding sources are UNFPA (both regular resources and the Japan Trust Fund), DFAT, IPPF, Gates Foundation, UN Women, UNAIDS and the Global Fund, among others.

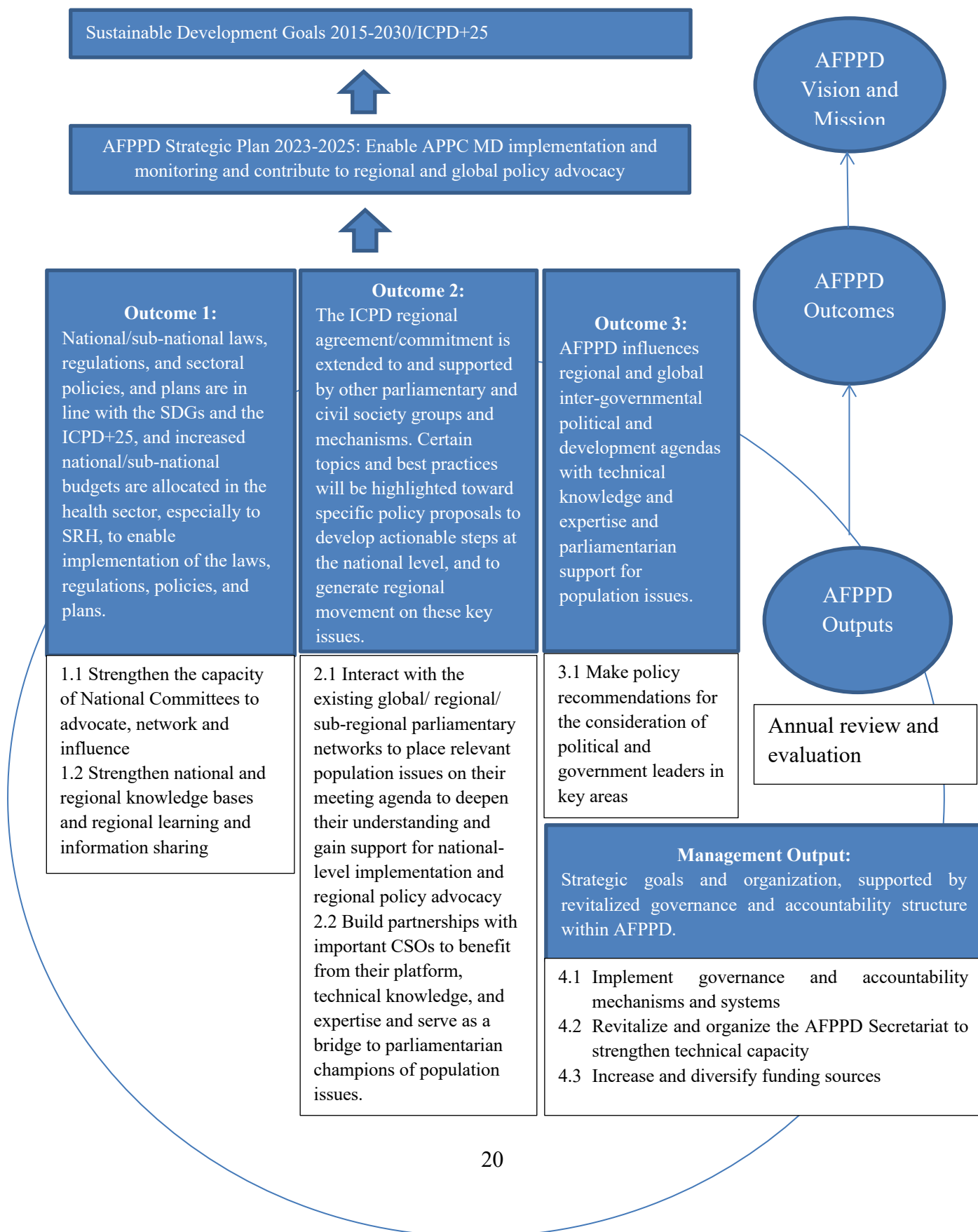
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The Strategic Plan will be monitored annually. The annual report will be produced by the first quarter of the succeeding year. The evaluation of the Strategic Plan will be conducted by mid-2025 to feed into the next Strategic Plan.

Annexes

1. Results Chain and Accountability Framework
2. 2023 Work Plan
3. AFPPD Indicator Framework
4. Partnership Matrix
5. AFPPD Logic Model

Annex 1 Result Chain and Accountability Framework



Annex 2 Workplan 2023

Work Plan 2022-23

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Finalize annual financing and work plan	AFPPD General Assembly meeting organized	AFPPD M&E Plan developed	GBV policy mapping research
Cambodia youth advocacy and awareness raising event	G7 Parliamentarians conference organized	AFPPD resource mobilization plan developed	2024-25 programs strategized and developed
	Outcome document toward G7 Summit developed	Applications from NCs for hosting 2024-25 programs received	AFPPD 2024-25 project proposal submitted to the donors
	AFPPD strategic plan developed		

Annex 3 AFPPD Indicator Framework

AFPPD Outcomes	AFPPD Outcome indicators	AFPPD Output performance indicators
<p><i>Outcome 1: National Action Focus</i> National/sub-national laws, regulations, and sectoral policies, and plans are in line with the SDGs and the ICPD+25, and increased national/sub-national budgets are allocated in the health sector, especially to SRH, to enable implementation of the laws, regulations, policies, and plans.</p>	<p><i>Outcome 1: National Action Focus</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National development plans have health, youth, and gender goals and targets that promote SRH for all, women’s empowerment and gender equality, youth engagement, and active ageing; b) National/subnational policies and legislation are formulated/amended in line with the SDGs and the ICPD+25; c) National/subnational budgets for promoting health, youth, and gender equality have increased in absolute number and percentage of the total budget; d) National monitoring mechanisms are in place; e) Disaggregated data are used to monitor health and gender inequalities and disparities (by wealth quintile, location, gender and age group). 	<p><i>Strategy 1.1 National Committee Capacity Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly updated Database on the National Committees that is used to assess the capacity needs, plan capacity development activities and document their activities (by AFPPD Secretariat); • AFPPD to take the lead in monitoring national policy development and implementation, in partnership with National Committees and with a view to training National Committees to do this monitoring work independently in the future (by AFPPD Secretariat); • Critical capacity gaps of National Committee met by small grants (by AFPPD Secretariat and National Committees) as funding is made available. <hr/> <p><i>Strategy 1.2 Facilitate Learning and Outreach</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge products of AFPPD (briefing/resource kits, best practices, manuals) produced on key issues and used by National Committees (by AFPPD Secretariat); • Knowledge and experience exchange and active interactions (actual or virtual) for specific topics or results (by AFPPD Secretariat, National Committees); • Increased exposure to media for proactive external communication and issue visibility (by AFPPD Secretariat); • Non-National Committee members (especially Speakers, finance/economics/foreign affairs committee members, and other influential people) who participate in meetings, training and advocacy activities of AFPPD (by National Committees for the national level, and by AFPPD Secretariat for the regional level).

<p>Outcome 2: Regional/Global Advocacy, Networking, and Partnerships The ICPD regional agreement/commitment is extended to and supported by other parliamentary and civil society groups and mechanisms. Certain topics and best practices will be highlighted toward specific policy proposals to develop actionable steps at the national level, and to generate regional movement on these key issues.</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Regional/Global Advocacy, Networking, and Partnerships</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Elements of ICPD review are known among non-AFPPD parliamentarians; b) Health, rights, and well-being of women, girls, youth, and aged populations are discussed and supported at the meetings of other parliamentary networks; c) AFPPD’s work on specific policy areas is widely known to other MPs and CSOs/partners, and AFPPD serves as a bridge to MPs to benefit from the expertise of CSOs/partners. 	<p>Strategy 2.1 Parliamentary partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ICPD agenda raised in other parliamentary group meetings and AFPPD parliamentarians and/or Secretariat staff participate in these meetings to raise awareness on issues (by AFPPD Secretariat) • Regional partnerships and networks strengthened around the ICPD agenda (facilitated by AFPPD Secretariat) <p>Strategy 2.2 CSO partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pool of CSO partners that can provide technical support and knowledge to AFPPD and to MPs directly (by AFPPD Secretariat)
<p>Outcome 3: Regional/global political influence AFPPD influences regional and global inter-governmental political and development agendas with technical knowledge and expertise and parliamentarian support for population issues.</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Regional/global political influence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Regional SDG forum accountability framework includes ICPD-related SDG targets; b) ASEAN and APEC health ministerial and senior officials’ meetings and other relevant political groups adopt supportive decisions on SRH, women, youth, and ageing populations; c) The parliamentarians’ proposals are brought to the G7 leaders. 	<p>Strategy 3.1 Political influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Parliamentarian Policy Recommendations and Commitments delivered to the G7 Summit and to the UN; • Better links with the regional SDG Forum, ASEAN, SAARC, APEC and PPD for more influence.

<p>Management Outcome: Organizational focus Strategic goals and organization further developed, supported by revitalized governance and accountability structure within AFPPD.</p>	<p>Management Outcome: Organizational focus</p>	<p>Strategy 4.1 Governance and accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-annual and annual reports of AFPPD, minutes of the Executive Committee meetings and any other reports. • National Committee annual reports and indicator/dashboard tracking for national-level outcomes. • Financial reports and audits.
		<p>Strategy 4.2 Revitalized organizational structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim and final organizational structure in place at the end of 2025. • MOUs exchanged for technical support with selected UN organizations/CSOs or other bodies as needed to support the reorganization process.
		<p>Strategy 4.3 Resource mobilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of funders; • Amount raised.

ICPD+25 and SDG Indicators ¹³	
Maternal Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.4.a.1 Antenatal care coverage, any • 2.4.a.2 Maternal mortality rate (SDG 3.1.1) • 2.4.a.3 Neonatal mortality (SDG 3.2.2) • 2.4.a.4 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (SDG 3.1.2) • 2.4.a.5 Antenatal care coverage, at least 4 visits
SRHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1.2 Sexual and reproductive health literacy • 2.1.3 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (SDG 5.6.1) • 2.4.b.2 Adults newly infected with HIV

¹³ UNECE/UNFPA, UNECE Monitoring Framework for the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014: ICPD+25, available at https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/pau/age/Icpd/ICPD-25/Monitoring_Framework.pdf.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.4.b.5 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (SDG 3.3.1) • 2.4.b.7 Percentage of primary health-care facilities that offer essential SRH services
Family Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.2.1 Unmet need for family planning among married or in-union women of reproductive age (15-49 years) • 2.2.2 Induced abortions per 1,000 live births • 2.3.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG 3.7.1) • 2.3.2 Contraceptive prevalence among married or in-union women of reproductive age (15-49 years)
Adolescents/young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.3.4 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (SDG 3.7.2) • 2.1.1 Percentage of schools that provided life skills-based HIV and sexuality education in the previous academic year • 1.2.b.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (SDG 8.6.1) • 1.2.b.2 Unemployment rate (SDG 8.5.2) • 1.2.c.1 Members of Parliament who are 39 years and younger • 2.4.b.1 Percentage of young people (15 years old) who used a condom at last intercourse
Gender equality and Advancement of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.3.3 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union before age 15 or before age 18 (SDG 5.3.1) • 3.1.1 Gender wage gap • 3.1.2 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments (SDG 5.5.1) • 3.1.10 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 (SDG 5.2.1) • 3.1.12 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner (SDG 5.2.2)
Policy Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2.b.3 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes (SDG 8.b.1) • 2.2.3 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education (SDG 5.6.2) • 3.1.8 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (SDG 5.1.1) • 3.3.5 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (SDG 16.a.1) • 4.1.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (SDG 17.18.1) • 4.1.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (SDG 17.18.2)

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4.1.3 Number of countries that have: (a) conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration (SDG 17.19.2) |
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Annex 4 Partnership Matrix

Purpose	Partners	Value Added
Resource mobilization (funder/donor relationship)	Government of Japan/JTF Government of Australia/DFAT IPPF; Gates Foundation UNFPA, UN Women	Funds, stability, sustainability
Substantive/technical cooperation and knowledge source (through MOUs with or without money involved)	UNFPA, UN Women, IPPF, ARROW, HelpAge, Academia/research institutions, etc.	Technical expertise Knowledge and information Data, Tools
Outreach and possible supporters; providers of different/new venues and platforms for advocacy	ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly APEC Health Group WB parliamentary group Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)	New avenues and different platforms and networks; expansion of influence
Public visibility and awareness	Media, including social media	Wide public exposure of AFPPD; wide public awareness of issues
Joint activities, inter-regional/global influence, and South-South/South-North/Triangular cooperation	UNFPA, UN Women, IPPF	Larger influence and leverage; knowledge and experience sharing
Participation/influence in inter-governmental processes	ESCAP, ASEAN, APEC,	Space in inter-governmental processes and discussions

Annex 5 AFPPD Logic Model

Problem Statement		Goal			
Population issues are at the forefront of development and policymaking in the Asia Pacific region, but MPs and policy makers lack critical training, examples, and data on how to develop effective policies for population issues.		Promote Parliamentary involvement in addressing population issues in Asia and the Pacific through innovative approaches, with a specific focus on 1) Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality; 2) Youth Engagement; and 3) Active Ageing, as well as looking at cross-cutting issues that impact these core strategic issue areas.			
Objective 1: Support national level and regional level research and reporting on gender issues to inform evidence-based policy-making and policy change on gender in the region.					
Sub-objective 1.1: Improve the knowledge and influence of MPs in improving GBV prevention and response.					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved evidence base and models of successful laws and policies on GBV prevention and response in the Asia-Pacific region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess case study countries that have in place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation on multi-sectoral GBV prevention and response; Costed multi-year NAPs to prevent and respond to GBV; Mandatory reporting for GBV service providers. Consider UNFPA APRO's review of mandatory GBV reporting laws and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative and policy reviews of Asia-Pacific countries on gender issues for implementing the Nairobi Commitments and the ICPD PoA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative and policy reviews completed. Graphics designed to illustrate reviews and make them accessible to a wider audience of MPs and others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs and policy makers will better understand the possibilities for preventing and responding to GBV. MPs and policy makers will have awareness of successful laws and policies on GBV from selected countries which can be used as models throughout the region. Innovation incorporated into all approaches related to GBV and women's issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV prevention and response will be improved throughout the region by incorporating evidence-based strategies and policies to re-design GBV prevention and response at the national level.
Sub-objective 1.2: Enhance the focus on women's rights and gender equality in the COVID-19 recovery process.					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved policy environment for women's rights and gender equality in COVID-19 recovery. Better advocacy around gender, SRH, and GBV issues at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering PLCPD to host a conference focusing on women's rights in the COVID-19 recovery and public financing for SRHR. Developing a cadre of partners and resource persons able to provide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hybrid in-person/online workshop/conference held in the Philippines. In-person learning exchange. 1-day workshop on public financing for increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conference report produced detailing the discussions and findings of the conference and related events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs develop direct connections with key resource persons with knowledge and networks related to SRHR. MPs participate in dialogues related to GBV and SRHR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRHR will be better prioritized and funded, and MPs will be able to take up a key position of leadership on SRHR and related issues as their knowledge will be improved and they will

national, regional, and global levels.	expertise and experience on the conference topics.	domestic resources for SRHR.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs have improved knowledge about public financing for SRHR. 	become aware of successful legislative and policy approaches and field-based programs related to SRHR.
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Objective 2: Support national level and regional level research and reporting on youth issues to inform evidence-based policy-making and policy change on youth in the region.

Sub-objective 2.1: Strengthen national-level policy making and awareness of youth issues.

Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy makers at local, state, and national levels in Cambodia and India lack awareness of how to use evidence and information on challenges and needs of youth to improve policy effectiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection and analysis of secondary data on youth; FGDs conducted to collect primary data on youth needs; inventory of government programs on youth conducted (India). Empowering CAPPD to host an event focusing on youth issues for policy makers at all levels of government (Cambodia). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic study on Adolescents and Youth in India, with an emphasis on ASRH (India). Awareness raising event for policy makers on youth challenges in education, employment and health (Cambodia). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence-based study produced detailing data on youth employment, health, education, and well-being in India. Awareness raising event held on youth issues in Cambodia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key stakeholders and policy makers sensitized to the results of the study on youth in India. CAPPD known for expertise in youth policy issues. Key stakeholders in Cambodia have access to sources of data to support youth policies. Networks of cooperation on youth policy issues established in Cambodia and India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy makers at all levels in India and Cambodia will better understand youth issues and how to address them through evidence-based policy and law. Other countries will have a roadmap for prioritizing youth issues in policy making and developing networks of support for the improvement of youth policies.

Sub-objective 2.2: Share lessons learned from the development of youth policies and action plans at a national level.

Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of developing multisectoral support for ASRH policies and action in diverse countries with conservative communities is challenging, and MPs lack roadmaps for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the IFPPD to host national level hybrid event on the three zeros. Support CAPPD to conduct national-level activity on addressing youth empowerment and SRHR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy dialogue held in hybrid format to discuss process and results of the development of the multisectoral action plan on youth well-being in Indonesia and Cambodia. Information exchanged between IFPPD, CAPPD, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learned from the Indonesian experience in building multisectoral partnerships and commitments on the three zeros disseminated and shared. Lessons learned from Cambodia experience in multisectoral partnership and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other countries have the opportunity to learn from the Indonesian and Cambodian experiences in developing commitments on youth issues and SRHR specifically. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IFPPD and CAPPD experiences in providing a multisectoral discussion on youth and SRHR can be a roadmap for other countries to develop multisectoral action.

successful action in this area.		other National Committees and civil society partners on addressing youth and SRHR.	commitments on youth empowerment and SRHR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and innovative approaches developed to tackle youth problems. 	
Objective 3: Support national level and regional level research and reporting on ageing issues to inform evidence-based policy-making and policy change on ageing in the region.					
Sub-objective 3.1: Strengthen the evidence-base and knowledge of MPs about ageing issues and issues that affect older persons.					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better evidence and information available on the issues affecting older persons and the types of policies that can be advocated to improve the lives and well-being of older persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy briefs, reports, and best practices on policies impacting older persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of ageing issues in AFPPD-led events and workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collation and dissemination of best practices related to policies affecting older persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs have improved knowledge and understanding of the evidence base and best practices for ageing policies. Innovative approaches to ageing issues highlighted for MPs and brought to the front of the dialogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older persons in the region have better support for their health and well-being through better designed, evidence-based policies at the national level.
Objective 4: Support national level and regional level work on cross-cutting issues to inform evidence-based policy-making and policy change.					
Sub-objective 4.1: Introduce concepts and information related to public financing tools and other innovative approaches.					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs face difficulties in knowing about and advocating for investments in SRHR, especially where they may be able to show significant long-term savings that will result from investments in SRHR, which limits the development of SRHR policies. Policymaking cannot be effective without effective implementation, policy monitoring, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical analysis and improvement of existing e-learning modules on financing SRHR. Support for in-person SRHR financing workshops and other planned in-person events. <i>(Tentative) Facilitation of MP-CSO/NGO dialogues.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-learning courses and modules disseminated on financing for SRHR. In-person training sessions associated with other in-person events held on financing for SRHR. <i>(Tentative) MP-CSO dialogues to ensure effective, evidence-based, participatory policy-making and effective implementation of policies.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised e-learning modules developed and disseminated, including live sessions and short courses. Regional thematic meetings and workshops held. <i>(Tentative) MP-CSO dialogues held at the country level or sub-regional level.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs have several opportunities, mechanisms, and platforms to access new learning opportunities and information on innovative approaches to SRHR financing. <i>(Tentative) MPs and CSOs are better connected at the national level to ensure participatory policy development, buy-in of relevant populations, better utilization of data and evidence base, and improved implementation of policies.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With concrete information about SRHR financing, MPs will be better able to leverage available resources to improve SRHR policies and programs. <i>(Tentative) Population policies are better implemented and more effective at bringing about the desired positive changes for the target populations.</i>

participatory approaches.					
Sub-objective 4.2: Explore other cross-cutting issues that have increasing influence in population and development.					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the world continues to change and evolve, new fundamental issues are emerging with a major impact on population and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(Tentative) Facilitate data, dialogue, and discussion on key issues such as migration, humanitarian crises, the influence of information and technology, and the importance of climate change.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(Tentative) Surveys, informal brainstorming and discussions, and formal sessions at AFPPD events to facilitate innovative thinking about relevant cross-cutting issues that AFPPD may incorporate into programming and approaches.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(Tentative) Incorporation of key cross-cutting issues into AFPPD events and knowledge tools.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(Tentative) MPs are better informed about the impacts of cross-cutting issues on population and development and are better able to make responsive policies in light of these issues.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(Tentative) Cross-cutting issues such as climate change, IT, migration, and humanitarian crises are considered and incorporated into key population policies.</i>
Objective 5: Strengthen AFPPD’s organizational capacity and influence.					
Sub-objective 5.1: Increase MP/National Committee influence in policy making on population and development issues.					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and development issues are of great importance in the Asia-Pacific region, and MPs need effective channels to communicate about these issues with constituents, member-states, colleagues from other parliamentary networks, and high-level political meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosting the Parliamentarians’ Conference and national-level workshops. Communicating conference resolutions towards major events, including GCPPD 2023. <i>(Tentative) Providing small grants when available to National Committees.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convening of the Parliamentarians’ Conference toward the GCPPD 2023. <i>(Tentative) Small grant program for pilot initiatives to National Committees to raise awareness of population issues on the national level.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conference resolutions will be developed and can be shared with G7 leaders. <i>(Tentative) Small grants awarded to National Committees.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPs will be united on strategic issues and advocacy in population and development. <i>(Tentative) National policy makers and stakeholders will be better informed about evidence and programs related to population issues.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of population and development issues to MPs in the region, including the ICPD25 Commitments, will be made known to G7 leaders. <i>(Tentative) National policy making related to population issues in the region will be evidence-based, strategic, and effective due to better data, training, and national expertise on the issues.</i>
Sub-objective 5.2: Improve AFPPD’s internal strategic posture to enhance organizational capacity and influence.					
Needs	Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While AFPPD has the capacity for significant influence across the region in improving population policies through its relationship with MPs, improved strategic planning and approaches to resource development and M&E may significantly increase AFPPD’s potential impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of prior strategic planning documents and approaches. • Assessment of prior M&E approaches. • Analysis of donor and partner requests and requirements to increase AFPPD’s profile and capacity for new or increased funding opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of AFPPD strategic plan. • Development of AFPPD partnership and resource mobilization plan. • Development of AFPPD M&E Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Plan for 2023-2025 in place. • Resource mobilization plan in place. • M&E plan developed to guide program learning and accountability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFPPD GA adopts and validates Strategic Plan for 2023-2025. • Resource mobilization plan guides strategic partnerships and development of new resources and donors for AFPPD. • AFPPD has clear M&E process and procedures to guide program learning, development, and accountability to partners, donors, and members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFPPD has a suite of strategic documents and plans to guide its development in the planning cycle (2023-2025). • AFPPD’s approach to planning and accountability increases its influence in the region and among its members and partners.
Assumptions			External Conditions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPs are influential in policy-making and laws and policies, once adopted, can have a measurable, positive impact on people’s lives. • MPs are willing to cooperate with AFPPD and receive advice, guidance, data, best practices, and other information from AFPPD and incorporate it into their work. • In-person events build the camaraderie and mutual support between MPs, and should be attempted a few times per year if possible. • Improve capacity building of National Committee Secretariats to continuously operate the National Committee activities. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International travel is less common than it was before COVID-19. • Virtual meetings are much more accepted, but can be less effective in achieving AFPPD’s goals for a variety of reasons. • MPs hold their seats at the pleasure of their constituents, and may be voted out at any time, causing a loss of knowledge and important investments made by AFPPD into individual MPs. • Insufficient funds and resources may cause operation of the National Committees and their Secretariats to stop. 		
Beneficiaries			Change Pathways		
<p>Direct: MPs who participate in AFPPD events and in AFPPD’s virtual activities and network. Indirect: Citizens of countries with AFPPD-affiliated MPs; governments of countries with AFPPD-affiliated MPs.</p>			<p>Objective 1: Providing MPs with access to high-quality data, information, lessons learned, and educational opportunities on issues related to women’s empowerment, gender equality, and SRHR will have an overall positive impact on the effectiveness of policy and law related to these issues, and has the power to change the lives of citizens of Asia-Pacific countries for the better. Objective 2: Providing MPs with access to high-quality data, information, lessons learned, and educational opportunities on issues related to youth engagement, employment, and education will have an overall positive impact on the effectiveness of policy and law related to these issues, and has the power to change the lives of citizens of Asia-Pacific countries for the better. Objective 3: Providing MPs with access to high-quality data, information, lessons learned, and educational opportunities on issues related to active ageing will have an overall positive impact on the effectiveness of policy and law related to these issues, and has the power to change the lives of citizens of Asia-Pacific countries for the better.</p>		

	<p>Objective 4: Providing MPs with access to high-quality data, information, lessons learned, and educational opportunities on cross-cutting issues related to gender equality/women's empowerment, youth engagement, and active ageing will have an overall positive impact on the effectiveness of policy and law related to these issues, and has the power to change the lives of citizens of Asia-Pacific countries for the better.</p> <p>Objective 5: Building the internal structure and capacity of AFPPD will increase the trust of MPs and National Committees in AFPDD, and will increase the influence of affiliated MPs in the national policymaking arena.</p>
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