ABOUT APWLD

APWLD is the region’s leading network of feminist organisations and advocates. Our 195 members represent groups of diverse women from 28 countries in Asia Pacific. We have been actively working for women’s rights for 30 years. APWLD is an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organisation in 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 level. 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 the nexus of patriarchy, militarisation, fundamentalisms, and neoliberal 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 to development issues. We believe in the need for a strong, vibrant, and active feminist movement. We believe that law can be transformative as well as repressive. We seek to dissect, engage, and transform laws and legal practices, as well as the systems that shape and inform them. We believe that a transformative form of democratic leadership can bring about the structural changes required to claim and advance women’s rights.

Our History
APWLD traces its founding to a series of dialogues among Asia Pacific women lawyers, social scientists, and activists, which began at the Third World Forum on Women in 1985. Participants in these dialogues recognized 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 1986, APWLD was formally launched and a secretariat was set up in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The secretariat relocated to Chiang Mai, Thailand in 1997.
MESSAGE FROM THE REGIONAL COORDINATOR

At this time each year when I reflect on the previous year’s achievements I feel conflicted. It’s easy to feel a deep sense of purpose, solidarity, and pride when reflecting on the extraordinary work of APWLD members, the Secretariat and the broader movement. Thinking about these achievements and the growing solidarity and consensus amongst social movements to advance a more just, equitable and sustainable world, can leave one with a sense of progress and hope.

In the past year our work to elevate grassroots women’s demands and movements hit extraordinary heights. Our feminist participatory action research aims to build the power of grassroots women to exert influence over their lives and decision making processes that impact on them at the local, national, regional and international levels. When one of the young women researchers, Alina Saba was selected to speak at the UN General Assembly’s Climate Summit, one of only three civil society representatives to do so, we all felt a collective sense of achievement and satisfaction.

We made even further inroads in shifting the voices heard in the hallowed spaces of the UN through the launch of the Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism which we established with civil society partners across the region to ensure Asia Pacific civil society influences intergovernmental processes in the region and globally. The mechanism stands out for unifying civil society in the region around the progressive stance on ‘Development Justice’, a framework APWLD proposed based on civil society positions in 2013.

And this common demand for Development Justice was heard. It was heard in the UN when our members Aizhamal Bakashova, Eni Lestari, and Helen Hakena were selected to speak at various UN meetings on the Sustainable Development agenda. It was heard when I was invited to speak at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) annual commission and asked to explain Development Justice to member states. And it was heard as the common demand by civil society at the UN Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development.

And at times it looked like increasing civil society presence in the UN made a real difference. The 17 goals proposed to shape the development agenda included a stand-alone gender goal but also, finally, a goal to reduce inequalities between and within countries and a Means of Implementation goal as well as target within each goal. We were successful in shaping elements of the UN regional ministerial declaration on Gender Equality in the regional preparatory meeting for the Beijing +20 review. Outside of UN processes, we were able to work with the National Human Rights Institutions of Southeast Asia to adopt the Bangkok Declaration committing the NHRIs to address extraterritorial obligations of states in their work. Our FPAR partners building on considerable impact at the local level continue to push a progressive agenda on labour standards, land rights, marriage, disaster response and reduction, and climate change.

In 2014, APWLD convened two huge gatherings of feminist activists demonstrating that feminist solidarity remains the most vital tool we have to bring about the change we need. The Asia Pacific Feminist Forum (APFF),
gathering more than 300 feminists from our region, focused on the work we need to do to embolden our movements and address the structural causes of the deep, obscene levels of inequality and environmental destruction at a global scale. As the co-organiser of the regional Beijing+20 civil society forum, we convened a gathering of feminists that brought a unified, progressive agenda to governments in our region.

During the year, we continued to build capacity of women across our programmes and we introduced a new module to build the capacity of women organisers and trade union leaders. We achieved an enormous amount more than I ever anticipated or could reasonably expect. And yet I returning from the climate negotiations in December, I began to wonder whether our efforts merely add to the illusion of progress. Seemingly the more we are able to amplify the demands of grassroots women, the more we are able to document the human rights abuses women experience, the more we expose the sources of inequalities - the more brazen and determined governments, corporations, and powerful non-state actors, patriarchal groups are in their determination to hold on to power and the world’s resources.

But perhaps these responses are, in fact, signs of success. Perhaps they are signs that patriarchal structures are struggling to maintain their authority and certainly their legitimacy. The year 2015 will be a year for governments to demonstrate that multilateralism is not dead, that we can still achieve something through solidarity and restore a global balance. But, more importantly, it will be a year to build our movements and ensure that we look beyond the crumbling remnants of the current structures to construct a new, fairer, and more equitable world for women.

Kate Lappin
Regional Coordinator, APWLD
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<tr>
<td>APFF</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Feminist Forum</td>
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<td>APFSD</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development</td>
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<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<td>Beijing+20</td>
<td>20th Year Review of the Beijing Platform for Action</td>
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<td>COP</td>
<td>UNFCCC Conference of Parties</td>
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<td>CSW</td>
<td>Commission on the Status of Women</td>
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<td>FLTP</td>
<td>Feminist Legal Theory and Practice</td>
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<td>FPAR</td>
<td>Feminist Participatory Action Research</td>
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<td>ICESDF</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<td>OWG</td>
<td>Open Working Group</td>
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<td>RCEM</td>
<td>Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism</td>
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<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<td>TPP</td>
<td>Trans-Pacific Partnership</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCAP</td>
<td>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMG</td>
<td>Women’s Major Group</td>
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In a decade characterised by rising inequality, heavy militarisation, increased use of surveillance technology and crackdowns against ordinary citizens and social activists, and intensifying impacts of climate change, 2014 proved to be a year in which governments in Asia Pacific focused on consolidating power and maintaining status quo instead of addressing critical development issues. While there were notable highlights, in particular the numerous instances of mass mobilisation on the ground for democracy, a fair economy, and the environment, we also saw continued and in some cases intensifying patterns of authoritarianism, exploitation, and climate disasters. Five trends were particularly relevant to our work and to the cause of advancing women’s human rights and development justice:

1. The “Century of Women”: Despite rhetoric heralding a new era for women, it is still marginalised women in this region who shoulder most of the burdens imposed by intersections of patriarchy, militarism, fundamentalisms, and globalisation. Diminished public sector services and spending, deregulated labour markets, a lack of land tenure, climate change, and land grabbing have had particularly profound impact on women. These issues often lead to increased migration and exploitation and render women vulnerable to trafficking and forced labour. Women remain targets of chauvinist and violent attitudes, behaviours, and policies, which continue with impunity due to a lack of effective accountability mechanisms and political will by governments to address gender inequality and sexual and gender-based violence, two decades after the World Conference on Women in Beijing.
most countries of the region, women are still severely underrepresented in policymaking spaces and even within civil society leadership. They face the highest gender pay gap in the world and continue to be overwhelmingly responsible for unpaid care work. In 2014, workers around the world, including in China, Cambodia, Bangladesh and the United States, took to the streets in protest for fair wages and working conditions. In Cambodia, where chronically overworked and underpaid women garment workers sustain the country’s largest export industry, strikes for a minimum wage raise to USD 160 last year have led to both international attention and brutal crackdowns by the police.

2. The “Pivot to Asia” and competing trade negotiations: A central foreign policy feature of the Obama administration is the renewed focus on Asia Pacific, and in particular on military presence and rule-creation through trade and investment agreements. The largest of these agreements—the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)—is currently being negotiated by 12 countries including seven from Asia Pacific. Together, these countries account for 40 per cent of the world’s GDP. The United States bills the TPP a “high-quality, 21st century agreement” which would ensure “comprehensive market access” and address “emerging trade issues” such as government procurement and the digital economy. While negotiations are top-secret, leaks of draft chapters suggest that the TPP would threaten Internet freedom, severely restrict access to affordable medication, and empower foreign firms to challenge governments on public interest policies that affect “expected future profits” in corporate tribunals. The TPP is not the only agreement in the works in Asia Pacific: the Regional Comprehensive Economic

In a TPP Regime…

National governments would be vulnerable to claims and lawsuits from corporations

Extended patent monopolies on medicines would restrict access to lifesaving medicines. When healthcare is expensive, women suffer the most.

Financial deregulation would prevail. It would prohibit proposals for global taxes on speculation or other initiatives to strengthen corporate accountability.

The TPP promotes labour competition at the expense of labour rights. Export-oriented economies often depend on the cheap and exploitable labour of women.
Partnership (RCEP) is being negotiated between Association of Southeast Asian Nations ASEAN member states and six free trade agreement partners, including China, while the latter is also strongly advocating the launch of the long-discussed Free Trade Area of Asia Pacific (FTAAP).

3. From “poverty” to “inequality”:
Policymakers, analysts, and activists have increasingly recognised and galvanised around the increasingly unequal concentration of wealth and income. Many public figures have called for urgent responses to inequality and the regional report of UN United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Pacific highlighted inequality within Asia as a growing problem. As governments around the world prepare to adopt a new global development agenda in September 2015, many, especially from the South, have echoed our call to focus on inequality, both between and within countries. Root causes of persistent and rising inequality, including illicit financial flows, tax evasion, and labour exploitation, are increasingly noted in discussions around Post-2015, while neoliberal shibboleths of deregulation and privatisation are being challenged by alternative frameworks including our call for development justice. However, many countries in our region lack the political strength and public sector capacity to drive alternatives and remain committed to “public-private partnerships” as a development solution. At the same time, the impact of these discussions on local and national policies remains questionable.

0.001% of the region’s population classed as ultra-high net worth individuals in 2013 with about $7.5 trillion of net wealth, which is 17 TIMES more than the combined GDP of the region’s least developed countries.
4. Climate (in)action and disasters:
Intergovernmental negotiations in the lead up to securing a binding global emissions cut at the 21st meeting of the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change-Conference of Parties (COP21) in December 2015 have not been promising. States refuse to shoulder responsibility for bringing the world to the brink of crisis, through cutting emissions as well as financing adaptation measures for developing countries and vulnerable populations that must bear the brunt of climate change. Instead, the “green economy”, has become an excuse for governments in need of investment dollars to build private sector assets often involving displacement of indigenous peoples from their ancestral homes. Having already exceeded the planetary boundary for carbon dioxide of 350 parts per million, the world is at risk of reaching an irreversible tipping point within the next two decades. Already, rising sea levels and temperatures are a reality for women in the region, a significant number of whom rely on subsistence agriculture. Environmental disasters are putting severe strains on many countries in the region, including some of the poorest. In 2014 alone, these disasters cost the region USD 60 billion in damages and took over 6,000 lives. Rather than letting governments negotiate away our lives, civil society has taken the lead in the fight against climate change. The inaugural People’s Climate March mobilised people in 162 countries, with over 400,000 marchers in New York City, US ahead of the UN Climate Summit. Local and indigenous peoples continue to take the lead in everyday struggles against big polluters, in Asia Pacific and across the globe.

5. Coups and regime change: The past year saw a number of hotly contested national elections, including in two of the region’s most populous countries, India and Indonesia.
In a process initiated and led by APWLD, civil society organisations from across Asia Pacific gathered in Bangkok in August 2013 to formulate a vision of development that would serve as an alternative to neoliberal globalisation. This vision of development justice aims to eliminate inequalities of wealth, resources, power, and opportunities between countries, between rich and poor, and between men and women. It is based on five transformative shifts:

**Redistributive Justice** describes the equitable redistribution of resources, wealth, power, and opportunities to all human beings. It compels us to dismantle the existing systems that channel resources and wealth from developing countries to wealthy ones and from people to corporations and militaries. It recognises the people as sovereigns of our local and global commons.

**Economic Justice** refers to economies that enable dignified lives, accommodate needs, and facilitate capabilities, employment, and livelihoods for all. It is based neither on exploitation of people or natural resources nor on environmental destruction. It is a model that makes economies work for people, rather than compelling people to work for economies.

**Social and Gender Justice** aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination, marginalisation, and exclusion that pervade our communities. It recognises the need to eliminate patriarchal systems and fundamentalisms, challenge existing social structures, deliver sexual and reproductive justice, and guarantee the human rights of all peoples, particularly women, widows, dalits, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees, young people, older persons, people...
living with disabilities, people living with HIV and other illnesses, sex workers, domestic workers, workers in the informal sector, survivors of trafficking, and those excluded by caste, class, income, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity, or social status.

**Environmental Justice** recognises the historical responsibility of countries and elites within countries whose production, consumption, and extraction patterns have led to human rights violations, global warming, and environmental disasters and compels them to provide redress to those who are least culpable but who suffer most: farmers, fishers, women, and marginalised groups of the global south.

**Accountability to Peoples** is the demand for democratic and just governance that enables people to make informed decisions over their own lives, communities, and futures. It necessitates empowering all people, but particularly the most marginalised, to be part of free, prior, and informed decision-making in all stages of development processes at the local, national, regional, and international levels as well as ensuring the right of peoples to determine their development priorities. It also requires guaranteeing the right to freedom of information and expression.

Since its formulation, development justice has become an increasingly common demand both on the ground as well as in national, regional, and global policy spaces. APWLD continues to play a leading role in shaping and spreading this vision and call for development justice.
STRATEGIC FOCUS

APWLD’s current strategic plan (2013-2017) is focused on advancing development justice across our programmes and the diverse platforms that we engage as well as on building movements of women’s rights advocates at grassroots, regional, and international levels. This focus is based on the conclusion of our last external review, which found that APWLD “is most effective when it mobilises these networks across specific policies and platforms and amplifies marginalised voices in the policymaking arena.” We also draw on recent research demonstrating that the existence of strong and autonomous feminist and women’s movements is a key determinant in progressive policymaking.¹ The five-year plan aims to amplify our successes and strengthen the four domains identified in our theory of change: capacity, analysis, advocacy, and movements.

Our overarching goals are:

- To build and strengthen feminist movements at local, national, and regional levels particularly of the most marginalised;
- To amplify the influence, impact, and voice of Asia Pacific women in global and regional policy setting bodies to transform international, regional, and national norms, standards, and frameworks to be more just, sustainable, and rights based;
- To facilitate the production of evidence-based research and tools for advocacy outcomes and movement building; and
- To build the capacity of women’s rights organisations and activists in the region to use rights-based perspectives and to interrogate the intersections of patriarchy, globalisation, fundamentalisms, and militarisation.

CREATING CHANGE

At APWLD, we understand that lasting change comes from empowered and functional movements that advance equitable, just, and sustainable societies. Such change requires a movement that:

- Possesses the capacity to effectively mobilise for change and to utilise existing spaces, mechanisms, knowledge, and resources towards this end;
- Produces evidence-based analysis, forceful critiques, and meaningful alternatives to current issues, evincing a solid grasp of the current political moment as well as a vision of what may be;
- Plays a central role in influencing laws and policies as well as norms and practices through advocacy and active engagement of policy and standard-setting spaces at various levels: local, national, regional, and international; and
- Prioritises the mobilisation and empowerment of women and feminists across the region, particularly those from grassroots and marginalised communities, ensuring a strong, diverse, and egalitarian movement united in a common call for development justice.

CAPACITY

Capacity building has been central to APWLD’s work since our founding. During the year we worked directly with 150 advocates in extended, stay-in training that last several days to a week. These workshops cover a variety of subjects: from feminist analysis of law and women’s political leadership to participatory action research on climate change adaptation.

Altogether, we developed the capacity of well over a thousand different feminist advocates in Asia Pacific in research, training, and advocacy, and built feminist leadership, particularly among grassroots, marginalised, and young women. This was done through our Feminist Legal Theory and Practice (FLTP), Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR), and Gender and Politics training, and our first-ever Women Leading, Women Organising-Trade Union Leadership Training; Women’s Caucus knowledge-building workshops; side events at international meetings such as Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and COP20; the Beijing+20 Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum; and APFF. In addition, we helped our members replicate our trainings at the national level, notably through national iterations of FLTP.

IMPACTS IN 2014

We engaged over 1500 activists and policymakers through issue-based workshops at civil society gatherings and policy spaces.
20 YEARS OF FLTP

The longest running of our training programmes, FLTP focuses on building the capacity of lawyers, activists, and policymakers from across the region to effectively use law as an instrument of change for equality, justice, peace, and development. In 2014, a sub-regional training was held in Southeast Asia, followed by three national FLTPs.

2014 marked two decades since the first training (then known as “Beyond Law”) was held in 1994. We commemorated the occasion with a gathering of select graduates who shared examples of how they have used and continue to use the skills and analytical tools from FLTP in advancing women’s rights through courts and on the ground. Further examples were gleaned through a survey assessing the impacts of FLTP on the work and lives of our graduates. Participants at the gathering used this opportunity to reconnect with APWLD and with fellow graduates and trainers and to help determine how graduates can continue to be involved in strengthening the work and the growing FLTP community.

“When I conduct cases in the high court, I often come across judges who are reluctant to entertain women’s rights issues, who deliberately avoid and reject these claims. I conduct workshops with lawyers and see the same reluctance. A reluctance that stems from the sense that removing discrimination will affect social harmony. I’ve conducted trainings among 60 lawyers, covering feminist perspectives on law and how culture affects access to justice. ... The FLTP training has brought a lot of life to my work and led me to question the thinking behind stereotypes.” — Abantee Nurul, Bangladesh

Thailand: 21 trained
Held discussion on Thai Constitution, to feed into 2015 activity planning

Cambodia: 22 trained
Formation of Cambodian Feminist Team; Global Day of Solidarity with Cambodian Workers and Their Families

Indonesia: 15 trained
Established paralegal network in 5 areas to support survivors of gender-based violence, in particular women migrant workers
Melissa Akhir from Women’s Centre for Change in Penang, Malaysia participated in the Southeast Asia FLTP held in Phnom Penh in April 2014. As a lawyer and advocacy officer for a national organisation working on cases of domestic abuse and sexual violence, Melissa works with survivors of violence, service providers and law enforcement officers, as well as parliamentarians to ensure the availability of legal aid and services that meet the needs of survivors. The FLTP training has enhanced her work by grounding it in feminist critical perspectives in law, influencing how she has engaged, sensitised, and educated policymakers and institutions on the range of rights and special measures that should be accorded to women who experience violence. In her efforts to strengthen access to justice at the community level, Melissa recently helped organise a legal forum on domestic violence and sexual crimes in a community that experienced a widely publicised case of gang rape. The community noted its appreciation for the rights-based approach brought to bear in analyses of the case, an approach Melissa credits to her FLTP training:

“If not for the FLTP Training, I would have been stuck in conservative views on working with the law and its impact on people. I find the feminist framework shared in the training to be excellent, effective and realistic in my case work with women survivors of violence. So thank you FLTP trainers and keep up the excellent work!”

FPAR: FROM CAPACITY TO CHANGE

We employ participatory, hands-on methodologies to deepen and sustain our members’ capacity to produce evidence-based analyses and recommendations and to effectively utilise policy spaces to push for change. 2014 saw the conclusion of the Breaking Out of Marginalisation programme FPAR and the Climate Justice FPAR moving to the advocacy phase, both of which have already resulted in several significant impacts in terms of policies and practices. These impacts include the establishment of two women’s trade unions in Nepal, domestic workers mobilising for their rights in Pakistan which has led to the tabling of the Domestic Workers Act 2013 in parliament, revised penalties for bride kidnapping in Kyrgyzstan, initial engagement with government officials for displaced women in Vietnam, and the announcement of a zero tolerance policy for sexual violence by the Chittagong Hill Tribe Commission and Ministry, citing the Bangladesh FPAR report. Across many FPAR partners and their communities, we see the increased voice and power of women’s rights advocates both through the formation of their own movements and through the inclusion of women in local decision-making bodies for the first time. In Bangladesh and Vietnam, the FPAR community were able to ensure women advocates became part of governance committees for the first time. In Vietnam it amounted to the inclusion of 60 women across the district. Across countries, women involved are increasingly taking the lead in engaging local authorities and offering opinions and solutions, backed up by their own research, on matters relating to climate adaptation and development.

FPAR has also helped to build the leadership capacity of a new generation of feminist
activists. The young feminist researchers and mentors involved in the project have not only produced original research and documentation of issues faced by the local communities but have furthered their own activism and expertise in order to more effectively advocate for their communities. One example is Aizhamal Bakashova, who organised and led the Central Asia Women’s Consultation on Post-2015 and SDGs and has since been acknowledged by the government for her gender expertise and invited to be part of the official delegation for Beijing+20. Another is Thran Thi Thoi, who had not heard of human rights before FPAR and is now helping organise women in Phu Loc in building local resistance to hydropower dams in the Mekong. Yet another is Alina Saba, who has developed into a fierce and articulate critic of climate policies that ignore the voices and realities of indigenous women and was selected to speak at both the UN Climate Summit and COP20.

BUILDING TRANSFORMATIVE WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP

Recognising the need for increased representation of women in political leadership particularly at the local and national levels in Asia Pacific, as well as the need for political leaders who are accountable to the community and responsive to their needs, APWLD engages local women leaders to develop their capacity to exercise leadership that is transformative, empowering, and solidarity building. In 2014, we held two sub-regional trainings on Gender and Politics, one in the Pacific and another in Southeast Asia. The Pacific Sub-regional Training took place in January 2014 in Fiji, just eight months prior to the country’s first election since the 2006 coup. Fijian participants, including five women elected in the 2006 elections and one woman who had been appointed to the Senate, indicated their strengthened resolve to working together to effect a return to democracy for Fiji thanks to the training’s focus on accountability and solidarity. Seven graduates of this training sought office in the September election that followed, while another was a candidate for the snap elections in Cook Islands and managed to win a parliamentary seat. Fijian graduates from three of the largest political parties collectively committed to ensuring that more women candidates would be fielded in elections, and successfully increased the number of candidates in the elections. This in turn led to a 45 per cent increase in the number of women in Fiji’s parliament.

The Southeast Asia Training was held immediately prior to the Beijing+20 regional Civil Society Forum and Ministerial, enabling many participants to join their country...
delegations and influence the outcome declaration. Several graduates from previous sub-regional trainings were also on government delegations. As a result, four governments introduced language from APWLD: Philippines in a broad range of areas including sexual rights, Mongolia on Common But Differentiated Responsibilities in tackling climate change (subsequently removed due to strong opposition from other member states), Timor Leste on women’s inheritance and access to land, and Tonga on climate change and governments’ commitment to strengthened coordination with the RCEM.

“WeAfter attending the training and roundtable, one of the stories of a woman parliamentarian who was there really pushed me to apply to take part in the Practice Parliament for Women in Tonga. And now I am even thinking of running for my country’s election.” – Bale Huni, Tonga

**Running for Office**

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>General elections 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>General elections 2014</td>
<td>1 (won)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>Regional parliamentary elections 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
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<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>Provincial elections 2016</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General elections 2019</td>
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**PARTICIPATING IN HIGH-LEVEL ADVOCACY**

APWLD also helps build the capacity of our members to engage high-level advocacy through participating in international meetings such as CSW-58, where members could strengthen their understanding of international issues and processes, including Beijing+20 and Post-2015, and develop their advocacy skills through engagement with the Women’s Rights Caucus. Members expressly noted gaining a clearer understanding of the process of intergovernmental negotiations and how to advocate to governments on particular issues.

At the sub-regional level, APWLD continues to support capacity building among members of the Southeast Asia Women’s Caucus on the ASEAN. We organise an annual meeting of the Caucus in order to build awareness on development trends and processes at the regional and global level and enhance the readiness of members to forward women’s issues and amplify voices of women’s rights activists in ASEAN.

“I really appreciate APWLD as it has been consistent in building our capacity and also other Pacific sisters, working behind the scenes to push our agendas, and ensuring that we have voice and space in international forums like this. It was a great opportunity to speak as the panellist of Peace and Conflict in this OWG8. Do you know that in every chance like this, women in Bougainville will print out the speech and photos and stick it in the village hall for weeks? Women in Bougainville would be happy to know that their voices, their experiences are heard here in the UN. They would be happy to know that we are not compromising our position.” — Helen Hakena, Papua New Guinea
“My first engagement with APWLD was back in May 2014, when I joined the APFF as a panellist. Since then, APWLD has been our active partner in promoting the struggles of Bangladeshi women workers for justice. In December 2014, I participated in the Women’s Leadership in Trade Unions training organised by APWLD, where I built my understanding of Development Justice. APWLD’s continued support post-training has made the National Workers Consultation and Workshop on Living Wage possible in Bangladesh. This was the first time where workers and many union leaders learnt about the concept of a living wage. This activity has also helped us shift our advocacy focus from fair minimum wage to a demand for living wage in Bangladesh. And thank you APWLD for giving me an opportunity to address the governments, the UN, and CSOs on Development Justice at ESCAP. It was a profound experience because it was just five months ago when I first learnt about Development Justice at the training by APWLD and now I am able to speak on it with confidence. It has been a transformative journey for me. I was not only able to deliver the messages from the Bangladeshi women garment workers in such an important forum, but was able to do so on behalf of civil society from across the region. In the coming years, I hope to continue to work closely with APWLD as a member and a partner in its global campaign on living wage and decent work.”

Nazma Akter, garment worker, labour activist, and Executive Director of Awaj Foundation, a grassroots organisation delivering training on Bangladeshi labour laws, personal health and hygiene, and occupational health and safety to thousands of female garment workers across Dhaka and Chittagong. Nazma started working in a garment factory when she was 11 years old alongside her mother, first working as a helper and then later as an operator. Witnessing rampant abuses within her workplace, she decided to stand up and fight. Nazma first worked with a number of existing trade unions, joining them in rallies and campaigns throughout the 1990s. Recognising the gaps in many of the existing unions, she helped found the Sommilito Garments Sramik Federation, which currently counts over seventy thousand women garment workers as members. The union actively works with its members to ensure their rights in the workplace and in society, through challenging prejudices against women and raising awareness on rights. Nazma has served on the board overseeing the minimum wage since 2006, and leads the fight for a wage increase towards a living wage.
At APWLD, we understand that knowledge is neither static nor singular. It is not the exclusive purview of formal experts or academics alone. We believe that women in local and marginalised communities are knowledge producers in their own right. Our knowledge-building work thus includes a focus on elevating the voices and perspectives of our members and, in particular, of rural, indigenous, migrant, and urban poor women. Key to this work is our FPAR-related research and publications. In November 2014, we produced an FPAR Regional Report, which provided regional analyses of the impacts of maldevelopment and recommendations for alternatives. These were based on local research conducted by a selection of our FPAR partners from rural and indigenous communities. In addition, our CJ-FPAR partners have produced documentation on how climate change has adversely impacted rural women’s rights and livelihoods, as well as their current practices to deal with these impacts.

**BEIJING+20**

To bolster our advocacy around accountability for the protection, promotion, and fulfilment of human rights by state and non-state actors, notably in connection with the regional review of Beijing+20, APWLD produced a number of important resources. These include our submission to UN WOMEN and UN ESCAP for the regional review process, which draws on the analysis and data collected and produced by APWLD over the past five years. It offers a comprehensive evaluation of policy and practical progress in the critical areas that are

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**Feminist Participatory Action Research briefs**

Provides snapshot of results from the 18-month research conducted by grassroots women’s organisations in their communities on issues relevant to rural and indigenous women.

**Women Against the Transpacific Partnership**

Discusses the potential impact this trade agreement can have on the women in the region under a regime of deregulation, competition, privatisation and liberalisation.

**Our Rights! Our Voices! Our Resources!**

Summarises the outcomes of the two-year FPAR conducted by women’s organizations from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Philippines, Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam.

**Beijing +20 Review: Progress in the Asia Pacific Region**

Presents case studies of the status of women in Asia Pacific, with emphasis on these critical areas under the Beijing Platform for Action: Poverty, Violence against Women, Power and Decision-Making, the Economy, and Environment.
most pertinent to women’s human rights in the region. This submission was the only civil society submission for the regional process and served as the basis for our advocacy at the Asia Pacific intergovernmental meeting on Beijing+20 and the international review at CSW-59. Additionally, we produced a web-based Accountability Map that plots national accountability mechanisms, action plans, and progress reports relating to the Beijing Platform for Action. This region-wide mapping was based on more extensive research to support members in engaging their governments during the Beijing+20 review process.

POST-2015
Besides elevating the voices of grassroots women in Asia Pacific and building an evidence base, we regularly create briefers on current and key contentious issues affecting women’s human rights. In the past year, this has included briefing papers for government delegations on issues such as unpaid care work, climate change, and the importance of an enabling economic environment for women’s rights and gender equality. We drafted major elements of the Women’s Major Group (WMG) response to the Open Working Group drafts on macroeconomics, decent work, land rights, inequalities, financing, trade, and means of implementation. We also provided some analysis of key outputs from the Post-2015 development process. Our analyses have contributed to shaping regional and international standards on human rights and development, ensuring that the perspectives and realities of our members are integrated into and inform relevant outcomes and policy spaces. In May 2014, we launched a Post-2015 mobile application, a practical tool to track Asia Pacific governments’ positions on development issues and ensure that governments are accountable to peoples. Our Development Justice campaign materials,

Climate Justice policy briefs
Highlights the impact of climate change on different rural and urban communities in Asia Pacific and the ways in which women in these communities are addressing climate impacts.

Accountability Map: Asia Pacific Responses to Beijing Platform for Action
Provides information on existing accountability mechanisms relevant to and developed around the Beijing Platform for Action.

Post 2015 App
Compiles the position of governments in Asia Pacific on a range of issues discussed in Open Working Group (OWG) meetings and resources on each of the 16 focus areas in the draft Sustainable Development Goals. Each focus area includes current negotiated language from OWG working documents as well as the summary and link of each country statement. This application is updated on a regular basis. Available for smartphones and tablets from Google Play and iTunes.
which include the Road to Development Justice video, toolkit, primer, bookmark, and stickers have been used by civil society organisations in 14 countries across the region. The video has been translated into four regional languages and screened hundreds of times and disseminated by partners including Campaign for People’s Goals, ESCR-Net, Action Aid, WALHI, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and several universities.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Our knowledge resources also target the wider movement: our four-page primer on the TPP and its impacts on women was produced early in the year and disseminated at civil society gatherings throughout the year, helping draw awareness to a little-known trade deal that would be the world’s largest and most overreaching. Another primer on extraterritorial human rights obligations was created to acquaint members with the Maastricht Principles.

Our (International Labour Organisation) ILO C189 Puzzle Kits were also widely drawn on for advocacy by our members and partners, with eight organisations using the kit to mobilize grassroots support for the Convention and influence the language of the initial report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The “Know Your Rights, Claim your Rights under the ILO C189” publication continues to be translated into multiple languages to ensure that the resource is as accessible and as widely used as possible.

Media and communications work cuts across our programmes and contributes to developing

The Road to Development Justice Explains Development Justice and its five transformative shifts in everyday language and makes the case for why we need a new development model to address the double crises of inequality and environmental destruction. Also available in Bahasa, Bengali, Nepali, Spanish, and Thai.

Global Campaign for Decent Work and Living Wage Presents highlights from the Week of Action in solidarity with Cambodian workers and their families.


Alina Saba on Climate Justice Interview with one of our researchers from the Climate Justice FPAR project who was selected to speak at the UN Climate Summit in September 2014.
and disseminating ideas, conducting advocacy, as well as building movements. In 2014, we produced a number of press statements and op-eds on key international processes, including Beijing+20, Post-2015, and UNFCCC COP, in order to raise public awareness on global development discourse. We also produced several submissions and petitions highlighting local issues, such as Brunei’s Shariah laws, Burma’s draft Interfaith Marriage Act, and workers demands in Cambodia and Bangladesh. Our articles were carried by the press and shared through our website and social media platforms. Additionally, we ensured consistent social media engagement through the year, reaching over 320,000 views across our platforms.
ADVOCACY

As a regional, member-driven network, APWLD is uniquely able to bring grassroots perspectives to regional and international policy settings. We have been gaining recognition for the impact and quality of our advocacy and for being one of the few regional networks with a strong mandate from a broad membership base. The past year has also seen our expanding influence in key policy and standard-setting spaces at these levels, resulting in greater visibility and understanding of development justice and of the issues confronting women in the region. At the same time, our participation has elevated the impact of our advocacy and strengthened our ability to effectively promote women’s human rights in Asia Pacific.

In 2014, APWLD played a leading role in the Post-2015 and Beijing+20 processes, and was actively involved in UNFCCC and the Climate Summit. We developed and lobbied for progressive, feminist language, built members capacity in high-level advocacy, mobilised around our framework of development justice, and strengthened institutional engagement and cross-movement linkages. At the sub-regional level, we continued to support civil society platforms such as the ASEAN Women’s Caucus and we helped to form the Pacific Islands Women’s Caucus. Through our FPAR, FLTP, and small grants projects, we helped to highlight and support our members in their local initiatives to push for development justice and accountability at the national level.

We note numerous instances that demonstrate the impact of our work. These include our FPAR partners being able to increase women’s political voice and shift policies in Vietnam, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, and Bangladesh; global allies and UN agencies seeking to work with APWLD; our selection as WMG regional focal point and co-convener of the Asia Pacific Beijing+20 steering committee; and the increasing prominence of development justice in international, regional, and national policy processes.

COORDINATING CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN POST-2015

One particular example of APWLD’s leadership in the Post-2015 process was our appointment as both the chair and the women’s focal point of the Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (AP-RCEM). We led and coordinated the work of 17 constituencies and five sub-regional focal points coming from prominent national and regional organisations from Asia Pacific. Since its inception, the RCEM has been coordinating regional input and ensuring a strong regional voice at Post-2015 negotiating sessions. The RCEM has been able to come to shared positions for most hearings, an extraordinary feat for the most diverse and largest region of the world.

The contributions of RCEM as a regional mechanism for civil society engagement with the UN has been recognised through the formal acknowledgement of RCEM’s role as UNESCAP partner in organising the official CSO forum that preceded the first Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) in 2014. The APFSD has also been lauded for providing an emerging model for inclusive and substantive engagement with civil society towards establishing a regional monitoring and accountability mechanism for sustainable development commitments.
ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS BEYOND BORDERS

One particular highlight from 2014 was our work around extraterritorial human rights obligations (ETOs), which culminated in the adoption of the Bangkok Declaration on ETOs. APWLD initially co-convened a Public Conference on ETOs in Bangkok, and then convened a Roundtable on ETOs that brought together national human rights institutions (NHRIs) from four Southeast Asian countries, representatives of the governments of Indonesia and Philippines, UN Special Procedures Mandate Holders, and women’s rights activists from around the region. The Bangkok Declaration on ETOs committed NHRIs to integrating ETOs into their future work and encouraged other stakeholders to ensure that governments, particularly in ASEAN, act consistently with their ETOs. Our work here has also been critical for challenging regional and international economic models that fail to recognise the responsibility of governments for the human rights impacts of their economic policies outside their borders.

“The roundtable was very much relevant to my work as one of the lawyers from the Investigation Division of the Commission on Human Rights. One of the thematic areas on which the Commission is currently involved is on Business and Human Rights and among the focus in this are issues of mining, development aggression and agrarian law disputes. Considering that most of the companies involved in these cases are multinational companies, the discussions of ETOs would be very useful in the conduct of our investigation and in the drafting of our key recommendations not only those addressed to the State but also those we wish to address to other States who may be accountable under ETO. In addressing too the issue of migration, the discussion on ETOs would be very useful. We are hoping that we will be able to incorporate more clearly the principles of ETO in our Business and Human Rights programs considering that we are also in the process of intervening in the legislative process on the amendment of the country’s corporation code.”
Twyla Rubin, Commission on Human Rights Philippines

ETOS: AN INTRODUCTION

“Under international law, human rights are universal. However, most governments act as though they are only responsible for the human rights of individuals living inside their country. This is contrary to international law, which makes clear that governments are responsible for fulfilling their human rights obligations wherever they act if their actions (or lack of action) can be predicted to affect the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

Further, governments must assist and cooperate with other governments to ensure that human rights are fulfilled everywhere, for example, through international aid. When all governments act according to their extraterritorial obligations, there are no gaps in human rights protections and human rights are universally fulfilled.”

(excerpt from APWLD primer on ETOs)
ADVOCACY AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Our FPAR partners continue to exceed expectations in terms of the impact of their work. One of our partners in the BOOM-FPAR project, WOFOWON, dedicated its FPAR to organising and advocating for the rights of women working in the entertainment sector in Nepal. They have since established two trade unions and are attempting legal action to fight violence faced in the course of their work. They have persuaded the National Women’s Commission to make their issues a priority, and they have used rights-based approaches to lobby for changes at their workplace such as a minimum wage increase and the introduction of a service charge. WOFOWON’s advocacy has also led to an anti-sexual harassment directive issued by Kathmandu’s central district office. Another new partner in Thailand has focused on awareness raising among Karen and Hmong communities. Their work has led to women participating in sub-district community meetings and speaking up as representatives of the indigenous women’s community.

Several of our CJ-FPAR partners have succeeded in securing spaces in local decision-making as well. For example, our partners from Vietnam have been able to include women in the community’s disaster risk reduction team for the first time since its existence. In the same way, in Bangladesh, the programme with the initiative of the young researcher succeeded in forming four women’s groups in the eight villages where the research took place. One of the group leaders, Rajkumari Munda, was elected as a member of the Village Policing Committee, becoming the first woman to take part in a community decision-making body. She is now helping women in the community learn about local climate adaptive measures.

At 27, Srijana Pun embodies strong leadership qualities that she daily harnesses in the fight for the rights of women working in the informal and entertainment sectors in Nepal. Growing up in an environment of discrimination and deprivation, Srijana left for Kathmandu in search of work, which she found in the city’s bars. There, she witnessed firsthand the harassment, exploitation, and stigmatisation faced by women working in the entertainment sector, often for low wages, and long hours, sans legal protections. Srijana started to organise among the workers, initially through sharing sessions and then through articulating demands for their rights as workers. After meeting with APWLD member organisation WOREC, Srijana focused her efforts on establishing Women Forum for Women (WOFO WON) to organise more women working in the entertainment sector. As a BOOM-FPAR partner, WOFOWON trained the workers in labour rights, lobbying, and movement building. They managed to expand the nascent movement to cover five districts in Nepal. Women workers have formed two trade unions and gained recognition for their demand that labour protections be extended to cover women working in the entertainment sector from the National Women’s Commission. The workers are currently fighting for changes to labour laws to increase the minimum wage, introduce a ten per cent service charge, and implement measures to prevent employers from cheating workers of their pay. Additionally, after much lobbying, Kathmandu’s central district office issued a notice calling for stronger enforcement of an anti-sexual harassment directive. WOFOWON became a member of APWLD in 2013 and is actively involved in the BOOM-RIW programme committee.
**INFLUENCING LANGUAGE**

Notably, we managed to ensure that a number of APWLD’s priorities were reflected in the outcome document of CSW-58: as a result of APWLD’s active contribution to the drafting process, including giving supportive governments language to propose in the negotiations, the final outcome document of CSW, which focused on the challenges and achievements of the Millennium Development Goals, included language on domestic workers, migrant workers, inheritance and property rights for women, language relating to decent work, including collective bargaining, and language on the importance of women’s participation in peace and security processes.

Similarly, we influenced the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Advancing Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in several clauses. We were able to amend regressive language proposed in the draft as well as advance language on migration, work, unpaid care work, disability rights, land, and inheritance. The importance of strengthening collaboration with the RCEM was specifically recognised by member states in Section 58 (f), which calls on UNESCAP “to strengthen coordination with regional civil society through, inter alia, the regional civil society engagement mechanism.”

The Open Working Group outcome incorporated several recommendations from APWLD and WMG. Significantly, it included a standalone gender goal, incorporating some of our main advocacy targets including on violence against women. APWLD was one of the few civil society organisations advocating for living wages and the rights of migrant and domestic workers to be reflected in the goals. While we did not get a commitment to the living wage, the reference to wages and to the human rights of migrant women workers was incorporated. And while paid domestic work was not explicitly included, a welcome addition was the target on unpaid care and domestic work. Despite resistance from some states, Goal 16 is dedicated to promoting Peaceful and Inclusive Societies. APWLD repeatedly advocated for the inclusion of a goal on inequality between and within countries. This goal was absent from earlier drafts but is now incorporated in Goal 10. Finally, we insisted on a target covering women’s decision-making and democratic process, which has been included under both Goals 5 and 16.

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**LANGUAGE WINS**

**GOAL 5:**
Text: “protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment”

Text: “adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality”

Text: “recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate”

Text: “ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life”

**GOAL 10:**
Inclusion of goal to “reduce inequality within and among countries”
Dedicated to “promoting Peaceful and Inclusive Societies”

**GOAL 16:**
Text: “develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”
APWLD led the Women’s Major Group (WMG) engagement with the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF), preparing interventions and the WMG response to the report.

The framework of development justice has been present in all our advocacy initiatives in intergovernmental and regional civil society spaces, garnering widespread support and common ownership. Just one year after the regional declaration on development justice was adopted, APWLD was invited to speak at the 70th annual meeting of UNESCAP, the highest intergovernmental policy setting space in the region. In a panel discussion, the Prime Minister of Bhutan who was chairing the session asked APWLD to explain the concept of development justice to member states and discuss its implications for the Post-2015 agenda. Other movements and networks have been adapting the framework of development justice as well. Development justice was adopted as a unifying call from Asia Pacific CSOs engaged in RCEM, with over 400 organisations from the region endorsing development justice. Additionally, development justice is featured in all RCEM statements and positions.

**CREATING SPACES FOR FURTHER ENGAGEMENT**

APWLD has consistently been engaging with ASEAN and its various structures and mechanisms. This culminated with APWLD being the only civil society organisation present and acknowledged during the ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly’s 35th General Assembly in Laos last September. APWLD was also the only civil society representative given an opportunity to present to the Committee on Women Parliamentarians of AIPA (WAIPA). The presentation allowed us to introduce APWLD and the ASEAN Women’s Caucus as well as the framework of development justice. We have also been engaging with women parliamentarians from Southeast Asia and with the AIPA Secretariat in advancing an ASEAN Women’s Parliamentary Caucus that would encourage a regular interface among women parliamentarians from ASEAN member states, as well as with civil society to advance women’s rights. Some of our members and graduates of our Gender and Politics training have also been looking into the formation of women parliamentary caucuses, both at the national level (Cambodia) and provincial level (Indonesia).

We were also able in the past year to secure space for APWLD members and women’s rights advocates in seven formal development governance structures at regional and international level including: the ICESDF, the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD), CSW, the Climate Summit, UN General Assembly, and Post-2015 Development Agenda: Setting the Stage with the Office of the President of the General Assembly.
MOVEMENTS

We recognise that advocacy for women’s human rights, gender equality, and alternative development frameworks is most effective when it comes from local communities and people’s movements and when it is centred on the voices and needs of marginalised peoples. Thus APWLD’s work focuses on outreach and solidarity. We work to forge common calls; expand our base of feminist leaders, lawyers, and activists and build leadership across generations, sectors, and communities; sustain platforms and alliances.

“There is no shortcut to building movements. We have to go through the process of mobilising and strengthening women by raising awareness and building capacities so that they can make informed choices and collectively achieve a lot. Establishing linkages/partnerships with other networks/movements and sharing resources and ideas is important because women united can never be defeated.” – Vernie Yocogan-Diano, Philippines

FORGING A COMMON CALL

In May 2014, we successfully organised the second APFF, bringing together 300 feminists from across the five sub-regions as well as global allies. The APFF was an occasion to celebrate our collective achievements and strategise on our challenges while deepening our analysis and strengthening our solidarity. Above all, it was a space to reflect on this global moment and to reimagine development. APWLD used this occasion to engage diverse groups of women in shaping a common call for development justice.

“We felt energised and replenished and we appreciated that we were amongst a diverse group of colleagues exploring various issues and applying different variations of feminism to their work. It reminded us of the diversity within the feminist movement and that even though we have so many differences it is always commendable that we can find common ground and convergence on the most fundamental issues that undergird our movement.” – Nalini Singh and Neesha Fakir, Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women

“Every moment attending the APPF, every day, I felt privileged. Of interacting with brilliant women committed to change their worlds. Not in an abstract way, but in meaningful, daily situations that comprehend the wellbeing of women and men. I could admire them closely, in detail. And also felt part of a huge movement seeking for real transformations, so I engaged with all my heart in every discussion. What comes next? An alliance I never thought was possible. Regions are in need to strengthen their voices in the global field. We are living a moment in which the equations that will shape the face of geopolitics in the next 15 years are now being formulated. The feminists of Asia Pacific are bravely leading their own path.” – Emilia Reyes, Mexico

Six months later, we co-coordinated the Asia
Pacific Civil Society Forum on Beijing+20, bringing together 480 women, including 150 APWLD members, to share their strategies and experiences in holding governments accountable for their commitments under the Beijing Platform for Action. APWLD’s leadership ensured an unprecedented level of civil society representation at the regional review of Beijing, as acknowledged by UNESCAP.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY COALITIONS

2014 saw the launch of the Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism (RCEM), which APWLD helped pioneer to ensure strong cross-constituency coordination and wider representation across sub-regions and constituencies in intergovernmental negotiations. APWLD was elected chair of the transition committee, tasked with fine-tuning the mechanism’s structure and terms and increasing awareness and ownership among civil society groups in Asia Pacific. This mechanism has gained substantial ground in the past year. It has been upheld as a best practice for civil society engagement at the international level, drawing interest from international agencies and civil society groups from other regions. It has also allowed progressive civil society groups in Asia Pacific to ensure clear and forceful inputs into Post-2015, around the overarching theme of development justice.

Much of our work in the past year has focused on building common ownership for development justice and strengthening such regional and sub-regional platforms as the People’s General Assembly, Women’s Caucus, ASEAN People’s Forum regional consultations, and People’s SAARC. Through these, we promoted APWLD’s positions and analyses on the nexus of neoliberal globalisation, fundamentalism, militarism, and patriarchy. We continue to coordinate and provide the secretariat for the Southeast Asian Women’s Caucus on ASEAN. We managed to create a women’s rights platform at the People’s SAARC to engage the process and influence the final declaration, which included references to gender, alternative regionalisms, and development justice as well as a rejection of patriarchy.

Our Pacific Gender and Politics training proved to be a catalyst for the formation of the Pacific Island Women’s Parliamentary Caucus: a first-of-its-kind network of women parliamentarians and women’s rights groups from across the Pacific Islands working together to advance women’s political participation and development justice. APWLD subsequently supported the Caucus at the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Conference in September 2014, where it was
introduced at one of the conference sessions. Caucus members have also been mobilising interest and support from other women parliamentarians, groups, and activists in order to grow its reach and representation.

“Wherever we can, we want to be able to be that united caucus for the region of women, helping to support, to facilitate, to talk about, and to bring to the public what it is that needs to be attended to regionally, what needs to be supported, whether by way of networking, by way of awareness, by way of prayer support, by way of monetary support, how can we do this, and to just work it together.” – Loujaya Kouza, Member of Parliament, Papua New Guinea

APWLD also helped establish the Asia Pacific Women’s Alliance on Peace and Security (APWAPS) to challenge militarism and to advance local women’s priorities in conflict-affected communities. Conflict is defined broadly to include instances of militarisation associated with large-scale development projects, as well as conventional armed conflict. APWAPS has already been recognised as the official partner from the region for the high-level review in 2015 of Security Council Resolution 1325, and has supported APWLD’s members working on issues of conflict and militarisation to build closer ties with other women in the region working on the issue.

Supporting Our Membership

Understanding the vital importance of sustaining the movement, APWLD focuses much of our work, on supporting members in their advocacy and outreach. Our FPAR projects have been particularly successful in this endeavour, due to the integrated aims of building multigenerational leadership, community participation and ownership, and a broader solidarity. The following quotations from young women researchers involved in FPAR testify to this success:

“[The FPAR] is a process that enables women to participate in a non-hierarchal way [and] that enables genuine initiative and leads to collective actions of women. … Being immersed with the women and their communities removes the barriers and apprehension, builds trust and partnership, and directs the research effort to movement building. In the community, I am seen as a sister, their daughter, not as an outsider. And so, it became my journey of learning, sharing, understanding, and growing together.” – Alma Sinumlag, Philippines

“From the onset of this program, I have deeply appreciated APWLD’s vision to build feminist movements on the ground and contribute in strengthening people’s movements to seek development goals. One year of the CJ-FPAR program and seeing what has been achieved so far, yes, there is still a lot of work to do, but it is both inspiring not only for me but for the community I am working with that there are parallel efforts across countries, collectively reclaiming women’s right to development and a livable planet.” — Jane Siwa, Philippines

Cordillera indigenous women of Kalinga Province in the Philippines protest against geothermal energy exploration by Chevron on their ancestral lands.
We provide many forms of support to our members and are quick to mobilise in key situations. Last year, we garnered international support for Cambodian workers and activists pushing for a living wage and labour rights. Our Global Week of Action for Cambodia saw the participation of over 50 groups in more than 12 countries around the world, from Thailand to South Korea to Turkey. We pushed a common demand for the Cambodian government to stop the crackdown on the workers and to ensure fair wages and guarantee freedom of assembly and expression. Such international pressure helped to secure the release of 23 workers who had been arrested for their involvement in protesting for their rights. Additionally, we participated in an international fact-finding mission to document human rights violations faced by the women of Hacienda Luisita. We produced a statement of findings on the multiple violations faced by women in that community and took part in a press conference to draw attention to the issue.

Global Week of Action for Cambodia called attention to Cambodian workers’ demand for a living wage and to end harassment of labour leaders and human rights defenders.
APWLD is a member of the following networks:

- Asia-Pacific Research Network
- Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition
- Asia-Pacific Women’s Alliance for Peace and Security
- AP-RCEM: Asia-Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism
- CSO Partnership Co. for Development Effectiveness
- Global People Surge
- Rights, Empowerment, Liberation
- Our World, Our Future, Our Goals
- Just Net Coalition
- Pacific Islands Women's Caucus
- Women Gender Constituency
- United For Foreign Domestic Workers Rights
- Women Working Group on Financing for Development
APWLD has six interconnected programmes designed to respond to current challenges as well as opportunities presented in the context of shifting power relations, both global and local. Each of these programmes build capacity and space for feminist movements and advocates in the region, develop data and analysis with a focus on grassroots knowledge production for advocacy, lead campaigns and expand spaces for effective advocacy at national, regional, and international levels, and mobilise feminist and civil society movements to elevate our common call for development justice. Each programme or sub-programme is coordinated by a member of the Secretariat, who receives planning and implementation support from an Organising Committee comprising five to seven APWLD members.
BREAKING OUT OF MARGINALISATION (BOOM)

FOCUS:
BOOM focuses on building development justice at the grassroots and ensuring that women from marginalised communities are able to influence and shape policies that affect them at national, regional, and international levels. (This programme comprises sub-programmes on rural and indigenous women as well as labour and migration.)

ACTIVITIES:
In 2014, BOOM saw the successful conclusion of its FPAR project where national partners were successful in shifting laws and policies in their communities and built lasting movements in a number of communities. It coordinated APWLD’s participation in an International Fact-finding Mission on Peasant Women in Philippines as well as the Asian Migrant Workers Summit. It produced and disseminated the FPAR regional research report and advocacy material on ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers. It played a key role in the process of establishing the RCEM and in ensuring a strong call for development justice in regional statements, incorporating the voices of rural, indigenous, migrant, and urban poor women. It conducted workshops on labour and migration, and supported a consultation on Beijing+20 and migrants. APWLD launched a Global Week of Action against the government crackdown on workers in Cambodia as well as a Solidarity Action with the workers and their families. It also organised the first women’s leadership in trade unions training, the first step in realising a vision of strengthening the movement of women workers and trade unions in the region.
CLIMATE JUSTICE (CJ)

FOCUS:
This programme works with grassroots women to document their experiences and adaptive practices and to engage advocacy spaces at national, regional, and international levels to ensure that the voices of grassroots women are heard in climate change debates and decision-making.

ACTIVITIES:
In 2014, CJ concluded trainings and finalised research for its first FPAR project, involving 18 women from nine grassroots organisations. At COP20 in Lima, it launched 7 advocacy briefers describing the gendered impacts of climate change on these communities and presenting their demands for climate justice. It played a leading role in the Climate Summit convened by the UN Secretary General during the General Assembly being appointed to the meeting’s civil society steering committee and having one of the young women researchers selected to speak at the Summit. It coordinated advocacy around OWG 7, Climate Summit, UNFCCC session on Adaptation and Nairobi Working Group, and COP20. It provided input into the UNFCCC’s draft text for a new climate agreement to be signed at COP21 in Paris. It actively contributed to the advocacy work of the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) of the UNFCCC.

FPAR participant on the streets of Lima during COP 20 to bring our message of climate justice

Women and Gender Constituency provided input in the draft text with the main message “No gender equality on a dead planet”
Articulating Change from the Grassroots

Indigenous Mugal communities living in the remote mountainous region of northern Nepal are one of numerous grassroots and marginalised communities adversely affected by climate change, yet too often ignored and excluded from relevant discussions and decision-making processes. Changing weather patterns and temperatures, melting of glaciers that provoke landslides and devastating floods, and erratic rainfall patterns have already had major effects on every aspect of Mugal lives. Women in the community, who bear responsibility for farming and growing crops as well as collecting food, water, and wood, have been particularly impacted and have to daily struggle with and manage these threats to their survival and livelihoods.

Through our FPAR, APWLD focuses on building the capacity of climate change-affected communities including the Mugas to determine and articulate their own policy solutions through a process of evidence generation and collective deliberation. To sustain change and ensure the voices of women are heard, we required partners to each identify a young woman researcher who would lead the project and to provide her with a mentor. Our FPAR projects have so far generated seven reports with grassroots policy formulations for tackling the effects of climate change, which will be used in their local advocacy plan. The FPAR programme also increased women’s leadership and supported young women from grassroots and marginalised communities across the region to become climate justice leaders, taking their demands for systems change to governments and the wider public. Alina Saba’s journey is illustrative.

Prior to participating in FPAR, Alina had never spoken in public. Her community-based research and advocacy and her participation in FPAR trainings helped Alina claim her voice as a critic of neoliberal development policies and an advocate for indigenous women’s rights. In September 2014, Alina was selected to speak at the UN Climate Summit as one of only four civil society representatives from a pool of over 500 applicants. She conducted media interviews, published an article in the Huffington Post, spoke at the People’s General Assembly, and developed a video. She was subsequently selected to speak at the UN High-level Event organised at the COP 20 for the Gender Day. FPAR helped her build confidence and knowledge on climate justice issues, while bringing attention and power to her community. Since completing the research, Alina has initiated a new alliance of indigenous women in Nepal and co-founded a youth network. She is currently working on post-earthquake rehabilitation with some of the most remote indigenous communities in Nepal.
FEMINIST DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE (FDJ)

FOCUS:
FDJ works on developing tools and resources to promote development justice and influence the Post-2015 development agenda. It also supports national partners in conducting advocacy around proposed development goals and targets.

ACTIVITIES:
In 2014, FDJ produced a video on development justice in several languages that was shown to governments at the first UN ESCAP Forum on Sustainable Development and ran continuously in the UN Conference Centre for several months, a phone application to track government positions on Post-2015, a series of briefing papers on Development Justice, and a primer on the TPP. APWLD led the women’s major group and RCEM submissions to the OWG on several topics (cross programme work). We formulated analysis of the OWG goals and targets, the report of the ICESDF, and the Secretary-General’s Synthesis Report. It also coordinated the People’s General Assembly in New York and national sub-grants for Post-2015 advocacy.
Connecting Local to Global:
A Member’s Journey

From conflict-ridden and resource-depleted Bougainville, Helen has been working at the grassroots level for peacebuilding and women’s rights for over 20 years. After watching her home burned and village destroyed during the height of the Bougainville Crisis, she co-founded Leitana Nehan to provide aid and rehabilitation to women and children caught in the conflict, raise awareness on peace building through radio, and challenge rising levels of gender-based violence and inequality.

Helen came to be involved in APWLD following a recommendation by our member organisation, Fiji Women’s Crisis Centre, for her to participate at APWLD activities at CSW in March 2013. She has been actively involved in FDJ since September 2013 when she participated at the People’s General Assembly and addressed governments, UN agencies, and CSOs at the UN-NGLS event “Regional Recommendations on Post-2015” to promote the Development Justice model. In February 2014, APWLD leveraged our active involvement in the Women’s Major Group to ensure Helen’s selection as a speaker at OWG-8 on conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding, and the promotion of durable peace. This was the last thematic meeting for the Open Working Group process; therefore it was critical that APWLD was able to make a meaningful and powerful intervention. Helen’s presentation offered a compelling story on women’s role in the peace process and our recommendation for a new development goal on peacebuilding that recognises and promotes women’s leadership. Although this recommendation was not reflected in the chair’s summary nor in the “19 focus areas document” which was published after the 8th sessions, the present draft SDGs includes Goal 16: “Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies” which calls on governments to “develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.” Helen was also able to participate in an international Feminist Strategy Meeting and to present the development justice model at the Actors for Development Conference. The content and key proposals of the latter presentation will be incorporated in a subsequent publication from the European Commission that will map best practices and models led by women on the ground and identify possible scaling up into transformative policies and replication at the intra-regional level.

Back home in Bougainville, Helen chairs the Human Rights Committee, which coordinates public education and advocacy activities, and maintains a weekly radio talkshow. At the CSO Forum preceding the inaugural APFSD last year, she was nominated to the RCEM Transition Committee, spearheaded through APWLD’s efforts, as a representative of conflict-afflicted communities. Helen is also a member of the WRHD coalition and, at the APFF, participated in dialogues that led to the creation of APWAPS. Between local, regional, and global advocacy, Helen carries the voices of women peacemakers, and our work at APWLD has been to ensure that these voices are amplified and heard in policy and standard-setting spaces regionally and globally. These efforts have led to local changes as well. Earlier this year, the Japanese government offered funds to rebuild Leitana Nehan’s Human Resource Centre, which was razed in 2010.
Feminist Law and Practice (FLP)

Focus:
FLP focuses on building a community of activists, lawyers, and policymakers committed to advancing women’s rights through law as well as women’s access to justice.

Activities:
In 2014, FLTP built the capacities of 64 women and men in the use of feminist analysis and perspectives for legal practice and activism at the national level in Laos, Vietnam, Timor Leste, and the Philippines and a further 18 women at the regional level in Southeast Asia. FLTP modules were developed and translated for national FLTPs in seven countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand, Timor Leste, Laos, Vietnam, and Philippines. Both Cambodia and Indonesia focused their national FLTP trainings on the issue of decent work. In addition, FLTP graduates from previous regional and sub-regional trainings were invited to assess the training’s impacts and provide input into its future direction through an online survey as well as a graduates meeting held in conjunction with the Asia Pacific Beijing+20 review.

Advancing Women Migrant Workers’ Access to Justice at the Community Level
Solidaritas Perempuan partnered with APWLD to conduct a National Level FLTP in October 2014. At the onset of the partnership, they decided to focus on the issue of women and migration. Over six million Indonesians are migrant workers, and the vast majority of them are women. Both in Indonesia and in many destination countries, significant gaps exist in laws upholding the rights of migrant workers. The impacts of migrant work—economic, social, and political—are manifold and affect the larger community.

The Indonesia National FLTP brought together 13 women and two men from community-based organisations, women and migrant rights groups, and legal aid centres from the different cities and provinces of Indonesia. The training provided them the space to learn about international human rights mechanism, feminist perspectives, the history of the women’s movement, and key concepts such as intersectionality. This concept of intersectionality was particularly valuable as it allowed them to understand the multi-layered identities and experiences of violence and discrimination faced by women migrant workers, who are at the centre of their everyday work. Building on the FLTP’s contribution to strengthening the knowledge and capacities of community-based workers, Solidaritas Perempuan initiated the establishment of a paralegal network of six areas in Indonesia: Mataram, Sumbawa, Karawang, Kendari, Makassar, and Palu. The network will prioritise cases of human rights violations experienced by women migrant workers and their families and employ concepts and methodologies from FLTP to this end.
GROUNDING THE GLOBAL (GG)

FOCUS:
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. It comprises focus areas on international and regional mechanisms.

ACTIVITIES:
In 2014, GG led advocacy around Post-2015, Beijing+20, extraterritorial human rights obligations as well as issues of development financing, living wages, and specific women’s rights violations within countries. It coordinated the regional civil society engagement in the UNESCAP Beijing+20 regional meeting. It continued to provide the secretariat and coordination support to the ASEAN Women’s Caucus. Additionally, it supported the formation of the Asia Pacific Women’s Alliance on Peace and Security and continues to be involved in its coordination.

APWLD in the steering committee of the Civil Society Forum on Beijing plus 20
Ensuring Accountability Twenty Years After Beijing

Twenty years since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), women in Asia Pacific continue to experience marginalisation and inequality. Leveraging our position as the region’s leading feminist network, with 195 members in 28 countries, APWLD coordinated advocacy efforts around the Beijing review process and convened a gathering of feminist and women’s human rights organisations to push for accountability on the implementation of the BPfA.

Understanding the vital importance of a vibrant and visible movement to drive change, APWLD took the lead in organising the Asia Pacific Beijing+20 Civil Society Forum, held in November 2014. This Forum gathered more than 400 feminists and women’s rights advocates to discuss the concerns and priorities for women in the region regarding the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, the post-2015 development agenda, and beyond. Together, we called for the realisation of Development Justice to end the gross inequalities of wealth, power, resources, and opportunities that exist between countries, between rich and poor, and between men and women.

APWLD also helped convene over 200 feminists and women’s rights advocates to participate as members of civil society and government delegations in the Asian and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: Beijing +20 Review. This conference was the largest intergovernmental meeting addressing women’s rights in the region to date. This event provided a historic opportunity for governments and civil society to undertake a critical review of the structural barriers that prevent gender equality and violate women’s human rights.

Through our concerted efforts with our partners in the region, CSOs from Cambodia, Philippines, Indonesia, and the Pacific Islands were provided the space to engage with their governments. APWLD was able to influence language in the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Conference, including around the negative impact of the extractive industry on women’s rights in the region and the importance of continued engagement with the regional civil society engagement mechanism (RCEM).

The activities and advocacy work leading to these two forums also provided space for APWLD-supported networks such as the Southeast Asia Women’s Caucus on ASEAN to engage beyond sub-regional processes.
WOMEN IN POWER (WIP)

FOCUS:

WIP focuses on strengthening women’s political participation and equipping women with the knowledge, resources, and networks to make a positive contribution to the realization and advancement of women’s rights. It also works on challenging gendered political structures and articulating a transformative model of governance and feminist leadership.

ACTIVITIES:

In 2014, WIP conducted two sub-regional trainings on Gender and Politics, supported the formation of the Pacific Islands Women’s Caucus, and engaged both the ASEAN Inter-parliamentary Assembly as well as the Asian Women Parliamentarian Conference. It organised the only official civil society side-event during the UN ESCAP intergovernmental meeting on the Beijing Platform for Action on parliamentary accountability. It also continued a learning partnership with the Global Fund for Women and DAWN on the nature and conditions for transformative women’s leadership.
CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVE: ADVANCING DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE THROUGH RCEM

FOCUS:

This initiative led by BOOM was initiated in 2014 to ensure cross-constituency coordination and wider representation across sub-regions and constituencies in intergovernmental negotiations. Through this initiative, we work with Asia Pacific CSOs to promote stronger, coordinated, and more effective civil society contribution in regional and global processes.

ACTIVITIES:

The Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (RCEM) was introduced and presented in several civil society forums, including the Asia Pacific Feminist Forum, Asia Pacific Conference on Development Justice, CSO Forum on Beijing+20, and International Migrant Summit attended by more than 500 women migrant domestic workers. As the women’s focal point, APWLD delivered a presentation on Development Justice, Post-2015 negotiations, and RCEM. RCEM was also presented during the meeting with UNDESA and UNGLS as the best practice and initiative from the region on civil society engagement. RCEM engaged with intergovernmental processes and released many submissions and positions, including the joint position for APFSD, inputs on the zero draft presented at OWG 12 and 13, and a joint submission on the outcome of the OWG. During the ESCAP Regional Consultation on Accountability in August 2014, RCEM was identified as the formal platform for civil society engagement and consulted on speakers and panelists. UNESCAP invited APWLD to deliver a presentation on RCEM and our call for development justice in a panel at the 70th session of the Commission.
ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME EXPANSION

In 2014, we took several steps towards expanding our programmes in line with our current strategic plan. We expanded our FPAR method to our Climate Justice work, and that has already seen some significant impacts at the local level. Beyond FPAR, we have also increased our support to national partners and members through sub-grants for advocacy under our Feminist Development Justice programme and for national FLTP trainings under Feminist Law and Practice. In order to expand our focus on women workers, we introduced a new training for women in trade unions called “Women Leading, Women Organising”. We also held initial discussions and drafted the concept note for the proposed Feminist Learning Institute. To support this additional work, we increased our programmes team from seven to 11 staff members, including hiring a South-South Learning Placement, selected among member organisations.

GROWING INTERNAL LEADERSHIP

In 2014, a programme leadership team comprising three programme officers was appointed to temporarily replace the Deputy Regional Coordinator, who is currently on maternity leave. The programme leadership team supports other programme staff as well as support staff to develop skills and meet objectives. Additionally, several staff members attended APWLD and external trainings in order to develop their professional capacity and have access to an education allowance.

STRENGTHENING M&E AND RESEARCH

Over the past couple of years, APWLD has developed and refined a feminist evaluation and monitoring system that tracks change in four domains: changes in capacity and skill; changes in knowledge, available data, tools and resources; increases in democratic
space for women to engage in advocacy; and changes in movements and structural change. To strengthen our monitoring, evaluation, and learning, we have introduced several improvements, including streamlining and revising our surveys and reporting guidelines as well as holding individual tutorials with staff on evaluation frameworks and strategies. We are working towards a system of continuous rather than periodic monitoring and have been putting in place web-based databases and data aggregators. We have also hired a full-time research officer to ensure strong research capacity to support programme work.

COMMUNICATIONS

APWLD has taken several measures in the past year to increase our profile and influence. We held a donor roundtable in conjunction with the Asia Pacific Feminist Forum in mid-2014. Our communications work has seen a steady, if slow, increase in our reach and level of engagement, notably through social media. APWLD makes regular use of Facebook for popular sharing and engagement and has seen a 220 per cent increase in our reach on that platform. We continue to engage members and partners through our mailing list as well as our biannual newsletter, Forum News.

EXPANDING MEMBERSHIP

Nine organisations joined as members of APWLD in 2014. Three of them are from countries underrepresented among our membership: India, Laos, and Papua New Guinea. Other organisations represent women with disabilities from Pakistan, indigenous women in Nepal, migrant workers in Hong Kong, and rural women in Indonesia, among others. Programme plans are developed collectively among staff and members through Organising Committees. Two new Activity Organising Committees were formed in 2014, on campaigning against the TPP and developing a new training on women’s leadership in trade unions.

BUILDING FINANCIAL SECURITY

Due to the current political crisis in Thailand, we have postponed plans to purchase a building and instead looked into alternative locations to move the secretariat as part of our risk mitigation.

We have instituted a reserve fund for maternity leave as a new accounting procedure and believe this is good feminist practice and worth sharing with other organisations. We have also drafted a revised parental leave policy to ensure we lead supportive workplace practices.
In 2014, APWLD received grants and income totalling USD 1,587,334.67. This amount is approximately 17 per cent higher than revenue in 2013. Our expenditure for the year was USD 1,437,586, which was approximately 30 per cent higher than the previous year. This meant that 2014 was the largest year for APWLD’s income and expenditure to date. The larger budget and expenditure was primarily as a result of two large cross-cutting events during the year: the Asia Pacific Feminist Forum and the Beijing +20 Regional Review and CSO Forum. Our fund balance at the end of 2014 was USD 755,693, which was higher than expected with a significant amount likely to be utilised in 2015.

In 2014, we continued to receive core funding support from Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency – SIDA) and the Ford Foundation. 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 Asia Pacific Feminist Forum from Mama Cash and for the CSO Forum and the UN Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development from UN ESCAP and the Third World Network (TWN). Other activity funds came from the Institute for Development Studies and IWRAW Asia Pacific.

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

In 2014, 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 while our Feminist Law and Practice provided sub-grants for national-level capacity building for the first time.

Our financial accounts have been audited and approved by NB Accounting who report 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.

**OUR DONORS IN 2014:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>January 14</td>
<td>Myanmar Consultation on ASEAN Engagement</td>
<td>Yangon, Myanmar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>January 28-31</td>
<td>Pacific Island &amp; Territories Sub-regional Gender and Politics Training &amp; Roundtable on “Voice: Women making decisions in the home and in the world”</td>
<td>Nadi, Fiji</td>
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<td>February</td>
<td>February 8-9</td>
<td>Regional Advocacy Strategy Meeting: Advancing Local Women’s Leadership for Peace and Security in Asia’s Conflict-affected Communities</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>March 8-19</td>
<td>58th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>March 21-23</td>
<td>ASEAN People’s Forum (APF)/ ASEAN Civil Society Conference (ACSC) 2014</td>
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<td>May</td>
<td>May 15-17</td>
<td>Asia and Pacific Civil Society Forum on Sustainable Development: “Consolidation and Reaching Out for Development Justice”</td>
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<td>May 18-20</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Pattaya, Thailand</td>
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<td>May 30 - June 1</td>
<td>2nd Asia Pacific Feminist Forum (APFF)</td>
<td>Chiangmai, Thailand</td>
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<td>June</td>
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<td>Roundtable: BOOM Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>June 2-5</td>
<td>2nd Climate Justice Training FPAR</td>
<td>Chiangmai, Thailand</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>Launch of the Global Days of Action for Development Justice</td>
<td>Chiangmai, Thailand</td>
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<td>August</td>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>Asian Migrant Workers Summit</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
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<td>September 1-3</td>
<td>Public Conference and Civil Society Strategy Meeting on Extraterritorial Human Rights Obligations</td>
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<td>September 8-12</td>
<td>Cambodia National Feminist Legal Theory &amp; Practice (FLTP) Training</td>
<td>Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia</td>
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<td>September 21</td>
<td>People’s Climate March</td>
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<td>Climate Summit</td>
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<td>September 24</td>
<td>People’s General Assembly</td>
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<td>October</td>
<td>October 10-11</td>
<td>Roundtable on Extraterritorial Human Rights Obligations</td>
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<td>October 15-21</td>
<td>Fact Finding Mission to the Hacienda Luisita Displaced Farmers by AMIHAN Philippines</td>
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<td>October 18-20</td>
<td>UN ESCAP Committee on Social Development meeting in preparation for Beijing+20</td>
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<td>October 27-31</td>
<td>Indonesia National Feminist Legal Theory &amp; Practice (FLTP) Training</td>
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<td>November 10-12</td>
<td>Women’s Tribunal on Sexual Violence during the Conflict in Nepal</td>
<td>Kathmandu, Nepal</td>
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<td>November 10-12</td>
<td>South East Asia Sub-Regional Gender and Politics Training</td>
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<td>November 13</td>
<td>Roundtable on Strengthening Accountability to Women: Parliamentary Mechanisms to Implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action</td>
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<td>November 12-13</td>
<td>Coordination Meeting, Asia Pacific Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism</td>
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<td>November 12-14</td>
<td>Women’s Caucus Annual Meeting</td>
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<td>November 13-16</td>
<td>FLTP Graduates Meeting</td>
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<td>November 14-16</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Beijing+20 Civil Society Forum</td>
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<td>November 17-20</td>
<td>Asian and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: Beijing+20 Review</td>
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<td>November 22-24</td>
<td>People’s South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation</td>
<td>Kathmandu, Nepal</td>
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<td>November 25</td>
<td>International Day to End Violence Against Women – Action with Chiang Mai University Women’s Studies Centre</td>
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<td>December</td>
<td>December 1-12</td>
<td>United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP20)</td>
<td>Lima, Peru</td>
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<td>December 6-7</td>
<td>3rd Climate Justice FPAR Training</td>
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<td>December 15-19</td>
<td>Thailand National FLTP Training</td>
<td>Chiangmai, Thailand</td>
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<td>December 17-21</td>
<td>“Women Leading, Women Organising” Workshop for women trade union organisers</td>
<td>Chiangmai, Thailand</td>
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The Women of APWLD in 2014

Sanaiyya Ansari  
Noor Farida Arrifin  
Aizhamal Bakashova  
Yunyani Chuziafah  
Enkhjargal Davaasuren  
Nurgul Dzhanaeva  
Dewi Amelia Eka Putri  
Ofa-Ki-Levuka Guttenbeil-Likiliki  
Hsiao-Chuan Hsia

Ivy Josiah  
Govind Kelkar  
Tahira Khan  
Thida Khus

Kate Lappin  
Raushan Nauryzbayeva  
Milena Pires  
Ravadee Prasertchareonsuk  
Renu Rajbhandari  
Rashila Ramli  
Joan May Salvador  
Azra Talat Sayeed  
Heisoo Shin  
Virada Somswasdi  
Pranom Somwong  
Ranhee Song  
Judy M. Taguiwalo

Regional Council
PROGRAMME & MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Sanaiyya Ansari  
Virisila Buadromo  
Nuthamon Kongcharoen  
Kate Lappin

Rashila Ramli  
Judy Taguiwalo  
Wanee Thitiprasert

SECRETARIAT

Wint Thiri Aung  
Betty Barkha  
Tatjana Bosevska  
Marion Cabrera  
Trimita Chakma  
Banamalika Choudhury  
Daungkamon Doncha-um  
Reileen Dulay

Aileen Familara  
Tessa Khan  
Kate Lappin  
Pichayupuk Leangsombut  
Navarat Nophiran  
Haley Pedersen  
Kornvika Paopaprathum  
Camille Risler

Leanne Sajor  
Smita Sharma  
Punika Shinawatra  
Suneec Singh  
Misun Woo  
Wardarina  
Diyana Yahaya