



# Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

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## Concept Note

### APWLD Feminist Participatory Action Research 2026-2028 on Human Rights of Women Migrants: Building Movement to Demand Justice for Women in Climate Induced Migration

#### A. Background

Climate change is increasingly recognised as a significant driver of migration in the Asia Pacific Region, interwoven with economic drivers of migration and social inequality.<sup>1</sup> Within the legal framework on migration such as the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), adopted in 2018, climate change was recognised as a root cause of forced migration.<sup>2</sup> On the other hand, in the U.N. climate talks in Dubai (COP28), migration was officially recognised as a climate impact, then spotlighted in COP 29, which featured proposed actions to address climate-induced displacement and migration.<sup>3</sup> Recently, the intersection of climate change and migration was raised as an increasing concern in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Asia Pacific GCM Regional Review in 2025.<sup>4</sup> The urgent need to address climate-induced migration was underscored, and calls were made for efforts to ensure policy coherence between migration governance and climate change adaptation frameworks.

Climate change and climate disasters can undermine land security and livelihood security in many ways, triggering different forms of migration, ranging from short-term and individual migration to community/large-scale relocation.<sup>5</sup> According to UNHCR, over 30 million displacements globally were triggered by environmental disasters in 2020 alone.<sup>6</sup> Projections estimate that by 2050, 200 million people will have to move due to extreme weather and environmental disasters.<sup>7</sup> Impacts such as sea level rise, drought, and tropical cyclones, has resulted in land loss, reduced agricultural productivity, water supply deterioration, and health effects,<sup>8</sup> creating pressure to relocate. In this context, climate change and its disproportionate impact on women and girls are well documented due to unequal power, access to resources, and distribution of care work, while they are mostly excluded

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<sup>1</sup> UN ESCAP, Asia Pacific Migration Report 2024, pg. VIII. <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2024/asia-pacific-migration-report-2024-assessing-implementation-global-compact-migration>

<sup>2</sup> IOM. *10 Key Takeaways from the GCM on Environmental Migration* <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/10-key-takeaways-gcm-environmental-migration>

<sup>3</sup> VOA, "COP29: Climate-induced migration in the spotlight". <https://www.voanews.com/a/cop29-climate-induced-migration-in-the-spotlight-/7874263.html>

<sup>4</sup> UN ESCAP, Report on the Second Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Chair's Summary, Para 29-31, Source: [https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/GCM\\_2025.5\\_E.pdf](https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/GCM_2025.5_E.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Campbell, John and Warrick, Olivia (August 2014). *Climate Change and Migration Issues in the Pacific*. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Pacific Office. <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Climate-Change-and-Migration-Issues-in-the-Pacific.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR. *Climate Change and Displacement*. <https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/legacy-pdf/61a0fd4f4.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> McKanders, Karla Mari. (2024, 30 October). *Climate Migration*. American Bar Association. <https://www.americanbar.org/groups/crsj/resources/human-rights/2024-october/climate-migration/>

<sup>8</sup> Campbell, John and Warrick, Olivia (August 2014). *Climate Change and Migration Issues in the Pacific*. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Pacific Office. <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Climate-Change-and-Migration-Issues-in-the-Pacific.pdf>



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

from information and decision-making processes. Similar situations and impacts are also experienced by women in the context of livelihood crises due to land or resource conflict. Women are often double affected because of gendered roles such as increased responsibility to care for the household, family and children, while undertaking various adaptation strategies. Labour migration is often one of few possible ways to make ends meet.

Asia and the Pacific are particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation.<sup>9</sup> Coastal countries such as Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines and Pacific Island states face diverse impacts due to rising sea levels. In the Philippines, Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) in 2013 displaced over 4 million people.<sup>10</sup> In Bangladesh, it is estimated that 50,000 to 200,000 people are displaced annually due to riverbank erosion alone.<sup>11</sup> The Pacific region is at the frontline of climate change, rising sea levels, cyclones, droughts, and storm surges are intensifying displacement risks.<sup>12</sup> Countries such as Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu are highly susceptible to climate-induced displacement. Evidence shows that within the last decade, one in ten people in Kiribati, Nauru, and Tuvalu have already migrated due to worsening climatic conditions.<sup>13</sup> Furthermore, millions of people across Asia and the Pacific rely on nature for their livelihood, including agriculture. Climate change significantly affects agriculture through reduced crop yields, impacts on livestock production, and threats to food security.<sup>14</sup> In this situation, agricultural communities often need to seek alternative livelihoods, including migrating or working abroad.

There is no single legally binding definition related to climate-induced migration, but International Organization for Migration (IOM) defined climate migration as “the movement of a person or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment due to climate change, are obliged to leave their habitual place of residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, within a State or across an international border”<sup>15</sup>. While climate migration is a broader concept, the term climate-induced migration shows emphasis on the forced triggers or driving forces behind people’s decision to migrate.

APWLD sees the phenomenon of climate-induced migration as a broader systemic issue and not singularly related to climate direct impact nor environmental changes, but also to the climate responses through policies, programmes or projects that affects people's decision to migrate. It is compounded by several drivers, such as globalisation, militarism, fundamentalisms, and patriarchy, and the institutional failure to address the climate crisis. Globalisation that drives the development

<sup>9</sup> United Nations. (2024). *Asia-Pacific Migration Report 2024: Assessing Implementation of Global Compact for Migration*. [https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2025-01/25-001\\_escap-2024-rp-apmr-2024.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2025-01/25-001_escap-2024-rp-apmr-2024.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Reliefweb. (2023, 26 October). *Philippines: Super Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) - In Retrospect - Humanitarian Impact and Response Achievements of the Humanitarian Country Team (as of 26 October 2023)*. <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/philippines-super-typhoon-haiyan-yolanda-retrospect-humanitarian-impact-and-response-achievements-humanitarian-country-team-26-october-2023>

<sup>11</sup> Marlowe, Olivia. (2021, 21 Juli). *With roughly 70% of Bangladesh flooded each year, can we break the cycle of crisis?*. Concernusa. <https://concernusa.org/news/bangladesh-underwater-humanitarian-crisis/>.

<sup>12</sup> Asian Development Bank. (2012). *Addressing Climate Change and Migration in Asia and the Pacific*. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/29662/addressing-climate-change-migration.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Gosh, Rajan Chandra, and Orchiston, Caroline. *Climate Induced Migration in the Pacific: The Role of New Zealand*. [https://www.nzaia.org.nz/uploads/1/2/3/3/12339018/ghosh\\_and\\_orchiston.pdf](https://www.nzaia.org.nz/uploads/1/2/3/3/12339018/ghosh_and_orchiston.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> United Nations. (2024). *Asia-Pacific Migration Report 2024: Assessing Implementation of Global Compact for Migration*. [https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2025-01/25-001\\_escap-2024-rp-apmr-2024.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2025-01/25-001_escap-2024-rp-apmr-2024.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> IOM. (2019). *International Migration Law: Glossary on Migration*. International Organization for Migration. Source: [https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1411/files/iml\\_34\\_glossary.pdf](https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1411/files/iml_34_glossary.pdf)



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

paradigm to be oriented towards economic growth based on exploitation of resources and industrialisation, continues to exacerbate the climate change situation and further drives migration due to disasters, environmental degradation and climate false solutions. Likewise, militarism exacerbates displacement by fuelling conflicts over shrinking resources such as land and water, normalising sexual and gender-based violence in displacement settings. Fundamentalism and Patriarchy exacerbate the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women due to unequal power relations, access to resources and information, and distribution of care work.

These situations are further exacerbated by the institutional failure in addressing climate change. Beyond sudden disasters and slow-onset climate crises, many women and local communities face displacement risks linked to climate false solutions, which can force them to relocate internally or migrate abroad. In climate discourse, business and investment interests use their power and influence to promote projects framed as climate solutions - which are in fact false solutions - that overlook grassroots perspectives.<sup>16</sup> This resulted in UN climate talks<sup>17</sup> that continue to promote “business as usual” and endorse climate false solutions, while parties fail to take concrete actions to address the root causes of climate crisis.<sup>18</sup> The paradigm of “business as usual” sustains industrial interest and profitability at the expense of women, local communities, Indigenous people, marginalised groups, and the environment, while disregarding climate historical responsibilities.

Carbon offset markets and climate projects, such as geo-engineering, nuclear plants, geothermal, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)<sup>19</sup>, climate smart agriculture, Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and large-scale renewable projects like big palm-oil plantations for biofuels and hydroelectric dams and other market-based or corporate-led schemes - are considered false solutions as they fail to address the root causes of emissions, commodify nature, deepen debt and corporate control, displace communities and produce negative social and environmental impacts together with gendered harm. When women and communities are forced to move because livelihoods have been destroyed, land and water have become unsafe or inaccessible due to climate change, or adaptation support has failed to reach them, this reflects not just vulnerabilities but also the failure of states and international systems to respond and address the climate crisis and people's 'right to stay' in their own homes and communities.

Migration, whether internal or international, is increasingly recognised not just as a consequence of the climate crisis, but often as a survival strategy that forces people displaced from their homeland. However, forced migration should not be normalised as adaptation when people are pushed to leave their homes, lands, waters, livelihoods, cultures and communities because adaptation support, public services, social protection, and climate finance and loss and damage responses have failed. Therefore, it is essential to examine not only the impacts of climate change, but also how climate policies, projects and actions can make staying unsafe or impossible, drive displacement and

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<sup>16</sup> APWLD. (2023). *False Solution: Climate Colonialism and Tragedy of the Common*. APWLD. Source: <https://apwld.org/false-solutions-climate-colonialism-and-tragedy-of-commons/>

<sup>17</sup> UN climate talks refer to the Conference of Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change where member states meet annually to assess progress and negotiate new treaties or guidelines.

<sup>18</sup> APWLD. (2024). *False Solutions: Dangerous Distractions at COP29*. <https://apwld.org/false-solutions-dangerous-distractions-at-cop29/>

<sup>19</sup> Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)-plus + is a voluntary climate change mitigation approach that has been developed by parties of UNFCCC to incentivise developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conserve forest carbon stocks, sustainably manage forests and enhance forest carbon stocks. Source: Soentoro, Titi. (2022). *Unpacking Climate Finance*. Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development.



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

migration, and expose women migrants to unsafe migration, labour exploitation, discrimination, exclusion from protection and other rights violations.

### B. Rationale

As part of APWLD strategic planning 2022-2026, Migration programme continues to expand its understanding and analysis to diverse forms of migration, one of which is women in climate induced migration. To build a deeper understanding of the issues faced by women in climate-induced migration for safe and just migration pathways and options when movement becomes necessary, it is imperative to learn from the lived experiences of the women on the ground and from the organisations working directly with the affected communities of women migrants. Therefore, APWLD plans to conduct a **Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR)** on Women in Climate-induced Migration, to develop a better analysis of the current situation of women in migration induced by climate change and its policies and actions; the barriers and challenges faced by them, as well as the opportunities for advocacy and movement building to protect their human rights and access to justice.

### C. Objectives

The main objective is to strengthen the capacity of women migrants and grassroots migrants' rights organisations and movements in Asia and the Pacific to document their lived realities, analyse conditions that force or shape migration, expose the effects of climate-related impacts, policy and actions on women in migration and influence related policies for the advancement of women migrants' human rights and access to justice as well as the right to stay or move with dignity and self-determination.

While the **Specific Objectives** are as follows:

1. Develop the capacity of women migrants and their organisations to document, investigate and analyse the effects of climate-related impacts, policy and actions on the human rights of women migrants, including the conditions that make staying unsafe or impossible, and thereby, engage in decision-making processes on women migrants' human rights at local, national, regional and international levels;
2. Foster knowledge and resources on effects of climate-related impacts, policy and actions to the human rights of women migrants, FPAR framework, methodology and feminist community organising tools;
3. Establish strategic advocacy plans and opportunities to share evidence-based results and support women's own positions and solutions for policy change; and
4. Strengthen institutional development of sub-grant partner organisations through leadership development and movement building.

### D. Priority Issues of Migration FPAR 2026-2028

The FPAR will focus on the **situation and initiatives of women migrants affected by climate-related impacts as well as climate policies and actions, particularly on how and why they are forced to migrate**, addressing but not limited to the following identified issues:



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

### 1. Migration induced by climate impacts, including climate or environmental displacement

The climate crisis and impacts of climate change have become an increasingly significant driver of migration. People are forced to migrate or relocate due to sudden or slow-onset environmental changes. Sudden-onset disasters, such as floods, typhoons, and droughts can destroy homes and vital sources of livelihood, forcing them to seek refuge in safer locations. Slow-onset climate impacts such as sea level rise, shoreline erosion, increasing temperatures, long-drought and agricultural disruption can also undermine communities' ability to rely on natural resources, compelling them to migrate in search of alternative livelihoods. Evidence shows that climate change exacerbates existing inequalities and contributes to food insecurity, an increasing threat across the region. Women and marginalised groups are often among those most impacted by the climate crisis.

In many cases, women and communities do not leave because migration is their preferred form of adaptation, but because existing adaptation measures, public support, climate finance, loss and damage responses, disaster response, livelihood protection, and social protection have failed to enable them to remain safely and with dignity in their communities. This is particularly important for women whose lives are closely connected to land, water, food systems, care work and local knowledge, culture and community networks. When migration becomes the only available option, it may reflect not only climate impacts, but also governance failure, adaptation failure and climate finance failure.

Adapting to a new environment may also pose challenges, as they need to navigate different cultures, geographies, and ways of life. In this context, climate change and its disproportionate impact on women and girls are well documented due to unequal power, access to resources, and distribution of care work. It should be noted that environmental disasters can increase women's exposure to the risk of human trafficking. The vulnerability of women and girls to exploitation, illegal trafficking, and other forms of gender-based violence is often greater in the aftermath of such disasters, as their families and livelihoods are lost or disrupted. It is important to trace back to the reasons why women are migrating in relation to the climate change situation and understand how it impacted women differently.

### 2. Migration induced by climate false solutions

Results from the United Nation processes on climate change – known as COP - which are mostly dominated by the developed countries, including the influences of transnational corporations and international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, continue to reinforce climate imperialism that worsen the climate crisis, its effects on the people, and trample on the rights of the people. The Green Climate Fund (GCF), established under the UNFCCC to support mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. However, arrangements such as the Private Sector Facility and Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) within the GCF create and have opened the pathways for the use of public climate finance to support private sector, commercial investment institutions and financial intermediaries in climate programmes, which include big corporations and big capital.

As a result, climate false solution such as geo-engineering, nuclear plants, geothermal, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and biofuels are reinforcing climate injustice as they fail to reduce emissions at source, shift costs to communities are incapable of addressing root causes, and can produce negative social and environmental impacts, increase debt,



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

restrict access to land, ocean and resources, or displace women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and marginalised groups. These impacts can undermine peoples' ability and right to remain safely and with dignity in their own communities, making migration or displacement increasingly unavoidable.

What is framed as a "climate solution" can frequently reproduce the same harms associated with the climate crisis itself: the loss of living spaces and life-sustaining resources, environmental problems, and forcing people to migrate and face various vulnerabilities as migrants. It is critical to identify and analyse the impact of these climate policies, projects and actions, particularly climate false solutions to women migrants and hold accountable the actors (capitalists, governments, transnational corporations), including highlighting the role of IFIs and corporations in false climate solutions and displacement of local communities.

### **3. The effect of climate change to women migrants at destination countries**

Women migrants in destination countries are doubly exposed to climate-induced hazards as women and as migrants, and often face compounded risks of climate impacts and social marginalisation, while frequently lacking the legal protections and the community infrastructure required to adapt to a changing climate. Women often work in the informal or low-protection sector, such as domestic and care work or being in a vulnerable and dependent position as marriage migrants, thus have lack of or very limited access to information or services. Further, unlike citizens, migrants are not included in climate mitigation and adaptation policies and programs of action in the destination countries and have no access to social services.

Additionally, as climate disaster or environmental changes destroy assets, it can trap the most vulnerable migrants - including women migrants - in destination countries or transit zones, as they lack the financial resources to relocate further to safer ground. It is crucial to understand how women migrants in the destination countries are affected by climate impacts and climate responses, including their participation within the climate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

### **4. Climate change and decent work for women migrants**

Climate change poses an existential threat to employment, directly exposing over 70% of the global workforce to dangerous heat stress and extreme weather. Extreme temperatures endanger outdoor and informal workers -heat exhaustion, dehydration, and increased accident rates are major concerns, requiring updated safety regulations and active adaptation strategies. When women migrants enter host labour markets, their mobility options are often limited. They are frequently channeled into informal or highly precarious roles, facing systemic marginalisation, exclusion from social security, and high risks of gender-based violence.

Without access to decent work, women migrants are highly vulnerable to exploitation and rights violation. The elements of decent work, such as the right to full employment, including access to decent and climate-friendly jobs; rights at work, including the right to safe and favourable working conditions, adequate free time and rest, including days off), non-discrimination and living wages; social protection and social dialogue, will allow workers to build resilience and adapt to climate-related impacts. It is imperative to better understand the decent work conditions of women migrants and how they are affected by climate change, and analyse the possible strategies to safeguard and



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

ensure the protection of workers' rights, guarantee workplace safety, and provide social protection for migrant workers.

### **E. FPAR Scope**

The research is focusing on the issues of discrimination, human rights violations and/or injustices faced by women migrants affected by climate-related impacts as well as climate policy and actions, including the pre-migration conditions that made staying unsafe, unsustainable or undignified, as well as their experiences during and after migration, and in the form of forced migration. It will be conducted in the sending and destination countries of women migrants in Asia and the Pacific. The research will be conducted within 16 months between 2026-2028 through a series of data collection of both primary and secondary data with methods such as desk research, survey, interviews and/or focus group discussion, including academic review and advocacy phase and a reflection session at the end. The main language of the FPAR is English. Interpretation may be supported when necessary.

### **F. Research Sub-grants**

APWLD will provide the selected organisations with a small sub-grant of 14,000 USD to employ a young woman researcher and carry out the research, including salary and on-costs. 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 2026, 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.

### **Selection Criteria for FPAR Partners**

- The organisation to be grassroots and/or a research-based organisation with extensive experience working with women migrants/communities, or women migrant-led organisations.
- The organisations' work includes either capacity building or research or advocacy, and/or movement building in the context of forced migration.



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

- The organisation is willingly committed to follow feminist principles in undertaking the research and advance the human rights of the women migrants/communities most impacted by climate-related impacts as well climate policies and actions.
- The organisation is able to commit the required time and resources for undertaking the research meaningfully and further share the findings of their research in different forums/advocacy spaces.

### G. Programme Activities

Activity	Description
<p>1<sup>st</sup> Regional Feminist Participatory Action Research Training</p>	<p><b>Methodology and Approach</b></p> <p>Through the training, participants will gain skills and knowledge on the framework of feminist participatory action research, GFMP analysis, climate impacts, policies and actions as driver of migration. The training particularly 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><b>Expected Outputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants understand the objective, approach, and timeframe of Migration FPAR (2026-2028).</li> <li>• Participants gain skills and capacity on the key concepts of feminist participatory approach, human rights based approach especially focus on women migrants' rights.</li> <li>• Participants gain skills and capacity to use FPAR Principles, Theory of Change, Power Mapping and Critical Pathway to plan their FPAR for planning and implementation.</li> <li>• Participants are able to plan their pre-research consultation and research design in their respective communities.</li> </ul>
<p>Pre-Research Consultation with the Communities</p>	<p>After the 1<sup>st</sup> FPAR regional training, the appointed young women researchers, along with the mentor, will visit their selected communities for consultation and plan their research design together with their communities.</p> <p>The objectives of pre-research community consultations should include:</p>



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gaining the support, collaboration and ownership of the community/stakeholders</li> <li>● Forming a research team with community researchers</li> <li>● Identifying the problem as the focus of the project</li> <li>● Designing methods for the research, questions and objectives</li> <li>● Developing advocacy plans for long-term change (ongoing throughout the research process)</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>
<p>2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Training on FPAR Framework and Methodology</p>	<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 gathering and analysis, reporting and participatory monitoring and evaluation. A community exchange with the previous FPAR batch will be part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> regional training.</p> <p>Expected Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Participants are able to reflect on the application of FPAR Principles, Tools and Resources from the 1<sup>st</sup> Training.</li> <li>● Participants gain capacity and skills on participatory data gathering methods, participatory data analysis, reporting, monitoring and evaluation within the FPAR research framework</li> <li>● Exchange of knowledge and experiences from the community of previous batch of the Migration FPAR to visualise participatory data gathering and analysis within the FPAR framework and at the same time build the solidarity culture among the FPAR partners</li> </ul>
<p>3<sup>rd</sup> Regional Training on Advocacy and Ways Forward</p>	<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> <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</p>



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

	<p>to work together sustainably – across issues and countries – to strengthen feminist movement building in the region. A community exchange with the previous FPAR batch will be part of the 3rd regional training</p> <p>Expected Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Participants gain knowledge on migration and women human rights and skills on feminist data analysis, as well as advocacy and campaign - including feminist legal analysis, different advocacy opportunities at the regional and global level, the use of storytelling for organising and mobilising, and digital advocacy.</li> <li>● Participants can identify gaps in their research report and receive concrete recommendations for improving it.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Exchange of knowledge and experiences from the community of previous batch of the Migration FPAR to visualise advocacy campaign within the FPAR framework at local and national level and at the same time build the solidarity culture among the FPAR partners</li> </ul>
<p>Research and Reporting</p>	<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>
<p>FPAR Advocacy Phase</p>	<p>In this FPAR advocacy phase, APWLD will continue to support our FPAR partners to fully use their documentation, stories and analysis to strengthen the evidence based advocacy, and amplify women's voices to influence policy reforms and structural changes collectively.</p>
<p>Reflection Meeting: From Personal to Structural Change</p>	<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</p>



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

	<p>FPAR, documenting the changes they have experienced and observed, whether at the personal, organisational, community, or structural level.</p> <p>Expected Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants can share updates and self-reflect on the impact and lesson learned from the research, be it at the personal, organisational, or community level and collectively reflect and evaluate FPAR as a tool for organising women migrants for structural change and movement building</li> <li>• Participants able to share their progress of implementing their evidence-based advocacy plans and strategy in the local, regional and international</li> </ul>
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### H. Tentative Timeline and Process

Migration FPAR 2026-2028	Timeline
Confirmation of the selected partners and agreement process	September 2026
1st FPAR Regional Training	6-10 October 2026
Pre-research community consultation	Oct-Dec 2026
Submission of first draft research design	January 2027
2 <sup>nd</sup> FPAR Regional Training	February 2027
Community consultation and revision of research design	March 2027
FPAR design final submission after revisions	April 2027
FPAR interim financial reports submission (according to the template and with scanned receipts)	April 2027
Approval of Final research Designs	April 2027
Submission of interim narrative reports	June 2027
FPAR Participatory Data Collection and Analysis in communities (6 month)	May-October 2027
FPAR Story (Final Research Report) first draft submission	November 2027
3rd FPAR Regional Training	Mid November 2027
Community Validation and Finalisation of FPAR Story	November 2027 -January 2028
Submission of Final FPAR Story	End of January 2028



## Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

NGO in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

Final financial report submission (Cover whole sub-grant period)	
<b>Advocacy phase</b>	
Call for FPAR Advocacy Proposal	December 2027
Submission of FPAR Advocacy proposal and budget	January 2028
Agreement on Advocacy Phase	February 2028
Advocacy Phase (6 months)	March-August 2028
Interim Activity Report (narrative)	June 2028
First Submission of Advocacy narrative and financial reports	September 2028
FPAR Reflection Meeting	October 2028
Final Submission of Advocacy narrative and financial reports	October 2028