



**APWLD**



ASIA PACIFIC FORUM ON WOMEN, LAW AND DEVELOPMENT

**ADVANCING DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2015**

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**APWLD**  
**2015 ANNUAL REPORT:**  
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## ABOUT APWLD

### WHO WE ARE

APWLD is the region's leading network of feminist organisations and advocates. Our 211 members represent groups of diverse women from 29 countries in Asia Pacific. We have been actively working for women's human rights for 29 years. APWLD is an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organisation with a consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

### OUR WORK

APWLD fosters feminist movements in Asia Pacific to influence policies and practices at the local, national, regional and international levels. We develop capacities, produce and disseminate feminist analyses, conduct advocacy and foster networks and spaces for movement building to claim and strengthen women's human rights. APWLD empowers women in the region to use law as an instrument of change for equality, justice, peace and development.

### OUR BELIEFS

We believe that justice, equality and eradication of poverty cannot be achieved without a strong, vibrant feminist movement active in civil society. We believe that law can be transformative as well as repressive. We seek to dissect, engage with and transform laws, legal practices and the systems that shape and inform them. We believe that the nexus of patriarchy with militarisation, fundamentalisms and neo-liberal economic globalisation is responsible for gross violations of women's rights. We believe that equality, development and the realisation of human rights can only happen when women, particularly marginalised women, are empowered to lead policy and legal debates and articulate solutions. We believe that a transformative form of democratic leadership can bring about the structural changes required to claim and advance women's rights.

### OUR STRUCTURE

Our diverse membership provides the strength and expertise that both drives and executes our programme activities. Members are actively involved in APWLD's programme work through taking part in Programme Organising Committees. APWLD is governed by a Programme and Management Committee comprised from a larger Regional Council of active members. Our Secretariat in Chiang Mai carries out day to day operations and provides for programme implementation as well as financial and technical support.

## OUR HISTORY

APWLD traces its founding to a series of dialogues among Asia Pacific women lawyers, social scientists and activists, which began at the 1985 Third World Forum on Women, held in Nairobi, Kenya. Participants in these dialogues recognised that mobilising movements to understand the social, economic and political dimensions of women's oppression and to take collective action for change required a clear focus and strong organisation. In December 1986, APWLD was formally launched and a secretariat was set up in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Secretariat relocated to Chiang Mai, Thailand in October 1997.

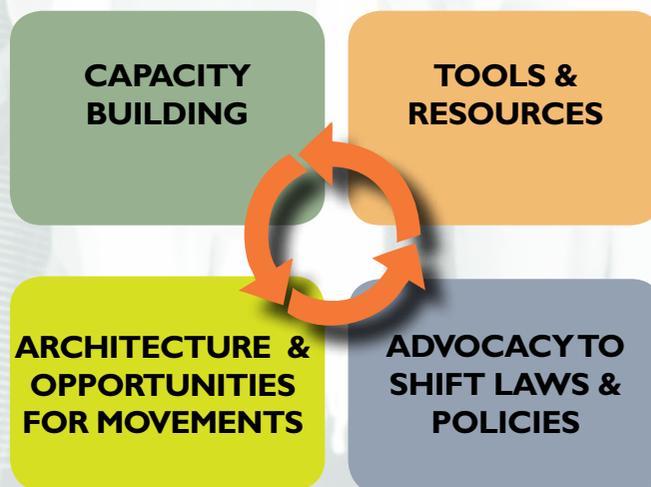
## OUR THEORY OF CHANGE: AMPLIFYING MOVEMENTS

We believe advances in women's human rights are achieved when powerful feminist movements exist and can thrive, free from any forms of harassment and constraints. Our work is designed around supporting and fostering movements and amplifying their impact through regional and international engagement and solidarity. We have identified four key elements movements need to prosper:

- **Strong capacities** to analyse, organise, advocate and drive social, economic and political change;
- **Knowledge, evidence, tools and resources** to advocate for change;
- **Advocacy space and opportunities** to engage with and influence policy makers at local, national, regional and international levels; and
- **Institutional structures and space to build alliances**, coalitions and networks that amplify common demands and collectively drive change.

These are our **Four 'Domains of Change'** that frame our work.

### OUR THEORY OF CHANGE



## APWLD'S YEAR IN CONTEXT - FROM THE PROGRAMME AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

APWLD's strength has always been its membership and its capacity to develop its analysis, activism and advocacy through the perspectives, experiences and needs of local women's movements. This strength was highlighted in 2015 both through our Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) and in the growing recognition APWLD has regionally and internationally.

In the past year we have witnessed a growing recognition of APWLD's leadership in conducting systematic and specific advocacy as a means to generate accountable policy responses to advance women's human rights, Development Justice and just climate actions. We are the only regional women's network with an expansive membership across the Asia Pacific region, uniquely positioned to bring grassroots perspectives to regional and international policy settings. In 2015, our leading role in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) negotiations and in the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC's COP21) processes resulted in our members' increased capacity to conduct high level advocacy: shaping civil society's collective positions with progressive feminist language, safeguarding democratic spaces for Asia Pacific women's engagement, and facilitating cross-movements collaboration.

In 2015 APWLD undertook a Mid-Term Evaluation to assess the progress we were making in our five-year plan and to consider any new barriers or changing circumstances that would affect our collective work. Consistent with APWLD's member led approach, the evaluation used participatory and member-focused methods, complimented by external inputs and review.

The evaluation found that "APWLD successfully leads on several platforms in the region and globally - and it does this hand-in-hand with local grassroots groups" and APWLD "builds, facilitates and catalyses movements. It leads responsive campaigns on urgent issues as well as galvanises long-term activism on multi-year negotiations". The evaluation called our Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) method 'impressive' and found that it "allows local women to 'own' their own research agendas as well as solutions, and it firmly galvanises social movements based on changes that marginalised women across the region identify."

The evaluation offered a range of recommendations – some that were acted on immediately and others that will inform our planning for the next five year plan. The recognition that our 'theory of change', centered around movement building, is working confirms that this will remain central to our ongoing work. At the same time, governments and other powerful interests also recognise that movement building works to bring about social change. Their response has often been a crackdown on civil society with increasing threats and harassment, arrests, regressive NGO and trade union laws and shrinking democratic as well as civil society space.

In this context we have to recognise that, while this annual report presents largely positive impact,

the broader environment for women's human rights is not getting better. Often our collective work is to defend against back-sliding and regression. Holding our ground is often a win in itself that can't be captured by baselines and indicators. Our advocacy efforts may result in a disappointing outcome document or national law – yet we suspect that it would have been even worse if we weren't involved.

This report is dedicated to our members, partners and the many comrades in larger social movements who have fiercely walked together to advance women's human rights and development justice in the region, and globally.

**The Programme and Management Committee  
APWLD**

**Sanaiyya Ansari**  
**Virisila Buadromo**  
**Rashila Haji Ramli**  
**Judy M. Taguiwalo**  
**Virada Somswasdi**  
**Wanee B. Thitiprasert**  
**Kate Lappin**

## MESSAGE FROM THE REGIONAL COORDINATOR

The year 2015 was a significant year for development and multi-lateralism. The three-year process of developing SDGs resulted in the 2030 Agenda – 17 goals and 169 targets promising to ‘take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path.’ The Beijing Platform for Action turned 20 years old and governments were invited to renew their commitments and make concrete pledges. The Financing for Development Agenda was revisited in Addis Ababa and governments agreed to keep global warming below 2C in Paris.

On the surface it seemed governments discovered a capacity to act in solidarity in the interests of their citizenry. The 2030 Agenda promises much more than the Millennium Development Goals had. The new goals represent a universal agenda and in addition to a stand-alone Gender Goal, also aim to eliminate poverty and hunger, provide universal health care, education, access to water, provide decent work, promote peace and access to justice, ensure sustainable consumption and production and prevent climate change. The final goal to be agreed was one that APWLD and other civil society allies had fought for - a goal to reduce inequalities between and within countries.

Despite the advances in the current framework it remains problematic for three key reasons. First, it fails to address the fundamental structural causes of inequality embedded in the global economic and political systems. Instead, it perpetuates the growth myth and expands space for multinational corporations as a development actor. Second, it lacks enforceability or effective accountability systems – reporting is voluntary and there are no remedies for non-compliance. Third, it does not address the contradicting agreements and structures that make sustainable and just development impossible.

The contradictions that the UN and other pluri, multi and bi-lateral processes presented in 2015 was most stark when the SDGs and the Climate negotiations promised to forge a fairer, more sustainable path whilst preferential trade agreements like the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) cemented the global economic and political order that provide the foundation for inequalities, poverty and climate change. More than ever, we are convinced that movement and solidarity building, that originates from the needs and voices of the most marginalised peoples, is fundamental to any form of social change. Thus, in 2015, we focused on strengthening unprecedented, cross-



movement collaboration to challenge the narratives of development discourse and to continue to advance Development Justice.

Our deep commitment to movement building and clarity around our role in supporting movements through our 'Four Domains of Change' makes APWLD's work groundbreaking. In 2015 exchange rate losses led to a reduction in income yet we increased our support to our members and partners, through small grants, to advance accountability and women's political influence at local and national levels. Our FPAR continued to provide evidence that lasting, real change comes from local, supported movements. Our role in bringing together and facilitating diverse movements with common objectives was demonstrated by the growing engagement and role of both the Women's Major Group and the Asia Pacific Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism (AP-RCEM) as well as our ability to ignite new partnerships and embolden civil society spaces like the Women and Gender constituency of the UNFCCC and the Women's Global Call for Climate Justice.

I returned from the COP 21 negotiations in Paris this year with what I think might be the new condition of 'climate depression'. The agreement failed to respond to the dire situation our world is in and the deeply inequitable impact climate has on women in the Global South. But, luckily, I returned to a workshop on participatory methods where we built methods to communicate APWLD's programmes and histories. It made me realise how lucky I am to be in an organisation that has so persistently been right and so fiercely led analysis and activism that delivers so much more than words on paper.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kate Lappin', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

**Kate Lappin**  
**Regional Coordinator**  
**APWLD**

# APWLD'S IMPACT IN A NUTSHELL 2015



We built the capacity of over 2,500 feminists, women's rights advocates, allies and organisations, particularly grassroots and marginalised women, from 18 countries in Asia Pacific. Capacity development ranged from week long training on evidence-based participatory research, on political leadership, trade union leadership and organising to strategic advocacy, trade and economic policy and feminist litigation.



We continued fostering and sustaining new alliances, networks and cross-movement collaborations. We are an active lead participant in 15 regional and international level initiatives, networks or alliance advancing women's human rights and Development Justice.

COURT  
OF CH

**CAPACITY  
BUILDING**

**ARCHITECTURE &  
OPPORTUNITIES  
FOR MOVEMENTS**

*“APWLD is critical in the struggle to advance women’s rights and feminist Development Justice. It advances women’s rights in the region through elevating voices of women most affected by regressive policies, sharp grounded analysis, multi-level advocacy, research with and by marginalised women, feminist political education and intentional fostering of social movements.”*

Excerpt from APWLD’s mid-term evaluation report

THEORY  
CHANGE

TOOLS &  
RESOURCES

ADVOCACY TO  
SHIFT LAWS &  
POLICIES



We produced 36 knowledge resources influencing key human rights mechanisms and development policy as well as broadcasting feminist analysis for local learning.

Media and communications constitute an integral part of APWLD’s activism by strategically distributing feminist ideas and analysis, conducting advocacy and public education as well as building movements. In 2015, we contributed to over 100 media opportunities by producing op-eds in mainstream news-outlets, online media advocacy and interviews with broadcast media to educate and mobilise public audiences. Our increased engagement with mainstream media has been an effective channel for generating public interest in Development Justice, as well as increasing exposure and momentum for our Climate Justice and women’s rights movements.

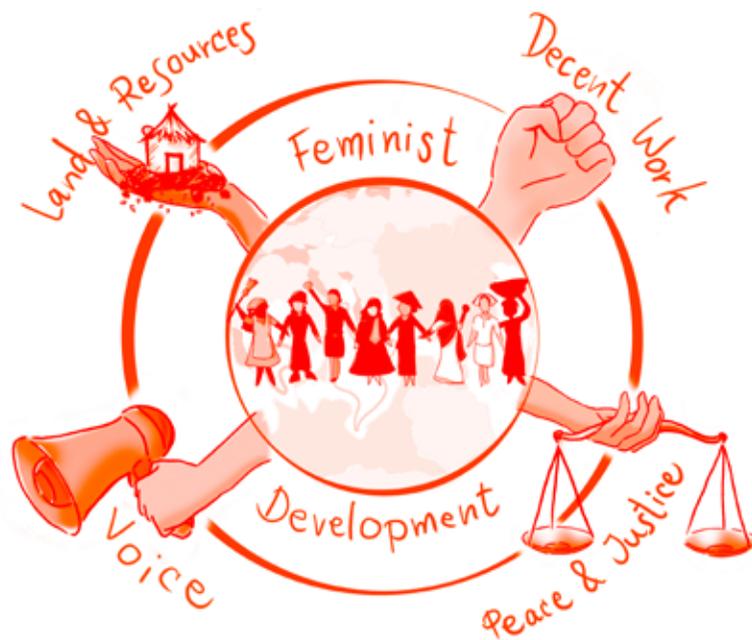


APWLD is known for strong feminist analysis that is generated from the lived realities of grassroots women in the region. 2015 was a year which necessitated strong civil society positions that would influence global policy making on development and climate.

We resourced and supported 38 grassroots feminist women’s rights activists from 18 countries to engage in 16 high level advocacy spaces. Our advocacy influenced language, outcomes and follow-up plans of at least four global and regional multi-lateral processes on women’s rights, sustainable development, climate, peace and security.

# SHAPING A NEW DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

APWLD's work to shape the new development agenda has been a collective effort across our programmes and membership. We commenced our campaign in 2012 at the Rio+20 negotiations where we launched our concept of Feminist Development Justice: a development agenda that redistributes power, resources, wealth and opportunities between countries, between rich and poor and between men and women. We focused on four key demands:



As our campaign grew and members and allies collaborated to demand a more just and equitable development model, we collectively crafted and adopted the Development Justice model incorporating the five transformative shifts:

Redistributive Justice

Gender and Social Justice

Accountability to Peoples

Environmental Justice

Economic Justice

In the three years since Rio+20, we have made 19 submissions, secured space for 19 speakers during negotiations, spoken to countless government and UN representatives, held numerous workshops, side events, 74 media articles. We were appointed as the Women's Major Group organising partner for Asia Pacific and the co-chair and Secretariat for the Asia Pacific Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism.

The work to shapen the agenda was exhausting, often technical and regularly disheartening. There were many disappointments as governments regularly acknowledged the multiple, intersecting crises impacting most negatively on women in our region, yet refused to address the systemic causes.

In 2015 in particular, we secured and supported high-level political spaces for our members to speak during the: President of the General Assembly's Hearings; UN General Assembly's Open Working Group; UN General Assembly Financing for Development Hearing; Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development; UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) Ministerial Panel on Asia-Pacific Perspectives on Sustainable Development and Development Financing and the UN General Assembly.

APWLD significantly contributed to the architecture of strong, feminist, collective civil society analysis, influencing the final language of the Sustainable Development Goals. We can see our demands reflected in several spaces including: a) inequality between and within countries (Goal 10); b) stand-alone goal on gender equality (Goal 5); c) decent work and the rights of migrant women workers (Goal 8); d) ending violence against women (Goals 5 & 16); e) women's participation at all level of decision making; f) peace and accountability (Goal 16) and Ensuring the Means of Implementation

through policy consistency and space (Goal 17).

Our members' participation in these high-level advocacy platforms also gained attraction from mainstream and online media enabling us to achieve public outreach and education for Development Justice. For example, during the four days of the Post-2015 Summit, APWLD member Eni Lestari was invited to speak at the Major Group and other Stakeholders United Nations Press Briefing as well as in the civil society briefing, resulting in at least two media articles.

We convened the preparatory meeting for the second meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators and coordinated civil society inputs to that meeting. Our work on indicators was reflected in the positions of the Women's Major Group (WMG) as well as the AP-RCEM. Given the significant disagreement between governments on a number of key indicators, our work to shape indicators is likely to shape civil society monitoring in the future.



In March 2015, Aizhamal Bakashova, former BOOM-RIW FPAR young women researcher from Kyrgyzstan, was selected to speak at the UN President of General Assembly's High Level Thematic Debate on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Here, she was able to discuss the issues of early marriage and bride kidnapping, the themes of her FPAR project as well as articulate Asia Pacific women's demands for Development Justice. Two months later, Aizhamal was selected as the representative of the Women Constituency to speak during the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development.

Recognised for her capacity and leadership, at the national level Aizhamal was selected as a member of Public Council, under the Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyz Republic. The Public Council is the new mechanism institutionalising CSO engagement with the Kyrgyz government, consists of civil society representatives and functions as a consultative body of state institutions, agencies and ministries. Aizhamal strategically aimed for the Ministry of Economy, as it is largely responsible for the SDGs and from there she can systematically engage and monitor the national-level process of the SDGs and their implementation.

Subsequently, just a month after her selection, she was appointed as the Chairperson of the Public Council. Since then, Aizhamal has actively conducted high-level advocacy; engaging key decision making authorities in Kyrgyzstan, including vice-premier T.Sariev, ex-president R. Otunbaeva and other governmental officials, underlining the importance of institutionalised engagement and participation of civil society - particularly women's organisations - in the process of development of the SDG indicators and its implementation. Aizhamal has also been a fierce advocate for Development Justice.

## EXPANDING CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN THE REGION: AP-RCEM

We are proud to report that under the unity call on Development Justice, AP-RCEM has grown from only 75 organisations into a network of over 450 organisations representing diverse constituencies and sub-regions in Asia Pacific in the past year. APWLD has been re-elected as a co-chair and women's focal point and our members have been elected to represent four constituencies (migrant, farmers, people with disabilities and women) and one sub-regional constituency (Central Asia).

Our effective leadership was recognised by being re-elected for another two year term as Co-Chair in 2015 while the network focuses on institutional strengthening and cementing its political positions and influence over regional-level policy making mechanisms. One notable achievement of AP-RCEM's work in 2015 is UN ESCAP's plan to develop a Regional Roadmap for the SDG Implementation as a response to AP-RCEM's recommendations made in 2014. Furthermore, seeing AP-RCEM's successful coordination of Asia Pacific civil society's participation in the post-2015 processes, UN ESCAP has opened its door for AP-RCEM to more cohesively engage with the overall UN ESCAP mechanisms and processes. The network has been recognised as 'revolutionising' UN ESCAP, and noted as a model for institutionalised engagement of civil society in other regions, particularly in its ability to bring diverse grassroots voices to the negotiations.

On the other hand, there was a noticeable attempt to regulate and reduce civil society's participation in regional processes. Our fierce advocacy, however, was able to safeguard civil society spaces: for instance, securing three

civil society speakers (instead of the proposed one) and expanding from two to five floor interventions during the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD).

*“We appreciate the space provided by APWLD and AP-RCEM for migrant groups to be present and actively engaged in the intergovernmental processes like SDGs and Post-2015 processes and the UN General Assembly. It would not be worth it if we disconnect our advocacy with the realities in the ground. But as APWLD has been consistent in ensuring our voices are heard, and because we have a clear position and calls on Development Justice, these kind of engagements are important and needed for migrants movement like us.”*

Eni Lestari, International Migrant Alliance



*“Being at an intergovernmental meeting such as this for the first time, really makes me wonder what our government officials are saying... at these meetings. As a member of parliament, we really need to go back and find ways to make our governments accountable to these commitments made regional and global levels”*

Selena Napa, Member of Parliament of Cook Island



## WOMEN'S MAJOR GROUP

APWLD acts as the focal point of the Asia Pacific Women's Major Group which has increased its membership from 15 organisations to over 190 organisations in the past one year. It has significantly contributed to enabling Asia Pacific women's participation in the global development negotiations, amplifying their voices and demand for an alternative development model.

## TRADE AS A FEMINIST ISSUE

Our Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) recognised that APWLD is one of the only women's rights groups globally analysing the gendered implications of trade, finance and investment rules. We have intensified our efforts to build capacity, knowledge and analysis of women's rights movements to engage with trade agreements, particularly around the TPP Agreement. In 2015 alone, we successfully conducted seven capacity building and information sharing sessions with more than 400 participants combined. As a result, we were able to

document the growing mobilisation of women's and civil society organisations against TPPA worldwide, particularly around the proposed Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) provision, which presents a critical barrier to people's sovereignty and Development Justice.

As our TPPA campaign generated momentum, we were able to increase our connections with civil society organisations (CSOs) outside of Asia Pacific. We have successfully grown the number of campaign organisers to include regional and national groups from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and built stronger alliances with coalitions in the United States, Japan and Chile. Building the capacity of our members to analyse the secretive agreement allowed them to influence broader social movements. For instance, in Malaysia, we collaborated with our members who held a feminist workshop on the TPPA which contributed to Bersih 2.0 – a nation-wide, cross-movement coalition demanding clean and fair democracy – joining the movement against the TPP.



In 2015, APWLD was elected as an Organising Partner of the Women Major Group (WMG). The WMG is one of the nine key constituencies formally recognized to facilitate civil society engagement within the UN development processes. The WMG has over 800 members comprising individual women and women's rights organizations from around the world, and the WMG Organising Partners act to coordinate the inputs and activities of these members.

*The power of movement and regional solidarity was demonstrated when Mary Jane Veloso,* Filipina migrant worker trafficked into Indonesia by a drug syndicate, was given a last minute stay of execution. Her reprieve was the result of activism and advocacy across Asia Pacific. As globalisation increases migration, exploitation and the power of transnational corporations and institutions, transnational activism becomes increasingly important.

In many ways Mary Jane's story is a common one. A mother of (two) children, desperate to provide for her family, sought work as a migrant domestic worker. After being abused while working in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, she accepted the assurances of an agent that she could find her better work. When that work fell through she followed the agent's instructions and went to Indonesia with the promise of a better income. At the airport, drugs were found in the luggage that had been given to her. She was charged, appointed a lawyer who she could not communicate with, tried in a court she could not understand and sentenced to death.

Her case went unnoticed until one of APWLD's members, Migrante International, disclosed the case, began work to defend her and mobilised regional support. They gained the support of the National Union of People's Lawyers and alerted APWLD members and other allies. Several members responded and cross-border activism began.

Indonesian migrant workers were amongst the first. to respond. In Indonesia, Migrant Care supported the case. In Hong Kong, Eni Lestari, APWLD's Focal Person for migration and chair of IMA, mobilised Indonesian Migrant workers including Erwiana Sulistyarningsih, whose own case brought international attention to the common, violent abuse that migrant domestic workers face. APWLD supported her to write an opinion piece for the Jakarta Post entitled 'I could have been Mary Jane'.

Our member, the Indonesian Commission on Violence Against Women, Komnas Perempuan investigated the case and concluded that Mary Jane was a victim of trafficking and her case needed to be reviewed entirely and immediately

Our email to subscribers on our listserve resulted in support for Mary Jane's case from a lawyer specialising in trafficking cases, Felicity Gerry, who immediately started assisting Migrante and Mary Jane's lawyers with their case.

Migrante were included in APWLD's delegation to the ASEAN People's Forum where they were able to mobilise even more civil society support. By partnering with the ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Association (AIPA) we held a dialogue with ASEAN MPs and were able to speak to Indonesian MPs about the case who promised to speak to the Minister.

But the most critical pressure remained the civil society mobilisation taking place, both in the Philippines and Indonesia, which lead to increased media and global attention to her case. Finally Indonesian Prime Minister relented. While six men were executed that night, Mary Jane was not.

The case was a win for Migrant, civil society and regional solidarity. From this case we should derive strength but also lessons – cross-border mobilisation and solidarity, together with legal advocacy and support from institutional allies, are all required to confront globalisation and advance women’s human rights.





# APWLD PROGRAMMES

- FLP FEMINIST LAW AND PRACTICE
- WIP WOMEN IN POWER
- L&M LABOUR AND MIGRATION
- BOOM-RIW BREAKING OUT OF MARGINALIZATION—RURAL AND INDIGENOUS WOMEN
- CJ CLIMATE JUSTICE
- GG GROUNDING THE GLOBAL
- FDJ FEMINIST DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE



# FEMINIST LAW AND PRACTICE

**GOAL:** Women’s rights activists and lawyers employ a feminist framework to realize the enjoyment of women’s rights in law and in practice in Asia Pacific.

**STRATEGIES:** The programme identified that a larger and stronger community of knowledgeable legal advocates at the national and sub-regional level, who can collaborate across the region, is a key to rectifying discriminatory laws, policies and practices and advance women’s access to justice.

In 2015, the programme conducted the following activities:

- Southeast Asia Sub-regional FLTP engaging 18 participants (16 women, 2 men) from nine countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma/Myanmar, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam and Timor-Leste).

- Three national FLTP trainings in the Philippines (engaging 16 women participants), in Vietnam (engaging 16 women and 4 men), and in Timor-Leste (engaging 20 women and 8 men).
- Developed, adapted and translated FLTP training module into four local languages (Bahasa, Khmer, Thai and Vietnamese).

The programme is privileged to have the following Organising Committee members who direct the programme’s strategy, implementation and future planning:

- Albertina Almeida, India
- Seema Naidu, Fiji
- Noor FaridahAriffin, Malaysia
- AlnieFoja, Philippines
- RaushanNauryzbaera, Kazakhstan
- SoukphaphonePhanit, Lao PDR

*“The FLTP changed the way I practice law, and how I looked at law. Once I put on the ‘feminist lens’, so much of the law that did not make sense before was now explicable. I also interacted with my clients differently. Very soon after the FLTP training, I moved from a general civil law practice to one that specializes in family law and I started doing public interest litigation. My engagement in legislative reform also started.”* Honey Tan, FLTP trainer, Malaysia



In 2015, 81 women’s rights advocates participated in Feminist Legal Theory and Practice (FLTP) training at national and sub-regional levels building capacity and strategies to challenge discriminatory laws and practices. As a result several graduates were able to conduct FLTP training with their own organisations and communities and initiated or strengthened actions to reform regressive laws, policies or practices.

*“The knowledge and skills gained from the training helped me in contributing to successful amendment of (Hmong) traditional law on marriage, which would finally allow divorced women to return and live with their family and participate in family rituals.”* Noi Saesend, National FLTP Participant and IWNT Chair-person, Thailand

Importantly, national FLTP workshops resulted in the birth of two new networks. In Indonesia a paralegal network was created to support the rights of migrants and their family members in five communities. While in Cambodia, the Cambodia Feminist Team (CFT) was established, consisting primarily of graduates who collectively identify as a network of young women’s right advocates in Cambodia. CFT has since successfully raised funds (from Frida Young Feminist Fund) to organise FLTP trainings at local and national levels.

*“Having built my capacity in the FLTP training, I am now able to analyse issues from a feminist lens, speak in public, and facilitate participatory discussions on women’s issues. I also contributed to adapting FLTP training module for our local community networks to utilise.”*

Teng Vanna, National FLTP Participant, Cambodia

*“(The impact of the training) can be seen with actions taken by the participants through discussions in the community, with women migrant workers and their families. For example, participants from Makassar followed-up by initiating to strengthen the migrant workers groups, and even started to handle cases using a feminist perspective. In addition, participants from Kendari successfully lobbied for a local policy on the protection of Konawe migrant workers.”*

Dinda Nuurannisaa Yura, National FLTP Partner, SolidaritasPerempuan, Indonesia





## WOMEN IN POWER

**GOAL:** Women's transformative leadership generates systemic change and increased democratic participation of women in decision making at all levels.

**STRATEGIES:** The programme has focused on enhancing capacity and transformative leadership skills of women to strengthen their impact in political processes and decision-making. More recently, the programme prioritised the vital importance of building a broader movement that advances women's rights and progressive women's agenda through caucuses which link women leaders to each other and to the broader women's movements.

In 2015, the programme conducted the following key activities:

- Asia Pacific Gender and Politics Training engaging 16 current and prospective women

political leaders from 11 countries across the region (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Burma/Myanmar, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Vietnam).

- Annual Women Leaders Exchange between Fiji and Timor-Leste engaging 10 participants (five women Members of Parliament and five representative of women's organisations from Fiji).
- Formally launched the Pacific Island Women's Caucus currently composed of nine women Members of Parliament and five women's rights organisations from Fiji, Cook Islands and Timor-Leste.
- Produced brochure and promotional video on Pacific Island Women's Caucus.

The programme is privileged to have the following Organising Committee members, who direct the programme's strategic directions,

implementation and future planning:

- Gizela da Cruz de Carvalho, Timor-Leste
- Tahira Khan, Pakistan
- Binda Pandey, Nepal
- Ofa Gutteinbeil Likiliki, Tonga
- Carol Kidu, Papua New Guinea
- Priscialla Singh, Fiji
- Nurgul Djanaeva, Kyrgyzstan

## WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING: CHALLENGING GENDERED POLITICAL STRUCTURES AND ADVANCING DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE

We provided intensive feminist training to women leaders, building their capacity to run for leadership positions. We are proud to share that four graduates of our Gender and Politics training from Burma/Myanmar have since run for national election with two of them successfully being elected. At the end of the training, five of our graduates from Fiji (elected women leaders from three of Fiji's largest political parties) collectively committed to push for more women candidates from their respective political parties in the next election. They were able to successfully influence their party's list of candidates, and as a result, the combined number of female candidates registered by the three political parties (Fiji Labour Party, Social Democratic Liberal Party and National Federation Party) made up 47% of all female candidates in the election.

Past graduates have also been actively imparting their leadership capacity and knowledge gained from our trainings at local and national level. Two graduates from Indonesia lead people's mobilisation against forest burning in Riau, facilitating parliamentarians' engagement with their constituencies, especially women's rights organisations. Similarly, a graduate from the

Philippines has trained over 800 women from the community, including 200 indigenous women in Davao, utilising our training modules.

### Women Lead in Resisting the Monopoly on Land in Indonesia

Forest burning in Riau, the northern Sumatra region of Indonesia, is impacting the entire population and has already cost the lives of many children. The two graduates – Ade Hartati, a member of the Riau regional parliament and Helda Khasmy, a representative from APWLD's member organisation, Seruni - have been working together, along with various other land reform, farmer and agrarian groups in the country. They have been demanding measures to put an end to the burning as well as calling for accountability of the corporations who have been responsible for the burning itself.

*“Ade has supported women's and people's struggle much louder than before after her participation in the Gender and Politics training. She was the only MP who clearly stated anti-capitalism and land monopoly during the anti haze campaign in Riau Province. Helda has raised her capacity in leading campaigns. She has combined the mass movement and lobbying at the same time on anti haze campaign, uniting various group in the campaign.”* Dewi Amelia, Seruni, Indonesia



We have also contributed to the formation of cross-party women caucuses. One of the highlights for 2015 is the expansion of and the formal launch of the Pacific Islands Women Caucus as a collective platform and network of women parliamentarians and women's rights organisations in the Pacific. It is one of the first of its kind and is a unique model, whereby elected women leaders demonstrate their transformative leadership by working closely alongside their constituencies, i.e. women and women's rights organisations. It currently has 25 women parliamentarians and four Pacific women's rights organisations as its membership. Similarly at the national level, a Women Parliamentary Caucus has been established in Cambodia to facilitate crossparty collaborations and provide support to women parliamentarians in order to collectively advance women's human rights agenda.



*“We can work more closely with the CSO because they know more about (issues facing women in the community) than we do and they can contribute more to the country in terms of getting us (women parliamentarians) to participate with them.”*

Leader of Opposition, Ro Temumu Kepa, Pacific Islands Women Caucus

Of **16** new graduates in 2015, **10** have committed to run for coming elections, and three of these will be new candidates





# LABOUR AND MIGRATION

**GOAL:** Women migrant workers in Asia Pacific enjoy their rights to organise, associate, access decent work and make informed choices about labour and migration.

**STRATEGIES:** The programme prioritised capacity building of women workers and their organisations to organise, to collective bargain and to conduct strategic advocacy to advance decent work and living wage

In 2015, the programme conducted the following key activities:

- 2nd Asia Pacific Women Leading, Women Organising training engaging 14 women trade unionists, leaders and organisers from 11 countries across the region.
- Strategic national advocacy support to eight partners from seven countries to build momentum around a living wage engaging

at least 580 workers and participants.

- Preliminary Research Study on ICT Environment for Migrant Workers
- Translation and updates of “Know your Rights” publication

The programme is privileged to have the following Organising Committee members, who direct the programme’s strategic directions, implementation and future planning:

- Hsiao-Chuan Hsia, Taiwan-ROC
- Eni Lestari, Indonesia
- Cynthia Ca Abdon-Tellez, Philippines
- Rina Anastacio, Philippines
- Renu Rajbhandari, Nepal

## MORE WOMEN LEADING AND ORGANISING

Building upon the success of the training conducted in late 2014, the programme expanded its capacity building efforts towards

Pacific Women Leading, Women Organising meeting held in November in Manila, Philippines was also an opportunity for the participants to take part in solidarity actions and engagements during the International Festival of People's Rights and Struggles.



*“The knowledge and skills I have learned from APWLD have given me a whole level of confidence and capacity to put issues to the union.*

*For instance, organising women workers with our ‘Anger-Hope-Action’ styled speech has been successful in making women workers have respect for their own work and be aware about their rights, and be encouraged in trade union organising. My voice is stronger now... All in all, it has been a great help, not just in organising women workers, training them, and advocating for women’s labor rights but also in being part of the women’s collective movement calling for structural change and Development Justice”* -Srijana Pun, WOFOWON, Nepal

We supported eight partner organisations from seven countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand) through sub-grants for implementing advocacy actions in their respective countries to build momentum on the issue of living wage. The advocacy actions included: mobilising and awareness raising among palm-oil plantation workers in Indonesia; 50 women workers staged dialogues with Government representatives, three trade unionists, and a Human Rights Commission representative in Nepal. Interest in learning about the concept of Living Wage mean that workshops organised by our partners on this issue had large attendance: 97 in Nepal, 86 in Thailand and 250 in Sri Lanka. In total our

partners engaged at least 580 workers and participants at local and national levels.

We continued in developing a deeper understanding of the issues faced by migrant workers by conducting a desk research on information and communication technology (ICT) policies and regulations in six Asian countries (China–Hong Kong and Taiwan, Japan, Malaysia, South Korea and Thailand) and their impact on foreign domestic workers’ right to information and right to organise. The research has yielded updates and useful information on how the legal and ICT environment affects workers, especially migrant workers’ rights in organising and their right to living wage, building upon our previous work in this area. Furthermore, we expanded the scope and audience of our “Know your Rights” publication. This briefer now provides advocacy on Convention 189 on Migrant Workers in Hindi, Nepali and Khmer.



## BREAKING OUT OF MARGINALISATION

**GOALS:** Rural, indigenous, migrant, and urban poor women are vocal and effective advocates for rights-based development policies and enjoy their rights over resources, decent work, peace and democratic participation.

**STRATEGIES:** The programme focuses on elevating the authority and voices of the most marginalised grassroots women (rural, indigenous, migrant and urban poor women) and their communities by supporting their capacity development to document evidence of human rights violations and carry out effective advocacy at multiple levels.

In 2015, the programme started a new feminist participatory action research (FPAR) project with ten partners from nine countries (Bangladesh, Burma/Myanmar, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Philippines, Taiwan-Republic of China and Thailand).

- The first regional level FPAR training engaging 10 young women researchers and 10 mentors of the project.
- Developed and launched a mobile phone community app for FPAR partners.

The programme is privileged to have the following Organising Committee members, who direct the programme's strategic directions, implementation and future planning:

- AizhamalBakashova, Kyrgyzstan
- Dewi Amelia EkaPutri, Indonesia
- GovindKelkar, India
- Srijana Pun, Nepal
- Helen Hakena, Papua New Guinea

Organisation	Country	Research Topic
RITES	India	Human rights violation faced by Bonda tribal women due to forced migration, work bondage and lost wages in Mudulipada Panchayat of Bonda Hills.
MAP Foundation	Thailand	Wage disparities that Burmese women migrant workers face compared to legal minimum wage in Thailand, compared to male migrants and to Thai women in certain categories.
GSBI	Indonesia	Women workers' rights to organise in garment industry, textile and footwear especially in the area of Sukabumi, West Java.
SODA	Laos	The linkage between employment, poverty and gender inequality for women workers in Bualapha district, Khammuan Province.
Burmese Women's Union	Burma/ Thailand	The insecurity and insufficient living and working condition of women workers in New Green Land Factory in Mingaladon, Yangon, Burma/Myanmar.
GMSP	Nepal	Women's equal rights on Land Rights Certificate in Sindhuplachok, Nepal
Narippokho	Bangladesh	Development Justice and rights of Urdu-speaking refugee women in Dhaka, particularly on the issue of right to housing and shelter, security of livelihood and sexual violence.
TanggolBayi	Philippines	Gendered impact of the privatisation of markets for women in urban poor communities in Sampaloc, Manila
Ninu Women in Action Group	Burma/ Myanmar	Customary law and practices among the Chins in Myanmar from women's human rights perspective
TASAT	Taiwan	The Amendment of Nationality Act of Taiwan to uphold the rights of marriage migrants in Taiwan

## FEMINIST PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH (FPAR) CAPACITY BUILDING TRAININGS: STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES FOR WOMEN-LED ADVOCACY

In 2015, APWLD supported 19 grassroots women's rights organisations from 11 countries, building the capacities and leadership of young women researchers and their communities to

conduct evidence-based documentation and advocate for change. All partners were able to work with women in the communities to identify issues, collect data and use the evidence in engaging with decision makers and the public.

"Before I came here, I was already a student activist, but I wasn't given a chance to really focus on the gendered impacts of policies

and globalisation in general. Now, I am more convinced that a strong women's movement and building the capacity of more women from different sectors is a key component for change. I was also familiar with some technicalities of the research, but the power mapping and critical pathway narrowed down things to make planning easier. YES to FPAR, YES to strengthening women's movement, YES to International Solidarity!" Geri Cerillo, RIW-FPAR Partner, the Philippines

## THE LONG TERM IMPACT OF FPAR

The 2013 FPAR partners are continuing to build on their achievements and movements. For example, CHANAN from Pakistan built a movement of domestic workers through FPAR and have made significant progress in their national-level advocacy. Their work was recognised when they were invited to participate in the drafting of the Domestic Workers Act. Although the Act is yet to be tabled at the Senate, the passage of the bill could allow Pakistan to ratify the ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers. The Asia Pacific region currently has only one signatory country (the Philippines) to the Convention.

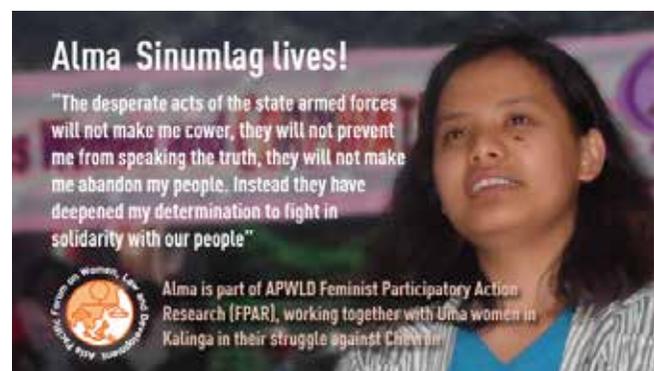
## CREATIVE PARTICIPATORY COMMUNICATION TOOL

We launched a participatory communication application (FPAR Community App) which provided FPAR young women researchers with a real-time platform for effective and interactive communications, data input/filing, impact documentation, participatory monitoring and leanings. The mobile phone application is designed to document impacts of the FPAR project according to APWLD's Theory of Change, and it is available in Google Play with the title 'Feminist Community.'

## INCREASING THREATS AGAINST WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

The programme is alarmed by a disturbing increase in the harassment and threat against our FPAR partners due to their human rights work. In October 2015, APWLD received information that our young woman researcher from the FPAR Programme (2012-2014), Alma Sinumlag of CWEARC, had received intimidation and threats from a member of the Philippines Army. Her family was falsely informed by the Philippines Army that she had been killed during the clash between the Philippines army and the New People's Army – an inhuman tactic to intimidate and silence an indigenous women human rights defender and her family. Alma has been defending the rights of Indigenous Peoples, particularly their right to self-determination over their ancestral lands, territories and resources, and their right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) prior to any development project.

APWLD quickly issued a solidarity statement and is still following the case closely. The programme incorporated risk assessments for our FPAR partners to aptly respond and provide necessary protection and support to women human rights defenders at risks.





# CLIMATE JUSTICE

**GOAL:** Climate frameworks and policies at national, regional and international levels incorporate the voices and demands of Asia-Pacific women on Climate Justice and institute more equitable and sustainable environmental policies.

**STRATEGIES:** With successful conduct of FPAR documenting the impacts of climate change on grassroots women in nine local communities in the previous year, in 2015 the programme focused on undertaking systemic and strategic advocacy to influence climate negotiations and decisions at local, national and global levels.

In 2015, the programme conducted the following key activities:

- Strategic high-level advocacy with FPAR members and partners at key international

policy platforms, including the 21st session of the Conference of Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP21) in Paris

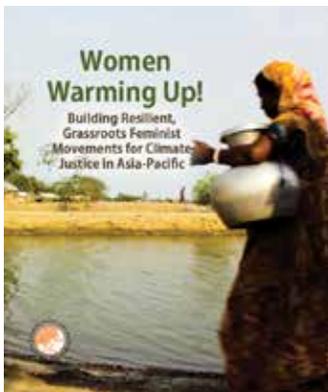
- National strategic advocacy support to seven FPAR partners to influence climate decision making processes at local and national levels based on their research finding
- Publication of the FPAR Regional Report “Women Warming Up”
- Produced three documentary films on the impact of climate change on local women and their communities in Bangladesh, Philippines and Vietnam
- Public education and campaigning on Climate Justice at local and sub-regional levels, including: a) Climate Camp at Chiang Mai University, Thailand; and b) Side event on Climate Change and Gender at ASEAN People’s Forum

The programme is privileged to have the following Organising Committee members, who direct the programme's strategic directions, implementation and future planning:

- Teresita Vistro, Philippines
- Titi Soentoro, Indonesia
- Asel Dunganava, Kyrgyzstan
- Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk, Thailand
- Geetha Fernando, Sri Lanka
- Toma Lama, Nepal

## **DISTILLING WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE OF CLIMATE IMPACT FOR ADVOCACY**

The two-year journey of the Climate Justice FPAR programme culminated in the production of a regional report: "Women Warming Up - Building Resilient, Grassroots Feminist Movements for Climate Justice in Asia-Pacific". The report provides feminist analysis and recommendations to influence climate policy-making locally, nationally and globally, highlighting the importance of building local women's movements for Climate Justice. In addition to the regional report, our FPAR partners from the Philippines (CTUHR) and Indonesia (Solidaritas Perempuan) launched their own reports both in local and English languages. The reports have been utilised as advocacy resources by our partners for both public education and strategic engagement with local climate decision making processes.



Furthermore, we have produced three video documentaries that depict the climate impact on the most marginalised women and their communities in Bangladesh, the Philippines and Vietnam. The documentary films

were screened at different events in Paris during the COP21, and have received over 200 views since their release.

## **STRENGTHENING EVIDENCE BASED ADVOCACY CAPACITY**

Our Climate FPAR focused on strengthening the advocacy capacity of our partners and their communities to engage and influence climate policy making. At the national level, seven out of nine Climate Justice FPAR partners were able to develop and implement advocacy plans. Centre for Trade Union and Human Rights (CTUHR), our partner in the Philippines, reported that their advocacy plan had not only built the capacity of their staff to effectively coordinate networks and build alliances, but also to institutionalise Climate Justice work at an organisational level. Furthermore, CTUHR has been recognised as a forerunner in the labor sector for leading Climate Justice research and campaigns.

Similarly, our partner in Nepal conducted a training to equip indigenous Mugal women with capacity and knowledge to effectively utilise the Local Adaptation National Plan. As a result of the training, women from Mugal community were able to directly engage with local decision-making authorities articulating their climate adaptation needs. Furthermore, they were successful in securing resources from the Global Green Fund to continue their engagement in climate adaptation issues.

## **SHAPING FEMINIST CLIMATE ACTIONS**

We resourced and provided strategic advice to support and strengthen the advocacy work of our three Climate Justice FPAR (CJ-FPAR) partners from Nepal, Vietnam and Papua New Guinea (PNG) at COP21 in Paris. They were one

of the very few voices from the Global South with the capacity to shape global civil society position and influence the climate negotiation processes. APWLD was particularly proud that our FPAR partner and APWLD member Helen Hakena, from PNG, was included in her government's delegation, giving her a privileged position of engaging directly with PNG negotiators. Although, regrettably the formal negotiation outcomes of COP21 were hardly laudable, the feminist analysis and evidence-based recommendations APWLD provided significantly influenced future strategies of civil society's demands for Climate Justice.

*It is so important that local women's views and stories are heard at COP21 because they are the ones feeling the impacts of climate change yet they have not contributed to climate change. We are here to try to influence the final outcome of this critical agreement, asking governments to put people, in particular women, at its core".*

Helen Hakena, CJ-FPAR Partner, Papua New Guinea

APWLD collectively worked with other global networks and coalitions to increase international pressure for climate accountability. We contributed significantly for the Women and Gender Constituency to produce its first ever position paper, which was inclusive of APWLD's feminist and Development Justice perspectives. As a result, we secured three specific references to gender in the Paris Agreement, including gender equality in the preamble and 'gender responsive' language in the Adaptation and Capacity Building sections. Although the Paris Agreement disappointingly lacked any real system to deliver Climate Justice, we were still able to galvanise strong and creative climate movements.



The Women and Gender Constituency (WGC), one of the nine official constituencies accredited at the UNFCCC, is a key space to engage in climate negotiations as the constituency is granted official status and has some space to directly intervene in the climate process. In 2015, APWLD was elected as a member of the newly formed Facilitative Committee of the WGC, whose objective is to support the work of the Constituency Focal Points.

Christine Irvine | Survival Media Agency



## **BUILDING DEMOCRATIC SPACES AND MOVEMENTS FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE: FEMINIST FOSSIL FUEL FREE FUTURE!**

At the national level, our Climate Justice FPAR partners were able to generate changes within climate decision making processes and structures.

- In Vietnam, the work of our partner led to the appointment of more than 60 local women to 12 of the traditionally male-only Village Rapid Response Teams, as a means to address climate injustice. This model of women's active participation at a village-level decision-making body is likely to be replicated in other villages.
- Similarly our partner in Nepal was able to secure a commitment from a Village District Committee (VDC) to allocate budget for women and to ensure representation and participation of Mugal women in the upcoming VDC planning stages. Five Mugal women are now members of politics at the VDC level. In addition, our local partner successfully secured a small fund from the Global Green Fund to continue working with community women on climate adaptation issues

*“Although women are one of the vulnerable groups to disasters, they have sustainably contributed to their local areas. There were things that men could not do, but that women do well. Therefore, the local authorities placed their trust in the women and established the female rapid response teams. The participation of women, in my opinion, is absolutely necessary.”*

Mr. Ngo The, the Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and the Chairman of the People's Council of Huong Phone Commune, Vietnam.

Globally, we successfully coordinated input and led effective campaigns on Climate Justice at COP21 as a coordinating committee member of the Women's Global Call for Climate Justice; a global campaign organised by diverse feminist and women's rights organisations across the globe. By end of 2015, the call for action has been signed by 7,767 organisations and individuals campaigners, resulting into hundreds of organised actions for Climate Justice around the world.

## ALINA'S STORY

The CJ-FPAR programme has been one of the biggest learning experiences for me. Before joining the CJ-FPAR programme as a young woman researcher, I knew climate change only through a scientific perspective. After being part of the programme, I got the opportunity to learn about the problem of climate change in a broader context; how the current neoliberal economic system and policies is the driving force of climate change. Through various trainings and participation in advocacy spaces through CJ-FPAR, I learnt that the issue of inequality and climate change is something, which least developed countries did not create.



I acquired, through CJ-FPAR, the knowledge and the methodological framework to look at the issue of climate change from a gender perspective. I learned why women, especially women of the global South, bear the greatest brunt of climate change. The CJ-FPAR research conducted in Nepal helped to document the answers of why the already disadvantaged and marginalised poor indigenous women are further pushed into deeper poverty and suffer more inequalities due to the loss of their livelihoods caused by climate change. When the impacts of climate change intersect with the already marginalised social and political position of women in their community, climate change becomes a battle of survival for the women in remote communities.

Being part of the broader Climate Justice movement as part of the FPAR advocacy activities, I learnt that to stop climate change, we need to dismantle the current unequal economic system—the answer lies in the Development Justice model which calls for redistributive justice, social and gender justice, environmental justice, economic justice and accountability to people.

As an activist, the advocacy opportunities I received during CJ-FPAR developed my skills of public speaking, increased my self-confidence and developed my political perspective. I participated in various international climate change forums and actions like the UN Climate Summit, New York Climate March, COP 20 in Lima and COP21 in Paris. I spoke in numerous panels to share stories from frontlines communities. I also participated in big civil society actions like the New York Climate March, the Peoples Climate March in Lima and different civil society protests during the COP21 in Paris, including a Human Chain in the streets of Paris, the Women and Gender Constituency action against the omission of military emissions from carbon counting, etc. All these experiences have helped me to be more vocal and political in my activism.

These opportunities have also helped me to establish myself as a strong indigenous woman activist in Nepal: many people started to trust and count on me for support. I worked closely with National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF) for post-earthquake relief work. The network and the trust I have built among the women's organisations working with indigenous women has helped NIWF in Nepal raise funds for earthquake relief work for indigenous communities in Nepal. This could be counted as one of the achievements as women have very little access in decision-making spaces around disaster risk reductions." Alina Saba was a FPAR young researcher in 2013-2014 and currently working at AWPLD Secretariat as a South-South young

women leadership programme placement.



# GROUNDING THE GLOBAL

**GOAL:** Women's human rights and meaningful participation are integrated in regional and policy processes in Asia Pacific and internationally.

**STRATEGIES:** This programme works on elevating the voice and influence of feminist movements in intergovernmental platforms at the sub-regional, regional, and international levels to advance standards and promote Development Justice.

In 2015, the programme conducted the following key activities:

- Asia Pacific regional consultation with UN mandate holders engaging 35 participants to shape the new binding treaty on human rights and corporate activities
- ASEAN Women's Forum engaging over 400 Southeast Asia women's rights advocates and organisations
- Strategic high level advocacy with members at:
  - CSW 59
  - UN President of the General Assembly's High-level thematic debate on Advancing Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls
  - UN Treaty Bodies including Committee for the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
- Technical support and thematic submissions to influence regional and global standard setting, including:
  - Background Paper for CSW60 Expert Group Meeting
  - Submission to ASEAN High Level Task Force for ASEAN Community's Post-2015 Vision

- Submission to ACWC on the Regional Action Plan on Violence Against Women and Children
- Secretariat coordination and executive support to:
  - Asia Pacific Women’s Alliance for Peace and Security
  - Southeast Asia Women’s Caucus on ASEAN
  - Asia Pacific Treaty Initiative

The programme is privileged to have the following Organising Committee members, who direct the programme’s strategic directions, implementation and future planning:

- Heisoo Shin, Korea
- Khushi Kabir, Bangladesh
- Ivy Josiah, Malaysia
- Joan (Joms) May Salvador, Philippines
- Mikiko Otani, Japan
- Gina Houng Lee, Fiji
- Lin Lixia, China
- Seng Reasey, Cambodia
- Cristina (Tinay) Palabay, Philippines
- Lili Vuiyawasa, Fiji

## ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL CONSULTATION WITH UN MANDATE HOLDERS

In partnership with ESCR-Net, focused on the new treaty on transnational companies (TNCs) and human rights being negotiated in the UN Human Rights Council. The Consultation brought together over 35 civil society participants to strengthen understanding about the implications of the proposed treaty and to strategise about how best to strengthen the process in the Human Rights Council so that it produces a robust treaty that protects the rights of women and affected communities in the region. The

Consultation led to the establishment of the Asia Pacific Treaty Initiatives committed to push for the creation of a strong international legal framework to hold Transnational Corporations (TNCs) accountable for human rights violations. This new collaboration has approximately 50 members and produced a unity statement that articulates Asia Pacific women’s issues and analysis. The statement was submitted to the Inter-Governmental Working group to influence the drafting process of the binding treaty.

*“[I gained] knowledge on how international processes can support local advocacy efforts for accountability including strengthening national and regional legal policy frameworks.”* Helen Hakena, Papua New Guinea



## INFLUENCING POLICY AND BUILDING WOMEN’S CRITICAL VOICES AT GLOBAL POLICY PLATFORMS

APWLD led the drafting of major elements of collective civil society’s statements on financing, macroeconomics, trade, tax, corporate accountability and climate. The statements at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) were influential in raising the profile of several issues that APWLD has been advocating for with governments, particularly the G77 bloc of developing countries, including the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), tax evasion by multinational companies, and the impact of unregulated corporate activity and free trade agreements.

## CSW60

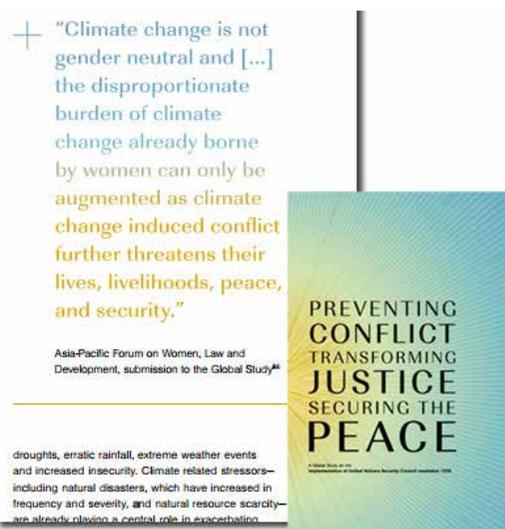
APWLD's high level input of feminist analysis was formally recognised when we were commissioned to draft a background paper for the Expert Group Meeting (EGM) of CSW60. The background papers and reports produced during the EGM will inform the UN Secretary General's report for CSW60 as well as the zero draft of CSW's Agreed Conclusions. Our paper focused on ensuring a model of financing for SDGs that is supportive of women's human rights and gender equality. As a result of our input, we expect greater influence on CSW's outcome documents; which should advance government's commitments alongside practical accountability processes/mechanisms, in order to be realised at national, regional and global levels.

## CSW59

APWLD continued coordinating collective civil society advocacy at the CSW59 by facilitating the Women's Rights Caucus. The Caucus is a key space for women's rights organisations and advocates engaging in CSW to share information, resources and develop collective strategies and positions particularly to influence the CSW outcome document ('Agreed Conclusions'). We secured a number of important outcomes on behalf of the Caucus to influence UN Women's approach and policies, including: the cancellation of a deeply problematic partnership UN Women had announced with the private sector which would undermine women's decent work; and greater participation of the women's movements in CSW's preparatory processes, and with UN Women in general. UN Women has subsequently reiterated its commitment to protect the participation of women's movements in the preparatory processes for the CSW60 in 2016.

## THE GLOBAL STUDY ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY: INCITING ACTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

2015 marked the 15th year since the adoption of the UN Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. APWLD collaborated closely with Radhika Coomaraswamy, lead author of the Global Study commissioned by the UN Security Council to evaluate the implementation of the Resolution 1325, and significantly influence the analysis and recommendations of the Study. We made a written submission, drawing on the results of the nine Climate Justice FPAR projects, focusing on the nexus between climate change, conflict and displacement, and violations of women's human rights. The Global Study highlights the following quote from APWLD's submission: "Climate change is not gender neutral and the disproportionate burden of climate change already borne by women can only be augmented as climate change induced conflict further threatens their lives, livelihoods, peace, and security" (Global Study, p.211). The Global Study gives women's rights organisations a comprehensive accountability framework in translating Resolution 1325 into meaningful actions at local and national levels with women affected by conflicts at the centre.



## BUILDING A REGIONAL WOMEN'S MOVEMENT FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

In 2015, APWLD continued its role as co-convenor of the Asia Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security (APWAPS), an alliance that we co-founded in 2014 to amplify the voices of local women affected by conflict in peace-building and post-conflict processes. Over the year, APWAPS has grown considerably to a network of 'affiliates' from 30 to over 90 women and women's rights organisations in the region to advance local women's priorities in the context of conflict.

## SHAPING THE FUTURE WE WANT IN ASEAN

We also continued to support the capacity building of members through the Southeast Asia Women's Caucus on ASEAN. 2015 marked an important year as we organised the first ever ASEAN Women's Forum. We were able to bring together four other regional women's organisations together to co-organise the Forum, building the capacity of over 400 women's rights activists and organisations from across Southeast Asia to not only engage with ASEAN but influence its policies and processes to advance women's human rights and Development Justice (DJ).



*“APWLD has, and still does, contributed a lot to what I have achieved so far. My knowledge and capacities around the regionalism issues, inequalities, and the injustices in the current context has been shaped by APWLD. I am indebted for this... If it was not for the entry point received from Silaka and constant support and opportunities from APWLD, I would not have been a youth leader in ASEAN's women's movement.”* Reasey Seng, Cambodia

Asia Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security (APWAPS), established in 2014, is committed to building local women's leadership on peace and security. In 2015, APWAPS grew its network of 'affiliates' from 30 to over 90 women and women's rights organisations in the region. APWLD plays an active role as a Co-Convenor of the network.



Climate Change and  
Natural Disasters Affecting  
Women Peace and Security



## ASEAN'S RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

APWLD submitted a background paper to the ASEAN Commission on Promotion and Protection of Women and Children (ACWC) in order to influence its Regional Plan of Action on Ending Violence against Women. Our background paper successfully influenced the language of the Action Plan by ensuring the definition of Violence Against Women (VAW) is in line with the Beijing Platform for Action and inclusive of women human rights defenders, as well as recognising the nexus between VAW and economic inequalities in the region.



# FEMINIST DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE

**GOALS:** Development policies at international, regional, and national levels position women’s rights at the centre and institute processes for women’s rights representatives to inform decision making, implementation, and monitoring of all development initiatives and policies.

**STRATEGY:** The programme, as a cross-cutting programme, focused on developing capacity of APWLD members to engage and influence development policy-making at national, regional and global platforms. It works on developing tools and resources to promote Development Justice and influence the Post-2015 development agenda. The programme provided strategic advocacy support to national partners around proposed development goals and targets, and builds movements to advance Development Justice.

In 2015, the programme conducted the following key activities:

- Asia Pacific CSO Forum on Sustainable Development
- Development Justice Consultation and Strategic Planning meeting engaging over 70 participants
- Strategic national advocacy support to six members engaging 540 workshop participants for Beijing+20 and SDGs review, monitoring and implementation
- Strategic high level advocacy with members including at UN General Assembly and CSW
- Organising civil society and people’s movements for Development Justice: ‘3rd People’s General Assembly’ in New York engaging over 100 participants

The programme is privileged to have the following Organising Committee members, who direct the programme's strategic directions, implementation and future planning:

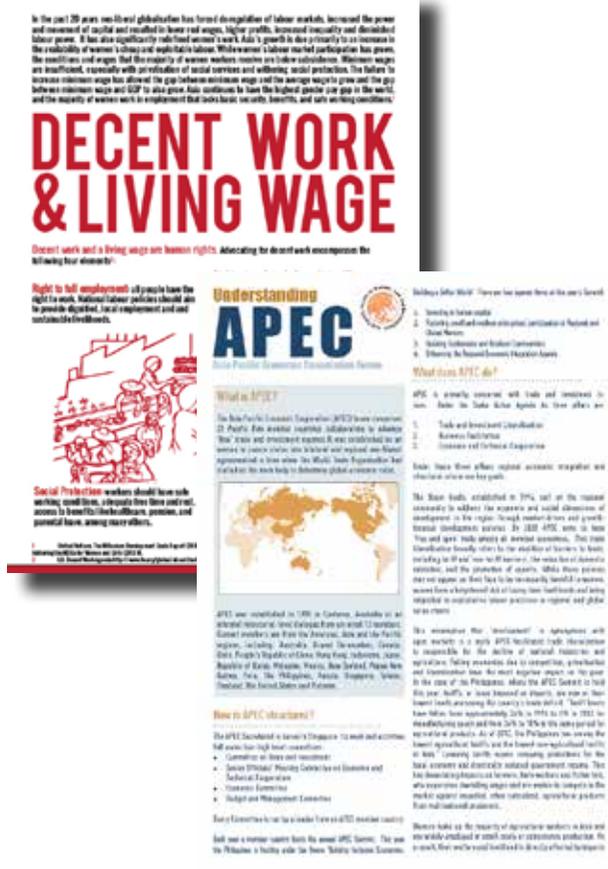
- Vernie Yocogan-Diano, Philippines
- Azra Talat Sayeed, Pakistan
- Wane B. Thitprasert, Thailand
- Young-sook Cho, Korea
- Tara Chetty, Fiji

## NATIONAL ADVOCACY FOR DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE

At the national level, in our effort to strengthen accountability, we have partnered with women's rights organisations from six countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Philippines) to conduct strategic advocacy with decision-making authorities and influence post-2015 processes. We built the capacity of at least 540 people (425 of whom are women) to engage with the Beijing+20 review and implementation, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) processes. The project created opportunities for women's rights organisations in the region to open a dialogue channel and space with government authorities. For instance, our member in Indonesia (Solidaritas Perempuan) was able to organise a meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the development of SDGs. Similarly in Bangladesh, our member Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK) was able to establish civil society's indicators and recommendations on SDGs. The document was subsequently presented to relevant government authorities including Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Education and National House Authority and National Human Rights Commission. The government of Bangladesh agreed to consider civil society's recommendations for the National Action Plan to implement SDGs.

The programme developed several policy briefers to promote Development Justice and influence the Post-2015 development agenda, including:

- Policy briefers on Economic Justice and Global Partnership to influence the final negotiations of the Post-2015 processes
- APEC 101 briefer providing an easy-to-understand analysis of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation and its impact on the lives of women in the region
- Decent Work and Living Wage Briefer - this short 2-page briefer became a popular campaigning tool that provides our members with a quick information factsheets and advocacy points to advance decent work and living wage agenda in the SDG negotiations



# Feminist Development Justice National Advocacy Partners





# ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## PROGRAMME EXPANSION

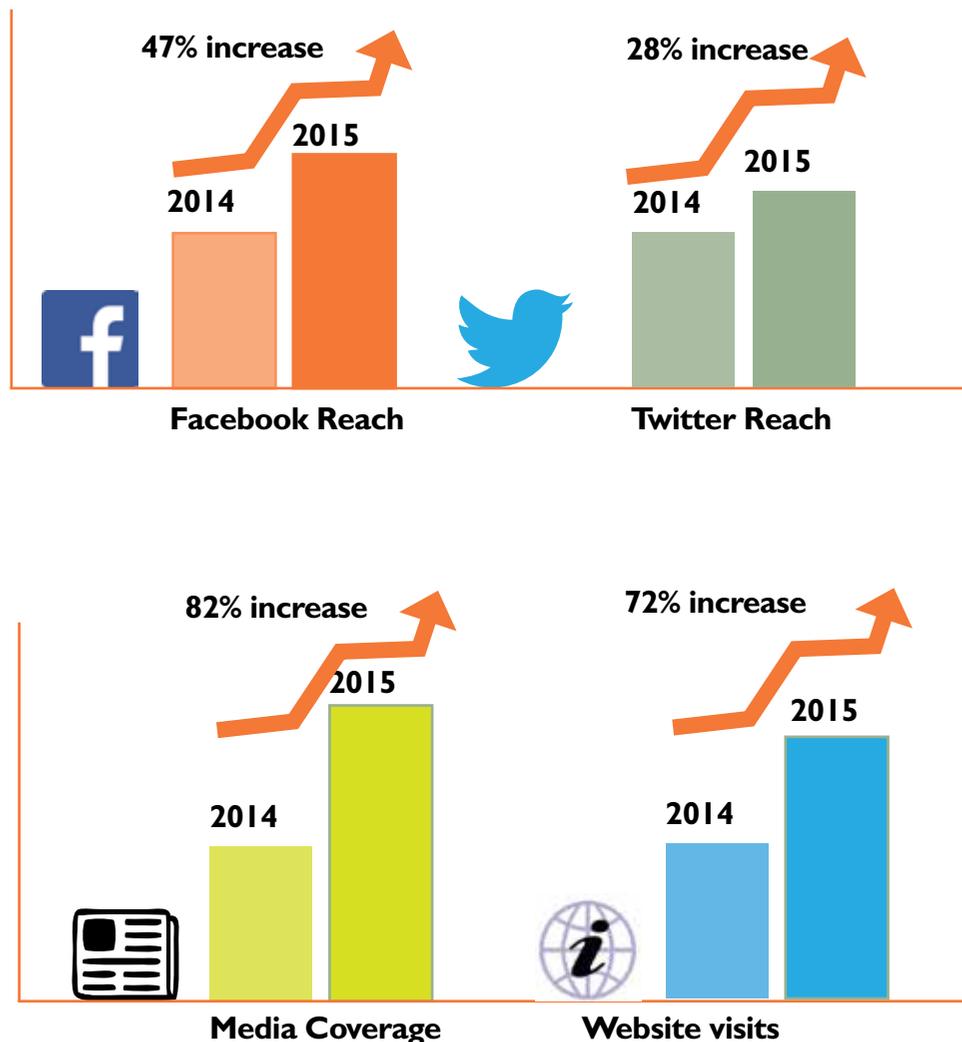
In 2015, we took several steps towards expanding our programmes in line with our current strategic plan as well as considering some recommendations from our recent Mid-Term Evaluation. We have increased our support to national members and partners to conduct strategic advocacy under the Labour and Migration programme as well as under the Feminist Development Justice programme in collaboration with Grounding the Global programme, and for national FLTP trainings under Feminist Law and Practice programme.

The year also marks significant developments in our work addressing the impact of trade and investment on women's human rights. In 2015, the Activity Organising Committee leading the campaign Women against the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement gained significant

momentum and support from wider movements engaging over 400 people through diverse events. They have proposed expanding to a broader Trade and Women's Rights campaign. In addition, in late 2015, our Regional Council approved the proposal to create two separate Organising Committees to direct our work on Labour and Migration. The proposal came after the L&M programme expanded from a primary focus on the rights of migrant domestic workers, to working on labour organising in sectors dominated by women (garments, agriculture, and service industries) as well as APWLD's work on the right to a living wage. To support this expansion, we are in the process of recruiting members for the new Labour Organising Committee, while already increasing our programme team from 11 to 13 staff members, including hiring an Executive Assistant and a South-South Learning Fellow, who was selected from our member organisations.

## INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS

In 2015, our Communications work strengthened strategic discussion and planning alongside our programme teams, resulting in significant increases in levels of engagement and reach. Our work has attracted mainstream, alternative and online media while we adopted new methods to more effectively communicate our work with our members and wider public such as using memes (images combined with statistics and campaign messages combined with hashtags) and Storify. We have expanded our 'secretariat updates' to facilitate active exchange and participation of APWLD members. In aid of movement building, our social media supports the work of members as well as facilitating information sharing for action via campaigns and mobilisations. Our website, as the centralised resource for publications and content, reached 72,162 views while we continue to engage members and partners through our mailing list as well as our biannual newsletter, Forum News.



## EXPANDING MEMBERSHIP

Eight organisations and one individual joined as members of APWLD in 2015. It's worth noting that five of them are from under-represented countries or constituencies among our membership: India, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Vietnam and a garment workers' organisation from Bangladesh. APWLD currently has 184 members from 25 countries across the Asia Pacific region. The APWLD Secretariat has been putting updating information of our membership including new contacts and profiles in an effort to systematising APWLD's membership database.

## MID-TERM EVALUATION

APWLD is half-way through its five year strategic plans. In 2015, to take stock and reflect on how our theory of change is making impact in practice as well as to rightly inform our strategic future path, we engaged an external Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE). The Evaluation focused on assessing the impact of APWLD's work in the past 2.5 years, engaging over 60 members and key partners through interviews, survey, focused-group discussions. It also considered changes that may need to be made to APWLD's strategic plan in consideration of key global and regional geo-political contexts as well as APWLD's growing leadership position within global and regional social movements. Finally, the evaluation reviewed the effectiveness of APWLD's membership committees in advancing its goals and objectives. The MTE report with 38 recommendations for APWLD's consideration and actions will be submitted to the Regional Council in 2016.

We are proud to share some main findings of the evaluation:

1. APWLD successfully leads on several platforms in the region, and globally - and it does this hand-in-hand with local grassroots groups. In comparison to networks operating in similar

spaces, one external evaluation participant noted, 'APWLD has a constituency and does the most with least money.'

2. APWLD's feminist capacity building work, which is central to its founding principles, is increasingly connecting trainees to campaigns, movements, and international lobbying.

3. APWLD has increased its use of social media and is creating attractive tools, for both grassroots mobilization and for lobbying governments. Through knowledge sharing, it is fostering a shared and coherent analysis of feminism in Asia Pacific. Currently, its two core analysis frameworks are a) Globalisation-Fundamentalisms-Militarism and 2) Feminist Development Justice. They speak to patriarchy in the region and provide an alternative to the normative growth-based development model.

4. APWLD's advocacy programming facilitates local and grassroots women to engage in international policy making - pushing for women's realities to be reflected in international agreements. APWLD's advocacy is timely, and it leads several strong coalitions of activists. APWLD is one of the only women's rights groups in the region that is engaging in, and has analysis of, current trade and development finance discussions.

5. APWLD is builds, facilitates and catalyses movements. It leads responsive campaigns on urgent issues as well as galvanises long-term activism on multi-year negotiations.

6. The FPAR methodology works impressively across several of APWLD programmes. Marginalised women across Asia Pacific participate, document rights violations, analyze problems, create knowledge, and advocate for immediate local (and international) change. The method allows local women to 'own' their own

research agendas as well as solutions, and it firmly galvanises social movements based on changes that marginalised women across the region identify.

7. APWLD's has engaged to a high level on the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. It has seen positive direct impact of this lobbying, and is looking to take action (both inside and outside of intergovernmental spaces) to a next level through its Feminist Development Justice agenda. Both outside allies and members value APWLD's firm role as a progressive voice and a watchdog against regressive policies.

8. APWLD's 'network health' is good. Members are inspired by the network's dynamism, and attracted to engage with its clear agenda for change. Its structure incorporates a particularly high degree of democracy, as members are involved in programme design, implementation and overall governance. Priority is given to grassroots and younger members, and APWLD's geographic reach has widened during the evaluation period to take in members from several under-represented and new countries.

## Expanding our work in the Asia Pacific Region



**We welcomed nine new members from:  
Bangladesh, India, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam**



**We worked with BOOM-RIW FPAR partners in:  
Bangladesh, Burma/Myanmar, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand**



**We worked with Climate Justice FPAR partners in:  
Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam**



**We worked with Feminist Legal Theory and Practice partners in:  
Philippines, Vietnam and Timor-Leste**



**We worked with members and partners to influence SDG and B+20 in  
Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Philippines**

## FINANCIAL NARRATIVE

In 2015, APWLD received grants and income totalling USD 1,157,681.38. Our expenditure for the year was USD 1,345,666.23, which was approximately 85% of budget. This year our spending exceeded our income because of accrued, underspent funds from 2014 as well as lower than anticipated exchange rate conversions. Our fund balance at the end of 2015 was USD 531,094.25.

In 2015, we continued to receive core funding support from Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency – SIDA) and the Ford Foundation. SIDA also generously provided additional support for our work to coordinate the Asia Pacific Civil Society Engagement Mechanism (AP-RCEM) as well as a small additional to increase the number of FPAR partners.

We also appreciate the continued support for programmes from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) across three programmes: Climate Justice, Breaking out of Marginalisation, and Feminist Development Justice; from Global Fund for Women through our consortium grant from the Dutch FLOW fund for our Women in Power programme; and from UN Women Asia Pacific for our Feminist Law and Practice programme. We also received activity-related funding for the CSO Forum and the UN Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development from UN ESCAP, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Third World Network (TWN). Other activity funds came from the Women’s Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO), Christian Aid, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) as the first grant to a regional women’s network and ASEAN People’s Forum organiser.

Exchange rate pressure in Europe affected

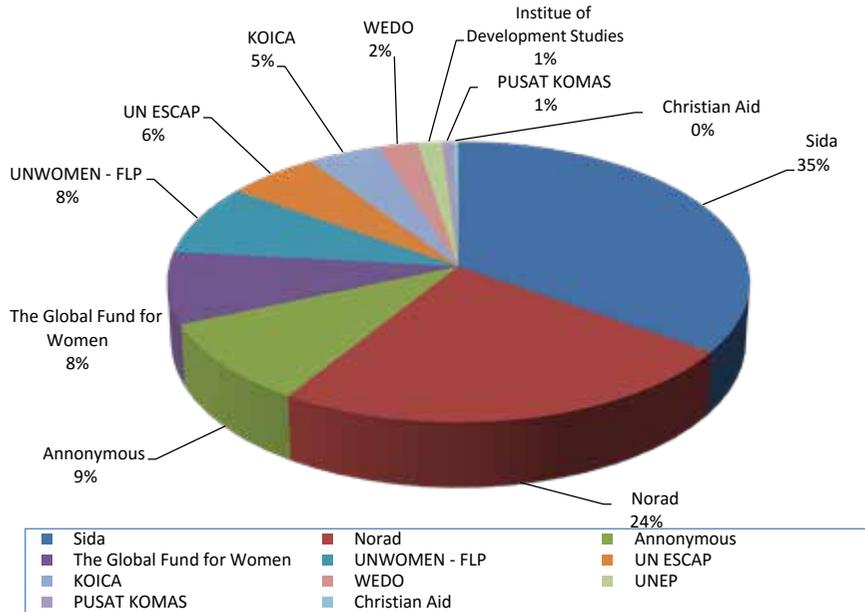
our income with significant reductions in the Swedish Krona and Norwegian Krone. However, when this exchange rate fluctuation threatened to reduce our capacity, we were fortunate to welcome a new anonymous donor who provided funds for our Global Advocacy work in the Grounding the Global and Feminist Climate Justice programmes.

Programme costs for the year constituted 85 per cent of total costs. Institutional development costs, which include network support, non-programme resources, publications and materials, member governance meetings and staff development constituted eight per cent and administration seven per cent respectively.

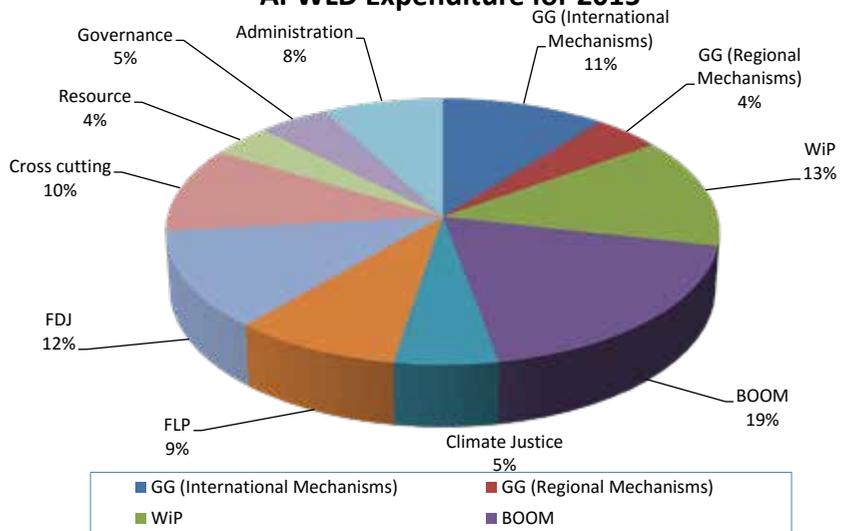
In 2015, we increased our sub-grants in a number of programmes, which resulted in increased programme budgets. Feminist Participatory Action research sub-grants were utilised in both the Climate Justice and Breaking out of Marginalisation programmes, our Feminist Law and Practice continued providing sub-grants for national-level capacity building, Labour and Migration Programme provided sub-grants for local and national-level strategic advocacy for the first time while Feminist Development Justice Programme collaborated with Grounding the Global programme providing sub-grants to advance SDGs and Beijing Platform for Action accountability at the national level.

Our financial accounts have been audited and approved by NB Accounting who reports that our accounts have been prepared in accordance with Thai and International Financial Reporting Standards for non-publicly accountable entities and in accordance with the terms and conditions of our donor contracts. The APWLD auditor is also requested to undertake management auditing to ensure continual improvement of finance, accounting, and systems management.

### APWLD fund received in 2015



### APWLD Expenditure for 2015



### Our donors:



# CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

## JANUARY

23-24 January  
**3rd Regional Consultation for APF/ACSC 2015**  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

19-21 January  
**Post-2015 Negotiations: Stock-Taking**  
New York, USA

## FEBRUARY

8-13 February  
**ADP: Intersessional Climate Negotiations**  
Geneva, Switzerland

11-13 February  
**Regional Consultation for the Global Study on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security**  
Kathmandu, Nepal

Feb 17-20  
**Philippine National FLTP training**  
Manila Philippines

## MARCH

3-5 March  
**Climate Justice Assembly**  
Bangkok Thailand

10-21 March  
**Commission on Status of Women**  
New York, USA

13-15 March  
**4th Regional Consultation for APF/ACSC 2015**  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## APRIL

2 April  
**Consultation: Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence Against Women**  
Bangkok, Thailand

16-20 April  
**Feminist Legal Theory and Practice South-East Asia Training**  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

22 April  
**ASEAN Women's Forum**  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

21-24 April  
**ASEAN People's Forum**  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

25 April  
**APWLD - AIPA Interface**  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## MAY

3-5 May  
**Regional Consultation on a Binding Treaty for Business and Human Rights**  
Chiang Mai, Thailand

17-18 May  
**Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development**  
Bangkok, Thailand

16-18 May  
**Asia Pacific CSO Forum on Sustainable Development**  
Bangkok, Thailand

19-20 May  
**UNEP Ministerial Meeting**  
Nairobi, Kenya

## JUNE

30 May – 2 June  
**ADP: Intersessional Climate Negotiations**  
Bonn, Germany

## JULY

23 July  
**Intergovernmental Negotiations on Post-2015 Development Agenda** New York, USA

28-31 July  
**Vietnam National FLTP training**  
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

## AUGUST

10-12 August  
**1st FPAR Training**  
Chiangmai, Thailand

31 August – 4 September  
**ADP: Intersessional climate negotiations**  
Bonn, Germany

## SEPTEMBER

22 September  
**Women Major Group Operating Partners Meeting**  
New York City, USA

24 September  
**Speak Out on Climate Justice**  
New York City, USA

24 September  
**Women Major Group Feminist Forum**  
New York City, USA

27 September  
**People's General Assembly**  
New York City, USA

## OCTOBER

19-23 October  
**ADP: Intersessional Climate Negotiations**  
Bonn, Germany

26-29 October  
**WIP Women Leaders Exchange**  
Dili, Timor Leste

30-31 October  
**Pacific Islands Womens Caucus**  
Dili, Timor Leste

## NOVEMBER

Dili, Timor Leste  
**Timor Leste National Feminist Legal Theory and Practice Training**  
10-14 November 2015

12-19 November  
**BOOM FPAR 2nd Regional Training**  
Manila, Philippines

14-18 November  
**Trade Union Training**  
Manila, Philippines

17 November  
**IFPRS 2015 - International Festival for Peoples Rights and Struggles**  
Manila, Philippines

17-18 November  
**National FLTP Partners Meeting**  
Manila, Philippines

23-25 November  
**APWAPS Regional Strategy Planning workshop**  
Seoul, Korea

28 November  
**Women and Gender Constituency Strategy Meeting**  
Paris, France

November 28 – 12 December  
**UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - Conference of Parties 21st meeting (COP 21)**  
Paris, France

## DECEMBER

November 28 – 12 December  
**UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - Conference of Parties 21st meeting (COP 21)**  
Paris, France

11-15 December  
**Meeting of Trainers**  
Chiangmai, Thailand

## ACRONYMS

ACWC	ASEAN Commission on Promotion and Protection of Women and Children
ADP	Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
AIPA	ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APFSD	Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
APF	ASEAN Peoples Forum
APFF	Asia Pacific Feminist Forum
AP-RCEM	Asia-Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism
APWAPS	Asia Pacific Women's Alliance for Peace and Security
ASK	Ain o Salish Kendra
CBDR	Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
CESCR	Committee for the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CFT	Cambodia Feminist Team
COP21	UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, 21st Session
CTUHR	Centre for Trade Union and Human Rights
CSW	Convention on the Status of Women
DJ	Development Justice
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
ESCR-Net	International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
FfD	Third International Conference on Financing for Development
FLTP	Feminist Legal Theory and Practice
FPAR	Feminist Participatory Action Research
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HRC	UN Human Rights Council
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
OC	Organizing Committee
OP	Organizing Partner
PGA	People's General Assembly
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RIMUP	Rural, indigenous, migrant, and urban poor
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TNCs	Transnational Corporations
TPPA	Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement
UN ESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WGC	Women and Gender Constituency
WMG	Women Major Group
VAW	Violence Against Women
VDC	Village District Committee

## THE WOMEN OF APWLD



### REGIONAL COUNCIL MEMBERS 2014-2016

Sanaiyya Ansari, Bangladesh  
Noor Farida Arrifin, Malaysia  
Aizhamal Bakashova, Kazakhstan  
Yuniyanti Chuzaifah, Indonesia  
Enkhjargal Davaasuren, Mongolia  
Nurgul Dzhanaeva, Kyrgyzstan  
Dewi Amelia Eka Putri, Indonesia  
Ofa-Ki-Levuka Guttenbeil-Likiliki, Tonga  
Hsiao-Chuan Hsia, Taiwan  
Ivy Josiah, Malaysia  
Govind Kelkar, India  
Thida Khus, Cambodia  
Tahira Khan, Pakistan

Milena Pires, Timor Leste  
Raushan Naurzybayeva, Kyrgyzstan  
Ravadee Prasertchareonsuk, Thailand  
Renu Rajbhandari, Nepal  
Rashila Ramli, Malaysia  
Joan May Salvador, Philippines  
Azra Talat Sayeed, Pakistan  
Heisoo Shin, Korea  
Virada Somswasdi, Thailand  
Pranom Somwong, Thailand  
Ranhee Song, Korea  
Judy M. Taguiwalo, Philippines  
Kate Lappin (ex officio)



## SECRETARIAT 2015

Kate Lappin  
Misun Woo  
Wardarina  
Marion Cabrera  
Diyana Yahaya  
Sunee Singh  
Leanne Sajor  
Tessa Khan  
Reileen Dulay  
Camille Risler  
Wint Thiri Aung  
Daungkamon Dongcha-um  
Betty Barkha  
Smita Sharma  
Pichayupuk Leangsombut

Punika Shinawatra  
Kornvika Paoprathum  
Navarat Nophran  
Aileen Familara  
Trimita Chakma  
Haley Pedersen  
Alina Saba  
Nadia Maki  
Tatjana Bosevska



ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH NETWORK  
A network of leading research centres for the Asia-Pacific



Women Human Rights Defenders  
International Coalition  
*Defending Women Defending Rights*

APWAPS

ASIA-PACIFIC WOMEN'S ALLIANCE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY



AP-RCEM  
Asia Pacific Research Centre  
Development Effectiveness



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT LEADERSHIP  
Center for Gender Studies, Columbia

Women's  
Major Group

CSO Partnership  
for Development Effectiveness



Our World. Our Future. Our Goals.  
CHAMPION FOR PEOPLE'S GOALS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



ESCR-Net



GLOBAL PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY



Asia Pacific Development International  
Law and Development International



Just Net Coalition



Women's Caucus for Asia  
WOMEN'S CAUCUS FOR ASIA

Pacific Islands  
WOMEN'S  
CAUCUS

WOMEN'S GENDER  
CONSTITUENCY

of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



UFDWRS  
United for Foreign Economic Workers Rights

Women Working Group on Financing for Development



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Law and Development (APWLD)  
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