



CONCEPT NOTE

Women Interrogating Trade & Corporate Hegemony & Climate Justice
Feminist Participatory Action Research (2026-2027)

Waves of Resistance Against Imperialism and the Extractivism of Ocean Resources

A. Background

The term 'blue economy' has been pushed as a new avenue for development; however, the central question remains: development for whom? The blue economy has opened a new frontier for extractivism by imperialist powers, driven by neoliberal policies of trade liberalisation, deregulation and privatisation, and further enforced through militarisation. It is driven by the same development model built on large-scale extraction and exploitation of marine resources that is detrimental to the people and the planet, heightens the vulnerabilities of grassroots communities, and disproportionately impacts women.

For APWLD, a critical question lies behind these frameworks and projections: Who truly benefits from the 'blue economy,' and at what cost to women, Indigenous Peoples, and coastal communities? The trends we are observing are deeply concerning. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, the blue economy has grown globally, contributing approximately \$1.5 trillion annually and supports over 30 million jobs. Ocean-related trade alone has reached USD 1.3 trillion in 2023, with China, Germany, the United States, and the European Union leading the way. Trade in the blue economy is projected to reach \$3 trillion by 2030¹ or about 5% of global GDP.² This doubling of the economic value is expected to come from increased corporate expansion in fisheries and aquaculture, shipping and cruise tourism, oil and gas exploration and extraction, and laying down global infrastructure for submarine cables and pipelines. This is achieved by neoliberal policies pushed by organisations such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB), under the false narrative of 'sustainable blue economy' and 'blue growth'.

The extractivist approach of the blue economy promotes the commodification of marine resources and the militarisation of marine territories to maintain and protect investments, capture resources, and secure trade routes, which in turn has contributed to bolstering military presence in Asia and the Pacific region. As the competition among imperial countries to control resources heightens, new geopolitical alliances and bilateral/multilateral agreements have emerged, including the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), AUKUS, a partnership between Australia, the UK, and the US and India-Middle East-European Economic Corridor (IMEC). These agreements are meant to counter China's growing influence in the region and challenge the Belt and Road Initiative, highlighting the desperate attempts by the US to control and maintain hegemony in the region.

¹ <https://theweek.com/business/economy/blue-economy-growing-facing-challenges>

² https://www.eria.org/uploads/media/Research-Project-Report/RPR-2023-17/06_Chapter-1-The-Blue-Economy-in-South-East-Asia.pdf



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Moreover, this extraction and exploitation of resources has an immense impact on climate change. In the midst of a climate crisis where global temperature is exceeding 1.5 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial levels, these agreements and policies only provide more opportunities for the same harmful, extractive industries to reap the benefits of public support and access funding and incentives to advance the blue economy. This business-as-usual agenda is further repackaged as so-called 'climate solutions' such as nature-based solutions, while minerals are acquired for 'green technology' and renewable energy,³ net zero emissions, carbon trading, etc.--all backed by the Global North governments that are profiteering from the climate crisis. In the name of mitigation, just as the greenwashing of forests, soil and land for carbon sequestration and carbon trading, oceans and seas are increasingly seen as a climate fix and framed as natural carbon sinks due to the coastal and deep-sea ecosystems. However, drawing on decades of experience of carbon trading in land-based markets, it is clear that blue carbon and blue economy are yet another climate false solution that is failing miserably as Global South countries and communities farm carbon credits, while fossil fuel companies and high-emitting industries invest in carbon markets to commit to net zero and fake their social image with corporate social responsibility.

This neoliberal economic agenda is a new form of colonialism that deepens unequal power relations and structures facilitated by globalisation and perpetuates militarism; submarine cables enable digital extractivism, where corporations and the military control data routes under the sea and patriarchy. The blue economy has been financed by development loans, blended finance, and Public Private Partnership (PPPs), promoted by IFIs. This reproduces colonial patterns of debt dependency and commodifies the commons, putting additional pressure on the public, particularly women. Any frameworks, such as the UNCLOS, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the upcoming High Seas Treaty, do not recognise women's rights or labour rights in marine and coastal areas. Further, the blue economy relies on feminised labour in fish processing, tourism and port work.

As the imperial powers compete for economic advantage, vulnerable communities, including coastal and island communities, bear the consequences. Changes in marine ecosystems, climate, and the environment are impacting various communities by destroying livelihoods and food sovereignty, and heightening the risk of displacement. In contrast, elites and corporations benefit from these resources, leading to increased wealth disparity between and within countries.

B. Rationale

APWLD plans to conduct feminist participatory action research on the Blue Economy in 2026. As a first step, a study session was organised in June 2025 to build the capacity of the relevant staff and members of the implementing programmes, Climate Justice (CJ) and Women Interrogating Trade and Corporate Hegemony (WITCH). Following the study session, the programmes organised the Blue Economy Convening in September 2025 to engage wider members and movement actors, to develop feminist analyses on the nexus between the Blue

³ <https://www.twm.my/title2/resurgence/2024/361/cover02.htm>



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Economy, trade, climate, and militarism, and to understand the adverse impacts faced by communities and women.

To challenge the current development model and claim women's human rights, a strong and autonomous feminist women's movement is necessary. It is imperative to challenge the role of imperialist countries in promoting development models as false solutions to further their agenda to expand, extract and exploit resources from the Global South countries. Thus, there is a need to strengthen women's capacity to exercise real power and control over their own lives and the terms on which they engage with social and economic structures. Women must be supported to build their capacity to document the impacts of loss of land, decent work, local livelihoods and public commons such as water, health, energy, and education; to engage meaningfully in economic policy decision-making; and to build strong local feminist movements that work with other movements to demand accountability from the state and corporations. To address the need for increased evidence-based advocacy and to empower women as vocal and effective organisers, advocates, and campaigners in human rights, APWLD will support local organisations in conducting Feminist Participatory Action Research for the Women Interrogating Trade & Corporate Hegemony (WITCH) and the Climate Justice (CJ) Programmes.

This FPAR will be a joint undertaking from both the WITCH and CJ programmes. Though both programmes focus on the expansion of imperialism and the extraction of Ocean resources, there will be two separate FPAR processes, one for each programme.

Titled Waves of Resistance Against Imperialism and the Extractivism of Ocean Resources: Highlighting Women's Human Rights and Trade and Economic Justice, the WITCH programme's FPAR will look into trade, militarism, corporate capture, and the introduction of neoliberal policies to expand further and extract resources, and their impact on different communities, particularly women. Meanwhile, the CJ programme's FPAR titled Waves of Resistance Against Imperialism and the Extractivism of Ocean Resources: Strengthening Women's Movement for Climate Justice, will examine the issues of false solutions, how ocean resources are being capitalised on under the guise of tackling climate change with false solutions, and their impacts on women and different communities.

C. FPAR Priority Issues

The priority issues were identified from the Blue Economy Convening that took place in Sri Lanka from 2-5 September 2025. The convening gathered together CSOs, movements and activists from the Asia Pacific region who have been addressing and resisting the imperial expansion, exploitation and extraction of ocean resources. Both the WITCH and CJ programmes will be addressing these identified issues in this FPAR, and they are as follows:

1. Fisheries and coastal communities

As an economic agenda, the blue economy is a reflection and extension of the patriarchy that characterises neoliberal structures. Coastal communities are heavily dependent on ocean resources for livelihood and food security, with unique cultural, economic, and social practices



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that are shaped by their marine environment. However, massive projects and investments are displacing many coastal communities, and laws and policies such as the WTO fisheries subsidies are obliterating fisherfolk's livelihood. Women play an integral role within traditional fishing communities, including the construction of fishing gears, fish sorting, fish handling, and fish processing, thus impacted by these policies that impact fisherfolk livelihoods and face compounded economic and care burdens. Any cuts to social security, public subsidies or ocean protection further force women into unpaid labour, deepening feminised poverty.

2. Marine Projects

a.) Reclamation Projects

Reclamation projects in coastal areas to develop ports, housing, commercial infrastructure, such as new roadways and other coastal infrastructure, have become central to the blue economy and an avenue for corporations to generate more profit. These projects are presented as climate adaptation or urban development implemented by some governments in the region and include the reclamation of coastal areas to make way for the unceasing expansion of urban areas and mega-cities across Asia. In a region where key mega-cities are low-lying along river deltas and steadily sinking due to rising sea levels and over-extraction of groundwater, such as in the case of Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh, Jakarta and Manila, reclamation of coastal areas is worsening inundation and flooding. Reclamation projects in Manila and Jakarta have displaced impoverished communities along the coasts, adversely affected the fish catch of small-scale fisherfolk and have resulted in flooding in surrounding areas. In the Philippines alone, there are a total of 187 approved and proposed reclamation projects, which will harm mangroves, fisheries, and the livelihood and food security of nearby communities. Recent floods in Metro Manila and Jakarta were largely attributed to land reclamation in the coastal areas of these mega-cities.

b.) Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Aquaculture

The world produces around 200 million tonnes of fish and seafood every year. This comes from a combination of wild fish catch and fish farming. In fact, the rapid growth of industrial aquaculture over the last few decades means we now produce more seafood from fish farms⁴. This has also been put forth as climate adaptation in marine and coastal ecosystems, mainly through conservation and restoration efforts such as the establishment of MPAs, aquaculture expansion and reclamation projects.

Expansion of MPA is key to reaching the global goal of increasing protected areas by 30 per cent by 2030, often referred to as the "30-by-30 goal" under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). For instance, Indonesia has expanded marine protected areas in 411 locations in 28 million hectares.⁵ They are also mobilising their military forces to protect those areas. Behind the quantitative targets, declaration of MPA often entails regulation or prohibition of economic activities such as infrastructure development, oil and gas exploration, dredging and

⁴ <https://ourworldindata.org/fish-and-overfishing>

⁵ <https://smeru.or.id/en/publication/balancing-conservation-and-community-welfare-enhancing-management-marine-protected-areas>



even fishing. Marginalisation of local and indigenous fisherfolk and limiting their access to marine resources for livelihood and food security are among the main concerns in the expansion of conservation schemes to achieve global targets.

Meanwhile, corporate land grabbing and privatisation of coastal areas and islands persist under the guise of these national strategic projects, such as the case in the Seribu Islands, Indonesia. While communities are dispossessed and lose access to public lands due to this island capture, the police and military are used as tools by the government and corporations to suppress any resistance.

c.) Giant Sea Walls

There have been many different sea infrastructure projects, including Giant Sea Walls, promoted as climate adaptation projects to counter coastal erosion, flooding and the loss of land, especially in areas prone to sea-level rise. However, these walls have damaged critical marine habitats like coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves, altering ocean currents and sediment movement, impacting the overall marine ecosystems. This also has an impact on coastal communities, particularly women. For example, in Indonesia, many villagers, particularly women in coastal areas, earn their living by peeling green mussels, a job that pays them daily. However, the giant sea wall construction has diminished the production of these shellfish, leading to a reduction in their income.

3. Maritime transportation and ports development, and other sea infrastructure

Maritime Transportation is one of the oldest and one of the first globalised industries. Today, around 90% of all merchandise is transported by sea. The maritime industry currently accounts for 2.8 per cent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions, but this rate has been steadily increasing as 80-90 per cent of global trade in products and goods is transported by sea.⁶

As the imperial countries compete for resources, they also look for ways to ensure the flow of goods through the control of major ports and trade routes. The development of ports and other infrastructure for maritime trade can have major impacts on coastal communities, leading to the displacement and loss of livelihoods for traditional fisherfolk. Meanwhile, port operations and the maritime transportation industry require new groups of manual labour such as dockers and seafarers; they are crucial for global trade but also face unique hazards, especially during heightened geopolitical conflicts and climate disasters.

4. Deep-sea mining and sand mining

Deep sea and coastal mining are expanding under the guise of 'energy transition'; critical minerals are being extracted for renewable energy, military hardware and digital tools.⁷

⁶ Estela Almonte, UNCTAD, 19 Dec 2022, "Road to decarbonize the shipping sector: Technology development, consistent policies, and investment in research, development and innovations", <https://unctad.org/news/transport-newsletter-article-no-99-fourth-quarter-2022>

⁷ <https://www.wri.org/insights/deep-sea-mining-explained>



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Extraction of these resources has a damaging impact on communities. For example, in Indonesia and the Philippines, nickel mines and ore extraction and processing facilities are mainly located in small islands or along the coasts, which notoriously produce mine tailings that pollute rivers, groundwater and seas where local communities derive their food and livelihoods, posing serious harm to peoples' health and biodiversity⁸. Extraction and processing of critical minerals, which are mostly done along the coasts for strategic transport, have far-reaching impacts on coastal communities, fisheries and the environment.

5. Conservation projects-Blue carbon-carbon trading

The carbon markets mechanism operationalised during COP29 provides a license to the polluters to profit and pollute more by commodifying 'natural carbon sinks'. The ocean and sea are seen as capable of reducing emissions by more than 11 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases per annum in 2050, which could close the global emissions gap by up to 25%⁹. It is clear that blue carbon and the blue economy are failing miserably, even though they are framed to increase access to finance for both polluters and communities. International financial institutions like the World Bank, which has a historic legacy of harm, explicitly root for blue carbon expansion in its report 'Blue Carbon Development'. In reality, the countries and communities in the Global South are essentially farming carbon credits, whereas fossil fuel companies and high-emitting industries purchase and invest in carbon markets to commit to net zero and also to create a social image of corporate social responsibility. Moreover, the mangrove areas and marine and coastal areas being treated as conservation areas exclude the traditional fisherfolk and sea indigenous peoples and violate their rights to go to sea.

6. Marine-geo-engineering

Investments are going into unproven activities and high-risk technologies, such as marine geoengineering, carbon dioxide removal technologies, and carbon capture and under-sea storage. This results in serious harm to ocean ecosystems, including marine life, ocean acidification and sea level rise, and displaces coastal communities. These projects follow the same false narratives to address climate change, provide sustainable livelihoods, generate income for local communities and ensure food security.

⁸ Climate Rights International, February 2024, "Nickel Unearthed: the Human and Climate Costs of Indonesia's Nickel Industry", https://cri.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/NICKEL_UNEARTHED.pdf; Amnesty International, January 2025, "Philippines: Nickel mining approved despite inadequate consultation and serious risks to communities' health and environment", <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/01/philippines-nickel-mining-projects-approved-despite-inadequate-consultation-and-serious-risks-to-communities-health-and-environment/>; Electronics Watch, 2021, Report on Monitoring in the Philippines: "Human Rights and Environmental Impact of Nickel Mining at Rio Tuba", https://electronicswatch.org/human-rights-and-environmental-impact-of-nickel-mining-in-the-philippines-may-2022_2610464.pdf

⁹ https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcted2014d5_en.pdf



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Why Feminist Participatory Action Research?

APWLD firmly believes that feminist movements, grounded in local struggle and experiences, are the key to making fundamental changes.

Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) is rooted in movement building. Through FPAR women collect evidence about what is happening in their communities and collectively take action. FPAR is conducted by and for women. With strong, locally produced research and documented evidence, women challenge rights violations and gendered power imbalances. FPAR is a powerful tool for enabling women to take control of development agendas and programmes that affect their lives.

Our FPAR Principles

- Purpose is structural changes: the purpose of our research is to bring about structural changes that women identify as critical to their enjoyment of human rights
- Amplifies women's voices: the research gives voice to women as the experts and authors of their own lives and policy decisions. It strategically places them as researchers and experts and promotes them into policy dialogue.
- Owned by the community: research decisions are made by the community of women who are stakeholders of the research project;
- Takes an intersectional approach to identify experiences of discrimination, exclusion and marginalisation; recognising the diversity of women's experiences, identities and power.
- Aims to shift power: the research seek to reconstruct traditional power imbalances such as researchers / subject and also aims to challenge and shift gendered source of personal, political and structural power;
- Fosters movement building / collective action: the research process itself should be seen as a collective process that strengthens solidarity and empowers women to work collectively for long term structural changes;
- Build capacity of all: FPAR always involves capacity building but also recognises that capacity building and learning is a collective, political action of all the actors involved.
- Free Prior Informed Consent of all participants is prioritised in FPAR
- Safety, care and solidarity with participants is essential.

The feminist participatory action research methodology has been used across several APWLD programmes and thematic areas since 2013. It aims to facilitate democratic, non-hierarchical, and mutually learning processes situated within the struggle for social transformation. It emphasises local knowledge, shares and develops knowledge and skills based on the experiences of participants. It examines the power relations in our daily lives and society, challenging the gendered power asymmetry that intersects with women's socially and culturally constructed identities and locations.



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Our primary purpose in conducting FPAR is to change systems and structures to improve the lives of women. We interpret 'Change' as 'Structural Change' or change to structures and systems of oppression, particularly patriarchy and the fusion of patriarchy with globalisation, fundamentalisms and militarism. The participants are not objects on whom research is conducted. They are the subjects of the inquiry who set the agenda, participate in data collection and analysis, and control the use of the outcomes, including deciding what future actions to take or directions to follow.

D. Objectives

WITCH Programme FPAR "Extractivism of Ocean Resources: **Highlighting Women's Human Rights and Trade and Economic Justice**":

Overall Objective (WITCH): To increase the capacity of feminists and grassroots women's organisations and movements in Asia and the Pacific to document their lived realities and expose the impacts of imperialism facilitated by neoliberal policies, and militarism as a tool to extract and exploit ocean resources in Asia and the Pacific.

- Build the capacity of feminists and grassroots women to document, investigate, and analyse the impact of extractivism and exploitation of ocean resources under the guise of development in different communities and women's human rights.
- Foster knowledge and resources on the impacts of neoliberal policies and corporate capture rooted in globalisation, fundamentalisms, militarism and patriarchy on feminists and grassroots women in Asia and the Pacific.
- Establish and strengthen strategic advocacy plans and opportunities to amplify women's voices and solutions as a counter-narrative to the 'Blue Economy', influencing policies at all levels that uphold women's human rights and bring about systemic change.
- Strengthen solidarity and institutional development of FPAR partners through leadership development for movement building.

CJ programme FPAR "Waves of Resistance Against Imperialism and the Extractivism of Ocean Resources: **Strengthening Women's Movement for Climate Justice**"

Overall Objective: To increase the capacity of feminists and grassroots women's organisations and movements in Asia and the Pacific to document their lived realities and expose the impacts of extractivism and exploitation of ocean resources on climate justice and women's human rights, and to influence climate policy processes from the local to global level.

- Build the capacity of feminists and grassroots women to document, investigate, and analyse climate injustices and false solutions in relation to ocean extractivism and impacts on women's human rights in Asia and the Pacific.
- Foster knowledge and resources on the impacts of climate injustices and false climate solutions in relation to extractivism of ocean resources rooted in globalisation, fundamentalisms, militarism and patriarchy on feminists and grassroots women in Asia and the Pacific.



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- Support strategic advocacy plans to amplify women's voices to challenge false climate solutions and enable policies at all levels that uphold women's human rights and bring about systemic change.
- Strengthen solidarity and leadership among FPAR partners for movement building.

FPAR Partner Selection

For the WITCH and CJ FPAR programme 2026-2027, the selection committee of APWLD will select 6 organisations as FPAR partners for each programme, to conduct action research, together with the community, on the ocean resources, and the chosen topics are mentioned above.

APWLD will provide the selected organisations with a small sub-grant of 14,000USD to employ a young woman researcher and carry out the research, including salary and on-costs, for both WITCH and CJ programmes. Sub-grant partners are expected to provide in-kind contributions by appointing a mentor to assist young women researchers throughout this research programme. This also includes participating in all the meetings- in-person and virtually, and providing support during research and developing the report.

APWLD will also support young women researchers and their mentors in participating in capacity-building workshops and providing advocacy or networking opportunities. The programmes will develop tailored capacity-building training to address the issues mentioned above with a rights-based approach in their area of research. Through a combination of face-to-face training, they will share the frameworks within their communities, learn practical research skills, and by the end of 2027, will have developed and commenced a community-based research plan.

- Two participants from each organisation/country will form a team to conduct FPAR on evidence-based advocacy using the skills they learn from the training.
- The team should consist of 1 (one) young woman researcher (below 35) and 1 (one) mentor from the same organisation or APWLD member organisation - one of them must be from the community involved in the research.
- Organisation participants should have experience in organisational work and advocacy for women's human rights, as well as a commitment to the women's movement.

E. Programme Activities

Activity	Description
A. 1 st Regional Feminist Participatory Action Research Training	<p>Methodology and Approach</p> <p>Through the training, participants will gain skills and knowledge on the framework of feminist development, justice, climate justice, trade, and investment-related issues, as well as feminist participatory action research. The training particularly</p>



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	<p>encourages young women researchers to build their leadership and foster a generation of women's rights advocates. The training will use a simple, clear and participatory methodology to ensure that participants are comfortable with new concepts and issues.</p> <p>Expected Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants understand the objective, approach, and timeframe of Feminist Participatory Action Research (2026-2027). • Participants gain skills and capacity on the key concepts of the framework, feminist participatory approach, human rights-based approach, and international human rights framework, particularly on the issue of climate justice, trade, investments and economic policies. • Participating organisations produce draft detailed research plans in their respective communities. • Training participants gain skills and capacity in the tools of Theory of Change, Power Mapping, and Critical Pathway, which can be used together with the community to plan research and impact objectives.
<p>B. Pre-Research Consultation with the Communities</p>	<p>After the 1st regional training workshop, the appointed young women researchers, along with the mentor, will visit their selected communities for consultation. All FPAR projects should start with community consultations before the research is designed and commences. A series of consultations with various stakeholders may be necessary. FPAR almost always includes consultations with women in a women-only space to ensure that discussions of gendered power relations and issues that may be difficult to discuss in front of men are explored.</p> <p>The objectives of pre-research community consultations should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaining the support, collaboration and ownership of the community/stakeholders • Forming a research team with community researchers • Identifying the problem as the focus of the project • Designing methods for the research, questions and objectives



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing advocacy plans for long-term change (ongoing throughout the research process) <p>Based on the consultations, the young women researchers and mentors are expected to prepare the draft Research Design and submit it to APWLD before the 2nd training.</p>
C. 2 nd Regional Training on FPAR Framework and Methodology	<p>In the 2nd training, each organisation will share its research design and advocacy plan, which has been formulated in collaboration with the community, and will receive input from facilitators and other participants. This training will build capacity on the Feminist Participatory Action Research framework and methodology, data analysis, reporting and participatory monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Expected Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants gain the capacity to understand feminism and feminist frameworks, as core concepts to practise and analyse research in their respective communities. Training participants gain skills and capacity on the framework and methodology of feminist participatory action research, including research designs, methods and feminist analysis. Participants can self-reflect and refine their evidence-based advocacy plans and strategies, particularly in working with the community to advocate for their rights to access and control over public commons, resisting corporate capture of their public commons, agricultural inputs, and policy-making, and ensuring women's voices and democratic participation in the development agenda.
D. 3 rd Regional Training on Advocacy and Ways Forward	<p>The 3rd regional training will be a mutual learning process where participants can share their understanding and experiences of qualitative data analysis, identify gaps and challenges, and further improve their research reports. The training will reflect the impact of the research, starting from the personal, organisational, and community levels. The reflection will discuss success stories, best practices, lessons learned, threats and challenges, and ways to address these challenges.</p>



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	<p>Furthermore, the 3rd training will be a critical venue to discuss ways forward, including advocacy and campaign strategies, at local, national, regional, and international levels; and also to identify ways to work together sustainably – across issues and countries – to strengthen feminist movement building in the region.</p> <p>Expected Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants develop their capacity and skills in data analysis, particularly qualitative data analysis, and can share their experiences in analysing the data, identifying challenges, and ways to address them. • Participants can identify gaps in their research report and receive concrete recommendations for improving it. • Participants can refine their evidence-based advocacy plans and strategy, in particular to work with the community to advocate their rights at the local and national level, and also have a concrete plan with APWLD for advocacy at the regional and international level.
E. Research and Reporting	<p>The team will conduct research on their specific focus. Based on the data and information collected, the team will make an interim report and submit it to APWLD for review.</p> <p>The final FPAR report must be submitted in English to the APWLD secretariat as per the expected timeline. Guidelines for the final FPAR research report will be discussed and finalised at the training.</p> <p>The final programme narrative and financial report, along with financial receipts, must be submitted by the expected timeline.</p>
F. Reflection Meeting: From Personal to Structural Change	<p>This meeting will provide an opportunity for young women researchers and mentors to showcase their research results and reflect on, self-assess, evaluate, and appreciate their journey with FPAR, documenting the changes they have experienced and observed, whether at the personal, organisational, community, or structural level.</p> <p>Expected Outputs</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participants can self-reflect on the impact of the research, be it at the personal, organisational, or community level.• Participants were able to share their progress of implementing their evidence-based advocacy plans and strategy in the local, regional and international
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