



HerStory is Power

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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List of Acronyms

AFWA	Asia Floor Wage Alliance	ESCR-Net	International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
AICHR	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights	FDJ	Feminist Development Justice
AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact	FES	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
APFSD	Asia Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development	FFD	Financing for Development
APHR	ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights	FKLP	Feminist Knowledge, Learning and Publication
APMCDRR	Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction	FLP	Feminist Law and Practice
APMM	Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants	FLTP	Feminist Legal Theory and Practice
APRCM	Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism	FPAR	Feminist Participatory Action Research
APRN	Asia Pacific Research Network	FTA	Free Trade Agreement
APWLD	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development	FTZ	Free Trade Zone
ARWC	Asian Rural Women's Conference	G20	Group of 20, an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	GA	(APWLD's) General Assembly
AWID	Association for Women's Rights in Development	GAATW	Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
BOOM	Breaking out of Marginalisation	GBV	Gender-based violence
BWCC	Bali Women Crisis Center	GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
C190	ILO Violence and Sexual Harassment Convention 2019 (No.190)	GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
C20	Civil Society 20	GG	Grounding the Global
CA	Central Asia	GI-ESCR	Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW	UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women	GMRF	Grassroots Migrants and Refugee Forum
CESCR	UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	GSDR	Global Sustainable Development Report
CFS	Committee on World Food Security	GTC	Gender and Trade Coalition
CJ	Climate Justice	HRC	UN Human Rights Council
CLADEM	Comité de América Latina y El Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer	HRD	Human Rights Defender
COP	Conference of the Parties (to the UNFCCC)	ILO	International Labour Organisation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	IMA	International Migrants Alliance
CSW	UN Commission on the Status of Women	IMRF	International Migration Review Forum
CTUHR	Center for Trade Unions and Human Rights	IMWU	Indonesian Migrant Workers Union
CWR	Centre for Women's Resources	IRV	Initiative Right View
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	ISDS	Investor-State dispute settlement mechanisms
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council	ISHR	International Service for Human Rights
EILER	Ecumenical Institute for Labor Education and Research	IWA	International Women Alliance
EPZ	Export Processing Zone	IWL	Indigenous Women League

IWRAW-Asia Pacific	International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific
KABAR BUMI	Keluarga Besar Buruh Migran
KOCUN	Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy
KWAU	Korean Women's Association United
LBH	Lembaga Bantuan Hukum
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex
MC12	12th Ministerial Conference of the WTO
MGoS	Major Groups and Other Stakeholders
MoW	Methods of Work
MUAH	Migration Programme: Migrants United and Act for Human Rights
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NIWF	National Indigenous Women Forum
OMCT	World Organisation Against Torture
P&M	Programme and Management Committee
PANAP	Pesticides Action Network - Asia Pacific
P-GFM	Patriarchy, Globalisation, Fundamentalisms, Militarism
PLM-QC	Pinagkaisang Lakas ng Mamamayan ng Quezon City
PNP	Perkumpulan Nurani Perempuan
POC	Programme Organising Committee
PSI	Public Services International
ReC	Regional Council
RMP	Rural Missionaries of the Philippines
RUPARI	Rumpun Perempuan dan Anak – Riau
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SERUNI	Serikat Perempuan Indonesia
SEZ	Special Economic Zone

SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SLRRF	State Land Redistribution Reserve Fund
SP	Solidaritas Perempuan
SPSL	Solidaritas Perempuan Sebay Lampung
SSFL	South to South Feminist Learning on Climate Justice
SUML	Stand Up Movement Lanka
UN	United Nations
UN-HLPF	UN High Level Political Forum
UNDESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPFII	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WGDAWG	UN Working Group on Discrimination Against Women and Girls
WHRD	Women Human Rights Defender
WiLDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
WiP	Women in Power
WITCH	Women Interrogating Trade and Corporate Hegemony
WLB	Women's League of Burma
WMG	Women's Major Group
WOREC	Women Rehabilitation Centre
WoW	Women Organising Workers/ Labour
WRC	Women's Rights Caucus (at the CSW)
WRN	Women's Regional Network
WTO	World Trade Organization

About APWLD

Who We Are

The Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) is the leading network of feminist organisations and individual activists in Asia and the Pacific. Our 268 members represent organisations and groups of diverse women from 30 countries and territories in the region covering the five subregions of Central Asia, East Asia, Pacific, South Asia and Southeast Asia. We are an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organisation and hold consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN ECOSOC). For over 35 years, APWLD has actively worked towards advancing women's human rights and Development Justice.

Our Work

APWLD fosters women's rights movements in Asia and the Pacific to influence laws, policies and practices at the local, national, regional and international levels. We develop capacities, produce and publicise 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, peace and Development Justice.

Our Beliefs

We believe that advances in women's human rights are achieved and sustained when autonomous feminist movements exist and have an enabling environment to work. We believe that law can be repressive as well as transformative. We use feminist analysis to dissect, engage with and transform laws, legal practices and the systems that shape and inform them. We believe that the nexus of patriarchy with militarism, fundamentalisms and neoliberal economic globalisation is responsible for gross violations of women's human rights and fundamental freedoms. We believe that equality, Development Justice and the realisation of human rights can only happen when women, particularly marginalised women, are empowered to lead policy and legal debates and determine solutions. We believe that to achieve lasting and sustainable change, engagement with women themselves, both at the grassroots and policy making levels, is needed to bring a feminist approach and perspective to their advocacy.





Our Structure

Our diverse and active membership provides the strength and expertise that drives and executes our work. Members are actively involved in APWLD's programme work through taking part in Programme Organising Committees (POC). APWLD is governed by a Programme and Management Committee (P&M) composed from a larger Regional Council (ReC) of active members, which in turn is selected by our General Assembly (GA) of members, held every three years. Our Secretariat, based in Chiang Mai, Thailand, but using a hybrid/remote working model since late 2021, carries out day-to-day operations and provides for programme implementation as well as financial and technical support.

Our Herstory

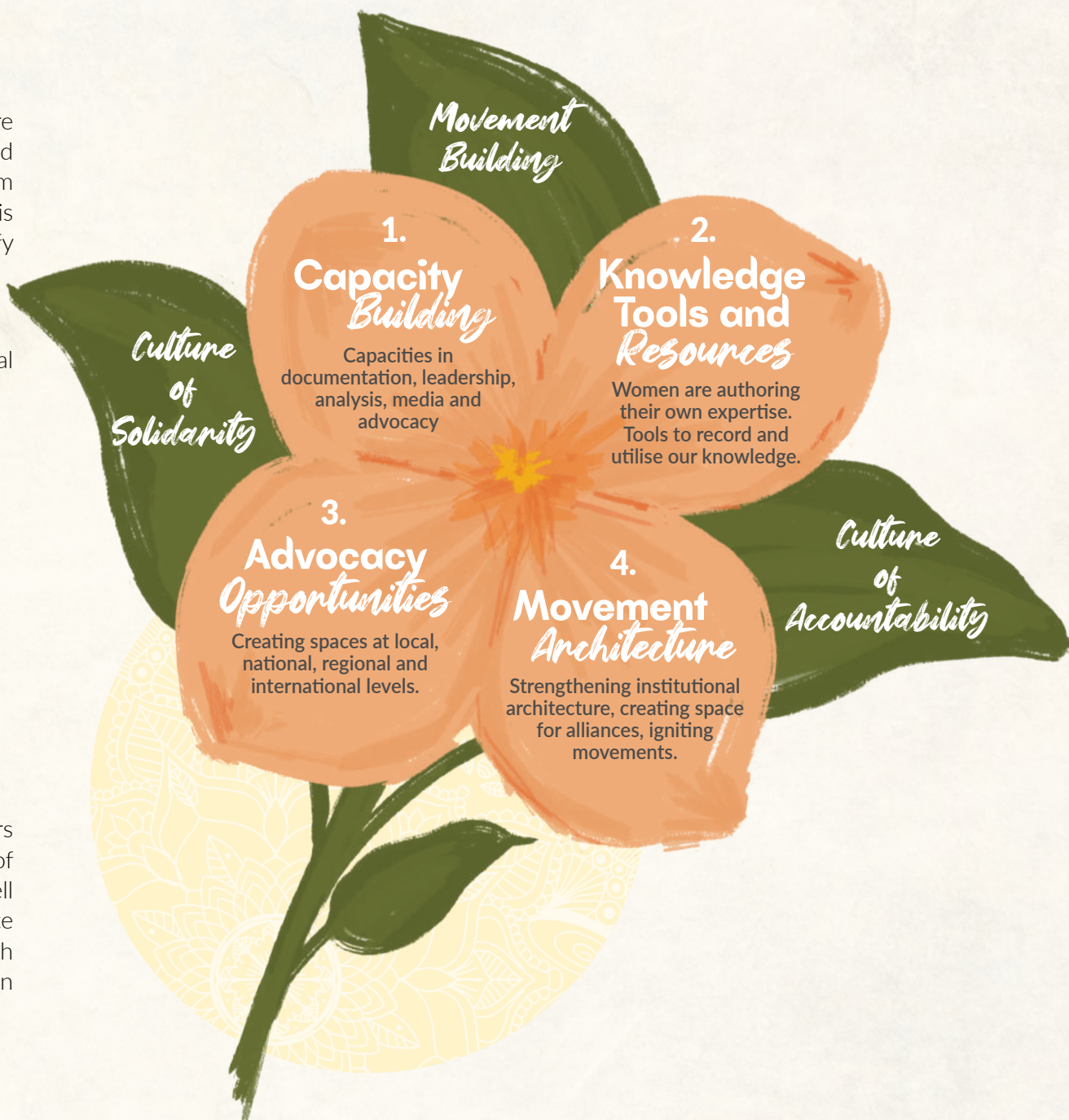
APWLD is a regional membership-based feminist organisation founded in 1986, as a direct outcome of the 1985 Third World Conference on Women held in Nairobi. It was at the Nairobi meeting that the idea for 'Women, Law and Development' networks was floated, resulting in the establishment of three such regional networks: APWLD in Asia and the Pacific, Comité de América Latina y El Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (CLADEM) in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) in Africa. Participants in these dialogues recognised that gaining the capacity to mobilise people to understand social, economic and political dimensions of women's oppression and take collective action for change required a clear focus and strong organisation. In 1986, women lawyers and activists in Asia and the Pacific formally launched APWLD and set up a Secretariat in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Secretariat relocated to Chiang Mai, Thailand in 1997.

Our Theory of Change

We believe that advances in women's human rights are achieved when strong, autonomous, sustained and diverse feminist movements exist and thrive, free from any form of harassment and constraint. Our work is designed to support and foster movements and amplify their impact through four key elements:

1. Building strong capacities to analyse, organise, advocate and drive social, economic and political change.
2. Co-creating knowledge, evidence, tools and resources to advocate for change.
3. Extending/Facilitating advocacy space and opportunities to engage with and influence policy makers at local, national, regional and international levels.
4. Enabling institutional structures and space to build alliances, coalitions and networks that amplify common demands and collectively drive change.

We believe that sustained movement-building occurs when interventions are accompanied by a culture of solidarity with other networks and movements, as well as a culture of accountability of state and non-state actors in the pursuit of women's human rights which we have expanded to also include accountability within the movements.



Message from the *Regional Coordinator*

Until We all are Free, our Solidarity Journey Continues

In 2022, we embarked on our new multi-year strategic plan, which was sculpted through extensive consultations with our members and allies, reaffirming our core as a membership-driven organisation. Building feminist analysis and solutions generated from the realities of women and their communities of the interconnected issues of development injustice, food crises, environmental and climate crises, absence of justice and threats to multilateralism is at the core of our new strategy, while actively fostering convergence for cross-regional, cross-movement and cross-generational actions, advocacy and solidarity to dismantle the enablers of the current dominant power structures.

For the past couple of years, one of the words that stays deep in my heart is 'freedom'. Freedom from all forms of injustices, oppressions, discrimination and violence. Freedom that celebrates liberation of women in all their diversity, sovereign power of peoples and flowing justice and peace. Yet, the factsheets of our current world are far from 'freedom'. We have, instead, witnessed an ever intensifying consolidation of unjust power of patriarchy, fundamentalisms, globalisation, militarism and imperialism.

In this report, aptly titled 'HerStory is Power', we documented how years of unwavering struggles and organising have borne positive changes and pictured 'freedom' in numerous ways. For instance, our feminist legal training and strategies influenced Indonesia to enact the Sexual Violence Bill. Dangerous yet crucial organising of women workers in Special Economic Zones inspired workers to unionise and resulted in the formation of a factory-wide, women-led trade union in the Katunayake Free Trade Zone in Sri Lanka. Rural and Indigenous women and their communities successfully fought against large corporations in defence of their customary lands and forests in Indonesia. Our members and women human rights defenders, particularly from Burma/Myanmar and the Philippines, are the inspirations for our collective movement as they continue their fight, seeking for justice and accountability despite



the extremely unfair and unjust power structures that allow the injustices to continue nationally, regionally and globally. Indeed, the tapestry woven from countless stories of change, coupled with the unyielding efforts of grassroots women, casts a ray of hope. It illuminates the pathways through which this daunting edifice can be dismantled, brick by brick.

Yet, our feminist movement journey is far from ending. As we continue with our new strategy, some of the questions we will try to answer include:

What does it take to nurture powerful and sustainable movement building, as well as leadership that derives from lived-experience, such that our realities flow across the work of many movements and generate concrete changes that transform the root causes of oppression?

How do we connect the different wins of movements so that they lead to powerful and coordinated action between movements for social transformation?

How do our movements gain support from a critical mass of people and actually move power and resources for women's human rights and Development Justice?

As I pen my reflections this momentous year, my heart swells with an ocean of gratitude. I extend my deepest appreciation to our members, partners and supporters who have been the very backbone of this extraordinary journey - a journey that soars on the wings of struggles, hope and caring love.

In solidarity,

Misun Woo



Our Impact: 2022 Snapshots

Capacity Building

We worked directly with 6,925 grassroots women and their communities to provide support and strengthen their capacity to document and analyse their experiences with evidence-based participatory action research, lead political organising and develop and implement legal advocacy strategies. Through them, we have amplified the voices of women in Asia and the Pacific to advance women's human rights and Development Justice.

6,925
grassroots
women

170 new
feminist
knowledge
tools

Knowledge, Tools and Resources

We, together with our partners, produced 170 new feminist knowledge tools and resources in 2022, including 37 new APWLD submissions and statements. Based on the experiences and perspectives of grassroots Asia Pacific women and their constituencies, these are influencing public discourse, key human rights, development and climate policy processes.

Advocacy to Change Laws and Policies

In 2022, we resourced and supported over 42 grassroots feminist women's rights activists to directly engage in 11 high level advocacy spaces. We were successful in influencing multiple spaces and processes and secured 14 speaking opportunities for our members and partners as panellists or as interventions from the floor to amplify Asia Pacific women's voices and feminist analysis at sub-regional, regional and global spaces. Our positions and demands on women's human rights and Development Justice were reflected in several key United Nations (UN) outcome documents, including the Asia Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development (APFSD) report and chair summary, UN-High Level Political Forum (HLPF) Ministerial Declaration, Agreed Conclusions of the 66th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66), Annual Thematic Report of UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Development, The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) Committee's List of Issue for Indonesia, Report of Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women (VAW) to the UN General Assembly (UNGA) during its 77th Session in July 2022.

Movement-Building

We continued fostering and sustaining new alliances, networks and cross-movement collaborations. We actively participated in and led 17 regional and international initiatives, networks or alliances. Our work with grassroots women and their communities in 2022 – through Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR), Womanifesto and Feminist Development Justice (FDJ) monitoring – resulted in the creation of at least 36 new women's groups at local and grassroots levels to advance women's human rights and Development Justice.

17 regional and
international
initiatives,
networks,
alliances

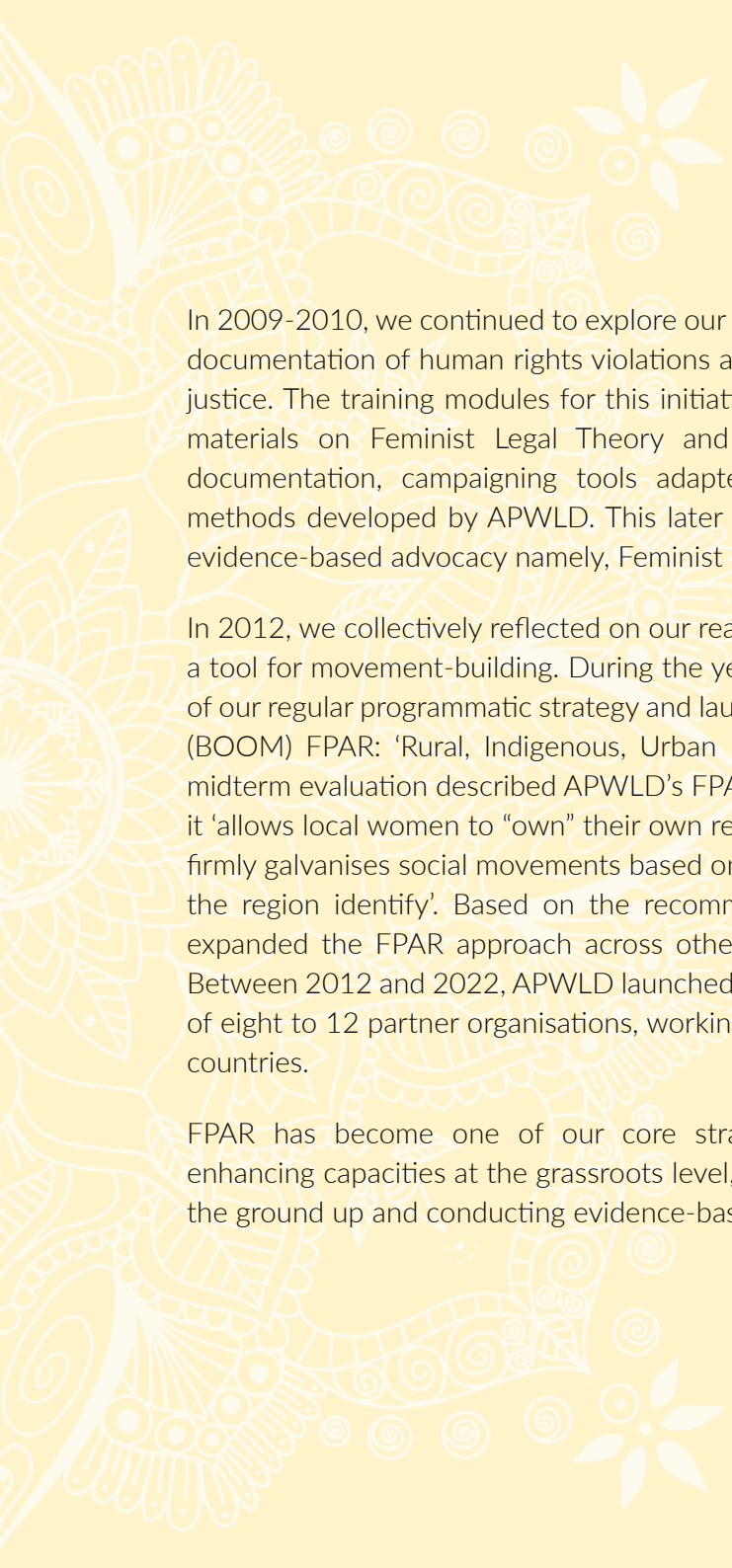
11 high-level
engagements

Happy 10th Birthday FPAR

One of the major highlights for APWLD in 2022 was that it marked the 10th anniversary of our journey of Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR). This grassroots women-led research consistently demonstrates its power in changing systems and structures to improve the lives of marginalised women and their communities. The FPAR framework was developed from APWLD's deeply held belief that all knowledge is political, and that local feminist movements must author their own knowledge and utilise it to bring about the changes they determine.

Our pilot FPAR programme began in response to the devastation wrought by the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami on 26 December 2004. We conducted FPAR in four tsunami-affected countries – India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Based on research in 2005, APWLD published a report 'Why are Women More Vulnerable During Disasters?' – which was translated into Japanese and French and submitted to the Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons. The following year, APWLD published 'Guidelines for Gender Sensitive Disaster Management' documenting practical steps to ensuring a gendered response to natural disasters based on the experience in working with women survivors of the 2004 Tsunami in Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan.





In 2009-2010, we continued to explore our approach on feminist research through the documentation of human rights violations against women, as well as FPAR on climate justice. The training modules for this initiative were developed by combining training materials on Feminist Legal Theory and Practice (FLTP), existing human rights documentation, campaigning tools adapted from The Change Agency and new methods developed by APWLD. This later became APWLD's flagship framework for evidence-based advocacy namely, Feminist Participatory Action Research or FPAR.

In 2012, we collectively reflected on our reasons for and approaches to using FPAR as a tool for movement-building. During the year, we committed to the approach as part of our regular programmatic strategy and launched our Breaking Out of Marginalisation (BOOM) FPAR: 'Rural, Indigenous, Urban Poor Women Claiming Rights'. The 2015 midterm evaluation described APWLD's FPAR approach as 'impressive' and found that it 'allows local women to "own" their own research agendas as well as solutions, and it firmly galvanises social movements based on changes that marginalised women across the region identify'. Based on the recommendations from the evaluation, APWLD expanded the FPAR approach across other APWLD programmes and new themes. Between 2012 and 2022, APWLD launched 26 rounds of FPAR, each round consisting of eight to 12 partner organisations, working in total with 300 communities across 26 countries.

FPAR has become one of our core strategies to foster movement-building by enhancing capacities at the grassroots level, developing knowledge and research from the ground up and conducting evidence-based advocacy for policy change.



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'The discussion during the FPAR process made many women realise that resistance is the only way to survive. [...] The women realise that they need to take a proactive approach in negotiating support services and alternative livelihood opportunities.'

- Maleya Foundation, Bangladesh

Through FPAR, we also made significant contributions to strengthening the wider feminist movement architecture. For example, the International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net) invited us to shape their 2023 participatory action research, replicating our FPAR work. At the close of 2022, the Women's Major Group (WMG) also invited APWLD to participate in a webinar reflecting on the importance of grounded work in our collective efforts to strengthen feminist climate justice movements globally. In the reflection, we reaffirmed FPAR as an important tool that is collectively owned by women and their communities which gives it its strength.

'What resonates so much with me is how FPAR has been a tool to facilitate women on the ground to speak for themselves grounding on their own realities. In APWLD, we use FPAR to amplify the stories and experiences of women. Some cannot speak for themselves due to systemic challenges or political repressions they are facing. Here is where we as APWLD come in to push for their collective agenda and demands. APWLD has been doing FPAR for a long time now, but FPAR is not and will never be owned by APWLD or by any other institutions, let alone individuals. FPAR has been and will continue to be a common property and knowledge of so many different women groups who crossed paths in the journey since day one it came about. It can never be privatised no matter what and that is the beauty and the niche of FPAR as a tool to keep our work grounded in the needs and changing contexts and challenges facing women and their communities on the ground'.

- Patricia Wattimena, APWLD, at Women's Major Group
Wrap up: What Do We Do Next for System Change?

The FPAR cycle (planning – action – observation – reflection) takes a minimum of two years and serves as an accountability tool, enabling us to monitor the duty-bearers and assess the implementation of laws and policies from the perspective of grassroots women. Some examples of policy changes arising from APWLD FPAR are as follows:

- In **Kyrgyzstan**, the FPAR work from 2015-2018 resulted in the inclusion of access to health and work for internal migrants in the National Strategy and Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality 2023; the inclusion of returning migrant mothers to declare and access child allowance; and the granting of land for rural women from the State Land Redistribution Reserve Fund (SLRRF) in 2019.
- In **Nepal**, our partner **WOFOWON** and women working in the entertainment sector managed to expand the nascent movement to cover five districts in Nepal. Through their FPAR since 2012, women workers have formed trade unions and gained recognition from the National Women's Commission for their demand stating that labour protections be extended to cover women working in the entertainment sector. After much lobbying, Kathmandu's central district office issued a notice calling for stronger enforcement of an anti-sexual harassment directive.
- In **Bangladesh**, **Badabon Sangho** reported that women landowners and fisherfolks in Rampal and Sundarban, whose lives were affected by private and public land investments, were able to build their knowledge on land ownership documentation. Consequently, they were able to secure succession certificates for inherited lands and receive compensation from the Land Acquisition Department for acquired lands, legitimising women's land rights.
- In the **Philippines**, the work of our partner **Tanggol Bayi** together with women urban poor communities in organising and evidence-based advocacy since 2015, successfully safeguarded Trabajo and Sampaloc markets to remain as public facilities with no rent increases for market stalls. Another partner, Sabokahan and the Lumad women's FPAR work (between 2018-2020) led to influencing a member of the parliament to propose a bill to declare Pantaron Range a national park and for Pulangi River to become a protected watershed. The Bill contained languages directly drawn from Sabokahan's campaign language and FPAR research, and the bill was approved by the Philippine Government in 2021.

It is not just us who think that policy making, and multilateral spaces benefit from, and indeed need to be grounded in evidence from the grassroots and the participation of women affected by development deficits – experts agree. In June 2022, during the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) session's panel on the adverse effects of climate change on the human rights of people in vulnerable situations, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights cited the UN Secretary General (UN SG) in recognising the importance of bringing civil society and grassroots initiatives into policy-making and gave our use of FPAR as an example:

'As recognised by the Secretary-General, the contribution of persons in vulnerable situations to climate marches, civil society organisations, grass-roots initiatives and climate litigation is critical to effecting positive change. [...] The Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development's Feminist Participatory Action Research programme in which Indigenous women and LGBTI persons documented their experiences, responses and needs, to support those most affected by climate change in shaping climate policies'.

**- Michele Bachelet, UN High Commissioner
for Human Rights during the 50th Session of the HRC**

We are proud to have supported 117 partner organisations in 26 countries and territories over our first decade of FPAR and are excited about more years, more partner organisations, more learning, more sharing and more transformations to come, starting with the seven Migrant FPAR partners and five CA FPAR partners from nine countries and territories who started their new FPAR Journey with us in 2022.

We the peoples: *Reclaiming Peoples' Sovereignty in Multilateral Spaces*

The UN Charter, agreed on in 1945, opens with the words 'We the peoples of the United Nations' and determines, among other commitments, to promote social progress and better standards of life in greater freedom. More than seven decades later, this foundational claim is under attack like never before. This is a critical issue because the UN is, or should be, a space to ensure State accountability to rights-holders – the peoples at the heart of the UN Charter. This cannot happen without our meaningful participation and access to these policy and decision-making spaces – and without that, these spaces have no legitimacy.

This is not just a process issue. Shrinking democratic space is also about the increasing authoritarianism that is creating a repressive and securitised environment for our work. This is done through onerous regulatory measures and legislation, increased surveillance and other restrictions on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and to freedom of expression – online as well as offline. The decreasing funds and political will for international intergovernmental processes facilitates the exclusion of civil society from these democratic spaces and gives rise to their corporate capture. Spaces are provided for corporations to push their agendas and take over the process without adequate regulation of their political engagement, such that it undermines or erases States' ability to protect against resulting human rights violations. It also directly reduces the space available for civil society. Inevitably, this expression of corporate power is not in the best interests of women in marginalised situations, nor is it good for the planet.

Ultimately, shrinking democratic spaces is destroying accountability by governments, corporations and other actors who are violating our rights and denying us Development Justice. In 2022, APWLD members continued to resist this attack on democracy and reclaim peoples' sovereignty from the ground up. As we always will.



Gender Justice is Climate Justice

We the Peoples will not be Ignored: Building Advocacy Capacities for Climate Justice

FPAR grounds our work and also enables us to bridge the gap between the grassroots movements and the global level by bringing our members' experience, visibility and voice to these spaces, a vital strategy if these multilateral processes are going to deliver for women. However, it is not the only grounded method we used in our climate justice work in 2022. Through the South-to-South Feminist Learning (SSFL) initiative, 61 members of APWLD and four media fellows from 15 countries strengthened their understanding and feminist analysis of critical climate justice concerns. They also formulated collective demands to address issues at stake at the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), namely: loss and damage, climate adaptation, false solutions and climate financing.

'SSFL increased our understanding on the importance of feminism for women in consolidating their power for policy change as well as the importance of strengthening the capacity of local women to combat the climate crisis. We need to strengthen our feminist movements and work together with environmental movements, eco-activists, eco-bloggers, and mobilise them to understand feminism and women's rights perspectives'

- Asel Dunganaeva, JIPAR, Kyrgyzstan

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), held in New York in March, was focused on climate change, environmental and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies and programmes. The Women's Rights Caucus (WRC) – of which APWLD is a co-convener – was successful in securing the inclusion of language on loss and damage in the Agreed Conclusions, recognising the urgent need to scale up action and support for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage. Another success was in connecting the long-standing language on historically unequal gender power relations to the adverse effects of the climate crisis:

'The Commission strongly condemns all forms of violence against women and girls, which are rooted in historical and structural inequalities and unequal power relations between men and women. It recognizes that the adverse impacts of climate change and environmental challenges increase and exacerbate the vulnerability of women and girls to discrimination and all forms of violence.'

- CSW 66 Agreed Conclusions, para.39

At COP27 in November, we launched the advocacy and campaign tool, 'Regional Report of CJ FPAR on Loss and Damage', that described the priority issues of rural and Indigenous women in nine countries (Vietnam, Thailand, Pakistan, Nepal, Burma/ Myanmar, India, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Sri Lanka). Moreover, it reflected the organising and mobilising power of FPAR to strengthen solidarity among women and their communities to continue resisting climate injustices.

'After we launched the FPAR within the community, villagers decided not to relocate. They want to live very close to their old village, because they know the floods cannot come to the uplands. They decided to relocate where they want, where they live, where they collect ideas from different members. We don't know in the future if the companies will come to evict. But we build the fundamentals of living as indigenous peoples on our land. Community members are protecting forests and climate change, and it is important to them to [continue to do so]. If we didn't have FPAR as a tool to bring them in, maybe all of them would decide to take the compensation money to leave.'

- Highlander Association, Cambodia



We drew on the discussions at the SSFL and the Climate FPAR in our events and advocacy at the COP but moreover, we made sure that women were at the COP to speak for themselves. APWLD members spoke at and made other contributions to various strategic activities such as cross constituency protests and an official side event on loss and damage that was organised with the government of Vanuatu and was attended by 85 in-person participants. Together with the Thai and Scottish governments and Climate Watch Thailand, APWLD spoke in two dialogues in the official government pavilions to advocate for the feminists' priority agenda in COP27 and the importance of gender transformative actions in tackling climate crises. The two events were attended by 40 participants including the governments of Thailand, Scotland (as co-organisers) and Nigeria and many media institutions.

Stronger engagement of APWLD with the global climate justice movements including feminist coalition such as the Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) was also quite notable. APWLD represented WGC as the lead speaker at the Global Day of Action, which brought together nearly 2,000 social movements representatives during COP27. APWLD also represented young feminist groups and delivered the opening speech for Global Young Feminist Day. Taking and leading collective actions of social movements fighting for climate justice within and outside of the climate negotiation chambers during COP27, APWLD members were also featured in many media including press releases and news articles.

'We are here on behalf of our sisters, environmental and women's human rights defenders, we are here for our families in our countries and our region in Asia and the Pacific, who are unable to go to this elitist plastic COP. We are being silenced for defending our homes, our lands, our cultures, and the environment where we rely on for our livelihoods, our identity, in our countries and even in these halls of COP27. They are afraid when we speak truth to power about their false solutions and greenwashing schemes... When we resist their rape of our lands and pollution of our forests, waters, ocean and air in the name of their super profit driven so-called development. We are here and we will rise together even if you continue to silence and drown us. We have strength in numbers and in our righteous anger /as women and peoples united for justice and our mother earth, our human rights!'

- Ana Celestial, KALIKASAN (Speech during Cross Constituency Action at COP27)

These days there is more than one way to be 'in the room'. Not everyone could join us in person at the COP in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, but many more joined us online. With Feminist Voice (APWLD Information and Communications 'InfoComms' Programme), we brought the issues to a wider audience through over 200 social media publicity materials which reached over 46,000 views on social media during the COP27.

Similarly, in every multilateral space, we make sure that women's evidence-based FPAR findings and analyses inform our advocacy, thereby bringing them with us as we demand space and time to give voice to women living on the margins in these vital processes for Development Justice.

'My plea is for all of us who are able to attend the CSW physically to strengthen our collective efforts to ensure that the missing voices are heard by governments, amplified in every corner of the negotiation room, and ultimately reflected in the final outcomes of the CSW. As the global negotiations take place, women in the community continue to present substantial analysis on how the current neoliberal, capitalistic and exploitative system needs to be redefined. We must keep on strengthening our solidarity to continue dismantling the root causes of climate injustices, gender injustices. We need to continue to be loud and clear in demanding the immediate fossil fuel phase-out, holding polluters accountable for their historical and ongoing responsibility'

- Wanun Permpibul, Climate Watch Thailand

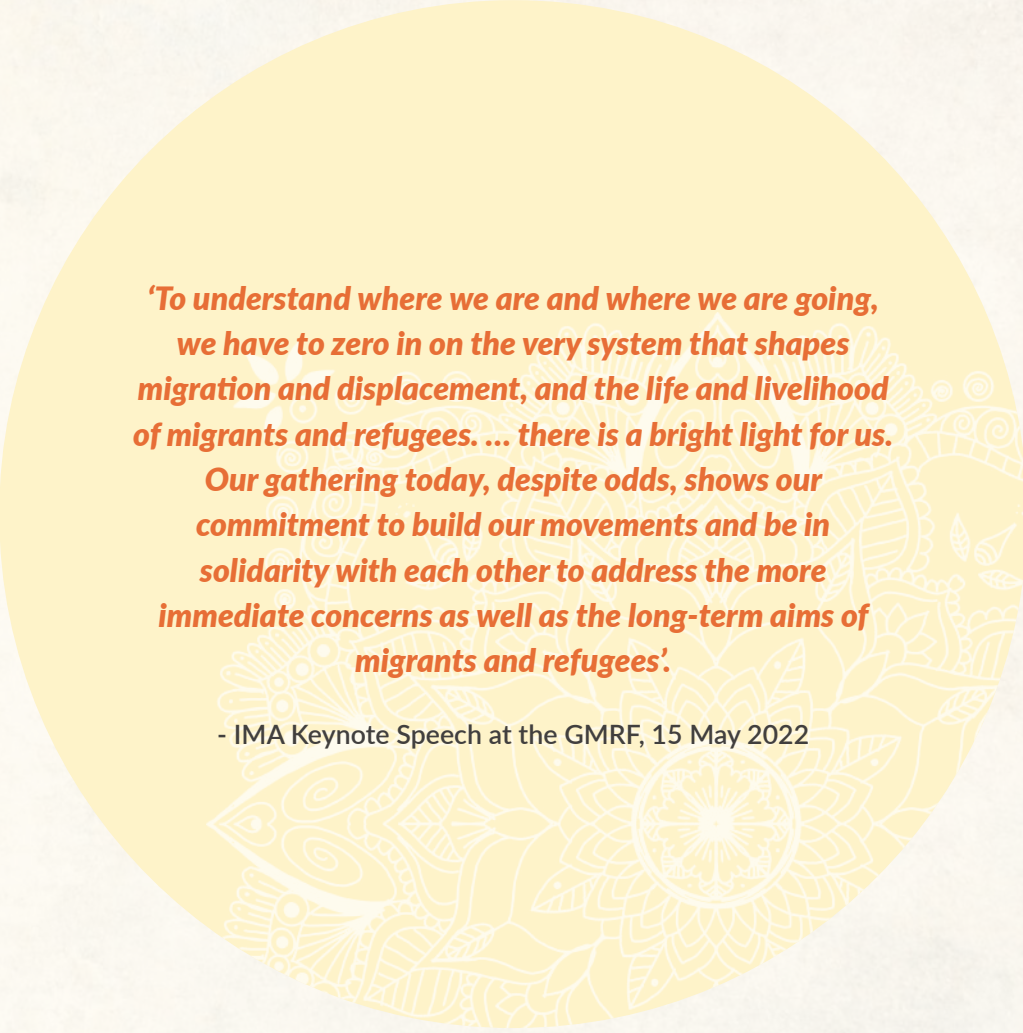
And it works. APWLD was part of the civil society team advocating in the negotiations at COP27. With advocacy grounded in the substantial analysis of the lived experiences of grassroots women, we were part of securing the first explicit reference in these negotiations to the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and the long fought-for establishment of a financing mechanism specifically for loss and damage.



We the Peoples will not be Excluded: Collective Action for Migrants' Meaningful Participation

Meaningful participation was a central plank of our migration advocacy in 2022. At the first ever International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) at the UN Headquarters in New York, USA, in May, we used an inside-outside strategy to organise successfully with partners to demand not just our participation but, crucially, migrants' meaningful participation in these decisions and forums that affect them. The IMRF was established as a follow-up and review process for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). Our work started long before the IMRF with national consultations and connecting with other allies and movements. This movement-building work coalesced around a campaign call for migrants' meaningful participation. With the realities of limited UN access amplified by the gradual lifting of pandemic restrictions, we worked with International Migrants Alliance (IMA) and the Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants (APMM) to work collectively to create an alternative space outside the UN.

The Grassroots Migrants and Refugee Forum (GMRF) took place on the Sunday before the IMRF with more than 100 migrants, refugees and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) from different movements all over the world. They gathered in New York, USA, and live streamed the forum on social media. Rejecting the false dichotomy of addressing the situations of refugees and other migrants in separate UN Compacts (the GCM and the GCR - Global Compact on Refugees), the forum participants took a more holistic approach under the theme of 'Health, Aid, Job, Justice: Migrants under the Pandemic and Neoliberalism'. They united on strategies for campaigns and discussed challenges to human mobility and rights beyond the GCM, focusing on the systemic problems of the current migration governance regime.



'To understand where we are and where we are going, we have to zero in on the very system that shapes migration and displacement, and the life and livelihood of migrants and refugees. ... there is a bright light for us. Our gathering today, despite odds, shows our commitment to build our movements and be in solidarity with each other to address the more immediate concerns as well as the long-term aims of migrants and refugees.'

- IMA Keynote Speech at the GMRF, 15 May 2022

We connected with groups based in the USA and Latin America through the platform created by the GMRF. From there, we made sure to amplify grassroots voices inside the IMRF itself, where access is more limited. One strategy was to challenge the narrative of this state-led process to centre and focus on migrants. We secured a speaking slot at the multi-stakeholder hearing that preceded the IMRF and used it to deliver our central message that there should be 'nothing about migrants without migrants'. This had an immediate impact that resonated through the IMRF. This message was reflected back in the report that the multi-stakeholder day rapporteur delivered to states on the first day of the IMRF, in a speech by the Coordinator of the UN Network on Migration, as well as by the President of the UNGA in a press conference. It was also included in the IMRF summary report.

Also at the IMRF, we co-organised a side event with APMM, IMA, Quaker United Nations Office and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants entitled 'By Migrants, For Migrants: Advocating for migrants' meaningful participation in IMRF and the GCM processes'. This provided an opportunity for collective reflection on the limitations on the GCM/IMRF processes to include migrants' voices and reiterate the importance in creating an enabling environment for migrants' meaningful participation.

In our climate and migration work, as in our other programmes, we remain committed to placing 'We the peoples' at the heart of what we do, including in our advocacy with the UN so that it remains true to this vital and inclusive founding principle.



Breaking Barriers to *Build Justice*

Neoliberal globalisation, fundamentalisms and militarism – and the patriarchy that is at the heart of and sustained by these often interlinked oppressions – continue to impede women's human rights and Development Justice in the region. But Asia and the Pacific women also continued to challenge these systemic barriers in 2022.

Women stand up to the authoritarian rulers that target Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), facing retaliation that puts their lives and other rights at risk. New and protracted armed conflicts continue to afflict the region and fear of future conflicts is seeing increased military spending and build-up. Military and other authoritarian regimes entrench patterns of abuse, including attacks on Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs).

WHRDs resist red tagging in the Philippines

In 2022, we continued to support WHRDs in the Philippines. These included Karapatan national officers, Rural Missionaries of the Philippines (RMP) and GABRIELA National Alliance of Women, who were facing trial for perjury on criminal charges brought against them in retaliation for their documentation of and action against the politically-related human rights violations by the Duterte government that include extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances and arbitrary detentions. Anyone who stands up for rights against the government and the military risks being labelled as communists or terrorists, a tactic known as 'red-tagging'. This targeting of human rights defenders is a barrier to accountability and justice and part of the erasure of democratic spaces. Many of the victims of this violence were peasant activists and Indigenous Peoples.

In June, APWLD released a statement denouncing the vague perjury charges against these WHRDs and actively spoke against these human rights violations and supported the WHRD networks in the Philippines throughout the trial period. We also provided support to Tanggol Bayi, our member in the Philippines, to implement international lobbying and advocacy interventions, including the submission of a joint CSO stakeholder report and to conduct a joint side event prior to the fourth Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Philippines. We supported our member - Karapatan and Tanggol Bayi - in securing bilateral meetings with 15 member states in August in Geneva where they shared the situation of human rights violations in the Philippines.

In December, our joint statement successfully gathered support of over 70 international, regional and national human rights and civil society

organisations. We also led the production of social media materials for International Human Rights Day and as part of APWLD's '16 Days of Activism' social media campaign, which were also circulated on the social platforms of ESCR-Net, CIVICUS, World Organisation Against Torture, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA) and Frontline Defenders.

As a result of this collective work, members of the European Parliament issued a letter addressed to the Philippine government seeking due process and fair trial for 10 Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) from Karapatan, RMP and GABRIELA.

'We urgently demand that the authorities of the Philippines ensure that the constitutionally and internationally enshrined standards regarding due process and fair trial are respected for the ten human rights defenders and members of Karapatan, GABRIELA, and the Rural Missionaries of the Philippines. This entails refraining from criminalizing those who peacefully and legitimately defend human rights in the country, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.'

- From the letter of the Members of the European Parliament.

The 10 members of Karapatan, RMP and GABRIELA were acquitted of the perjury charge against them in early 2023.

Women challenge patriarchal culture that is a barrier to progressive law and policy. In one of the examples below, the first draft of the Sexual Violence Bill that was finally adopted in Indonesia in 2022 – after being first tabled over a decade ago – had initially been dropped from the priority list because its definitions and scope of sexual violence did not align with ‘eastern norms’ and ignored religious values. Laws, policies, and programmes that have to align with fundamentalism are not good for women. In another example, women in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) of Sri Lanka have overcome sexist leadership and misogyny by male union leaders and members and pushed for the creation of a space for them to organise for their human rights using more diverse and inclusive methods. This transformative feminist leadership has also enabled women to take up issues beyond their workplace. They joined protests about the unprecedented economic crisis in Sri Lanka and the lack of any accountability for grave mismanagement of financial resources that has cut public financing and support to social services and seen deteriorating economic and social conditions.

Feminist legal strategies influence Indonesia to enact progressive law

In 2022, we saw the positive impact of work of the Feminist Law and Practice (FLP) programme in the results of our work with the Bali Women Crisis Center (BWCC), our National FLTP Partner, who had anchored the 2021 National FLTP training on strengthening the advocacy around the Sexual Violence Bill. BWCC had been involved with this work alongside other women’s human rights organisations since 2010. Following the FLTP, they were able to utilise what they learned in the training and to analyse the problem within the existing legal framework. With this analysis, Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH), the BWCC and the FLTP alumni collectively drafted a policy brief making recommendations on the bill. This policy brief was submitted to the Legislative Body of People’s Representatives for discussion during their meeting on the bill. The Sexual Violence law was finally passed on 12 April 2022 and includes recommendations from the policy brief. It provides a legal framework for victims and survivors to secure their justice, including access to remedy. The new law extends Indonesia’s law on sexual violence in two important ways: it extends the definition of rape to cover marital rape, and also recognises men and boys as victims of sexual violence, correcting previous law that viewed rape and other forms of sexual violence as only being committed by men against women.

On the frontlines now: Building transformative feminist leadership in unions in Katunayake Free Trade Zone (FTZ)

Through APWLD's FPAR on labour practices in the SEZs, women leaders in the Katunayake FTZ in Sri Lanka, highlighted the importance of establishing a factory-wide trade union that was led by women to demand their human rights. The barriers they faced in realising this collective action demonstrated why FPAR was such a critical and important tool. Women workers reflected on their observations with regards to other garment factory unions. Despite their success in organising the workers in a factory, the male leaders preserved patriarchy through sexism, discouragement and discriminatory practices against women who obtained membership. These behaviours have only added a layer to women workers' multi-layered discrimination. The women also wanted the union to work in new ways, such as organising through more interactive activities. During the advocacy stage of their FPAR, partner organisation Stand Up Movement Lanka (SURL) conducted a #NoUnionNoJustice social media campaign by creating a song accompanied by a video and 10 video clips. The song showcased women workers discussing their issues related to the lack of trade unions in the Katunayake FTZ, barriers they face in the trade union, the challenge of being a woman leader, increased workplace harassment and labour rights abuses stemming from management pressure to meet high production targets. Currently, the union is women-led and has 325 members. They conduct union activities online (Zoom/WhatsApp/SMS) as a safer space when compared to offline activities. The union also mobilised their members to join the bigger 'Aragalaya' protest movement that took place over several months in 2022, demanding deeper political and system change in the country.

'Before, women used to be afraid to enter these spaces, but they do not fear anymore and believe that they can be part of the Agaralaya protests. The trade union women's leadership started with the FPAR and they are on the frontlines now, joining spaces that they would not have joined in the past.'

- Ashila, Stand Up Movement Lanka, Sri Lanka,
FPAR Researcher



Women resist the corporatisation of resources that threaten their communities through land and resource-grabbing. This risks communities' food security, access to decent livelihoods and other rights – including the right to self-determination for Indigenous Peoples. Ensuring participatory and informed decision-making is a vital step to protecting land, while feminist leadership is central to ensuring an inclusive process.

Challenging corporatisation through feminist action and leadership

In Indonesia, the emergence and development of a grassroots woman leader standing up for her community against encroaching corporatisation is exemplary of the impact of APWLD's work in building and supporting women's leadership. Ngayang Ding is the community organiser from Perkumpulan Nurani Perempuan (PNP), Indonesia. She belongs to the Dayak Bahau Umaq Suling Indigenous community and has emerged as the most vocal voice in organising the people of her village to defend their customary land and prevent attempts at land-grabbing by large corporations. Her efforts have resulted in multiple successes strengthening the community's struggle. Supported via Womanifesto, she has successfully led opposition to corporate land-grabbing efforts and secured their rights as a Customary Law Community, which will give them the authority to manage their natural resources under the law. The corporation, Rodamas, has been trying to occupy the land of Long Isun in Indonesia. Its auditors manipulated the community and made it look like they did not have any objections to Rodamas' intention to work in their customary land. In response, the community prepared a video clearly rejecting the manipulative efforts and the fraudulent audit. This served as the evidence and led to the certification of the corporation being frozen by the Forest Stewardship Council. Ngayang Ding, together with the Indigenous women and leaders of Long Isun, has used innovative approaches to attain the status of Customary Law Community. Their efforts included holding meetings with local authorities to convince them to acknowledge the status of customary law community for their village. As a result of these efforts, the sub-district head supported the community of Long Isun in their struggle to get their land and forest rights.



Through transformative feminist leadership and feminist legal analysis and strategising, women in the region continue to resist the Patriarchy-Globalisation Fundamentalisms and Militarism (P-GFM) complex that constrains their freedoms. By collecting their own evidence for advocacy to amplify grassroots women's voices, women have developed their tools and strategies and united in solidarity in local activism to ensure access to justice, and to work towards dismantling this system of oppression.

Shining a Light on Central Asia through *Feminist Solidarity and Leadership*



Countries in the Central Asia (CA) subregion have experienced conflict over decades and are still in transition, facing instability and deficits in democracy. For instance, political instability and mass disturbances in Kazakhstan, conflicts in the border of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and in 2022, the Russia-Ukraine war, which is disrupting old alliances for the former Soviet republics. Authoritarianism and a lack of participatory democracy underpin the persistence of poor governance, weak democratic institutions, human rights violations, economic decline and limited progress of complex, institutional and legal reforms in these countries. In this context, patriarchy and gender stereotypes flourish, as do structural barriers to women realising their human rights. Civic spaces in these countries have been targeted, with a track record of attacks against HRDs and WHRDs, violating their rights to freedom of association, assembly and expression, as well as undermining human rights monitoring and promotion. In June 2022, for example, Uzbekistan authorities issued a new decree with little warning, imposing new regulations on Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that receive foreign funding.

Although Central Asian countries recognise gender equality as a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive development, realisation of this in practice remains a challenge, as does women's involvement across all levels of policy and decision making. In reality, women continue to experience barriers to education and higher status work and a significant gender pay gap, high rates of intimate partner and other forms of

gender-based violence (GBV), including harmful practices such as forced and early marriages. There is also low participation of women in decision-making bodies.

APWLD is committed to promoting diversity by fostering sub-regional inclusion and enhancing solidarity among its membership and the broader feminist movement, as reflected in our current and previous five-year strategies. In Central Asia, the feminist movement and activism of grassroots women are in particular need of strengthening and solidarity and building connections with Asia and the Pacific which is crucial as the movement in Central Asia is in isolation. In response to our members' requests, between 2019 and 2021, APWLD convened its first CA-focused FPAR with eight organisations from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan that focused on women's struggles and structural issues in the subregion. Our FPAR partners continued to see results from their advocacy in 2022. Our second CA-FPAR launched in 2022, with five organisations from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, focusing on migration in and from the region. Our strategy is to strengthen ties between APWLD and its members from across the rest of Asia and the Pacific with members and women's rights organisations in Central Asia, thereby supporting the development and enhancement of an effective feminist movement in the subregion. Working with our FPAR partners will also help APWLD gain a better understanding of the distinct socio-political context of Central Asia and deepen our P-GFM analysis.



Grassroots Women Documenting Human Rights Abuses in Central Asia

In November, we welcomed five women-led grassroots organisations to our new FPAR on Central Asia for 2022-2024 which focuses on the documentation and investigation of various human rights violations and abuses of women migrants. We convened their first FPAR Subregional Training in Almaty, Kazakhstan where 10 women from five partner women's organisations deepened their understanding and capacity on critical concepts of FPAR, on human rights and Development Justice-based approaches primarily focusing on women migrants' rights and to plan, monitor and reflect on their FPAR process with their target communities. Throughout the year, the CA FPAR programme and its partners developed more than 23 tools, including seven country briefers in Russian, a handout on P-GFM in the region, manuals and brochures.

'I always thought that feminism is a western concept and as a Muslim woman I should never follow this, but after I came to this training I learned that my understanding was completely wrong and there are so many feminist theories that I did not know about'.

- Mariam, Kyrgyzstan

While in Kyrgyzstan in November 2022, eight women's rights lawyers, activists, WHRDs and academics from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan attended our Central Asia FLTP training, increasing their capacities to use feminist perspectives and women's human rights standards in their work.

We have also seen the continuing impacts of our first CA-FPAR (2019-2021) as that has created capacity-building chains with our FPAR alumni working to strengthen the capacity of other women activists. For example, Mehrzhon provided training on women's labour rights in Uzbekistan and the League of Women Lawyers and Women Support Centre in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan provided trainings on preventing VAW and sexual harassment at workplaces. Following this, four FPAR women activists joined local government women's committees and started to work on protecting women's rights.

Central Asian Women Changing Policy to Improve Women's Lives

Although the first FPAR dedicated to the Central Asian sub-region (CA FPAR 2019-2021) had concluded, the FPAR partners continued their advocacy to promote their evidence-based policy demands. In 2022, they saw actual change at the legislative level that went beyond the initial FPAR objective which was to present the evidence that partners had collected. Some outcomes included:

- FPAR partner alum, **Moy Dom** (Center for Development and Social Assistance to the Population My House), built on their work with 23 young mothers from urban poor communities in the North of **Kazakhstan** to advocate on the inadequate level of the child allowance. Most of the women are single mothers who grew up in orphanages and thus do not have family support. They created innovative tools such as a diary of their expenses, held public hearings and also conducted a social media campaign where they told the stories of the struggles of young mothers. They also reached out to women parliamentarians to increase the childcare allowance. Moy Dom joined the Parliamentary Working Group in 2021 pushing for a special decree on the childcare allowance. By the end of 2022, they achieved significant change at the legislative level. The President of Kazakhstan signed a decree to prolong the period of child allowance payments for women on maternity leave from one year to one and a half years and increased the size of the allowance.
- In **Uzbekistan**, the FPAR partner, **Mehrzhon**, secured a series of meetings with the Committee on Women and Family Affairs of Ferghana Province and the head of the local government of the District. This consistent evidence-based advocacy resulted in the development and inclusion of a new employment opportunities programme for unemployed women of the Yazavan district into the local government's work plan for 2023.
- **Nurzholber**, one of our FPAR partners from **Kyrgyzstan**, effectively used the opportunity of the mission of the UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights to raise the challenges faced by internal and returned migrant women and advocate for their access to state child allowance. As a result, the Special Rapporteur reflected on these issues in his end of the mission statement and recommendations to the authorities of Kyrgyzstan. The issue subsequently gained more public attention and the government has increased the child allowance. Nurzholber is committed to securing further increases to the allowance until it adequately covers children's needs. The work to facilitate access for women returnee migrants continues.



Building Strong Foundations for Feminist Activism in Central Asia

We also expanded and strengthened our solidarity with the feminist movements in Central Asia through the first Convening of Central Asian members and partners in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. This contributed significantly to the enhancement and further development of the movement of like-minded women's organisations at a sub-regional level. For the first time, CA FPAR partners came together with the wider Central Asian membership and other partner organisations and reflected on the challenges faced by feminist movements in the subregion. This further strengthened solidarity and reinforced the movement for women's human rights and Development Justice.

Solidarity with the local struggles is key for movement building works. During the solidarity visit to two communities of our Land FPAR alumni, JIPAR, in Kyrgyzstan, members and partners from other countries had the opportunity to talk to the local communities of women who were internal and/or rural migrants about their struggles in accessing land and decent health services. They gained a deeper understanding of the advocacy efforts by JIPAR that have led to positive changes for women. Another solidarity visit was conducted in one of the communities of our CA FPAR alumni (Women Support Centre or WSC), Kolmo residential area, where mostly internal migrants reside. These solidarity visits have cemented the ties among Central Asian women's organisations, enhanced their understanding of the realities and struggles of the local women and demonstrated the impact of the FPAR in building local feminist movements to advocate for structural changes on the ground.

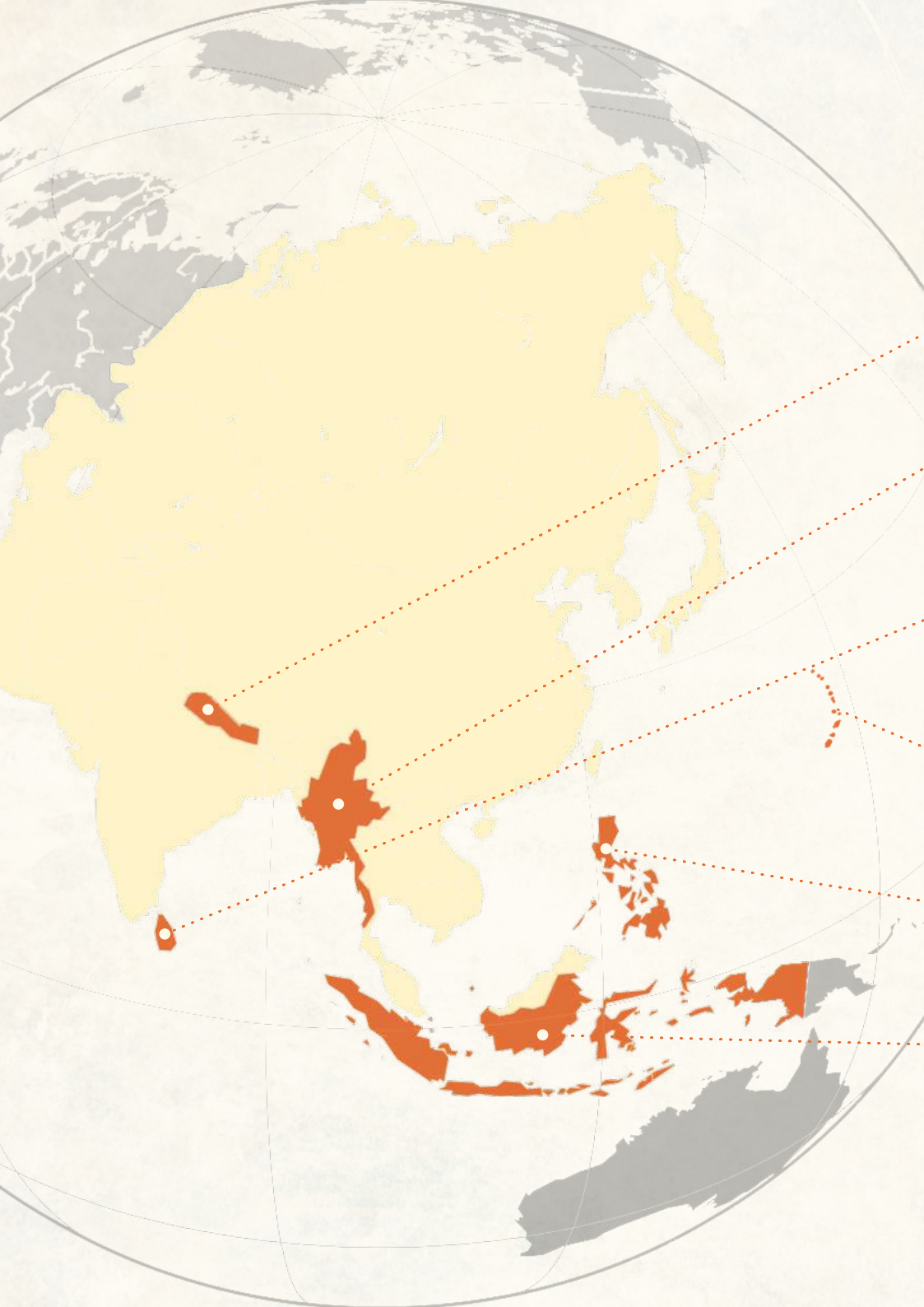


Programme *Highlights*



Breaking out of *Marginalisation* (BOOM)

The BOOM programme focuses on strengthening the capacity of rural, Indigenous, differently-abled women and urban poor women's movements. These women are also among the most marginalised grassroots women in the region. In 2022, we continued working with our six partner organisations on the FPAR on peace and democratic participation.



In 2022, we continued working with our six partner organisations on the FPAR on peace and democratic participation.

● **Indigenous Women League (IWL), Nepal**

FPAR focus: Amplifying Indigenous Women's voices to resist militarisation in the Northern Mariana Islands.

● **Weaving Bonds Beyond Borders, Burma/Myanmar**

FPAR focus: The impacts and strategies used by women affected by militarism in the Shan State/Northern Thailand trans-border context.

● **SriVimukthi Fisheries Women Organisation, Sri Lanka**

FPAR focus: Amplify the voice of voiceless women headed households and internally displaced women in coastal districts in the northern province to assert their rights to land, livelihood and security.

● **Our Commonwealth 670, Mariana Islands**

FPAR focus: Amplifying Indigenous Women's voices to resist militarisation in the Northern Mariana Islands.

● **Samahan ng Maralitang Nagkakaisa (SAMAKANA), Philippines**

FPAR focus: The Struggle of urban poor women in District 2, Quezon City to assert their rights to adequate housing.

● **Flower Aceh, Indonesia**

FPAR focus: The fulfilment of rights of women experiencing violence during the Aceh conflict.

In June, we successfully convened the third regional training of the FPAR on Peace in hybrid mode with 12 partners from five countries. After years of having to work remotely, most partner organisations were able to join in person, which enabled an environment in which they were more relaxed and able to ask questions freely and share insights. They reflected on how the FPAR created impact at the personal, organisational and community levels. Partners also shared their FPAR processes, identified gaps, challenges and ways forward. This included a session on campaign and advocacy strategies and partners developing evidence-based campaign plans based on their FPAR findings and analysis.

One YWC captured the significance of the FPAR saying that:

'[It] adds to my resolve that our efforts in the community will be fruitful, though it is not easy. But with the right tools, strategies and framework, women will reap the benefits of collective action.'



Women overcome fear to organise for their human rights

Since 2020, the FPAR has supported Indigenous Women League (IWL) in Nepal, in challenging the reach of national parks, specifically Parsa National Park and Chitwan National Park, into Indigenous Peoples' lands that restricts their rights to natural resources, to their culture and to an adequate standard of living – in breach of Nepal's constitution. Women bear most of the burden of these restrictions and the consequences of the increased militarism of the area. The women have overcome their fear of the park authorities, as well as their gendered double burden of work, and organised collectively on this.

They found the courage to participate and speak up in this patriarchal society and claim a leadership role that empowered them to successfully communicate their analysis and human rights demands to the authorities. They wrote a nine-point memorandum based on the evidence from the FPAR, demanding recognition of their human rights to peace, freedom and community access to forest resources in the buffer zone areas. They distributed this to all local actors and also secured meetings with provincial-level parliament members including government authorities to discuss their demand. The women's relentless leadership on organising and advocacy efforts has also had wider results with the election of an Indigenous woman as an executive member of the Manahari rural municipality.

Movement-building has been central to our work, with each FPAR leading to the formation of new initiative groups in 2022, strengthening their abilities to collectively assert their rights to peace and democratic participation. In Burma/Myanmar, our FPAR partner, Weaving Bonds Beyond Borders, networked with other women's groups and created solidarity actions to amplify women's voices against the effects of militarism on their rights to peace and justice. Another partner organisation, SAMAKANA, from the Philippines, worked to enable women living in urban poor communities to analyse the root causes of the neoliberal frameworks that undermine their welfare and are barriers to realising their human rights to adequate housing. We also supported local SAMAKANA chapters, together with women leaders and members of another organisation, the Pinagkaisang Lakas ng Mamamayan ng Quezon City (PLM-QC), to establish women's desks in three of the PLM-QC member organisations that support women living in poverty.



Women building feminist food sovereignty

As APWLD is entering the new strategic plan in 2022, we have seen how our newer strategy to hold thematic convenings and learning series with our members, partners and allies have created a space to strengthen our knowledge and feminist analysis on specific issues, as well as broadened our network and allies.

In August, BOOM led a cross-programme initiative with CJ and WITCH to hold the Feminist Food Sovereignty Convening. Thirty feminists and grassroots women from 24 organisations across the region collectively identified current trends and structural barriers to addressing the challenges of building feminist food sovereignty and its nexus in trade, investments, corporate capture and climate change.

Our member, Azra Talat Sayeed from Roots for Equity, emphasised the urgent need for this Regional Convening on Food Sovereignty. She added, 'The term food sovereignty was first coined by farmers movements in 1996 to describe the farmers' struggle for food, for life and for their livelihoods. The idea honed in on corporate capture of land, water resources and seeds. Post-COVID-19, we see the increasing drumming in every country in the Asia Pacific, in Africa, in South America, where people are rising to the struggle'.

The reflections and analysis from the discussion were captured in illustrations demanding food sovereignty.



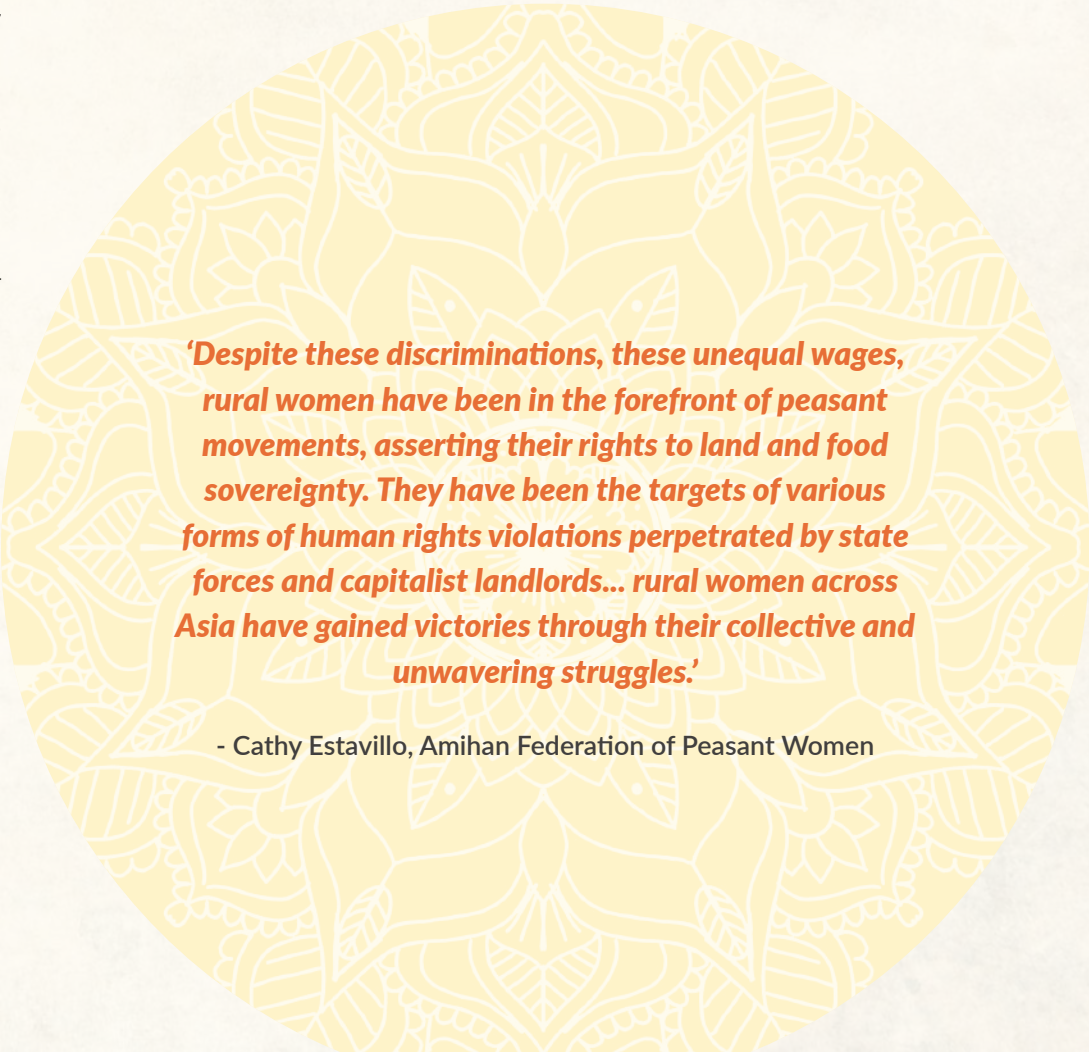
Following this convening led by our members and partners, we conceptualised a multi-country rapid research initiative to strengthen the feminist analysis on the impact of food production and supply chains on women's human rights. We identified priority sectors such as rice, dairy/livelihood, fisheries, banana plantations, vegetable oil/oil palm plantations and ethanol across five countries in Asia and the Pacific. The research will happen in 2023 and the result will feed into the APWLD's Food Sovereignty Toolkit that we will use for our upcoming BOOM FPAR on Food Sovereignty in 2023.

Advocating for the human rights of rural women

Our engagement in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is part of our continuing strategy to strengthen our collective campaign for food sovereignty that is just for women agricultural workers, pastoralists, farmers-peasants, for women in fisherfolk communities and for Indigenous Peoples. In 2022, APWLD worked as part of the Technical Task Team on the Working Group of the Women's Constituency on the CFS. We contributed to the collective work in drafting the terms of reference of the voluntary guidelines on gender equality and women's empowerment.

We continue to amplify the voices of rural women in Asia and the Pacific

APWLD organised a virtual event on International Rural Women's Day titled, 'Rural Women: Rising for Justice and Demanding for Accountability'. At this event, our Philippine partner organisation, Amihan Federation of Peasant Women shared the messages from and demands of rural women in Southeast Asia.



'Despite these discriminations, these unequal wages, rural women have been in the forefront of peasant movements, asserting their rights to land and food sovereignty. They have been the targets of various forms of human rights violations perpetrated by state forces and capitalist landlords... rural women across Asia have gained victories through their collective and unwavering struggles.'

- Cathy Estavillo, Amihan Federation of Peasant Women



We reaffirmed our commitment and strong resolve to facilitate the strengthening and expansion of the rural women's movement in Asia. We actively contributed to the Steering Committee (SC) meeting of Asian Rural Women's Conference (ARWC) in Penang, Malaysia, organised by our member, Pesticides Action Network. The meeting was successful in reinvigorating ARWC and reconstituting the SC and its secretariat. The ARWC's plans for advocacy on food sovereignty align with APWLD's work and is an area where our members can work collectively to strengthen the movement.



Central Asia (CA)

Our work to redress the underrepresentation of Central Asian women in Asia Pacific research and policy work has been one of our major impacts in 2022. Our focused work on Central Asia started out in 2019 as an FPAR under the BOOM programme. The results of that programme are continuing to yield results for our partners and their communities. In 2022, we started a new FPAR with Central Asia partners.

Supporting the growth of feminist knowledge and capacities in Central Asia

The first CA-FPAR focused on women's access and control over land and resources, decent work and living wages and women's voice (women's democratic participation and bodily autonomy). In 2022, four of our partners from that FPAR produced digital stories about their FPAR journey. The results have been shared in advocacy events, published on their YouTube channels and aired on local TV.

They also continue to use the seven country briefers in their meetings with decision-makers on different levels to further advocate FPAR recommendations and create changes in the legislation. They have also started to initiate meetings with decision-makers to address other intersecting issues. Having built their knowledge and capacity through the CA-FPAR, our partner, the League of Women Lawyers of Tajikistan, became a member of the working group under the Women's Affairs Committee on the prevention of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), where they continue their advocacy against early marriage. One of the partner organisations in our 2022 FPAR is a women's rights organisation that was established by the young researcher from Uzbekistan who showed significant growth and development personally and professionally during and after our first CA-FPAR.





- **'Women of Agriculture' Association Ferghana Regional Branch, Uzbekistan**
FPAR focus: Returned migrants' rights and access to reintegration
- **Public Association 'Ravnie Prava,' Kyrgyzstan**
FPAR focus: Internal migrants' right to decent work
- **Association of Non-government organisations 'Human Rights Advocacy Centre,' Kyrgyzstan**
FPAR focus: Internal migrants rights and access to state and municipal services in Osh
- **Public Organisation 'Ghamkhori,' Tajikistan**
FPAR focus: Protection of the rights of returned women migrants' to be free of domestic violence
- **Public Organisation 'Dunyo'i Mukhabbat,' Tajikistan**
FPAR focus: Migrants' rights and access to decent work



The FPAR began in 2022 and will continue until 2024, focusing on the documentation and investigation of human rights violations and abuses against women migrants. This includes struggles in accessing their right to decent work, rights at work, living wages and social protection arising from intersecting systemic challenges, discrimination and VAW in internal and cross-border migration within the broader context of Central Asia. The FPAR also highlights how migrant women take leadership roles in defending and asserting their rights in the migration process.

The programme was also involved in a number of joint activities with other programmes such as the FLTP training in Central Asia, the International Rural Women's Day Campaign, International Migrants' Day Social Campaign, etc. Moreover, the programme facilitated the involvement of Central Asian partners and members in other APWLD activities such as the feminist E-learning series on climate justice, Trade Convening, International Rural Women's Day online forum and development of podcasts on GBV and sexual harassment at workplaces in Central Asia. Our work also included the promotion of the adoption of the International Labour Organisation Violence and Sexual Harassment Convention 2019 (ILO C190) by Central Asian countries.



Climate Justice (CJ)

The climate justice capacity building work this year focused on two aspects: a) strengthening women's political position and analysis and b) enhancing the understanding of governments, UN officials and other institutions on specific thematic issues, feminist demands, solutions and visions based on realities within the specific context of Asia and the Pacific. In 2022, we also undertook more international advocacy work in addition to the annual COP since climate change was the theme of the CSW.

Reaffirming the reality of climate emergency through the eyes of women in Asia and the Pacific

At the national and local levels, women from FPAR partner organisations in Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam worked on their countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), building their understanding of climate crisis issues and how these affected their human rights. Their increased capacity is reflected in their ability to document their stories and participate actively in discussions related to climate crises.



'The FPAR process makes me really happy. I feel heard. During floods and typhoons, there is a lack of response from the government. When we started FPAR, we learned how to be more alert and ready, we started to do our initiatives not only as individuals but as a community. FPAR strengthens our collectivism especially because government response to disasters is very slow. When they arrive, it has always been too late. Also, through the FPAR process, we are able to mobilise the women and consolidate our political demands'

– Rosie, Southville urban poor women, Philippines

The CJ FPAR has built women's confidence and capabilities and resulted in real-world changes in the communities of the partner organisations.

Women of Satkanya and Bhaise communities in Nepal were able to understand the importance of gender responsive budgeting as part of climate solutions. As a result of consistent organising within the communities, women were able to develop a demand paper which was submitted to their local government. In the Philippines, urban poor women gained their confidence to lead the speeches during rallies, while at the same time strengthening their research skills to conduct their own studies in the community.

In Vietnam, women were able to organise and speak during an online policy dialogue attended by media, government representatives and community members. As a result, the Quang Nam Provincial Department on Natural Resources and Environment confirmed that the discussion on the impacts of the hydropower project, as well as the agricultural livelihood models of the community women on the ground will be shared with the provincial government.

Through their participation in the FPAR, 10 peasant women in the Lower Northern Region of Thailand have developed their confidence to speak up, conduct meetings and assert their human rights through engaging with their national government.

'FPAR drives women to have the courage to speak up about their own and community concerns and to tell them how to solve problems. Women are doing that at household and community levels'.

- Kritsana, CJ FPAR peasant woman, Thailand.



In Indonesia, FPAR women mobilised and secured around 25,000 signatories on the petition to Save Benzoin Forest of Pargamanan Bintang Maria indigenous communities. They used this to lobby the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to push for strengthening regulations to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples. As a result of their advocacy, the government committed to issue a regional regulation on Recognition and Protection of Indigenous Peoples in the Humbang Hasundutan regency.

In addition to the FPAR country analysis, we also published an overall analysis, 'Undisputed Lived Realities: Feminist Stories in Their Resistance Against Climate Emergencies'. This summarised the stories from the FPAR countries and described the impact of the CJ FPAR on women in the communities, including women's reflections in using the FPAR as their tool of resistance.

(For more details, see impact stories earlier in this report).



Learning from women's experiences, needs and solutions to advocate at the regional and global levels

Grounding our advocacy and interventions in the stories, experiences, analyses and demands of grassroots women – bringing those to the global level – is core to APWLD's work. We drew on the discussions at APWLD's first ever SSFL in several events presented by APWLD members and partners including a workshop for journalists with Demand Climate Justice network, regional convening with ASEAN Parliamentarians, Women's Summit in Bali and COP27 in Egypt.

We also drew on women's analyses of their experiences and their solutions for Development Justice to produce official submissions to UN treaty bodies and special procedures including the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Special Rapporteur on VAW, who cited our submission in her report to the UNGA. In addition, we also worked with 28 ESCR-Net members on a joint submission on the promotion and protection of human rights, with a specific focus on loss and damage. We were able to advocate effectively APWLD's position on the importance of women's human rights to full and effective participation to ensure that the loss and damage decision- and policy-making processes benefit women and uphold their human rights.

'In rural Nepal, women from Bhaise and Satkanya villages actively engaged with their local governments for an inclusive climate adaptation plan that responds to the needs of rural and Indigenous women. With access to information, space and opportunity, women have been able to showcase and sensitise government representatives on climate change impacts and women's initiatives on the ground, resulting in commitments by their local governments to promote gender responsive climate policies to support community based climate solutions'.

– ESCR-Net joint submission to the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change

The 66th Session of the CSW held in New York in March had the theme of climate change, environmental and DRR. APWLD, as one of the co-conveners of the WRC, organised various capacity building activities including training sessions, side events and other workshops, such as on gender just energy transition with Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (GI-ESCR) which was attended by 288 participants in person and more online. In doing so, we debunked the myth of false solutions with the WMG and built a new feminist social contract for climate justice with Christian Aid. At the regional level, the programme and Climate Watch Thailand also spoke at the first ever conference on the role of parliamentarians in addressing climate change in Southeast Asia, organised by ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR). We brought a feminist and Development Justice analysis on the climate crisis and the role of parliamentarians in tackling the issue:

'Parliamentarians should come to the local communities, listen to the impact of climate change, and the impact of climate solutions, and listen to what they need'.

- Wanun Permpibul, from APWLD member Climate Watch Thailand



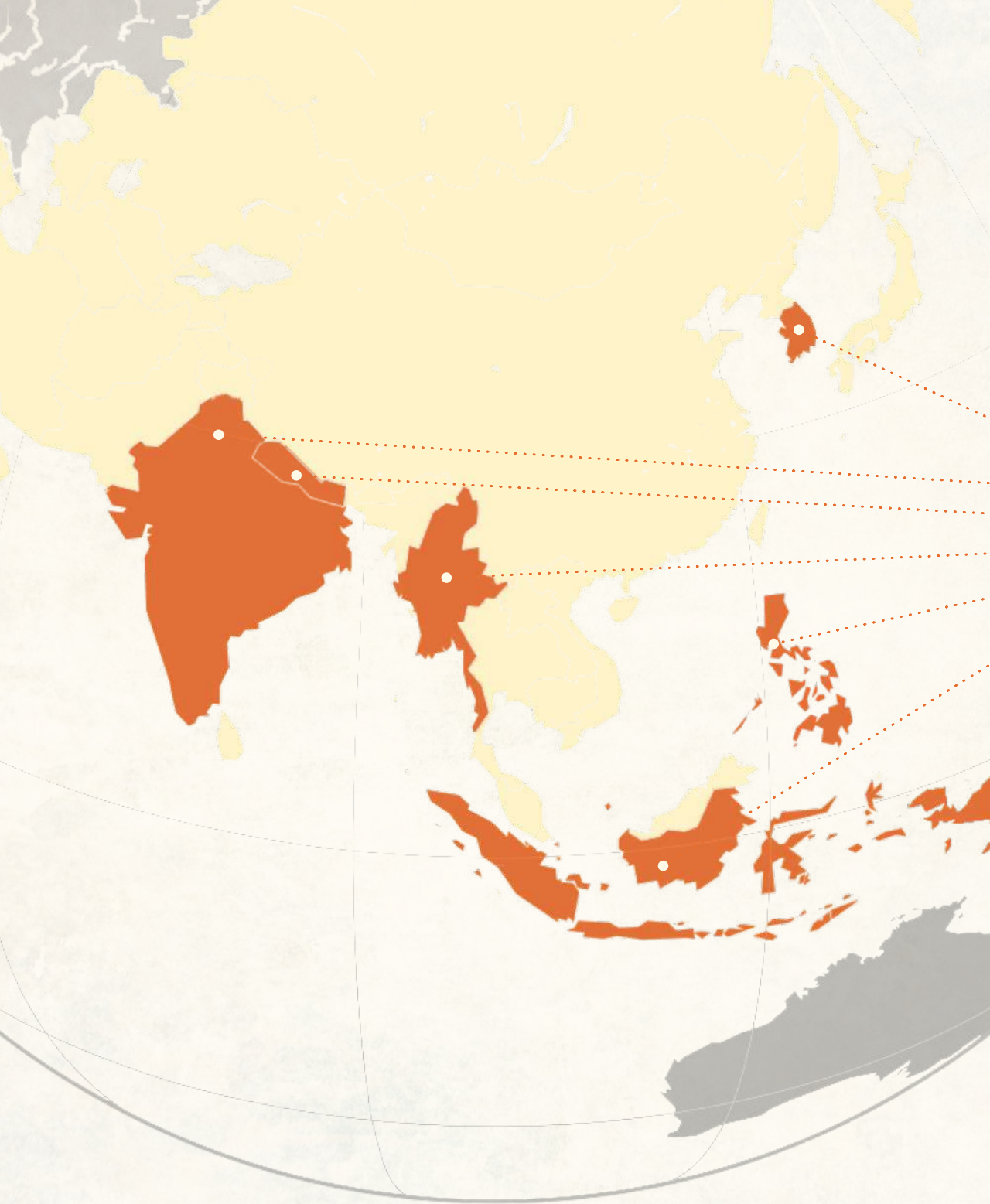


And, bringing the global back to the region, we shared the result of COP27 and the feminist demands of how climate justice and the protection of the environment and WHRDs are at the core in implementing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The meeting was to inform the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) on its plan to develop a Regional Framework on Environmental Rights in ASEAN. Similar to the dialogue with parliamentarians, the dialogue with AICHR and the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) was participated in by representatives from different countries including Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Timor Leste along with other regional and international CSOs. The two meetings gathered 45 participants in total.

Feminist Development Justice (FDJ)

FDJ works to transform development policies and practices to realise Development Justice, prioritising strengthening capacities of women's movements to demand accountability through monitoring, influencing and effectively engaging in the development initiatives and policies, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).





FDJ Monitoring Partners:

- Korea Women's Political Solidarity, South Korea
- Sisterhood Network, India
- Access Planet Organization, Nepal
- Pa-O Women's Union, Burma/Myanmar
- EILER, Philippines
- Bali Women's Crisis Center, Indonesia

Supporting and growing the feminist movement in Asia and the Pacific through SDG Monitoring

At the local and national level, our critical SDG monitoring work has helped to strengthen women's organisations from factories to Indigenous communities through supporting evidence-based advocacy, as well as movement and solidarity building. In 2022, we supported the feminist movement-building in the region with the formation of 21 newly established women's groups from seven countries (Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam).

During the in-person Reflection Meeting in Manila, Philippines, our FDJ Monitoring partners (2020-2021) collectively reviewed and assessed our Development Justice journey. We reflected how Development Justice has strengthened and sharpened their critical analysis in tracking the progress of SDGs and how the FDJ monitoring programme has provided support to the partners in developing a more strategic advocacy plan in the national, regional and global level. Our partners achieved some policy changes and saw the outcome of their capacity building work.

In **Pakistan**, our partner, **HomeNet Pakistan**, was able to successfully lobby for the inclusion of women in the informal sector in the national harassment law and are now lobbying for amendments in provincial laws. They also used evidence from SDG monitoring to help in developing policy recommendations for social security for women in the informal economy. Women home-based leaders were also able to advocate directly with the social security institute for launching schemes for protection of home-based workers.

In **China**, our partner, **Equality Beijing**, used the SDG Monitoring to advocate for Anti-Domestic Violence Law and provisions on sexual harassment in civil code in China. They issued periodic reports¹ on monitoring of the implementation of Anti-Domestic Violence Law. Together with the women-led groups, they took the lead in demanding accountability from the government by highlighting the high-profile cases of GBV and calling up on ending inaction and impunity.

Lamu, a 30-year-old online influencer on Douyin, the Chinese version of TikTok, was set on fire by her ex-husband on 14 September 2020 and died days later. During her years of suffering from domestic violence she had tried multiple times calling for help from government agencies. Equality Beijing, jointly with other feminists advocates, facilitated the public discussion where over ten million people joined the campaign to draw public attention to her case and call for government accountability. This triggered heated public opinion on how the Women's Federation and public security can effectively intervene in domestic violence. The 'Lamu Bill'² was proposed, calling for no tolerance and accountability.³

¹ Equality Beijing. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Equality Beijing. <http://www.equality-beijing.org/english.aspx>

² Koetse, M. (2020, October 7). *Justice for Lamu: Death of Tibetan Vlogger Sparks Online Movement against Domestic Violence*. What's on Weibo. <https://www.whatsonweibo.com/justice-for-lamu-death-of-chinese-vlogger-sparks-online-movement-against-domestic-violence/>

³ Yuan, F. (2021, March 8). *From Cairo to Beijing, from Beijing+25 to 2030: Progress and prospects of China's civil report for gender-based violence prevention and response*. Women's Major Group. <https://www.womensmajorgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/20210714-GBV-NGO-report-Equality-China-English.pdf>.



We welcomed a new group of FDJ Monitoring Partners and convened the first training in Bali, Indonesia, in November back-to-back with the Women's Summit to the Group of Twenty (G20). Two representatives from each of the six selected organisations attended the training where they got to know each other and learned about the FDJ monitoring from the perspective of P-GFM and Development Justice, as well as various data collection methods to use in their initial desk research.

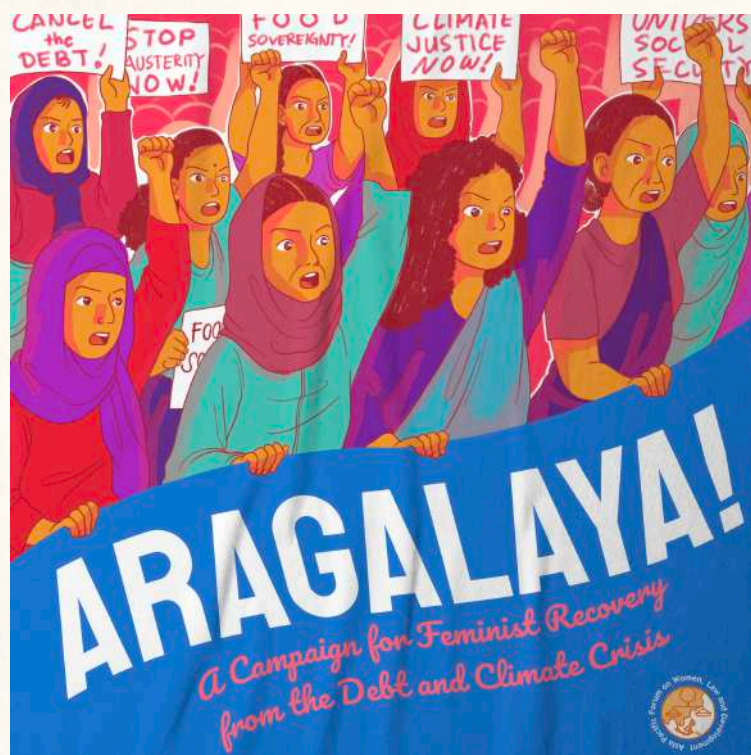
'From the first regional training, I learnt how to specify impact objectives and I liked how the matrix appeals to me as a tool we can use in our organisational research. Similarly, I understood and liked the PGFM matrix. I feel like the analysis is very rich and invites a lot of discussion.'

- Gene Rodriguez, The Ecumenical Institute for Labor Education and Research (EILER), Philippines

Expanding our work on Financing for Development Justice

Working with the WITCH programme, we developed study sessions to equip women with knowledge on topics such as debt and private financing and the skills to engage with Financing for Development (FFD)-related processes. It was also an opportunity to exchange knowledge and experience by grounding APWLD's engagement with FFD in grassroots women's realities to advance our feminist agenda. We held the first session online in December with 25 participants, tackling issues of debt, regressive taxation, and austerity measures, unpacking the multiple dimensions of debt, its consequences for countries in the Asia Pacific and feminist solutions to addressing these issues.

We also produced campaign materials that we released during the 16 Days of Activism to introduce our support action for Sri Lanka and Pakistan: 'Aragalaya! A campaign for feminist recovery from the debt and climate crisis.' These included key messages with our positions and analysis on the situation in the two countries.



Advocacy from the ground up: addressing systemic barriers to achieve Development Justice

Advocacy at the regional and international level is core to our work to realise Development Justice. In 2022, we lobbied and supported the participation and advocacy of our partners in multiple intergovernmental and related forums. We were able to support in-person participation and meaningful engagement of about 23 partners in the APFSD, the UN-HLPF and the Women's Summit to the G20. Some examples:

- APWLD's constant advocacy to UNESCAP led to in-person participation of 52 CSOs (the largest number at any of the regional forums on sustainable development in 2022) in the hybrid APFSD (March 2022). For the UN-HLPF in 2022, APWLD led a collective letter of Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGoS) addressed to the President of ECOSOC on the poor organisation of UN-HLPF and its impact for CSOs from the Global South. This resulted in concrete actions by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in providing funding, expediting visas and addressing other logistical challenges of CSOs from the Global South.
- At the hybrid APFSD held in Bangkok and/ online in March, we supported drafting of at least 25 intervention statements. Recommendations from these CSO intervention statements were reflected in the final report and included the following: (1) ensuring decent work and address gender-based discrimination and violence in the world of work; (2) introducing human rights-compliant budget and economic policies would contribute to this objective, in addition to policies that promote decent work and gender-sensitive social protection, and (3) CSOs role in trade monitoring.

'I have a better impression on engagement with Peoples' Forum and APFSD 2022. Through the participation I have got more regional information about the reviewed SDGs in perspective of different countries and constituencies. It has been more helpful for implementing my work on the ground. I have learned more through the best practices which are implanted by other countries. These have strengthened my knowledge to link up the advocacy issues from ground to global platform. The skill will be supportive for me to follow-up and review progress on the 2030 Agenda at the regional level.'

- Kalpana Rai, BBC Nepal

- At the UN-HLPF in July (in-person in New York and online), APWLD Programme Officer April Porteria was selected as lead discussant in the Messages from the Regions session. We reiterated our call for government commitments in the 2030 Agenda to address the human rights situation, debt crisis and genuine recovery and the need for strengthening regional processes. Our intervention also highlighted how corporate capture threatens these principles. In addition, we were able to support and facilitate 10 intervention statements from our partners. We also led the drafting of the analysis statement of the Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (APRCM) of the 2022 UN-HLPF Ministerial Declaration, which was very clear on the corporate capture of the 2030 Agenda process.



Feminist Law and Practice (FLP)

At the heart of FLP's work is our Feminist Legal Theories and Practice (FLTP) training. This is the only legal training in this region that includes feminist theory and develops a framework to analyse the law with a feminist perspective. It also provides a vital networking space for women human rights advocates and young feminists to share their experiences with each other, which can lead to further collective actions.

At the National FLTP Partners' Assessment Meeting in April, the partners from each of the national FLTPs shared how they followed up on the participants' action plans and also how FLTP helped improve their analysis of national laws.



'Because FLTP provides the framework on how we see and analyse the phenomenon / problem, it becomes easier for the participants to understand and make a plan for executing a legal analysis.'

- Asel Dunganaeva, JIPAR, Kyrgyzstan

In November, we conducted a sub-regional FLTP training in Central Asia for young lawyers, activists, human rights advocates and WHRDs. One of our participants Murat Karypov shared that after participating in Central Asia FLTP, he held a training session at their organisation for community activists where he shared information and experiences on feminist research and effective participatory action to protect the rights and interests of women and socially vulnerable groups. As a result, his organisation has been able to provide legal assistance using feminist legal analysis and strategies to five women who were victims of domestic violence and of whom, one was unjustly convicted.



Strengthening capacity in a time of crisis: supporting the Women's League of Burma

The FLP programme continues to support WHRDs in Burma/Myanmar through an APWLD member, the Women's League of Burma (WLB). We supported their advocacy and campaigning on peace and security in 2022. The Women's League of Burma organised capacity building workshops for their advocacy officers to prepare for advocacy engagement at the UN and ASEAN.

Our support to the WLB has enabled them to build the capacity of WHRDs and advocate for women's human rights by conducting a series of workshops covering issues of international justice and accountability measures, GBV, and peace and security strategies. As a result, WHRDs were able to raise the need for protection for women in refugee camps and internally displaced people (IDP) camps. The WLB also developed monthly briefers on the developing situation that have become a valuable source of information in addition to their statements and press releases for women's rights activists and WHRDs in Burma/Myanmar and beyond.

FLP also supported Women's League Burma to engage with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Burma/Myanmar on women, peace and security and humanitarian cross border aid, and provide information to diplomats on WHRDs' situation, women detainees and the impact of the military coup on women. In September, a statement was made on the human rights situation of Burma/Myanmar by the Joint Secretary of the Women's League of Burma, Nang Moet, with support from the International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), during the interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur at the UN Human Rights Council.

Through a joint statement the FLP programme and WLB, together with other NGOs, also advocated for global attention to stop the Burmese military junta from executing democracy activists, including nine WHRDs, who are in detention and on death row. These NGOs included: World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), ISHR, Mesoamerican Initiative of Women Human Rights Defenders, Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) and FORUM-ASIA.

The GG programme works to ensure that regional and international mechanisms and processes are accessible to, informed by and accountable to grassroots women's groups in the region. We work with APWLD members and partners to identify and use strategic regional and global advocacy venues to advance women's human rights and Development Justice.

Leveraging UN human rights mechanisms to advance women's human rights and Development Justice

In 2022, we started to take a more deliberate and holistic approach to advocate on women's rights across the UN human rights mechanisms, recognising the importance of coherent and holistic engagement with different human rights mechanisms for accountability. In particular, we expanded our engagement with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) to advocate for accountability for women's rights and Development Justice. We worked with our members on the reviews of Indonesia, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea. We also engaged with some of the UN treaty bodies: participating with our members in the pre-session review of Indonesia by the UN CESCR and providing input to new CESCR and CEDAW general comments. And we continued our engagement with several of the special procedures of the HRC.

We facilitated several information-sharing sessions and teach-ins on the UPR mechanism and process for our members from Indonesia and the Republic of Korea ahead of drafting a joint CSO submission for their fourth UPR cycle. The members included: Rumpun Perempuan dan Anak – Riau (RUPARI), Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (IMWU), Keluarga Besar Buruh Migran (KABAR BUMI) and Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (SERUNI) from Indonesia; and Korean Women's Association United (KWAU) and the Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy (KOCUN) from the Republic of Korea. We continue to advocate for meaningful engagement of grassroots women organisations in regional and global processes.

As a result, SERUNI, our member from Indonesia was funded and selected to speak at the Indonesia's UPR pre-session in Geneva, Switzerland, in August, where they were able to present their findings and recommendations from the joint CSO report. We made use of the opportunities to secure bi-lateral meetings with at least 15 reviewing member states, where APWLD and members (SERUNI, Tanggol Bayi and Karapatan) were able to share concerns and recommendations prior to Indonesia 4th UPR as well as human rights violations in the Philippines.



Building on our regional consultation with UN mandate holders last year, we supported members in Indonesia (Kabar Bumi and Indonesian Migrant Workers Union) in drafting a CSO submission and made an oral intervention at the pre-session of the CESCR periodic review of Indonesia. The key issues and questions (e.g human rights violations by recruitment agencies, the implementation of existing laws on the protection of migrant workers and the need for protection of migrant workers during the pandemic) were included in the List of Issues released by the CESCR Committee. Consequently, the Indonesian government is requested to provide a written response to the questions, which provides a new advocacy opportunity for the Indonesian members to follow at both national and international levels.

We also participated in the Asia Pacific Regional Consultation for the CESCR's upcoming General Comment on Sustainable Development where three APWLD members (Wanun Permpibul, Climate Watch Thailand, Thailand; Titi Soentoro, Aski, Indonesia; Ana Celestial, Kalikasan People's Network for the Environment the Philippines) were able to provide inputs through oral interventions and presentations.

Together with the FDJ programme, we supported the participation of APWLD partners from four countries in a virtual sub-regional consultation with the UN Working Group on Discrimination Against Women and Girls (WGDAGW). The consultation was on the impact of inequality and poverty on the human security of women and girls. It was an opportunity to push the Working Group to address issues facing women in the Global South particularly on crises on debt, food, and climate as well as the need for systemic change and justice in their reports and recommendations to member states. APWLD members from Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Philippines and Burma/Myanmar participated and described the challenges faced by women and girls especially in the post COVID-19 context.

The findings and recommendations of APWLD's FPAR informed different submissions to the UN Mandate Holders. We provided written input to the draft General Recommendation Number 39 that is being developed by CEDAW on the rights of Indigenous women and girls. Recommendations put forward by APWLD in our written submission to the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to development were included in his thematic report on COVID-19 Recovery Plans. We were invited to present its insights and recommendations at a panel discussion held by the Special Rapporteur at the 51st Session of the HRC. For this, we drew on analysis from our Development Justice framework, our own documentation and that of our members', and feminist research on the impact of COVID-19 crises to women's human rights.

We continue to create opportunities for grassroots women and their organisations to directly engage with the UN treaty bodies and mandate holders. In 2022, through APWLD's annual consultation with UN mandate holders, 25 grassroots women workers organisations had an opportunity to directly engage with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights and the WGDWG UN Working Group on discrimination against women APWLD members and partners from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka presented their FPAR findings on the precarious working conditions and abuses of labour rights in SEZs. The main issue that they raised was the lack of freedom of association, collective bargaining and the right to organise in SEZs. The discussion focused on how UN human rights mechanisms can address the issues of labour rights especially of women and girls working in SEZs. (See also the impact story earlier in this report on successful unionising across a SEZ.) We plan to organise a follow-up will be done with the mandate holders and are exploring the possibility of convening a joint side event at the 53rd session of the HRC in June/July 2023.





Women demand rights in the context of climate change and unjust climate policies

APWLD is one of the co-conveners of the Women's Rights Caucus (WRC) – a global coalition of more than 300 civil society organisations and groups working at the annual UN CSW in New York that advocates for a women's rights-based political analysis and for a progressive outcome document from the session.

As the main international intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, the CSW has always been a critical space for our work. Democratising multilateral spaces, especially the UN, turned into a priority as we watched the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis expand the disconnect between the Global South grassroots realities and global policy negotiations, decisions, and their consequences. For the CSW, marking its 66th session in 2022, we mobilised a collective statement together with 10 other regional, sub-regional and national civil society organisations from Asia and the Pacific and from Africa, underlining the importance of the regional processes to influence the global negotiations and outcome as a critical element of CSW Methods of Work (MoW). We facilitated the participation of our members in the public hearing on MoW resolution held by the Permanent Missions of Denmark and Costa Rica and made an oral intervention to present the recommendations from our joint CSO statement on inclusion and meaningful and effective participation of grassroots women's rights organisations.

We also held a side-event, Building a Gender-just Response to Climate Change, co-hosted by the Permanent Mission of Mexico with Fiji Women's Rights Movement, the African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET), SIDA and UN Women that was attended by more than 130 participants. The session provided a space in which feminists and women's rights organisations from the Global South were able to directly share their perspectives and positions on the issue with the Member States and other attendees.

We promoted our political demands for a human rights-based and gender-just approach towards mitigation of and compensation for loss and damage and key policy recommendations for member States to consider as they negotiated the Agreed Conclusions.

The Agreed Conclusions adopted at the CSW failed to comprehensively address women's human rights in the context of climate change, environmental justice and DRR. However, through expert input to and advocacy on each iteration of the draft Agreed Conclusions, we were able to influence member States to expand norms and standards on some of APWLD's priority themes, including loss and damage and protection of WHRDs from violence and harassment.





We succeeded in positively influencing the Agreed Conclusions, including in some cases with our specific language, on the following issues:

- Recognition of the disproportionate impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters on all women and girls, particularly in developing countries and small island developing states. These impacts include the loss of homes and livelihoods, water scarcity, destruction and damage to schools and health facilities;
- Recognition of the disproportionately adverse impacts of climate change and environmental disasters on women and girls, including forced and prolonged displacement, increased risk of all forms of SGBV, reduced access to employment, education, and essential health-care services, including sexual and reproductive health-care services and psychosocial support.
- Acknowledgement of the intersectionality of women and girls' sexual and reproductive health with climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, setting an important framework for norm-setting on these issues in other global fora; and
- Multiple references calling on member states to recognise, and adopt appropriate measures to mitigate climate-induced loss and damages and their effects on women and girls. Though this language remains far from ideal, it is significantly progressive in the context and stands as a political commitment to recognise and address climate change-induced loss and damage on women and girls.

We also saw progress in the inclusion of some issues that have been strongly contested by some member states in the past. These include recognition of the important contributions made by WHRDs and women journalists in the design, implementation and monitoring of policy and programmatic measures to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Women Organising *Workers* (WOW)

APWLD's Labour Programme, also called (Women Organising Workers - aims to advance women workers' right to decent work, living wages and participatory democracy by shaping and organising labour movements.



**JUSTICE
FOR SLAIN
WORKERS AND
UNIONISTS!**
KILUSANG MAYO UNO



Strengthening alliances to uphold women workers' labour rights

Strengthening alliances to work collectively to bring about change is a well-tested method of public mobilisation. Feminist and labour alliances can be more effective when working together on areas of mutual concern.

May Day is a day for workers to remember that strikes and collective action have been crucial for workers to win their demands. It is a time for us to stand united, struggle together and bring the power back to the hands of women workers for the genuine liberation of all workers and working classes. Our online protest, called the 'Mayday Protest, Collective Struggle: Solidarity Forever' took place after May Day with at least 60 women workers participating from different, often intersecting sectors across the region: migrants, workers, Indigenous Peoples, people living in poverty, farmers and fisherfolk and women labour rights defenders.



'Governments must also be held accountable for failing to uphold and protect the rights and welfare of workers. Some countries already have laws and policies on workers' rights, but they are poorly implemented. Worse, governments often conspire with big businesses to ensure huge profits at the expense of workers.'

- Kamz Deligente, CTUHR member, Philippines

This work, like all of APWLD's work, is grounded on the lived experiences of women in the region. In 2022, we published our Labour FPAR report, 'Women Workers Strikes for Decent Work and Living Wage', describing the working conditions and struggles of 11 women-led labour organisations in nine Asian countries. It also looked at how, through FPAR, they are building a movement to reclaim their right to decent work and a living wage. This is a framework that can ensure a rights-based, just and dignified world of work for all workers and therefore a better life for their families.

Mobilising and enhancing feminist trade union leadership

Strengthening alliances and collective work between feminists and trade unions is not without its challenges. There is an urgent need for unions to promote and enhance women's leadership and for this to be feminist.

'In my 45 year history in the labour rights field, I have seen how the patriarchal trade unions have impacted the movement. Really appreciate these efforts by Ashila's group [Stand Up Movement Lanka, FPAR partner] to make a positive change within this system.'

- Padmini, Womens Centre, Sri Lanka, FPAR researcher

In our recently completed FPAR, we looked at worker rights, or the lack of them, in SEZs/Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in Sri Lanka. Where trade unions are present, these are led by men while women workers are not given the space or the opportunity to raise their voices and share their ideas and opinions. On the other hand, in trade unions where women are leaders, they are sometimes elected for token representation and their ideas and views are neglected by male leaders. (See also the example in the section on impact stories earlier in this report). This can also mean that issues that disproportionately affect women workers are not given due attention, such as GBV against women in the workplace.



APWLD, along with our members and partners, remained committed to our call to RatifyC190. In Bangladesh, 300 women workers in Dhaka EPZ and other EPZs gained the knowledge on the access to information and the hotline numbers they can use if they experience or witness violence and need emergency support and remedy. Our RatifyC190 podcast provided the space for our member to share their critical perspectives on how GBV contributes to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women workers. Our collaboration with Asia Floor Wage Alliance (AFWA) in the Facebook Livestream 'The need to champion ILO C-190 in South-East Asia - opened a space with women labour leaders to share strategies for the ratification of C190.



Supporting grassroots women workers' demands for accountability

Our member, International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAP-Asia Pacific), sought support from APWLD in the work on the Global Tribunal of Women Workers, held online in September. This represented an important alternative space for Global South women to build solidarity and work collectively to advocate their justice in the world of work. We reached out to our members working on labour issues to be part of making visible the broad range of women's work and documenting the violations of international human rights and labour rights standards by State and non-State duty-bearers across different regions and sectors.

We were able to facilitate and support seven women from member organisations in Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Macau and Nepal, to speak out and share their testimonies at the Global Tribunal. Together, women workers in the Global South crafted their demands on the changes needed at both international and national levels to protect and fulfil the rights of women in the world of work and to see accountability for duty-bearers for human and labour rights violations against women.

Digitalisation in the world of work: reproducing the same harmful power dynamics

Digitalisation is structurally transforming the world we live in and is also reproducing age-old patriarchal power dynamics, which has significant implications for women in Asia and the Pacific. Therefore, in 2022 we strengthened our understanding as a network of the ways women in the region are experiencing digitalisation as well as their demands and resistance, at a 'Regional Convening on Women Labour Rights and Digitalisation', a space that APWLD facilitated.

Some of the issues women raised at the convening were of how national governments in all Asian countries have allowed platform companies to circumvent the application of labour laws to gig workers; the digital enclosure of public spaces for engagement; and the harassment and abuse of workers including women on digital platforms. They also discussed the impact of digitalisation on agricultural value chains and food security, and how access to data increases the power of larger agribusiness companies at the expense of smallholder farmers.

Together, we made key feminist demands that re-emphasised resistance by women's labour movements to neoliberal development and the far-reaching control of 'digital landlords' over the rights of workers.

'It is a new subject, so I would like to thank APWLD that we got to meet with each other. How do we plan to reduce the double burden of women? What is the responsibility of the state in reducing this burden? Is digitalisation a new phenomenon in neoliberal regime? What will happen tomorrow - what will corporations do then? We know that WTO and UN are all in the hands of corporations who control the whole system. ILO, CEDAW - how much can we push this? Feminists need to go beyond women's rights, because we do not know what corporations are planning next. Feminists need to talk about the total transformation of society. We are part of the class struggle and total revolution.'

- Fatima Burnad, SRED, India, APWLD member

'As a woman worker, you don't have any channel to create a gender equal environment for yourself. The algorithms are also created by men. Women delivery workers are often housewives, who also have to take care of children. Women workers have to pick up orders during lunch and dinner shifts, which are peak hour shifts, in order to get a higher rating and a higher income. However, this is also when they need to go back home to prepare dinner and lunch. So, women's performance score goes down.'

- Jiayong Ou, Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee/ Hong Kong



Mobilising women's collective feminist power for freedom of association

In October, APWLD, the Center for Trade Unions and Human Rights (CTUHR) and Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), together with the Labour Rights Defenders Network, took action on behalf of two labour activists in Quezon City, Philippines. Kara Taggaoa, Secretary for International Affairs of KMU, one of the biggest trade unions in the Philippines, and Larry Valbuena, president of Pasiklab Operators and Drivers Association (PASODA), were targeted on the basis of a series of charges stemming from their participation in a demonstration against the Anti-Terror Law in 2020, a practice known as red-tagging.

We issued a statement and launched a petition that was endorsed by 5,019 organisations and individuals demanding accountability and justice for all the labour and HRDs and specifically, for the Philippine authorities to drop all the charges against Kara Taggaoa and Larry Valbuena and stop the attacks against workers, trade unionists and labour and HRDs and for the government to fulfil their labour law obligations to realise the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

We also called on the relevant UN human rights and ILO mechanisms to investigate the violence and attacks against trade unionists, labour rights and HRDs in the Philippines and other countries in Asia and the Pacific. A week later we also worked with ESCR-Net to raise the case with European Union representatives. The new government in the Philippines has signalled that they will not maintain such practices of the previous administration and has invited human rights monitors from the ILO and the UN to visit in 2023.

Migrants United *for Action and Human Rights* (MUAH)

APWLD's Migration programme aims to strengthen capacities through feminist organising to ensure women migrants enjoy substantive equality and are able to make informed choices about migration.



Building feminist knowledge and capacity for advocacy on migrants' rights

Our FPAR partner organisations have continued to use what they learned to make positive impacts for marginalised women and their communities, achieving some important legal developments in 2022:

In early 2022, we received good news that the court of appeal in Malaysia declared that undocumented workers have the right to seek redress at the Labour Court. This has been a long-standing advocacy of our FPAR partner, Tenaganita. Since 2019, Tenaganita has supported undocumented migrant domestic worker Nona to file her claim against her ex-employer and documented the journey in their FPAR. The court of appeal's decision marked a significant step forward in ensuring that marginalised groups such as undocumented migrant workers are able to access justice through the Labour Department which has a fiduciary duty to uphold the rights of all workers, irrespective of their immigration status.

'There is nothing in the Employment Act 1955 and in the Employment (Restriction) Act 1968 which prevents a worker from approaching the Labour Court to seek redress. The Labour Court should not shut its doors against an undocumented worker without allowing her to ventilate her grievances.'

- Datuk Ravinthran JCA, Court of Appeal Judge

Also in May, the Indian Supreme Court ruled that sex workers in India should enjoy equal constitutional rights. The ruling marked a landmark victory for the sex workers' movement to ensure the decriminalisation of sex work and guarantee sex workers have citizenship registration, political rights and are able to enjoy welfare and protection. FPAR partners Aastha Parivaar, together with the sex workers rights network, worked continuously to educate and campaign for the human rights of sex workers. They documented the discrimination and human rights violations faced by sex workers and migrant sex workers, which contributed to the court decision.

'Sex workers are entitled to equal protection of the law. Criminal law must apply equally in all cases, on the basis of 'age' and 'consent'. When it is clear that the sex worker is an adult and is participating with consent, the police must refrain from interfering or taking any criminal action'.

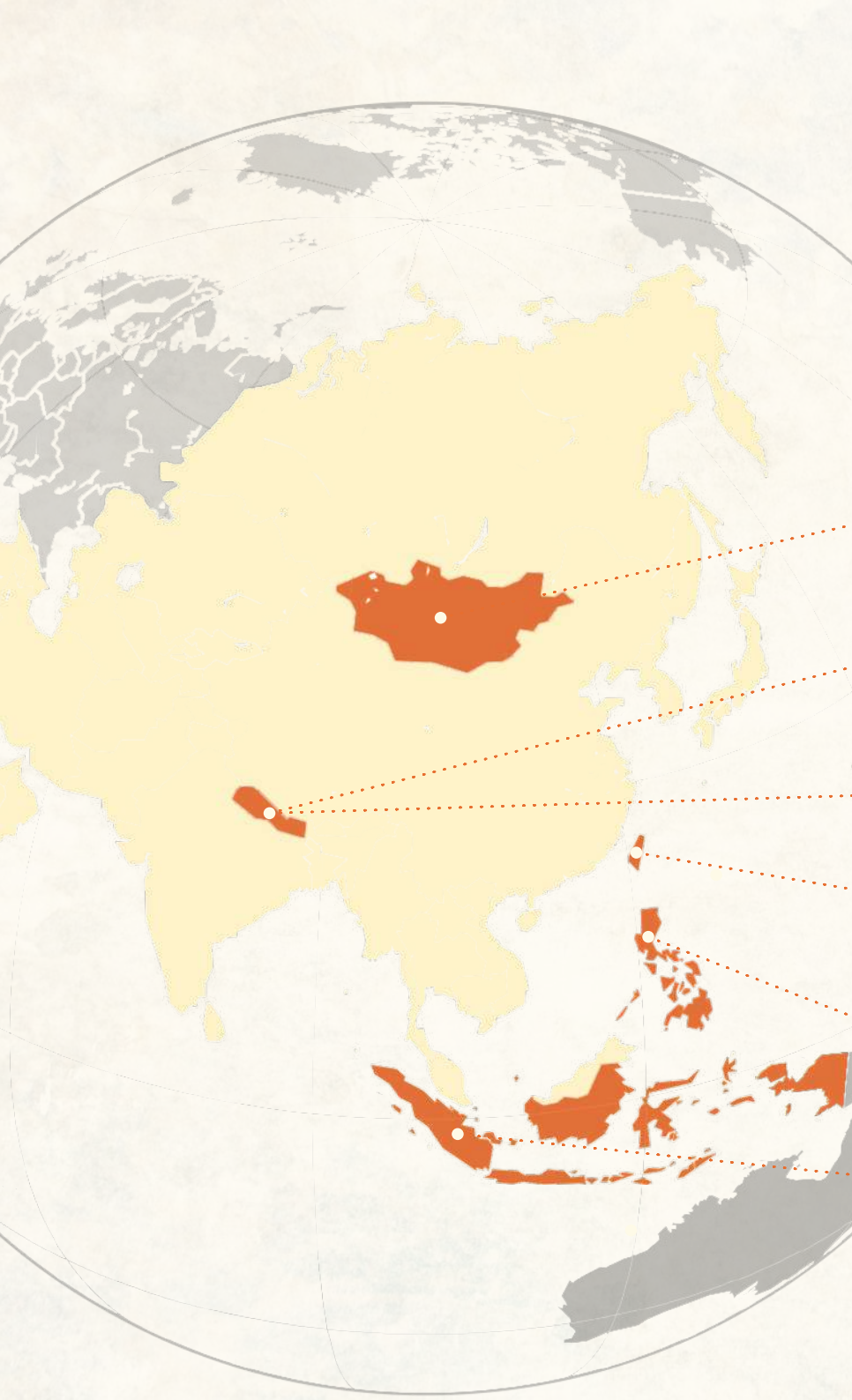
- From the order of the three-judge Bench led by Justice L. Nageswara Rao, passed after invoking special powers under Article 142 of the Constitution.

Although that FPAR has now closed, we continue to support our partners' work with consolidated FPAR findings and partners' recommendations published in January, as briefers for them to continue to use in their advocacy. We also convened the final reflection meeting to close the FPAR that ran from 2019 to 2021. The 12 participants were able to identify the importance of strengthening grassroots feminist movements for structural change and movement- building.

'I really didn't have any knowledge on the issue of migration before joining FPAR. I came from the grassroot level that I even had no idea that foreign employment is one of the main reasons for human trafficking vulnerability. But now, through this FPAR, I have knowledge on the migration issues that Nepalese women migrant workers are facing, and can identify the issue from the perspective of feminism to make changes in policy making'.

- Amira Subha – FPAR Young Researcher of AMKAS, Nepal





In 2022, we also started a new FPAR (2022-2024), working with seven women's organisations and migrant groups and focusing on decent work and freedom of association. We convened the first FPAR training with our new partners in October, welcoming 14 participants from seven partner organisations in six countries and territories. The participants increased their knowledge and analysis on the P-GFM framework as root causes and structural issues that foster the oppression of migrant women and other forms of human rights violations. During the training, participants also learned the Development Justice framework and feminist solutions and FPAR tools to guide them with the research planning.

● **DemOlolt NGO, Mongolia**

FPAR focus: Decent Work (public services, social protection) and GBV - Internal Migrant Workers

● **National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF), Nepal**

FPAR focus: Decent Work and Living Wage - Indigenous Returnee Migrant Workers

● **Women Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC), Nepal**

FPAR focus: Decent Work - Returnee Migrant Workers

● **Serve the People Association Taoyuan, Taiwan**

FPAR focus: Decent Work (social dialogue and social protection) - Filipino Migrants in manufacturing sectors.

● **Migrante International, Philippines**

FPAR focus: Decent Work (public services, social protection) and Reintegration Policy - Returnee Migrant Workers

● **Solidaritas Perempuan Sebay Lampung (SPSL), Indonesia**

FPAR focus: Decent Work and Safe Migration - Returnee Migrant Workers

Strengthening migrants' rights through movement-building from the ground up

In 2022, we had the opportunity to bring our understanding of the issues on the ground faced by migrants from Asia and the Pacific, to the UN headquarters in New York as States convened to assess implementation of the GCM at the IMRF (see also the impact story earlier in this report on our work at the GMRF and IMRF). We started this work in the last quarter of 2021 with some national consultations to inform our preparations and organise for the IMRF process. The consultations, which heard from 769 participants from diverse migration backgrounds, sought to consolidate the demands, analysis, and recommendations from grassroot groups and women migrants.

In February, we facilitated a regional reflection meeting for our members in four countries and territories (Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Indonesia and Philippines), to share their experiences from those national consultations they held in the last quarter of 2021. Our 15 participants from seven organisations shared and discussed the key issues and demands that had been identified through the national consultations. Migrants reported persistent policy failures, the lack of support for returning women migrants in their home countries and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the working conditions of women migrant workers in countries of destination. This also included the lack of pandemic relief and support services.

The consultations strengthened relationships and interest in collaboration with allies, expanding our network to new groups and fostering new collaborations such as the GMRF (see impact story). Migrant leaders and organisations recognised the need to build a collective network or campaign to advocate for migrants' rights. The

next step in our collaborative preparation was the workshop we held in March with APMM to strengthen the capacity of migrants' organisations to produce their own spotlight report. Migrant organisations from Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Macau and the Philippines, were grouped by country or territory. They worked to identify the issues related to GCM objectives and formulated recommendations to summarise into the spotlight report. These reports were published and shared with the Special Rapporteur on human rights of migrants during the IMRF.

Following on from the IMRF, we maintained and strengthened our commitment to collaborative working and helped organise and facilitate the Regional Women Migrants Conference with APMM and its partner organisations in Bangkok in September. Participants established a new network as a platform to provide support in various ways to migrants and migrants' groups in the region. The Network for Protection of Women Migrants Rights consists of APWLD, APMM, Migrante International, IWA, CARAM-Asia, Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) and GABRIELA. It has already held several coordination meetings to formulate its advocacy and campaign strategies to respond to the most urgent issues facing migrants in the region.

In December, the solidarity continued with the network launching its first campaign action on behalf of Mary Jane Veloso, a Filipina migrant domestic worker who was trafficked and is currently detained in death row in Indonesia for drug trafficking after an unfair trial. We issued an appeal letter to President Jokowi and relevant Indonesian government authorities that was endorsed by 139 organisational and individual signatories in less than two weeks.

**END
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**

**END EXPLOITATION AND DISCRIMINATION
DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE NOW!**



Redistributive Justice Economic Justice Social and Gender Justice Environmental Justice Accountability to Peoples

**GRASSROOTS
MIGRANTS AND
REFUGEES FORUM**

MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES D

A5eL



Migrant women workers speak out for their rights

On International Domestic Workers Day in June, our online event on Migrant Domestic Workers Speak out, brought together 110 migrant domestic worker leaders, advocates and organisations from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macau, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as some from outside Asia and the Pacific – from the UK and Argentina. Co-organised by APWLD, APMM, IMA and IWRAW-Asia Pacific, the event provided a platform for grassroots organisations to share different forms of discrimination and labour rights violations in their countries, updates and policy trends negatively impacting migrant domestic workers' rights.

IMA
APWLD
APMM
IWRAW-Asia Pacific

THE CO-ORGANIZERS WOULD LIKE TO

**THANK YOU FOR THE POWERFUL
SPEECHES, BEAUTIFUL CULTURAL
PRESENTATIONS AND IMPRESSIVE
ATTENDANCE ON ZOOM AND FACEBOOK**

**MIGRANT
DOMESTIC
WORKERS
SPEAKOUT**

IN COMMEMORATION OF
INTERNATIONAL DOMESTIC
WORKERS DAY

WE ARE
WORKERS
NOT
SLAVES!

**MIGRANTS UNITED WILL
NEVER BE DEFEATED!
LONG LIVE INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY!**



Women in Power (WiP)

Building women's political leadership at different levels has been at the core of the WiP programme. Its achievements revolve around the emergence of grassroots women as leaders in their communities. In 2022, WiP has engaged with over 400 women across the Asia-Pacific region to build and strengthen their capacities in engaging with local and national level political processes to demand the fulfilment of their human rights and their access to justice.



Womanifesto: Building women's agenda for change in the region

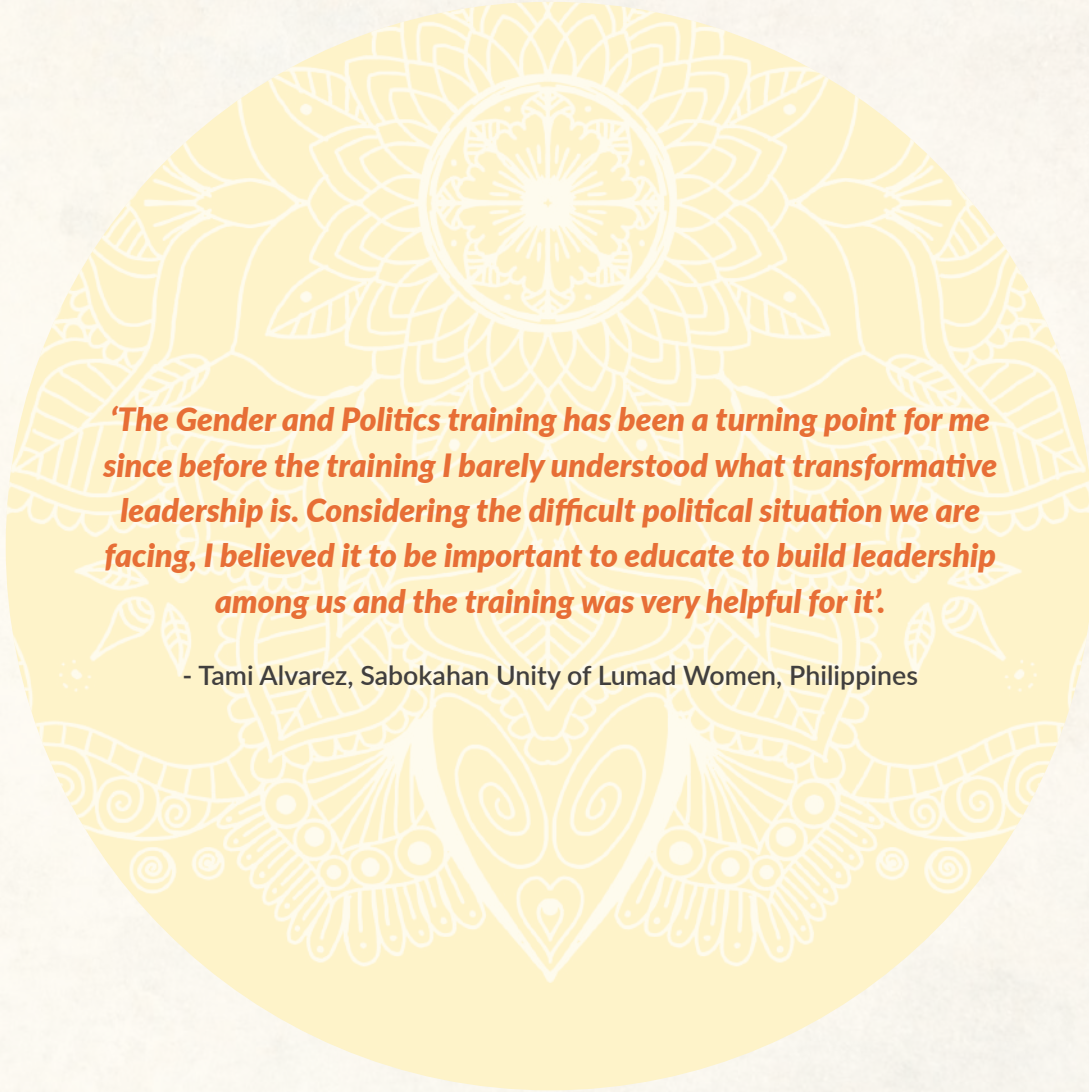
During the year, the WIP programme continued to build upon the Womanifesto journey that began in 2021 with 16 women from eight partner organisations (a community organiser and a mentor from each) advancing their respective agendas. The partners analysed the different laws, policies and practices that hinder the realisation of women's human rights in their respective contexts. The partners' intensive grassroots engagement has helped in highlighting the issues which are not taken into account while drafting laws and policies, or if taken into account, are not fully implemented in practice. The capacity building, analysis of laws and policies have enabled the women to formulate their demands in the form of a Womanifesto. In addition to this, the programme also organised their third Regional Training on Campaign and Advocacy to build our partners' capacity on advocating for their political demands.

Some examples of impacts reported by partner organisations:

- Our **South Korean** Womanifesto partners, **KNOW**, developed the Femi School curriculum with 10 comprehensive lectures covering women's status in the country, factors leading to gender discrimination and barriers to women's active political participation. The curriculum is intended to encourage activism among women on issues such as climate change, care economy and labour rights for which they would want to advocate in national politics.
- **Urja Trust**, our partner in **India**, has been working with women who are homeless and also survivors of GBV. The government runs One Stop Centres to support survivors of GBV. However, these centres are not well equipped as most of the staff are hired on contractual terms with lack of facilities and benefits such as leave. This affects the effectiveness of support they can provide to the women, making their service inadequate to respond to their needs. Urja Trust pushed for better policies on decent work for the staff in their advocacy efforts. They conducted state and district level consultations which led to the Maharashtra State Women and Child Development department announcing two extra days of leave every month and access to medical leave for all of its contractual workers.

Building women's political leadership

The programme's Gender and Politics Training increased political awareness of 13 grassroots women activists from nine countries across Asia Pacific (Bangladesh, Burma/Myanmar, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Tajikistan) who are engaging with building women's leadership. Participants strengthened their understanding and critical analysis on politics, political systems and barriers to women's democratic participation and political leadership. They shared experiences on how to raise gender issues and advance feminist agendas within existing political institutions and democratic processes. Using the knowledge and skills gained from the training, the participants have been able to design their own capacity building initiatives. Two participants, from Burma/Myanmar and the Philippines, were able to advance their leadership skills further and were subsequently selected for different fellowships to promote women's rights within the region.



'The Gender and Politics training has been a turning point for me since before the training I barely understood what transformative leadership is. Considering the difficult political situation we are facing, I believed it to be important to educate to build leadership among us and the training was very helpful for it.'

- Tami Alvarez, Sabokahan Unity of Lumad Women, Philippines

Following the training, Tami received the Samdhana Institute: Defend Cohort and Fellowship Grant and was also invited as a guest speaker for Global Scale Initiative 2022 Worldwide Teach-in on Climate Justice, organised by the Stockholm Environment Institute. She was also part of the Consultation Meeting conducted by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR).

Participants also worked relentlessly to promote women's political leadership at the grassroots level. Rabeya Bosri from Bangladesh deepened her long-term engagement to promote women as elected representatives in the local council elections. As a result, nine women were elected as deputy council chairs, seven of whom were elected on seats which were not specifically reserved for women.





Women Interrogating *Trade and Corporate Hegemony* (WITCH)

The WITCH programme works to strengthen movement and advocacy architecture, challenge neoliberal trade policy and corporate hegemony and deliver Development Justice.

Building autonomous local and national women's movements to challenge patriarchy and fundamentalisms

Due to pandemic-related travel difficulties, we were only able to hold the reflection meeting for our FPAR this year when we reunited with 10 of our FPAR partners in Bangkok in September. Overall, the FPAR journey is a powerful strategy to build the movement, despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. The exercises from WITCH FPAR training were most useful to implement the work. Despite the FPAR having ended, our partners have continued their work with communities which have grown and contributed significantly to the movement at the local and national levels to challenge patriarchal and fundamentalist notions of women's roles at home and in society.

For example, in Pakistan, the PKMT FPAR enabled women to go out of their homes, learn about the Pure Food Law and provided spaces for women to speak against the corporatisation of the dairy sector (videos, protests and theatre groups). Moreover, local women's organisations have been strengthened in their struggle against corporate-driven trade and investment policies, resource grabs in terms of advocacy, recruitment of new members and even communities forming their own organisations. PKMT increased their recruitment of members, especially women members.





Learning from our struggles against imperialist corporate hegemony and neoliberal trade

In December, we strengthened our understanding of trade and corporate power in the region, responding to members' requests for the same. We convened an event to discuss the contexts of colonialism, neoliberalism and imperialism through trade and investment agreements and how they impact women's human rights in Asia and the Pacific. The hybrid event brought together 40 people from 30 organisations across Asia Pacific to attend in Chiang Mai, Thailand or online. Our members explored how militarism and fundamentalism were functioning to enforce trade and investment agreements, and vice versa. They also looked into how these captured/created new markets, and how they facilitated hidden security agreements in trade agendas. We deepened our understanding on issues and trends in different sectors including manufacturing and services; agriculture and fisheries; digitalisation; access to public goods and services; the shipping industry; and weaponising sustainability.

This is a valuable resource to have since most of the existing materials on this topic come from the Global North and do not necessarily capture the perspectives and realities of the region. Through this convening on Trade and Corporate Power, the programme was also able to identify the emerging themes for the WITCH FPAR 2023-2024.

In 2022, the WITCH programme created a number of materials from our FPAR and convenings to support our advocacy work.

- Three illustrations capturing Feminist Trade Justice, as well as our struggles and movements against oppressive systems from colonialism to neoliberalism.
- Three illustrations from the Food Sovereignty Convening. It emphasised the multi-layered timeline of the struggle for food sovereignty and people's resistance/movement at all levels from post-World War II until today.
- Three advocacy reports, four country briefers, four videos and five illustrations from the WITCH FPAR work produced and shared on our social media and during the World Trade Organisation (WTO) 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12), International Rural Women's Day and as part of our social media campaign for the 16 Days of Activism against GBV. These attracted hundreds of views and were shared on Facebook and Twitter.
- The WTO Paper and the WITCH FPAR country briefers grounded the content of the WTO discussions on what they mean for working women.



CAMPAIGNS & STRUGGLES



VICTORIES



CHALLENGES



LESSONS



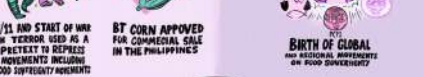
1500: ONWARDS



1940s to Early 1990s: START OF NEOLIBERAL ATTACKS ON AGRICULTURE



1990s to 2005



Women making their demands heard from the community to the political arena

From the local to the international level, the WITCH programme co-organised many events in 2022 with our members, partners and allies to challenge neoliberal trade and corporate power in different advocacy spaces. For example, the topics of imperialist corporate hegemony and neoliberal trade were highlighted and the voices of grassroots women were amplified at the South Asia Forum on Business and Human Rights, the Peoples' Forum, APFSD, UN-HLPF, FFD, and G20/Civil Society 20 (C20) event. We unpacked the impacts of trade and corporate power in different sectors and issues including agriculture, dairy/livestock, food security, labour and national sovereignty/security, etc. We also worked with BOOM and CJ on the convening on Feminist Food Sovereignty in August.

At the regional and subregional level, we conducted two joint workshops in March at the Peoples' Forum on Sustainable Development to introduce corporate capture. Our virtual workshop at the Peoples' Forum, 'Reclaim People's Rights Against Imperialist Corporate Hegemony', exposed the failures of the current system. We amplified the voices of rural, Indigenous, and women workers on the impact of corporate capture on agriculture and the public sector. From the discussions, we identified actions that needed to be taken to protect women's human rights, and how communities and people's movements further their resistance and fight for Development Justice. Our partners also shared the details of their FPAR journey, which is in itself a form of resistance.

APWLD conducted a joint workshop with ESCR-Net on 'Corporate Capture in South Asia: Cases of Resistance by Peoples' Movements and Recommendations for a UN binding treaty to Regulate Corporate Activity. In that space, several members of ESCR-Net shared their experiences on resisting corporate abuses or violations and how their work on corporate

capture has evolved, particularly in the context of the UN treaty process and the business and human rights agenda. Our FPAR partner, PKMT, shared the results of their FPAR on the corporate capture of the dairy sector in Pakistan. We also ran this event at the UN South Asia Forum on Business and Human Rights.

Throughout these activities, the work of our WITCH FPAR partners exposed the failures of the current system and unmasked the true faces of corporate greed in different sectors like the dairy sector, agriculture and public services.

'Corporations ... are the driving force of imperialism and have created a prison in which the farmers and the workers live. Workers have no space left for plans or decision making: we do not control our land, we do not control our inputs, we do not control our market'.

**- Azra Sayeed Talat Roots For Equity, Pakistan,
and WITCH POC member**

A hand is holding a piece of orange paper with handwritten text. The text is written in black ink and is arranged in two columns. The left column reads 'Voter's data privacy campaign' and the right column reads 'Right to data privacy'.

Voter's data
privacy
campaign

Right to
data privacy

Right to
access of
digital
communication

Why ID
(Access Now)

We also co-organised a side-event at the UN-HLPF in July with IBON International, IBON Africa, Centre for Women's Resources (CWR) (Philippines), Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Asia Pacific Research Network (APRN) and Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment. A WITCH POC member, Azra Sayeed, spoke on the impacts of WTO and neoliberal trade on women's economic rights and related SDGs. This event discussed why a people-centred trading system is essential in systemic shifts to build a better, sustainable world. During this event, APWLD was able to articulate its critique on the neoliberal corporate-driven trade system and its impacts on women's economic rights and related SDGs.

In September, we organised a webinar with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) and IT for Change entitled, Feminist visions for digitalising economies in the Asia-Pacific. The event brought together feminist activists and scholars from across Asia and the Pacific to share learnings, concerns, priorities, and strategic avenues for action. We collectively created a discursive space that integrated digital justice as a gender justice issue with specific attention to the priorities of feminists working on traditional livelihood issues in the Asia Pacific region. APWLD, together with our members, also facilitated the creation of a global set of demands for CSW2023, which will focus on innovation and technological change as one of its priority themes.

With the theme of 'Uniting Feminist Powers for Gender, Climate and Economic Justice', the Women's Summit on G20 took place in Bali, Indonesia, in November, and gathered more than 150 women from various regions of Indonesia as well as regional and international women's groups and networks. Running back-to-back with the first regional training of new FDJ partners, we took the opportunity to link our partners with other feminist organisations and introduce them to political economic analyses, especially on the G20.

With our Indonesia member, Solidaritas Perempuan, we held a workshop/study session, the G20 and global trade: What does it mean for women's economic rights? to build the capacity of women to understand the G20 and its role and influence in the global trading system. The workshop participants were able to analyse how the G20's trade and investment agenda affected women's realities on the ground.

At the national level, our members are drawing attention to the linkages between a range of issues of concern and neo liberalisation to make demands for structural changes. Our member, SP, in Indonesia, organised a roundtable in November with women members of the parliament of Indonesia to critically examine the political, economic and social impact of international trade agreements. In particular, their conversations revolved around issues of access to health services, food sovereignty and investor-State dispute settlement mechanisms (ISDS) for women and discussed how to strengthen their oversight of these free trade agreements (FTAs).





Feminist Voice (InfoComms)

The InfoComms programme works to strengthen support and solidarity for a clear feminist message among APWLD members, diverse movements and media to advance women's human rights and Development Justice.

What are Disinformation Misinformation?

Disinformation

Information deliberately crafted and
disseminated to prejudice another, influence
opinion or obscure the truth

Misinformation

Information that is spread, regardless
whether there is intent to mislead



Building feminist media capacity, knowledge, and advocacy power

We equipped organisations and media fellows with skills in communications advocacy and networking, so that they could amplify the voices of women in Asia and the Pacific, and advance climate justice and accountability by influencing global climate policy / negotiation agendas and processes. We did this through a communications advocacy training workshop with our members and partners participating in the COP27 in November.

Investing in rights-based and feminist media narratives

We continue to build our network of critical and passionate women journalists who can use a feminist lens to ground stories on migration and migrant women's human rights, report on our members' work and advocacy, and amplify our messages. Through APWLD's fourth media fellowship programme in 2022, we increased the involvement of our young feminist media fellows across our advocacy and programme activities. We worked with 10 journalists, a mix of young and seasoned journalists, from Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. This cohort of media fellows had a strong background in reporting on women's issues and migration in their respective organisations and countries. Two of the media fellows are broadcast journalists and television reporters from Deutsche Welle, German public, State-owned international broadcast network and DBC News, a Bangladeshi Bengali-language satellite and cable news television channel in Bangladesh. The other media fellows are print and online journalists reporting for Initium Media (端傳媒), DeCenter Magazine, and Bulatlat.com. The fellowships run until March 2023 and each fellow is expected to produce at least three stories covering women migrants in their respective contexts and countries.

Through our hybrid media fellowship training (eight attended onsite, and two online), the media fellows gained a more in-depth understanding on the issue of regional migration, APWLD's P-GFM and Development Justice frameworks, feminist systemic analysis, feminist reporting and journalism ethics. The media fellows' presentation and the reporting plans incorporated APWLD's structural analysis to deepen the issues they reported on. For example, some media fellows highlighted civil war and political conflict as a root cause of women's migration. Further, they

also emphasised migration as part of the developmental policy (i.e., the history of the neoliberal labour export policy) in their reporting, and were more cognizant of the politics of language in mainstream narratives on migration and the use of more inclusive rights-based alternatives. For example, through the training, we encouraged the use of 'undocumented migrants' instead of 'illegal immigrants' and 'domestic workers' instead of 'maid' or 'nanny', to ensure that language reflects our belief in human rights and justice. We also expanded their involvement in other programme activities to include participation in the Women's Summit on G20, SSFL, regional consultation with UN mandate holders and COP27.

The media fellows shared that through the three-day training, they were able to learn and understand how they can integrate feminism and feminist reporting and use APWLD's analysis in their work as journalists. One fellow shared, *'I have more understanding on feminism and how I can apply it to my work as a journalist - from news gathering, to the writing and presentation of reports'.*

Another fellow commented, *'I learned about GFMP analysis and feminist reporting. It improved my skills in analysing the context of reporting female migrant workers, with a consideration of being more inclusive of the community.'* Similarly, two other fellows shared, *'Context is everything and the most important is the GFMP framework that will aid our reporting and writing'. 'I was exposed to theories behind our practice (e.g. GFMP and the FPAR principles), which helps me re-examine how I conduct my reporting. Also, the discussions involving experiences from other journalists of the region were most compelling because we were able to find solidarity and draw similarities in our experiences and women journalists in the workforce'.*

Advancing human rights and feminist Development Justice through the use of digital tools

APWLD makes great use of social media to promote our analysis and advocacy.

	Facebook	Instagram	Twitter	Total
Reach	95,177	10,481	201,300	306,958
Engagement	7,096	9,090	11,410	7,096
Impressions	269,691	76,015	212,851	269,691
Page followers	15,084	2,306	6,446	15,084
New followers	1,227	800	543	1,227

Website views: 85,025

Website visitors: 35,320

Social Media Campaigns with highest reach:

#COP27 - 46,634

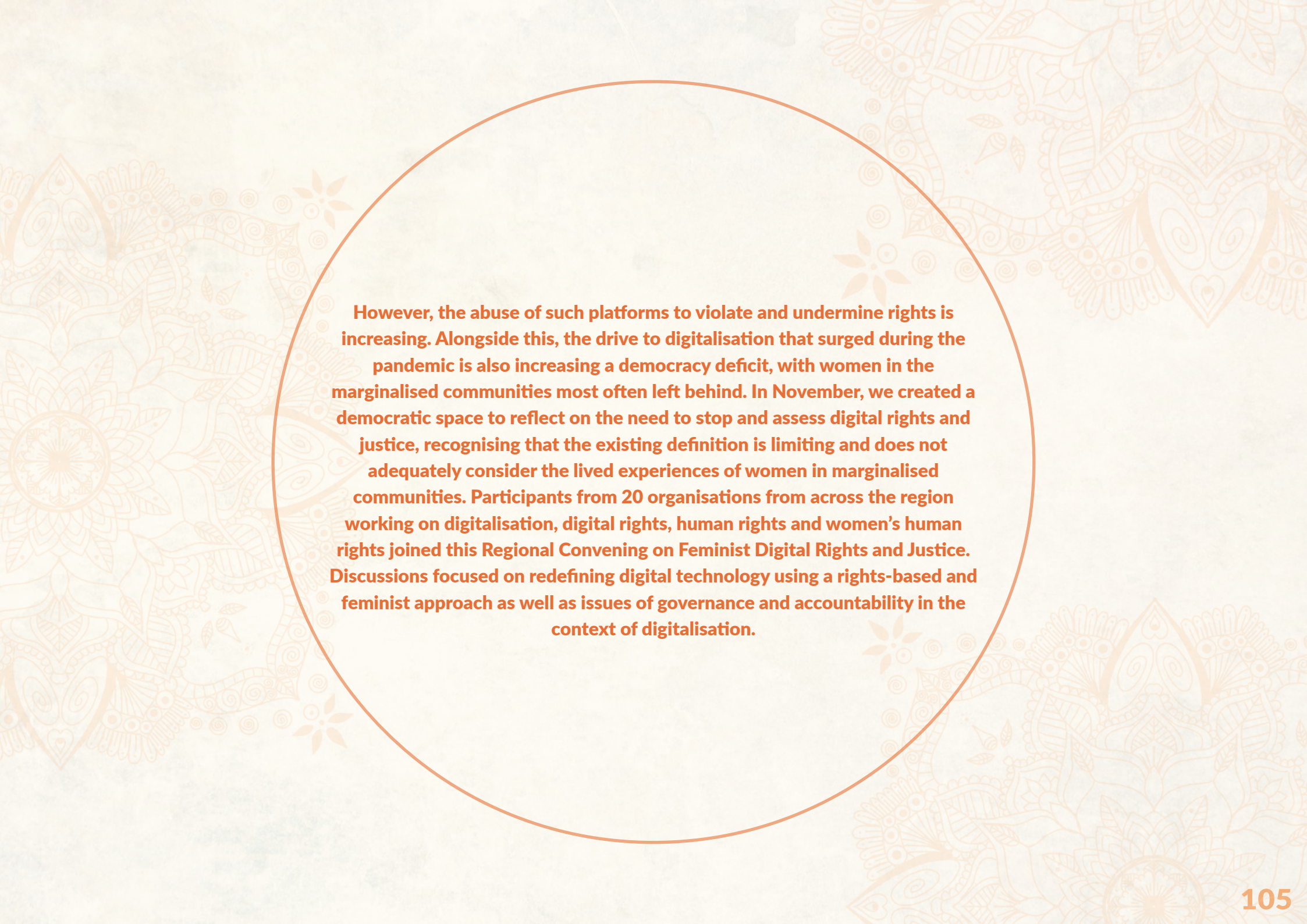
#APWLDat36 - 22,284

#HLPF2022 - 38,426

#CSW66 - 21,095

#16DaysofActivism - 28,917





However, the abuse of such platforms to violate and undermine rights is increasing. Alongside this, the drive to digitalisation that surged during the pandemic is also increasing a democracy deficit, with women in the marginalised communities most often left behind. In November, we created a democratic space to reflect on the need to stop and assess digital rights and justice, recognising that the existing definition is limiting and does not adequately consider the lived experiences of women in marginalised communities. Participants from 20 organisations from across the region working on digitalisation, digital rights, human rights and women's human rights joined this Regional Convening on Feminist Digital Rights and Justice. Discussions focused on redefining digital technology using a rights-based and feminist approach as well as issues of governance and accountability in the context of digitalisation.

Feminist Knowledge Learning and Publication (FKLP)

FKLP ensures that feminist stories, data and analysis influence the discourse and narratives of policymakers, diverse movements, academia and the public to advance women's human rights and Development Justice. It leads in producing inclusive and accessible knowledge materials and tools and strengthening research and knowledge management capacities of the organisation. This is central to APWLD's ability to connect with members, other groups, politicians and other actors, to share our analysis, advocate on our demands and strengthen our movements. In 2022, we changed the name of the programme from Research and Publications following the expansion of the programme's domains to include Capacity-Building and Movement Architecture, in addition to production of Knowledge, tools and Resources. The shift emphasises the programme's role in spearheading feminist research and methods for movement-building and amplifying women's stories and voices with robust analysis.



Herstory is our story

The power of storytelling is also the power of being seen and this is at the heart of FKLP's work. Nowhere was this more obvious in 2022 than in the work to realise what we have called Herstory. This shares the story of the growth of APWLD as the leading feminist, women's rights organisation in Asia and the Pacific and the stories of some of the brave women who steered it through challenging times and limited resources for over three decades. The interactive Herstory microsite and video to mark our 35th anniversary shows our journey and visualises and digitises 30 stories and nine solidarity video greetings from members in 19 countries across five subregions.

'It's my great honour that my story will be visible and heard by APWLD with regards to the 35-year anniversary. I can't say enough thank you for this greatest opportunity and support. I thank you and your team for your hard work in advancing women's human rights and justice. And I am so proud to be a part of this meaningful work and journey. I thank you and your team for these great acknowledgements and support.'

- Matcha Phornin

'I have gone through the writing and found myself interested in reading till the end. Is it my story! Wow, it is truly a fascinating journey with APWLD.'

- Tran Thi Thanh Toan

'We are very pleased to be collaborating with APWLD on the FPAR research tool. Our association with APWLD gives us opportunities to join various platforms that are helping APWLD and us to increase the voice of women workers' labour rights and human rights in the entertainment industry. For this, I will always be eternally grateful to APWLD. I wish APWLD may include more global feminists and it may earn more popularity and wish for more consistent advancement in the coming days.'

- Srijana Pun from Nepal greeting APWLD in a video

Raising grassroots women's voices for transformation

Throughout 2022, the FKLP team also continued to develop APWLD institutional and programmes' publications. We produced 38 new resources and publications in 2022, strengthening APWLD's advocacy in elevating grassroots women's voices and publicising evidence-based research to influence and transform laws. These comprised five institutional publications and 31 programme publications. The FKLP team also supported two cross-cutting publications/COVID-19 storybooks produced with the BOOM programme and WoW. The storybooks shared the stories of community women in Asia and the Pacific and the ways they experienced, resisted and found feminist solidarity and community in the face of interconnected crises exacerbated by COVID-19. The BOOM storybook came from our land FPAR partners, while the storybook on labour came from our partners in the SEZs. .

Through these publications and various support to programme teams, the FKLP team was able to both surface and emphasise women's voices from different parts of Asia and the Pacific with regards to their demand for the fulfilment of their human rights, their call for Development Justice and their strategies in challenging neoliberal globalisation, militarisation, fundamentalisms and patriarchy in local and regional contexts.



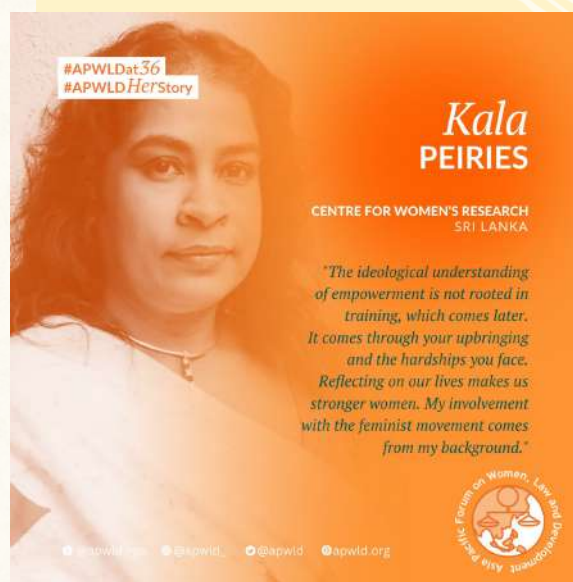
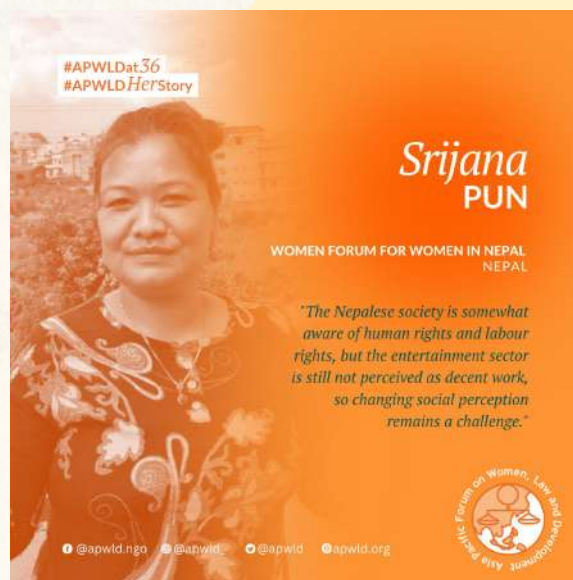


Institutional Strengthening and *Sustainability*

Governance and Membership Engagement

During 2022, we reaffirmed our commitment to our membership driven approach so that all our work is from the ground up. Our governance structures, including the Programme and Management Committee (P&M) and the Regional Council (ReC) guided APWLD's direction and supervised our programme operations and budgets. The Regional Council in February 2022 adopted APWLD's new five year strategic plan and budget, which was developed after an extensive consultation with 123 members and allies through sub-regional convenings in Central Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia and surveys in the Pacific, the previous year.

We also reaffirmed our roots as part of the feminist movements in the region, through the launch of the HerStory publication and APWLD week, where the wins and struggles of the members were highlighted. In 2022, we expanded our membership to 268 members from 30 countries and territories in Asia and the Pacific. We have committed to increasing the number of members and our sub-regional representation — particularly from the Pacific and East Asia — in the following year, and developing strategies for stronger engagement with our membership.





Secretariat Operations and Sustainability

The Secretariat continued with its hybrid model of working that was adopted in 2020, where only staff members with legal and statutory obligations work from the Secretariat based in Chiang Mai, Thailand while most of other staff members work from their respective home countries.

In 2022, in anticipation and understanding of our growth and pursuit to create institutional sustainability and shared leadership, we reviewed and updated our organisational structure by creating a middle level management tier and adding managerial positions within the Secretariat. This ensured that we continue to improve internal process, accountability and efficient ways of working but also ensured that we can create leadership opportunities and strengthen institutional sustainability. We also revised our internal workflows to streamline our ways of working.

As a part of the strategic planning process, we also conducted a salary review and revised our Secretariat staff salaries to make sure that our salary bandwidths are equitable and regionally comparative. We also conducted a benefit assessment, where we expanded our health and wellness allowance and added more flexibility in the allowance to provide holistic coverage for both physical and mental health and well being of our Secretariat staff.

We understand that operating in a hybrid setting brings challenges especially for new staff members joining the Secretariat. In order to strengthen our orientation process for new colleagues while understanding the need for physical interaction, we introduced onboarding sessions in 2021. Through the onboarding sessions, new Secretariat staff members got to spend one month in Chiang Mai and work from our Secretariat office. This helped build camaraderie and solidarity along with exposing our Secretariat staff to on the ground training on our ways of working. We also continued measures to strengthen solidarity amongst staff by having bi-annual collective Secretariat meetings, creating space for collective reflection, strategic discussions and enhanced team work and caring solidarity.

This coming year, we will be focusing on professional development and capacity building needs for staff so that we can continue to strengthen our Secretariat and grow collectively.







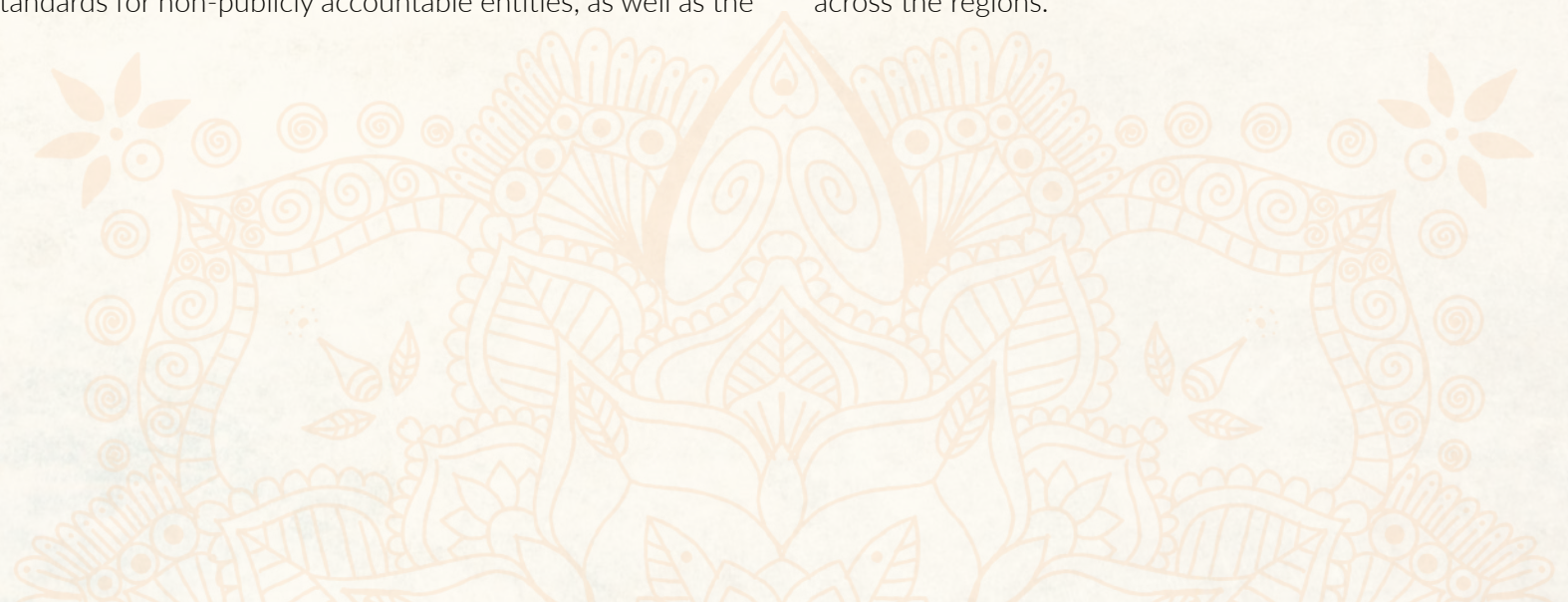
Financial *Narrative*

In 2022, APWLD received grants totaling USD 1,419,861.87 (which includes funds received in advance from Foundation for a Just Society (FJS) amounting to USD 429,968.44), and our expenditure for the year was USD 2,219,866.72. It was a challenging year to mobilise resources, particularly in the context of the situation in Ukraine and other crises that continued to adversely affect the resources to support women's movements in the region.

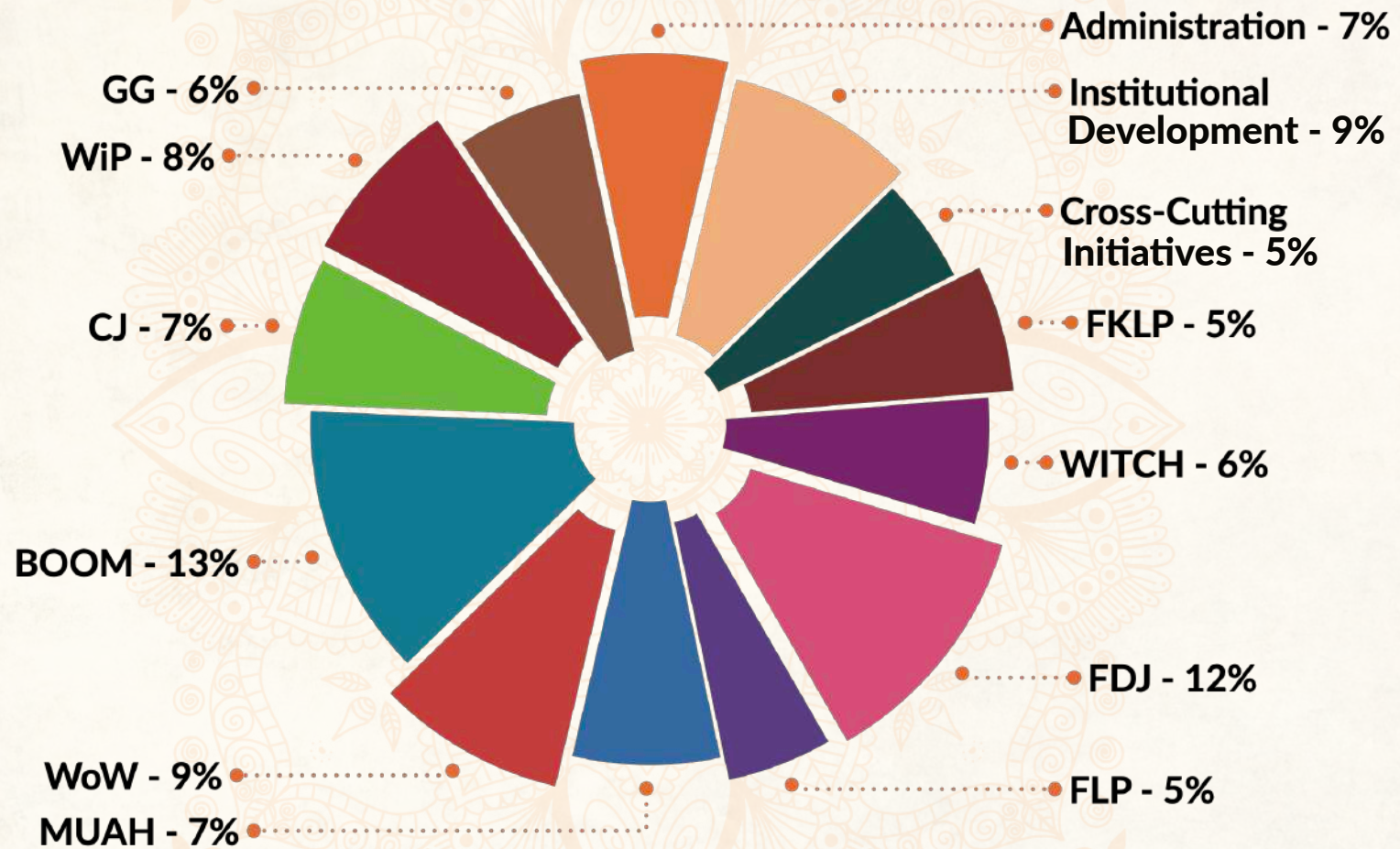
Programme costs for the year constituted almost 82 per cent of total costs. Institutional development costs, which includes network support, non-programme resources, publications and materials, member governance meetings and staff development constituted 10 per cent and administration 8 per cent. In 2022, we increased our sub-grants in a number of programmes which resulted in increased programme budgets to directly support 34 women's rights organisations and their communities from 25 countries. Our financial accounts have been audited and approved by NB Accounting, who have reported that our accounts are prepared in accordance with Thai and International Financial Reporting Standards for non-publicly accountable entities, as well as the

terms and conditions of our donor contracts. The APWLD auditor was also requested to undertake management auditing to ensure continual improvement of our finance, accounting and systems management.

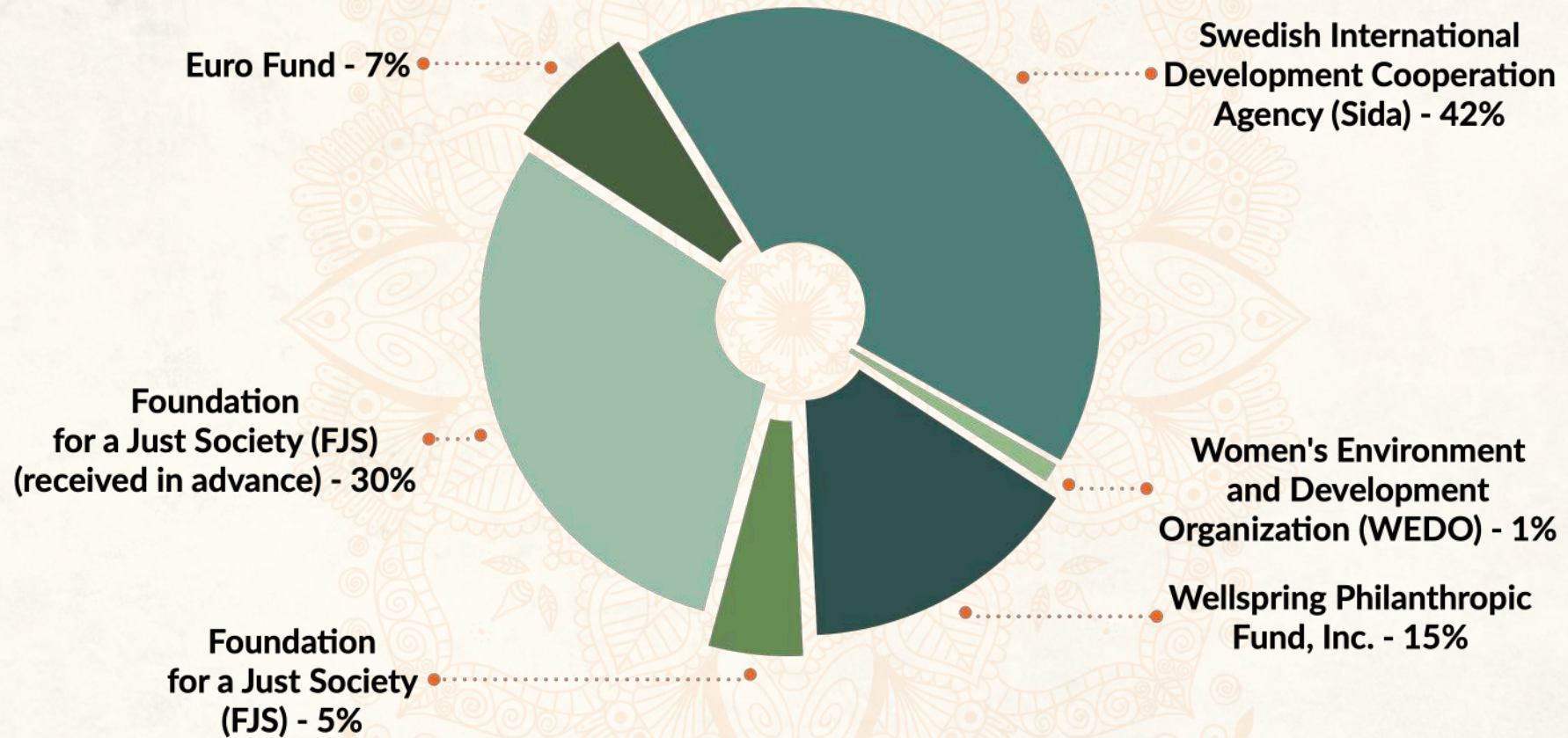
In 2022, we deeply appreciated the continuing core multi-year funding support from Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency - Sida); Foundation for a Just Society (FJS) with additional ongoing support for institutional sustainability and wellbeing and for Information and Communications work; as well as from Wellspring Philanthropic Fund. However, the support from NORAD had to discontinue for now due to the situation in Ukraine as many bilateral and private funders are redirecting and reprioritising their resources. The funding landscape is changing rapidly and with a significant risk to already scarce resources for feminist and women's movements. APWLD's new strategy prioritises influencing funding agenda and communities and that efforts will be prioritised to not only generate good resources for our movements in Asia and the Pacific but to continue political education and conversations to reclaim the resources that belong to women's and peoples' movements across the regions.



2022 Expenditures



2022 Received Funds



ASIA PACIFIC FORUM ON WOMEN, LAW AND DEVELOPMENT

Chiangmai, Thailand

Expenditure in 2022

Title	Budget Used (USD)
GROUNDING THE GLOBAL (GG) -International Mechanism	121,865.68
- Capacity Building	6,301.53
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	7,603.71
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	51,245.06
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	7,476.75
- Secretariat costs	2,076.94
- Programme Implementation costs	47,161.69
WOMEN IN POWER (WiP)	170,750.50
- Capacity and Knowledge Development	63,064.66
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	17,862.17
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	40,033.40
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	7,476.75
- Secretariat costs	2,448.15
- Programme Implementation costs	39,865.37
BREAKING OUT OF THE MAGINALISATION (BOM)	282,551.87
- Capacity and Development	95,498.67
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	66,697.46
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	38,137.37
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	7,476.75
- Secretariat costs	2,797.72
- Programme Implementation costs	71,943.90
LABOUR -WOMEN ORGANISING WORKERS (WOW)	190,441.41
- Capacity and Development	50,437.75
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	9,333.76
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	36,813.60
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	34,650.24
- Secretariat costs	3,100.89
- Programme Implementation costs	56,105.17
MIGRATION	156,025.53
- Capacity and Development	34,808.21
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	49,039.16
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	15,429.01
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	7,476.75
- Secretariat costs	3,273.64
- Programme Implementation costs	45,998.76
CLIMATE JUSTICE	155,422.01
- Capacity and Development	38,169.81
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	11,673.86
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	27,239.36
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	21,038.15
- Secretariat costs	2,206.90
- Programme Implementation costs	55,093.93
FEMINIST LAW & PRACTICE (FLP)	102,879.07
- Capacity and Development	16,718.79
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	9,670.68
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	13,492.87
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	7,476.75
- Secretariat costs	5,088.75
- Programme Implementation costs	50,431.23

Title	Budget Used (USD)
FEMINIST DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE	261,594.78
- Capacity and Development	37,947.27
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	15,848.02
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	113,538.27
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	27,154.14
- Secretariat costs	3,399.82
- Programme Implementation costs	63,707.26
MACROECONOMICS AND TRADE - WOMEN'S ECONOMIC POWER	130,905.84
- Capacity and Development	37,223.63
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	13,263.67
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	16,462.50
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	14,510.86
- Secretariat costs	2,485.24
- Programme Implementation costs	46,959.94
Information, Communications and Feminist Knowledge	110,976.53
- Capacity and Development	36,684.24
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	11,540.10
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	21,702.28
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	7,476.75
- Secretariat costs	4,222.41
- Programme Implementation costs	29,350.75
CROSS CUTTING INITIATIVES	117,023.26
- Capacity and Development	24,110.89
- Knowledge, Resource and Tools	31,942.72
- Advocacy, Mobilisation and Policy Intervention	51,324.24
- Programme Implementation costs	9,645.41
Sub-total A	1,800,436.48
Institutional Development	
- Resource Development and Publications	33,440.22
- Network consolidation	9,959.94
- Governance/Management Meetings	21,329.13
- Staff Development	53,958.90
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	90,394.01
Sub-total B	209,082.20
Administration	161,883.30
Total Expenditure 2022	2,171,401.98

ASIA PACIFIC FORUM ON WOMEN, LAW AND DEVELOPMENT
Chiang Mai, Thailand
Fund receipts in 2022

Balance forward from 2021	\$	2,947,239.20
Fund received in 2022		
Sida	\$	599,600.78
Foundation of Just Society (FJS)	\$	76,522.39
Foundation of Just Society (FJS) - fund received in advance	\$	429,968.44
Wellspring Philanthropic Fund Inc	\$	207,213.71
WECF (Euro Fund)	\$	95,952.40
Women's environment and Development (WMG)	\$	10,604.15
Total funds in 2022	\$	1,419,861.87
Total funds available	\$	4,367,101.07
Others Income		
- Bank interest	\$	5,132.81
- Miscellaneous income	\$	23,284.12
Total receipt	\$	4,395,518.00

(a) Average rate of exchange : USD1 = Baht 33.27

Our Donors in 2022



Calendar of Events in 2022

JANUARY	
17-21	Annual Planning Meeting
24-29	Migration FPAR Reflection Meeting
30-2 February	WRC CSW66 Training Session
FEBRUARY	
2	ECOSOC Partnership Forum (virtual)
4	Public Hearing on MoW Resolutions
7	National Consultation Reflection Meeting
7-9, 14-16	Gender and Politics Training Level 1(virtual)
8-9, 11	Programme and Management (P&M) Committee Meeting
8	Global Speak Out: Feminist Struggle, Resistance and Joy in the face of Climate Injustice
9-10	Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation on CSW66
14	IMWU Screening of Documentary Video
21	Information Sharing Sessions on UPR Indonesia
22-23	ReC Meeting
24 - March 4	Second Regional Training on Womanifesto (virtual)
MARCH	
3	Orientation Session on UN Human Rights Accountability Mechanisms during Labour Programme's FPAR Meeting
7	CESCR Pre-Session Working Group Briefing
8	Women's Global Strike Campaign
8-18	Labour Third Regional FPAR Training
9-10	WRC Strategic Meetings
9-10	WRC Training on CSW66 Thematic Priorities
10	First Migrants Spotlights Reports Workshop
13	Statement at the CSW66 Consultation Day, convened by NGO CSW
14-25	66th CSW

MARCH

15	CSW66 Joint Side Event on 'Building a Gender-just Response to Climate Change'
16	CSW66 Parallel event on 'Debunking the Myth of False Solutions, Towards Feminist Climate Justice' (virtual)
17	CSW66 Parallel event on 'Achieving Gender Equality and Women Empowerment: Towards a Gender Just Energy Transition' (virtual)
17	Second Migrants Spotlights Reports Workshop
19-20	Asia Pacific Youth Forum (hybrid)
21	Third Migrants Spotlights Reports Workshop
21	CSW66 Parallel event on 'Building a New Feminist Social Contract for Climate Justice' (virtual)
22-25	APPFSD
23	People's Forum: Corporate Capture in South Asia: Cases of Resistance by Peoples' Movements and Recommendations for a UN binding treaty to Regulate Corporate Activity
24	South Asia Forum on Business and Human Rights
24	People's Forum: 'Reclaim People's Rights against Imperialist Corporate Hegemony'
25	VNR Workshop with Member States
28-31	APFSD

APRIL

4-8	APRN Biennial Conference
12	Feminist Action Nexus for Economic and Climate Justice Vision for Regional Convenings
20	GTC webinar on trade and security
25	Dialogue with Migrants and Migrants Advocates on Migrants' Meaningful Participation
25-29	FFD Forum
26-27	National FLTP Partners' Assessment Meeting (virtual)
29	Digital Security Training

MAY

6	Regional May Day Protest: 'Collective Struggle, Solidarity Forever'
10-12	Labour FPAR Supplemental Training on Media and Digital Campaign and Advocacy
15	GMRF
16	'Migrants Meaningful Participation' / 'Nothing about Migrants without Migrants' Campaign
16-20	IMRF Engagement

MAY	
18	IMRF Side Event: 'By Migrants, For Migrants: Advocating for migrants' meaningful participation in IMRF and the GCM processes'
24-26	Regional Council (ReC) Meeting
30-1 June	Media Fellowship Training
30	Steering Committee Meeting of the ARWC
30-3 June	Climate Justice FPAR Reflection Meeting
JUNE	
1-2	Information Sharing Sessions on UPR South Korea
7-13	Third BOOM FPAR on Women's Right to Peace and Democratic Participation Training
8	#RatifyC190 Podcast's First Episode Launch
9-20	June 12th WTO Ministerial Conference
16	'Migrant Domestic Workers Speakout'
27	The Need to Champion ILO C-190 in South-East Asia: A Discussion with Women Labour Leaders
28-30	Reflection and Advocacy Strategy Meeting with FDJ Monitoring 2020-2021 Partners
30	Learning Session with BOOM programme partners on UN International Human Rights Accountability Mechanisms
JULY	
5-15	HLPF
8	HLPF Side event: 'Trading Better- Women's Economic Rights in Building Sustainable Futures'
20-22	Regional Consultation with UN Special Rapporteurs and Mandate Holders and the Working Group on Discrimination Against Women and Girls
25-30	Mid Year Review
July-December	Regional Support and Campaign for Karapatan, Gabriela and Rural Missionaries of the Philippines by InfoComms
AUGUST	
1-2	Trainers' meeting for Central Asia Sub-regional FLTP
5	UPR Forum on Migration 'Civil Society's Advocacy to the 4th Cycle Universal Periodic Review: Indonesia and the Philippines'
8-12	South to South Feminist Learning on Climate Justice
29-31	Feminist Convening on Food Sovereignty
29-2 September	Bi-lateral Lobbying Meetings with Reviewing Member States Ahead of Indonesia's and the Philippines' 4th UPR
31	Presentation at the Indonesia UPR Pre-session –convened by UPR Info– by APWLD member SERUNI
August 2022- November 2023	Sri Lanka/Pakistan Support Campaign

SEPTEMBER

2-3	WITCH FPAR Reflection
12-13	P&M Meeting
13-15	Trade and Corporate Power Convening
20-21	Webinar on women and digitalisation with FES and IT for Change: Feminist visions for digitising economies in the Asia- Pacific
20-22	Regional Women Migrants Conference
21-25	Third Regional Training on Womanifesto - Advocacy and Campaigning
24-28	Global Tribunal of Women Workers (virtual)
29	For a Just and Equitable Future: Addressing Policy Gaps in Advancing Decent Work for Women
29-31	Food Sovereignty Convening

OCTOBER

3-5	South to South Feminist Learning: Feminists and Grassroots Women Marching for Climate Justice
6-7	Regional Convening on Women's Labour Rights and Digitalisation
12-16	Migration first FPAR on Human Rights of Women Migrants 2022-2024
14	International Rural Women's Day (#IRWD2022) - Rural Women Now: Rising for Justice, Demanding Accountability
21	Launch of CA FPAR on Women Migrants
24-25	Capacity building on UN international human rights mechanisms for Labour FPAR partners
26-27	Annual Regional Consultation with the UN Mandate Holders
28-29	ASEAN Parliamentarians Forum on Climate Change
31- 4 November	Central Asia Sub-regional FLTP Training

NOVEMBER

6-10	First Regional Training of FDJ Monitoring Partners 2022-2023
6-8	CJ Side Event at COP27
6-18	2022 UNFCCC or COP27
7-9	Asia Democracy Assembly
7-11	First CA FPAR Subregional Training of Central Asian Women Migrants
10	Our Fight for Climate Justice: Loss and Damage, Human Rights and State and Corporate Accountability
11-12	G20 Summit Workshop: 'Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)'
13	C20 Roundtable Discussion with Women Members of Parliament of Indonesia 'Strengthening the Role of Women MPs Oversight in International Free Trade Agreement'

NOVEMBER

14-15	Central Asia Members and Partners Convening
15	WSC Solidarity Visit
15	JIPAR Solidarity Visit
21	Virtual Consultation with the UN Working Group on Discrimination Against Women & Girls
24-25	Dialogue on the Regional Framework on Environmental Rights in ASEAN
25 - 11 December	#WeRiseToResist 16 Days of Activism
28-29	Regional Convening on Feminist Digital Rights and Justice
29-30	Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) 2023 Asia Pacific Consultation
30-1 December	IMA General Assembly

DECEMBER

5	FfD E-Learning Series: Debt, Regressive Taxation, and Austerity Measures
6-8	Labour FPAR on Special Economic Zones Reflection Meeting
11	Workers' Fair
15-21	#APWLDat36, Tracing Back our Roots: 36 Years of Sustaining Intergenerational & Intersectional Feminist Movements
28	Worker's Rights in Dhaka Export processing Zone: National Dialogue on Present Situation and Actions

Regional Council Members 2021-2024

Cristina Palabay	Philippines
Cielito 'Cham' Perez	Philippines
Kartika Sari	Indonesia
Titi Soentoro	Indonesia
Nisha Sabanayagam	Malaysia
Wanun Permpibul	Thailand
Naw Hser Hser	Burma/Myanmar
Abia Akram	Pakistan
Ume Laila Azhar	Pakistan
Fatima Burnad	India
Madhu Mehra	India
Yasso Kanti Bhattachan	Nepal

Nurmatova Sanoat Mamadalieva	Tajikistan
Mukhabbatkhon	Tajikistan
Olga Djanaeva	Kyrgyzstan
Yevgeniya Kozyreva	Kazakhstan
Eni Lestari	Hong Kong
Heisoo Shin	South Korea
Feng Yuan	China
Stephanie Dunn	Fiji
Lilly BeSoer	Papua New Guinea
Maliwan Senawong	Thailand
Misun Woo (Ex-officio)	South Korea
Yasso Kanti Bhattachan	Nepal

Programme and Management Committee

Titi Soentoro	Indonesia
Olga Djanaeva	Kyrgyzstan
Abia Akram	Pakistan
Heisoo Shin	South Korea
Maliwan Senawong	Thailand
Ivy Josiah	(Ex - officio)
Misun Woo	(Ex - officio)

Our Secretariat

Misun Woo
Wardarina
Aijamal Bakashova
Ka Mei Lau
Maham Tanveer
Binti Gurung
Nazira Torobaeva
Nguyen Thi Hien
Samreen Shahbaz
Sanila Gurung
Kamakshi Amar
Sadiah Afrin Khan
Zar Zar Tun
Andi Cipta Asmawaty
Aliza Yuliana
Risca Dwi Ambarsari
Patricia Wattimena
Zainab Shumail
Sagarika Bhatta
April Porteria
Ranjana Giri
Anne Ednalyn Dela Cruz
Gerimara Vinaya Manuel
Ting Guo
Alyssa Joy Balite
Kornvika Paoprathum
Raktai Damrongmanee
Phantiwa Da Cruz Fernandes
Thanyarat Khrueawongkaew

Regional Coordinator
Deputy Regional Coordinator
Grants Manager
Executive Officer
Human Resource Manager
Breaking out of Marginalisation (BOOM) Programme Associate
Central Asia Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) Coordinator
Women Interrogating Trade & Corporate Hegemony (WITCH) Programme Officer
Grounding the Global (GG) Programme Officer
WITCH and GG Programme Associate
Women in Power (WIP) Programme Officer
Feminist Law and Practice (FLP) Programme Officer
WIP and FLP Programme Associate
Women Organising Workers (WoW) Programme Officer
Migrants United and Act for Human Rights (MUAH) Programme Officer
WoW and MUAH Programme Associate
Climate Justice (CJ) Programme Officer
COVID-19, Crises & Women's Human Rights Coordinator
CJ and COVID-19, Crises & Women's Human Rights Programme Associate
Feminist Development Justice (FDJ) Programme Officer
Feminist Development Justice (FDJ) Programme Associate
Feminist Voice (Information and Communications) Officer
Feminist Voice (Information and Communications) Associate
Feminist Knowledge, Learning and Publications (FKLP) Officer
Feminist Knowledge, Learning and Publications (FKLP) Associate
Finance and Administrative Manager
Finance Officer
Liaison and Administrative Officer
Administrative Associate

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