



WOMEN FORGING A FEMINIST FUTURE

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

APWLD



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ASIA PACIFIC FORUM ON WOMEN, LAW AND DEVELOPMENT

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ABOUT APWLD

WHO WE ARE

APWLD is the region's leading network of feminist organisations and advocates. Our 211 members represent groups of diverse women from 27 countries in Asia Pacific. We have been actively working for women's human rights for 30 years. APWLD is an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organisation with a consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

OUR WORK

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

OUR BELIEFS

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

OUR STRUCTURE

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

OUR HISTORY

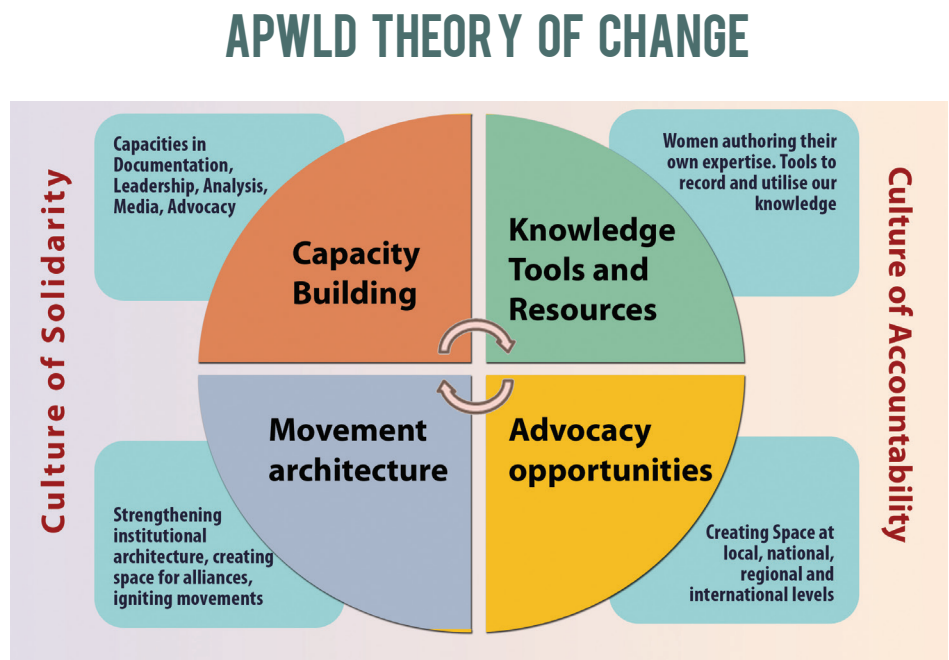
APWLD traces its founding to a series of dialogues among Asia Pacific women lawyers, social scientists and activists, which began at the 1985 Third World Forum on Women, held in Nairobi, Kenya. Participants in these dialogues recognised that mobilising movements to understand the social, economic and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

OUR THEORY OF CHANGE: AMPLIFYING MOVEMENTS

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

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

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



FOREWORD FROM THE REGIONAL COORDINATOR

We decided to call this year's annual report 'Forging a Feminist Future' because after four years of advocacy to shape the development and climate agendas we were more convinced than ever that we must not just respond to the opportunities any global agreements present but we must shape and implement alternatives. Both Agenda2030 (featuring the 17 Sustainable Development Goals) and the Paris Climate Accord resulted in less than ideal, negotiated results. But the results also provide opportunities to engage governments and, more importantly, build alliances and movements across civil society around shared demands.

It is clear that any campaign for change cannot simply criticise a problem, they must offer an alternative. APWLD has been doing this through the concept of Development Justice and in 2016 we launched the concept of a 'Feminist Fossil Fuel Free Future', or the 5Fs if the tongue-twister is too challenging! It is widely recognised that to avoid catastrophic climate change we need a seismic shift not just in the level of carbon emissions but in the current economic, political and social systems that drive climate change. We believe that we can shape alternatives that are simultaneously good for the environment and good for women's human rights. Climate change could be the compelling force needed to forge a more feminist future. If not, we can look toward a dystopian and inequitable catastrophe. To make sure Agenda2030 and the SDGs don't simply join pages of UN commitments on a nostalgic shelf, we began supporting national organisations to develop national processes to monitor and shape implementation of the agenda. Through sub-grants and capacity building our members began consulting with

their constituencies and allies to determine what kind of data they wanted to collect and how they could engage government to ensure an inclusive and participatory national process. While civil society appears to be ahead of government in many cases, our members in Malaysia and Nepal were able to formalize engagement with their governments who will be reporting in 2017. This new strategy also required us to develop a range of new tools and modules to support members monitor the complex agenda, some of which we began using in 2016.

At the regional level our work as co-chair of the Asia Pacific Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism (APRCM) continued to shape both civil society and intergovernmental processes. Our proposal that the region required a 'roadmap' to implement Agenda2030 was agreed by UNESCAP and, ultimately, member states. Even though the outcome of the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) turned the more ambitious roadmap into a 'Soi-Map' (with Soi being the name for a very small street in Thailand), the fact that the agreement to facilitate regional cooperation on means of implementation at the regional level was kept alive was an important achievement. The civil society architecture we have established continues to set the global standard for engagement with UN processes and ensured our members and allies were able to make significant contributions to the first UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) where briefing papers drafted by APWLD were utilized as the core documents for both the APRCM and the Women's Major Group (WMG).

The evidence that Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) is one of the most effective ways to bring about both formal and structural changes continued to mount as the groups we supported in 2015 finalised their

reports and began advocacy. There were many inspiring moments including seeing the young Chin researcher open the APFSD and talk about women's right to land and inheritance and ultimately witness an agreement to draft amendments to the customary law as a result. FPAR supported at least five new movements of women previously marginalised – Bihari women in Bangladesh, Bonda women who have internally migrated in India, the women seeking land rights in Chin State, Myanmar, women in export manufacturing in Indonesia and marriage migrants in Taiwan, all built power through collectively organizing and shifted policies or practices as a result.

Expanding on our work on Women Human Rights Defenders we took steps toward the creation of a 'feminist witnessing' strategy that will involve the use of trial observation, election monitoring, people's tribunals and witnessing of movements using their rights to freedom of assembly and association. We sent a team to witness the 'Bersih' rally in Malaysia and ended up witnessing the arrest of one of our members, Maria Chin, prior to the rally. It taught us much about the value of feminist witnessing that will be built into our strategies.

We continued to lead global feminist movements positioning on macro-economic policies and particularly trade. We were invited to draft an expert paper for the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) which shaped the UN Secretary General's report on financing and economic empowerment. Our analysis on the detrimental impacts of the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) was translated by movements outside of our region, and we made the only submissions to parliamentary inquiries focused on gender inequalities that result from trade agreements. Ultimately we contributed to movements that shut down the TPP, but we

must recognise that our advocacy was hijacked by dangerous, sexist, nationalist movements forging stronger patriarchal, plutocracies rather than a feminist future. To continue this work and oppose the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP – the regional trade agreement between 16 countries of our region), we must develop a people's trade agreement and show that the alternatives should not be those being 'Trumpeted'.

We look forward to 2017 when we will celebrate our 30 years of existence and hold the third Asia Pacific Feminist Forum (APFF). Next year's focus will be designed to harness the growing interest in feminist led strikes and collective movements to not just oppose patriarchies but also to form a feminist future.



Kate Lappin



LIST OF ACRONYMS

5Fs	Feminist Fossil Fuel Free Future
AFML	ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour
AICHR	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
AP-RCSEM	Asia Pacific Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism
APCFSD	Asia Pacific Civil Society Forum on Sustainable Development Goals
APFSD	Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
APWLD	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
APWWDU	Asia Pacific Women with Disabilities United
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASETUC	ASEAN Services Employees Trade Union Council
BOOM	Breaking out of Marginalisation
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CJ	Climate Justice
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
ESCAP	(UN) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FDJ	Feminist Development Justice
FJS	Foundation for a Just Society
FLP	Feminist Law and Practice
FLTP	Feminist Legal Theory and Practice
FPAR	Feminist Participatory Action Research
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGI	Grounding the Global - International
GRPB	Gender Responsive and Participatory Budgeting
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
ICT	Information Communication Tools
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation of Migration
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation

NGO	Non-government organisation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
PAPs	Personal Action Plans
PSI	Public Service International
RCEP	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TPP	Trans Pacific Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VNR	Voluntary National Reviews
WGCCJ	Women's Global Call for Climate Justice
WITCH	Women Interrogating Trade & Corporate Hegemony
WMG	Women's Major Group
WTO	World Trade Organisation

OUR IMPACT 2016

KYRGYZSTAN

APWLD members' advocacy contributed to the establishment of a 'Public Council' comprised of government and CSOs to plan for the 2030 Agenda implementation.

BANGLADESH

A people's protest against a new coal-fired power plant in the Sundarbans gained international solidarity.

Our member successfully mobilised her union to secure improved protections for workers, negotiated to achieve an MOU recognising core ILO labour standards, and reinstated 12 union members who had been dismissed.

NEPAL

Our member successfully organised an Indigenous People's Tribunal, the first ever tribunal conducted by indigenous peoples, using APWLD's Guide to Women's Tribunal.

MALAYSIA

Collective advocacy and global solidarity secured the release of our member Maria Chin Abdulla (BERSIH chairperson).

ASIA PACIFIC REGION

Our recommendation for the UNESCAP to develop a 'Regional Roadmap' for SDG implementation was accepted and framed the APFSD 2016. APWLD's FPAR young researcher from Chin State, Myanmar delivered an opening speaker representing AP civil society at the APFSD.

GLOBAL

CSW (NY) – APWLD's background paper influenced the UN Secretary General's report to the CSW- 60 particularly on financing for the SDGs and resulted in intergovernmental agreements in advancing financing for gender equality.

BURMA/MYANMAR

Chin women successfully advocated for the amendments in inheritance, property and divorce rights challenging patriarchal, discriminatory customary laws.

TAIWAN

Through FPAR, 'marriage migrants' developed a campaign relating to nationality rights and are now in dialogue with government to amend the Nationality Act

THAILAND:

Struggles of women human rights defenders and villagers in Ban Haeng resulted in a (temporary) suspension of the mining permit in the community.

PHILIPPINES

Women from the FPAR formed an alliance of traders and organisations and protected their local market from privatisation.

PACIFIC

The inaugural Pacific Feminist Forum was organised in Fiji, and led to a creation of the Charter of Pacific Feminist Principles.

INDONESIA

Members co-founded 'Indonesian Civil Societies Coalition for Economic Justice', which played a critical role in creating the 1st recognised civil society space during the 16th round of RCEP negotiations.

Women trade unionists campaigned for reproductive rights in the workplace and successfully gained the support from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment.

BOUGAINVILLE, PNG

FPAR partners' work contributed to the local autonomous government establishing an office for climate change.



OUR IMPACT 2016 SNAPSHOT

APWLD's FPAR participants at the 2nd regional training

In 2016 we built the capacity of over 400 feminist advocates, particularly grassroots and marginalised women, from 25 countries in Asia Pacific to analyse, organise, and drive social, economic and political change.

We built institutional solidarity for feminist Development Justice and Climate Justice, through our active participation in the Women and Gender Constituency of the UNFCCC; our leadership in the Asia Pacific Regional Civil Society Engagement Mechanism (AP-RCEM) where there is a unified call for Development Justice, and the increased space we are seeing for women workers and their priorities within the broader trade union movement. Public Service International (PSI) invited APWLD to share our strategy for Global Strike. And two new trade unions were added to our membership.

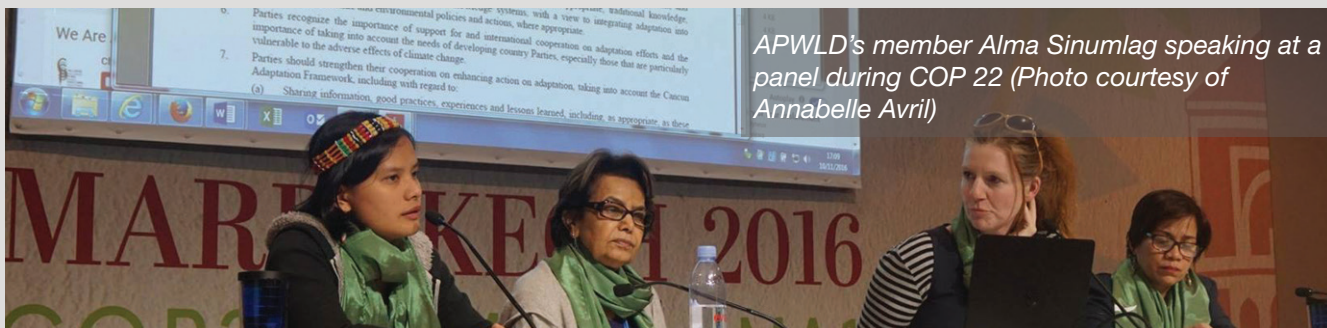
Founded on a strong belief in the power of movements to bring about change, in 2016 APWLD:

DEVELOPED THE CAPACITY OF WOMEN ACTIVISTS

We supported young women researchers and communities in the Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) projects, and continued fostering members and partners utilising law as an instrument for change, participating in decision making and holding governments accountable, and mobilising around global economic policy. We know we are making a difference when we see women organise using our resources and tools within their own communities, as we saw with our 'No RCEP' advocacy kit.

We saw the results of our capacity development approach when:

- A participant in our Trade Union Training delivered public talks to mobilise women workers in Hong Kong, using our 'Anger, Hope, Action' framework.
- FPAR researchers presented their findings and called for Development Justice directly to governments at UN fora, including Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and at the 22nd Conference of Parties (COP22) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- A Feminist Legal Theory and Practice (FLTP) training participant used feminist perspectives in influencing changes to the Criminal Procedure Code, Domestic Violence Act and the Child Act in Malaysia.



APWLD's member Alma Sinumlag speaking at a panel during COP 22 (Photo courtesy of Annabelle Avril)

PRODUCED KNOWLEDGE, TOOLS AND RESOURCES based on the experience and perspectives of Asia Pacific women, for their use in feminist activism.

- We produced 10 new feminist tools and knowledge resources, including innovative information communications tools (ICT), videos and podcasts, and a range of briefers.
- We published the collective experience of our members and other experts in 'Speak and be heard: APWLD guide to women's tribunals', a practical reference for women seeking to hold a tribunal as an alternative path to justice.
- Building on our extensive advocacy against the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), we raised awareness about the negative impacts of Free Trade Agreements on women's human rights in the region. Our analysis and 'No RCEP' advocacy toolkit was widely used within and beyond our membership to mobilise against the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

STRENGTHENED MOVEMENT ARCHITECTURE by creating connections and linkages, and providing concrete opportunities for the most marginalised women to influence and hold institutions accountable.

- Our programmes fostered the emergence of strong local women's groups. Participants of our labour rights training formed 10 new women worker's unions. Women formed collectives because of their FPAR projects, including Bonda migrant women in India, Bihari women in Bangladesh, Chin women in Myanmar, women trade unionists in Indonesia and 'marriage migrants' in Taiwan.
- Our Women in Power programme created supportive linkages between grassroots women and their elected leaders in Indonesia; Grounding the Global programme linked Asia Pacific feminists and UN treaty body experts; and our members generated solidarity for feminist positions in Climate Justice and Development Justice networks.

We created space for grassroots women to influence regional coalitions. 32 of 122 CSOs at the 3rd Civil Society Forum on Sustainable Development were APWLD members; and our members lead four of 17 constituency groups in the AP-RCEM.

At the 2nd Asia Pacific Feminist Forum in 2014, feminists from the Pacific resolved to organise a Pacific Feminist Forum that will provide a collective space to strengthen and re-energise for

transformative change in the region. APWLD supported organising the inaugural Pacific Feminist Forum on 28-30 November 2016, first ever gathering of its kind, convening over 130 women's rights defenders, feminists and women from multifarious backgrounds across 13 Pacific countries and territories. The Forum was covered extensively in the media across television, radio and print; created the Charter of Pacific Feminist Principles; and continue to influence other network spaces in the region such as the Pacific CSO Organising Mechanism.

Our own membership grew in strength and breadth, with the addition of 11 new members (including two trade unions) from eight countries.



Regional Week of Action on RCEP in Indonesia

PROVIDED SPACE AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR FEMINIST ACTIVISM to change laws and policies:

- Our members engaged with their governments to halt construction of a coal mine in the Philippines and Thailand; protect Indonesian garment workers' reproductive rights; and address the rights of marriage migrants in Taiwan's Nationality Act
- Our advocacy protected civil society space at intergovernmental processes including APFSD, and secured new spaces for women at RCEP negotiations and UNCTAD.
- We resourced and supported over 40 grassroots feminist women's rights activists from 10 countries to engage in nine high-level advocacy spaces.
- We influenced the Secretary General's Report at CSW60, contributed to the Gender Decision of UNFCCC at COP22, and continued as the Regional Organising Partner of the Women's Major Group.

SOLIDARITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

APWLD's approach to change, and the source of our effectiveness, is our solidarity with our membership. Solidarity with grass roots women in 2016 meant that a local community action against incursion of a mining company was supported in Thailand; a people's protest against a new coal-fired power plant in the Sundarbans, Bangladesh was amplified globally; and international attention and pressure was brought to the detention of Maria Chin Abdullah and Bersih 2.0 colleagues in Malaysia.

2012



MULTI-YEAR IMPACT HIGHLIGHT: FEMINIST PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH (FPAR)

FEMINIST PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH (FPAR), conducted by grassroots women together with their communities, is a powerful tool for change. Piloted in 2012 under the BOOM programme, 27 FPAR projects between 2012 -2016 have built personal and organisational capacity, elevated the voices and space available to the most marginalised (rural, indigenous, migrant and urban poor) women, and fostered feminist movements.

FPAR **develops the capacity of young women researchers** and their organisations and communities, to document the most pressing issues, articulate their desired outcomes and advocate for structural change. Our sustained engagement with the young women researchers has seen real development of their skills and experiences. The leadership of several young women has been recognised locally, with some becoming appointed as leaders of their organisations, and internationally with others being selected to speak at global inter-governmental meetings. Individual development is an important element of the FPAR approach, through raising individual consciousness and reflection on structural issues, generating solidarity and leading to collective actions.

FPAR training uses **feminist, participatory and practical approaches and tools** which inform participants' FPAR activities as well as strengthen organisational practices for strategy and planning. FPAR participants have told us they value the introduction to structural, feminist analysis along with practical tools such as Theory of Change, Power Mapping and Critical Pathway planning. The **resources and knowledge** documented by each FPAR project fuel local and national organising and advocacy while informing APWLD regional and global advocacy (presented by the researchers) with governments, UN bodies and civil society.

FPAR builds effective movements, with women using the evidence they document themselves, to mobilise and successfully engage their communities, decision makers and governments to shift laws and policies.

In 2016, the current group of 10 rural, indigenous and migrant women's grassroots organisations conducting FPAR saw concrete results from their work:

- Urdu-speaking Bihari women in Bangladesh, in the former refugee area in Dhaka, established their own network and held dialogues with local authorities for the first time.



Mai Naomi Thang, FPAR participant addresses representatives of ESCAP countries at the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development

“It was my first and unforgettable experience to speak in front of the regional governments and first time to meet leaders of the movements from our region. In my opening speech, I was able to convey the issue of indigenous women in Chin State and for them to take the stand for Development Justice. Some governments, like India, came to greet and congratulate me after the speech. I was sad because Burmese Government was absent in the meeting, but now I understand about the new development goals and what my governments promised to deliver. I can go back to my community to share with them about the SDGs and do necessary actions to hold my government accountable.” – Naomi Thang, young FPAR researcher from Burma/Myanmar after speaking at APFSD 2016.

- Chin women in Myanmar have taken courage actions to challenge patriarchal, discriminatory customary laws, and successfully advocated for amendments in inheritance, property and divorce rights.
- Young Bonda tribal women in India are organising to improve the status of women in village economies, preparing a report to government on wage violations and equipping themselves to file a case against a labour contractor to reclaim lost wages. For the first time, Bonda migrant girls from four villages initiated a self-organising group. They continue to fight for the recovery of their lost wages and using a litigation strategy to demand justice.
- Women trade unionists in Indonesia campaigned for reproductive rights in the workplace and successfully gained the support from the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment.
- In the Philippines women formed an alliance of traders and organisations and protected their local market from privatisation.
- ‘Marriage migrants’ in Taiwan developed a campaign relating to nationality rights and are now in dialogue with government to amend the Nationality Act.

SUSTAINED IMPACT FROM CLIMATE JUSTICE FPAR (COMPLETED IN 2015)

FPAR partners continue to implement elements of FPAR in other communities or campaigns.

Our FPAR partner in the Philippines reported that mini-FPAR findings, conducted by one of their partners in Novaliches, were published by the local Labour Ministry. They are using the Ministry's publication to advance demands to increase wages and end contractualisation.

In Bougainville, PNG the local autonomous government established an office for climate change and is liaising with the FPAR partner. Women from the FPAR were invited by the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) to expand elements of the FPAR to further document impacts and conduct training of IOM.

Women's Rapid Disaster Response teams established by FPAR groups in Vietnam continue to raise awareness about climate change and disaster risks, and to promote environmental conservation practices. They are also supporting other villages to utilise FPAR tools and approaches.



Women engaged in supporting community to cope with disasters and climate change in Vietnam through APWLD's FPAR

The principles of **solidarity and accountability** underpinning APWLD's Theory of Change are encapsulated in our approach to FPAR. Too often, community development initiatives simply reinforce existing power structures, with the most marginalised women having minimal voice or agency. Our sustained engagement over 18 months and beyond truly empowers local grassroots women to define their own objectives, and take charge of their own research and advocacy.

In 2016, we were proud to see FPAR gain increasing profile and recognition. A UN agency approached APWLD to build their capacity to implement FPAR with communities, an Australian academic reached out to collaborate on researching the method, and we commenced a dialogue with SIDA to consider expanding the number of FPAR sub-grants in the region.



Following the signing of the Paris Agreement in November 2015, our Climate Justice programme shifted focus in 2016 to the urgent task of holding governments accountable to climate targets and to increasing the voice of and accountability to Asia Pacific women in climate processes.

WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN UNFCCC. COP22 IN MARRAKESH, MOROCCO

At the 22nd UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP22), a year after the adoption of the Paris Agreement, we highlighted the significant gaps between countries' rhetoric around climate change and their policy and financial commitments. We galvanised the support of fellow civil society in protesting the role of militarisation in diverting funds that could be utilised to promote climate justice, and its links

to climate change through the centrality of fossil fuel reserves to many military conflicts.

Our members, among the few voices from the Global South with the capacity to shape global civil society positions and influence climate negotiations, were critical in the negotiations for a Gender Resolution at COP22 in Marrakesh. Our previous work drafting the systemic sections of UN Women's expert group meeting report was crucial, particularly in influencing the gender decision to integrate local and traditional knowledge in the formation of climate policy as well as the participation of grassroots women in gender-responsive climate action. While significant issues remain with the content of the decision (for example, there is no commitment to financing for the Gender Action Plan), the existence of the GAP is a sign of our impact, and we will maintain pressure and advocacy to ensure it is shaped by and accountable to Asia Pacific women.

CREATING A FEMINIST, FOSSIL FUEL FREE FUTURE (5Fs)

Our structural analysis on the links between climate change, trade policies and the global structures that entrench inequality is grounded in the experience and knowledge of our members. The CJ FPAR projects continued to have national impact (see FPAR case study on p.15) and to strengthen our regional and global advocacy. APWLD made three major submissions, to UNFCCC, the CEDAW Committee, and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, all of which drew from CJ FPAR projects.

We launched our '5Fs' briefier at our COP22 side event titled 'How can transformative climate change policies deliver Development Justice?', and facilitated discussions around what a 'Feminist Fossil Fuel Free Future' might look like in concrete terms.

In addition to COP22, our members conducted advocacy for climate justice on international platforms, including UNEA2, UNCTAD14, at the 2016 Special Consultation with UN Special Procedures and at CSW60, where our language on climate change appeared in the Secretary General's report.



SUPPORTING NATIONAL CLIMATE JUSTICE ADVOCACY INITIATIVES

Under the banner of the '#BreakFree from Climate False Solutions' campaign of the Women's Global Call for Climate Justice (WGCCJ), of which APWLD is a Coordinating Committee member, we provided small grants and solidarity actions to three national advocacy initiatives.

- Solidaritas Perempuan (Indonesia) used theatre, arts and communication strategies to raise awareness around the impacts of a REDD+ programme on indigenous women's rights.
- The National Federation of Peasants (AMIHAN) in Philippines highlighted the impacts of coal mining on rural women, calling successfully for the closure of a local coal plant.
- Women human rights defenders and villagers in the community of Ban Haeng, Thailand were facing threats and intimidation after organising against plans for a coal lignite mine in their area. APWLD organised a solidarity visit and provided support to their ongoing activities, including assistance with accessing legal protections. Currently the mining permit is suspended.

"Recurrent global economic, finance, food and energy crises in recent decades have been coupled with potentially irreversible and catastrophic destruction of ecosystems, loss of biodiversity and climate change. Dominant development models have coincided with rising inequalities in wealth, income and capabilities worldwide, within and between nations [...] Achieving gender equality and women's and girls empowerment in the post-2015 context will require the transformation of economies and societies to reduce inequalities, eliminate gender gaps and discrimination, and realize the human rights of all."

Para 4., UN Secretary General's Report to CSW60 (E/CN.6/2016/3-E)



BOOM FPAR participants in Chiang Mai, Thailand

BREAKING OUT OF MARGINALISATION

In 2016 we continued supporting rural, indigenous, migrant and urban poor women to challenge patriarchy and unjust development practices and policies. Through FPAR, 20 women from 10 organisations in nine countries built their own capacity and that of women in their communities to demand justice at local, national and global levels.

16 participants from the 10 FPAR partner organisations attended the 3rd Regional BOOM FPAR training, 5-9 May 2016 in Chiang Mai. Researchers presented their findings, with trainers providing individual assistance to finalise their research reports and develop advocacy plans and skills. The one-on-one coaching method, introduced for the first time at this training, greatly enhanced the FPAR partners' research and clarity of their demands, and will be incorporated into future FPAR programmes.

“RITES team has now used and learned new tools of research, advocacy and campaign. The power mapping and the critical pathways in particular help the RITES team sharpen their campaign plans in future around any issue they take up as an organization” – Sharanya Nayak, RITES Forum

BUILDING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP

Already the groups are seeing positive results from their work (see FPAR Impact Highlight, p.13). One of the associated impacts of the FPAR model is the increased capacity of young women researchers, who gain new critical analysis, mobilising and advocacy skills. In 2016, we saw two young women researchers appointed leaders of their organisations, including Gerifel Cerillo, 24-year old researcher from Tanggol Bayi, Philippines who was appointed National Coordinator of Tanggol Bayi, a prominent association of women human rights defenders.

“The (FPAR) project, in totality, made me a better person. Before the research, I had not had much interaction with urban poor communities. Coming from the university, I had ideals and ideas that many people are poor and suffering, but it is a different thing when you live their reality: I go comfortably inside their homes now and eat with them and play with their dogs and children, and I am a better feminist for knowing their struggles and thoughts on the ground. I admire these women because they are strong and resilient and brave. They are people I want to be.” – Geri Cerillo, Tanggol Bayi, Philippines.



RURAL, INDIGENOUS, MIGRANT AND URBAN POOR WOMEN DEMANDING DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE AT HIGH LEVEL SPACES


Our longstanding advocacy to prioritise space for the most marginalised women continued to see results for our members in intergovernmental spaces. In 2016, the BOOM programme supported 12 grassroots women to speak in 10 high level meetings, elevating FPAR advocacy to international levels.

A young woman researcher from Burma/Myanmar was selected to speak at the opening session of the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APSF), and members from Philippines and PNG presented FPAR findings at the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA2) and UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD 14); both of which represented new platforms for our engagement.

“Talking about health, we cannot disconnect ourselves from the development paradigm that creates the means for industry to pollute and to exploit.” – Helen Hakena from PNG, speaking at UNEA2

The FPAR has been instrumental to building leadership that translates to a collective, sustained ownership of the issues and solutions with the communities involved, increased democratic spaces for the most marginalised women and their communities, and that leads to a determined action to build a movement to claim Development Justice for all.

Naripokkho, our FPAR partner in Bangladesh worked with the Urdu-speaking Bihari women in Dhaka, one of the most marginalised communities in Bangladesh. Through the FPAR processes, Bihari women gained collective awareness on women’s rights issues and started taking actions to challenge the dogmatic norms of fundamentalisms, patriarchy in the household, community and state discrimination. They initiated to organising a safe, democratic space for women to meet every 15 days to talk about their problems and identify a collective solutions. A Bihari Women Community Group was successfully formed with the primary focus to eliminate gender-based violence and increase women’s democratic participation and leadership in the decision making body at the community level. They have been actively advocating for the all-male committee to include women as committee members. As a result, women’s voice and participation in the community are increasing. They launched a campaign “Reclaiming Public Spaces for Women” and organised bi-monthly rally using their own slogans and placards for the first time in their community history. Their continued engagement with the local community leaders resulted into a commitment to investigate the situation in the KTC camp.



APWLD members engage with Urmila Bhoola, the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

GROUNDING THE GLOBAL

Grounding the Global facilitates linkages across our work, and connects our members with major international advocacy spaces.

60TH COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW60)

CSW60, which focused on ‘Women’s Empowerment and its Link to Sustainable Development’, provided a platform for APWLD as a co-convenor of CSW Women’s Caucus to shape civil society positions with progressive feminist language to influence the CSW policy discussion and advance Development Justice. We ensured the representation of Asia Pacific women by providing accreditation support to 16 members and directly sponsoring one grassroots member to attend.

APWLD was commissioned by UN Women to

write the background paper for the preparatory expert groups meeting for CSW60. Our contribution was impactful, with the UN Secretary General’s report to the CSW60 incorporating our analysis. We were pleased to note recognition of the need for a model of financing for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that is supportive of women’s human rights and gender equality; and supportive positions on the right of women to organise in the workplace, tax, and public-private partnerships.

SUPPORTING ALTERNATIVE PATHS TO JUSTICE

In response to a need articulated by our members, and recognising the weakness in many justice systems to protect and promote the rights of women, we published ‘**Speak and**

Link to Sustainable Development: Report of the Secretary-General to CSW60

‘if public -private partnerships are used to provide social services, such as health and education, there is a risk of exacerbating existing inequalities and marginalizing women and girls.’ E/CN.6/2016/3, para 36,

increase domestic resource mobilization by implementing progressive tax systems that fully integrate gender equality objectives, and shift the tax burden to groups with higher incomes, and by ensuring that corporations, the financial sector and extractive industries pay their fair share;” E/CN.6/2016/3, para 49 (j),

“strengthen international cooperation and regulatory frameworks with a view to eliminating illicit financial flows and tax avoidance;” E/CN.6/2016/3, para 49 (n),

be heard: APWLD guide to women’s tribunals’ in September 2016. We have recent experience of the potential for women’s tribunals to support justice, with the 2014 Women’s Tribunal on Sexual Violence on Women During Conflict, held by our member WOREC with other groups in Nepal. The Nepal Tribunal was very effective in bringing to light crimes of sexual violence during Nepal’s 10-year conflict, with the result that the Nepal Human Rights Commission committed to further investigate the issue. The Guide, drawing on the experience of our members and other experts, is intended as a practical reference for women holding or participating in women’s or people’s tribunals. Already the Guide has been put to good use, providing a resource for participants at the FLTP training to implement a mock Tribunal focusing

on women and migration. One participant subsequently planned to utilise the Guide to support her in utilising the Tribunal approach as part of combatting violence against women. Our member from Nepal has successfully organised an Indigenous People’s Tribunal, the first ever tribunal conducted by indigenous peoples, using the Guide. The Tribunal engaged representatives from four different indigenous communities facing forms of displacement and land grabbing.

ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL CONSULTATION WITH SPECIAL MANDATE HOLDERS

The 2016 Regional Consultation, which focussed on macro-economic policy, women’s human rights and development justice, built the knowledge and capacity of 32 feminist advocates to utilise and shape the UN Human Rights Council Special Procedures, Treaty Bodies and the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Human Rights Commission. Participants included Climate Justice and BOOM programme members and FPAR partners, to further our



Alina Saba facilitating the IPs Tribunal on land rights in Nepal

objective of conceptual and strategic linkages between ‘system change’ and ‘climate change’. The Consultation led to:

Surya Deva, a member of UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights collaborating with APWLD to incorporate the experiences and demands of Asia Pacific women affected by corporate activity in the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights;

Contemporary Forms of Slavery committed to integrating our Development Justice framework in her next report to the UN General Assembly;


Our member Shirkat Gah (Pakistan) made a submission to influence the UN Independent Expert on Foreign Debt’s next report on the impact of structural adjustment and fiscal consolidation policies on labour rights.

Urmila Bhoola, the Special Rapporteur on

experience for me to actually sit face to face with a UN Special rapporteur and share our experiences and listen to them about their mandates. Previous to this I had attended trainings on the UN system but never listened to or talked to a UN member directly hence this consultation was special in that way. Secondly it was a very big opportunity for my work with tribal communities facing the threats of mining and forest eviction as well as tribal women facing neo-colonial forms of slavery and forced migration because I was able to establish personal contact with two UN members who have a direct bearing on my work with the tribal communities.

The Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery Ms Urmila Bhoola was very interested in our experiences with tribal women who are being forced to migrate to hotels and brick kilns and has assured me that she would write to my Government about the plight of these tribal women and what my Government is doing about their rights and livelihoods once she gets a detail report from me on the ground situation. I am planning to send her RITES’ FPAR report once it is completed so that she can use it as a reference to get the Government to act for the rights and rehabilitation of tribal migrant women. Besides this the UN member of the Working Group on Business and Human Rights, Mr Surya Deva, was also forthcoming in his support for our work to make corporate houses, especially mining companies, responsible for not just environmental destruction because of their mining activities but also for human rights violations against tribal communities who are resisting the grabbing of their lands, forests, waters and commons. He has assured that he would try his best to not just highlight the cases of human rights violations by business houses but also seek Government intervention in such matters through the Working Group. I have already had a discussion with many of my anti-mining activist friends to start documentation of cases so that we can submit the same to Mr Surya Deva for his reference and follow up action. We also plan to send in some of our cases to the UN Working Group on business and human rights in early January 2017 so that it can be shared and discussed at the Annual Forum of the Working Group to be held at that time in Geneva”

– Sharanya Nayak - RITES Forum, India BOOM FPAR Participant 2015-2017



APWLD partners meet to discuss monitoring and reviewing of the implementation of the SDGs and 2030 Agenda

FEMINIST DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE

Our analysis of the first year of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development paints a largely concerning picture. We do see the impact of feminist advocacy in some positive openings for Development Justice in the region where APWLD members and allies are engaged including:

- Sri Lanka has established a cabinet ministry for Sustainable Development (and wildlife), with a national roadmap and a committee inclusive of civil society to guide their implementation.
- In Indonesia, civil society will be afforded a space in a joint committee to mainstream the SDGs into the National Mid-term Plan.
- In Kyrgyzstan, the government has set up a 'public council' comprised of government and CSOs to plan for implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In most countries, however, little has been done to establish the legal, institutional and economic reforms required to achieve the Goals; nor has civil society been involved in planning. But aside from concerns of procedure, architecture and inclusion, the most concerning issue is that states, and even UN Secretary General's report, are not addressing, or even recognising the structural impediments and systemic barriers to the Agenda. In fact, many states are doing the opposite – embedding neoliberal economic systems that drive further inequality, through larger and more far-reaching trade and investment treaties; by increasing military spending and engaging conflicts; by enabling greater land and resource grabbing, by ignoring and even fueling fundamentalist and extremist practices, by reducing the space for civil society to prosper; and committing or enabling attacks on them.

WOMEN DEMANDING ACCOUNTABILITY

Our members provided critical leadership in defending civil society space to analyse, critique and influence implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda:

Our recommendation that UNESCAP develop a 'Regional Roadmap' for SDG implementation was accepted and framed the APFSD 2016, and we secured the opening speaker space for civil society for a young FPAR researcher from Chin state, Myanmar.

We represented the region and the WMG in the Inter Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) negotiations on SDG indicators. Our interventions led to recognition that the macro-economic indicators are not 'fit for purpose'.

We participated in the first High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), the central platform for monitoring the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While the HLPF was characterised by a general lack of analysis by governments on barriers to implementation, or plans to achieve their commitments, our substantive analysis was recognised, with our members selected to speak in the limited space provided for civil society.

Partnering with UN ESCAP and the AP-RCEM, we engaged 122 civil society organisations and representatives (including 32 APWLD members) from 15 countries in the 3rd Civil Society Forum on Sustainable Development Goals (APCFSD). The meeting prepared Asia Pacific civil society to critically engage in monitoring Agenda 2030, and built the movement for Development Justice.



Nazma Akter speaking at the APFSD 2016

RESOURCING WOMEN TO HOLD GOVERNMENTS ACCOUNTABLE

Through sub-grants, we are supporting women to monitor and review the implementation of the SDGs and 2030 Agenda. In late November, we held the first meeting with nine partner organisations who will monitor country implementation of the SDGs. To influence and supplement governments' Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), our partners will produce alternative Development Justice reports critically assessing their country's implementation. At the HLPF 2017, six out of nine countries where our partner organisations are from (Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Indonesia and Thailand) have vowed to report their VNRs. We expect to engaging relevant government institutions to influence the state's VNRs and advance Development Justice at national and global levels.



ORGANISATION	COUNTRY	FOCUS AREAS (GOALS)
ASK	Bangladesh	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES, 13 CLIMATE ACTION
SILAKA	Cambodia	5 GENDER EQUALITY, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 8 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE, 13 CLIMATE ACTION
Fiji Women's Forum	Fiji	5 GENDER EQUALITY, 8 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 14 LIFE BEHIND BARS, 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE, 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
All India Women's Conference	India	3 GOOD HEALTH, 4 QUALITY EDUCATION, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 13 CLIMATE ACTION
Seruni	Indonesia	2 NO POVERTY, 8 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
WOREC	Nepal	5 GENDER EQUALITY, 8 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Shirkat Gah	Pakistan	3 GOOD HEALTH, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Foundation for Women	Thailand	5 GENDER EQUALITY, 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
EMPOWER	Malaysia	5 GENDER EQUALITY, 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE



Free trade agreements (FTAs) create wide-ranging impacts on countries' laws and policies, from the privatisation of essential services such as health, education and water, to preventing governments from enabling social protections for workers. Against the evidence of history, the dominant paradigm assumes that FTAs will lead to economic growth and productivity, in turn expanding decent work opportunities for men and women. However, while growth in export-oriented industries has expanded job opportunities for women, these jobs tend to be concentrated in labour intensive, low-wage and vulnerable sectors. Neo-liberal trade and investment practices constrain governments from enacting the necessary labour, social and industrial policies that would promote decent work and decent lives for women.

The fundamental problem we see is the disproportionate and growing power of

corporations, whose interests are elevated over the rights of people. See case study on page 36 for our cross-programmatic approach to counter this power imbalance.

The recent influx of FTAs taking place outside of the auspices of the World Trade Organisation has removed even token space for the participation of civil society. In contrast, we know that corporate lobbyists were present in the negotiations of the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

BUILDING ON OUR STRONG TRACK RECORD

APWLD has worked consistently on trade policies and agreements and their impact on women's human rights. We are proud of our contribution to the demise of the Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) through building

the capacity of women's rights organisations to engage with issues of trade, providing a strong feminist critique on the current trends around free trade and investment agreements, and by organising and mobilising cross people's movements to counter growing corporate power.

While we celebrate the (maybe temporary) death of TPP, our newest programme, WITCH, emerged out of our history building a women's movement against the TPP and a recognition of the need to continue supporting women to combat the cementing of corporate power and rights over human rights. In 2016, WITCH focussed on organising against the RCEP.

MOVEMENT BUILDING TO STOP RCEP

As a member of seven coordinating partners, we co-organised the People's Meeting on RCEP, which gathered over 100 civil society representatives from all but one RCEP countries, and produced collective plans for advocacy and awareness raising. Following the meeting, our members in Indonesia co-founded the 'Indonesian Civil Societies Coalition for Economic Justice', which played a critical role in creating the first recognised civil society space during the 16th round of RCEP negotiations.

LEADING ADVOCACY

We see our impact in our success in bringing a feminist perspective (and facilitating the participation of grassroots women) to inform civil society trade advocacy, while raising capacity and awareness of trade issues amongst women's groups.

Our tools, resources and analysis around trade saw strong take up amongst members and other civil society in the movement, showing the

impact and relevance of our expertise:

- Our RCEP Briefing, which we distributed in seven languages, was independently translated into Bahasa Indonesia by one of our members.
- The briefing was picked up and shared by the Malaysian AICHR representative, and a Malaysian Member of Parliament.
- Our 'Take action kit' included analysis and infographics on the impact of RCEP on women's rights and the emergence of trade agreements outside the WTO. In particular, the slogan 'RCEP – Robbing Communities to Extract Profits' was widely adopted by members, partners and broader civil society on social media and campaign materials.
- Our submission to the Australian Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Treaties regarding the TPP was translated into Spanish by a Women's Major Group partner and distributed within organisations in Latin America, and to the current CEDAW committee member from Peru.



CREATING SPACES

A key impact from the Peoples' Meeting on RCEP was the establishment of a formal avenue for civil society to engage with the RCEP negotiations, which previously to the 16th Round in Indonesia, had not been available. Two of our members presented at the Stakeholder Meeting, highlighting the impact of the RCEP on women's rights, and the contradictions between the RCEP and the SDGs.



Asia Pacific is home to some of the lowest trade union density in the world, including Thailand (one percent density), Bangladesh (at four percent) and Papua New Guinea (at five percent). Where unions exist, women are rarely in leadership positions. Neo-liberal economic policies have driven a reduction in working conditions and access to benefits, as countries engage in a 'race to the bottom' to attract foreign investment. Even in countries or sectors where a minimum wage is legislated, it is barely enough for workers to live decent lives. Despite continued economic growth in the region, real wages of workers have remained stagnant, resulting in increasing gaps between GDP and minimum wages, and in ever growing inequality.

Most women workers in Asia are in vulnerable employment including domestic work or in the agricultural and garment sectors; areas which are the lowest paid, least organised, and given least social protection.

Our trade union training, 'Women Leading, Women Organising', develops the capacity of women to influence and promote gender justice within their unions; fosters women's collective organising in largely non-unionised industries; and increases awareness and capacity of women union leaders to advocate for crucial concepts such as Decent Work and Development Justice.

3RD TRADE UNION TRAINING

We brought together 16 women from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand for the 3rd annual trade union training. The value of this workshop in providing women workers with practical tools for movement building was seen when a participant from the Indonesian Migrant Workers' union delivered two speeches using our 'anger, hope, action' framework to migrant

workers and others in a public park in Hong Kong.

The value of the training – in the words of our members:



“In this programme we are able to gain a lot of knowledge and get more confident as a woman trade unionist. Excellent Workshop. Please do continue to support women in their challenges and obstacles.” – Teresa Veronica Ali from Fiji Trades Union Congress

“Before this training I never know about the impact of globalization. Thank you APWLD for this opportunity.” – Kanchana Abeysekra from Women Labour Solidarity Union (Sri Lanka)

“This training turned me to think deeply on the impact of globalization. This training gives strength to women leaders. This type of training is very needed to build a powerful women leadership.” – Selladurai Lalithambigai from Women’s Centre (Sri Lanka)

WOMEN ORGANISING

Participants from the trade union training held in 2015, told us they subsequently formed 10 unions for women workers. In Pakistan, three committees of home-based workers were established (see text box); a group of 15 women factory workers formed in an industrial zone in Yangon, Myanmar; a union of tea workers registered in Assam, India; and a member in Bangladesh registered at least five garment worker unions.

After attending our trade union training in 2015, **Kurshid Bano** from KPK Working Women Union in Pakistan delivered three workshops with 75 home-based workers around the importance of unionisation. Utilising tools from the training including the ‘hope, anger, action’ framework and ‘the impossible dream’ video, she successfully mobilised women in three villages to form committees of home-based workers, each with a focal point to link them to the union. KPK Working Women Union also doubled their membership from 55 to 110 members as a result.

“In the local communities I provided training on how women can be real change makers by joining union which can ultimately enhance their leadership skills. These women were trained on the strategies for successful campaigns within their unions. The women who were completely illiterate of their basic laws and the process of unionization got an overview of what their basic legal and constitutional rights are and how they can mobilize their fellow workers in union.”

– Kurshid Bano



WOMEN LEADING

A participant of the first trade union training, who is now an Organising Committee member, successfully mobilised her union Sommito Garments Sramik Federation (SGSF) to bring about improved protections for workers. Negotiations with Donglian Fashion in Bangladesh achieved an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) recognising core ILO labour standards including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining; and 12 union members who had been dismissed were reinstated.

REGIONAL ADVOCACY AND MOVEMENT BUILDING

APWLD participated in the 9th ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour (AFML) on 9th-10th November, where we influenced the outcome document, including on equal access to social protection for migrants, and the call for finalisation of the ASEAN instrument on the rights of migrants.

We built relationships with other ASEAN civil society organisations working with migrant workers such as Migrant Working Group, Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers, UNI Global Union-Asia Pacific, and ASEAN Services Employees Trade Union Council (ASETUC).

Together with other CSOs and trade unions, we co-organised the Asian Civil Society Day. Our Labour and Migration focal person Nazma Akter and our Regional Council member Renu Adhikari were selected on a panel on rights and justice for migrant workers.

BUILDING GLOBAL SOLIDARITY

In addition to supporting collectivism among



Our member Nazma calls for a Global Strike demanding structural change at the Asia Civil Society Day in Dhaka, Bangladesh

women workers, the Labour and Migration programme has strengthened APWLD's own network (and potential for solidarity) through new linkages with trade union movements.

In the 2016 trade union training we attracted participants' support for the Decent Work and Living Wage Campaign, and are continuing to engage with participants, including the Nurse Union of Thailand in support of their specific strategies. In 2016, two workers' organisations who had participated in previous years, were approved as new APWLD members.

These strengthened institutional linkages bode well for a greater global solidarity with Asia Pacific women, and the creation of a strong movement for feminist development. Following the 2016 decision of our Regional Council to plan towards mobilising a global strike, we utilised a range of opportunities during the year to develop the concept and build momentum and solidarity. Two global trade unions, Public Sector Union (PSI) and ITUC have expressed interest in our call for global strikes.

Women's Exchange Programme in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



In 2016 the Women in Power programme worked to increase participation of and accountability to the most marginalised women, in an environment of military interference in governance, ongoing conflicts and increasing fundamentalisms across the region.

Our region includes the largest number of women living in poverty, the largest gender pay gap and some of the highest rates of violence against women outside of conflict zones in the world. 2016 saw increased attacks and prosecution of women human rights defenders across the region. Women organising and mobilising for free and fair elections, transparency and democracy, were detained in Malaysia using anti-terrorism laws. In Fiji, opposition political parties are being shut down by governments controlled by the ruling political parties.

It remains extremely difficult for women to penetrate the electoral system and effect change within inherently patriarchal political systems. As of December 2015, women hold 19.3 percent of parliamentary seats in Asia, while the Pacific Islands include the lowest percentage in the world at 5.4 percent.

We have consistently seen that the presence of women in parliament, while critical to the realisation of gender equality, does not in itself deliver advancement of women's human rights and feminist agendas. Barriers include the disconnect that often exists between the few women elected into parliament and the broader women's movement; and the adversarial nature of partisan politics, which acts to prevent women working in solidarity across party lines.

SUPPORTING WOMEN'S TRANSFORMATIVE LEADERSHIP

In 2016, we continued our support to the Pacific Islands Women's Caucus, a network of women Members of Parliament (MPs) and women's organisations that aims to foster solidarity and collaboration between women leaders. We produced a video promoting the Caucus, and along with the Fiji Women's Forum, produced a joint submission to the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat outlining the role and transformative potential of the Caucus in strengthening Pacific Regionalism.

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO ACCOUNTABILITY

We released an online 'accountability map' to enable activists to monitor Asia Pacific governments' response to the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA). The map provides information on the measures (including laws, national action plans and budget allocations) taken by governments to implement their commitments around eight priority areas under the BPfA.



LIVING TRANSFORMATIVE, FEMINIST LEADERSHIP

Over several years, APWLD has facilitated linkages between grassroots women and their provincial government in Riau province, Indonesia.

Ade Hartati, a regional Member of Parliament in Riau Province, Indonesia, has collaborated with our member Seruni since their mutual attendance at our Gender and Politics training in 2013. Being alerted by Seruni (a national network of grassroots women) to the problems facing Riau communities due to haze from agricultural burning, Ms Hartati has financially supported Seruni's research and advocacy efforts and championed their calls for change.



This relationship opened further space for women's participation in decision making, when Ms Hartati promoted our 2016 Women Leaders' Exchange to her parliamentary colleagues. The Exchange, which brought two elected women representatives, three department staff and two women's organisations to Penang, Malaysia generated learning from the Gender Responsive and Participatory Budgeting (GRPB) implemented by local governments in Penang. Because of the Exchange, the participants have committed to rolling out a pilot GRPB project in Riau.

In a further unanticipated outcome from the Exchange, the Indonesian Ministry of Women reached out to Seruni regarding GRPB, with the intention to explore expanded support to its implementation.

This example highlights the interplay between having women in positions of power, and their engagement with strong, effective women's movements to foster women's human rights; and reinforces the critical role that APWLD plays in bringing the two together.



APWLD organised a People's Tribunal at the South Asia Feminist Legal Theory and Practice Training at Colombo, Sri Lanka

A key strategy of the FLP programme is to develop communities of legal advocates who can collaborate across the region to rectify discriminatory laws and policies, and advance women's access to justice. In 2016 we built capacity and sub-regional connections between feminist activists, supported previous graduates to extend the FLTP framework, and drove a cross-programmatic response to defending WHRDs (see impact highlight on p. 38).

SOUTH ASIA SUB-REGIONAL FLTP TRAINING IN SRILANKA

Originally planned to coincide with the 19th South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) summit in Pakistan, the breakdown of SAARC negotiations and cancelling of the People's SAARC gave the sub-regional training a heightened significance as an opportunity

for South Asian feminists to overcome regional challenges and come together to share, learn and strategise.

19 women lawyers, development workers and activists participated from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The workshop included a pilot module replacing the usual 'moot court' activity with a 'mock tribunal' through which participants analysed migration issues in the South Asian context. The mock tribunal, which drew on our new publication "**Speak and be heard: APWLD guide to women's tribunals**", gave participants experience in case-building and applying a feminist legal framework.

"I am very grateful to have been introduced to the concept of women's tribunal. I think it is a very useful framework that I would

like to introduce in my organisation ... as a method for evidence building for a project in on-line violence against women that I am currently involved in” – Amrita Vasudevan, India.

FLTP: TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACT

Individual Personal Action Plans (PAPs) developed at the FLTP workshop promote practical implementation of the framework, and incorporate an element of sustained follow-up with participants. In 2016, participants of the previous year’s (Southeast Asia) sub-regional FLTP used their PAPs to reflect on progress and challenges faced in their work. Participants utilised the knowledge and experience gained from the training to engage with institutions,

laws and policies when they:

- Promoted gender equality in Cambodian election law;
- Increased recognition of marginalised groups in a National Action Plan for Gender Based Violence in Timor-Leste;
- Established a ‘CSOs for Gender Equality’ group and run Feminist Human Rights Defenders Training in Thailand, with support from our trainers and secretariat.
- Educated NGO colleagues about feminist legal perspectives and approaches to gender budgeting in Myanmar.

“I have trained judges and public prosecutors on domestic violence and sexual crimes, and how these arise as a result of gender inequality. I have also trained court staff on how to work with vulnerable victims. By helping key personnel of the criminal justice system realise the impact of gender inequality and the challenges faced by women in the system, they will be more sensitive to the needs of such victims and subsequently better enable them to access justice”.

“Together with the Joint Action Group for Gender Equality (JAG), we at WCC have drafted laws suggesting amendments to the Child Act, Domestic Violence Act, Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Act, among others. At the turn of the year, some of our proposals have resulted in amendments made to the Criminal Procedure Code, Domestic Violence Act, and Child Act”.

The training opened my eyes to the level of discrimination faced by women, particularly in the criminal justice system. This in turn has helped me identify discriminatory laws which need to be amended to help bring about gender equality. The understanding of intersectionality has also helped me better understand feminism as a whole ...”. – Joshua Teh Honguan, Women’s Centre for Change, Malaysia.

CROSS CUTTING INITIATIVES



ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL CSO ENGAGEMENT MECHANISM (AP-RCEM)

Growing from strength to strength as a platform for civil society to engage UN intergovernmental processes under a unified call for Development Justice, the AP-RCEM, co-chaired by APWLD now numbers more than 500 organisations, representing five sub-regions and 17 constituencies. Our leadership role and participation of our members representing four constituencies (migrants, farmers, people with disabilities and women) and one sub-regional constituency (Central Asia), ensured the voices of grassroots women inform our region's collective activism.

In the face of consistent attempts to reduce space for civil society, the AP-RCEM remains a crucial avenue for democratic participation. In 2016 AP-RCEM facilitated the engagement of 57 participants in 14 intergovernmental processes, with 32 speaking roles on high level panels and official interventions from the floors.

AP-RCEM has transformed not only the engagement modality of UN ESCAP but also the role of civil society inside inter-governmental spaces. In the 2016 APFSD we celebrated several 'firsts' resulting from our collective activism:

For the first time, civil society participated at the formal Opening Session of APFSD. One of our young feminist participatory action researchers from Burma/Myanmar, Naomi Thang, was selected to address 300 government representatives from the region.

"Last year I was selected to become a young feminist participatory action researcher. Women from remote Chin communities came together to decide what kind of development we want. As a first step, we decided to focus on our right to inheritance. In my community women are denied the right to inherit and own land. Secure land right have been proven to be one of the single most effective ways to prevent poverty, to prevent hunger, to adapt to climate change, to reduce violence against women, and achieve gender equality. Land is life, land is livelihood, land is dignity.

But as our community research has grown I have learnt that secure inheritance rights might not be enough to secure the future we want. As a resource rich country Myanmar now faces the threats and challenges many other poor countries have faced – pressure to liberalise our economy means our land may be bought by wealthy foreign investors. Land concessions for 'development projects' and agro-business have robbed many Indigenous and rural peoples of their land. And climate change threatens the very land we are fighting to inherit" – Naomi Thang, Ninu Women in Action Group

We also utilised an unprecedented opportunity to hold direct meetings with government representatives, in which we shifted some governments' positions around stakeholder engagement in SDGs implementation. Our advocacy led to the language on 'stakeholder engagement' in the official document being retained despite the efforts of several countries to delete it.

The AP-RCEM model has been lauded by civil society and UN agencies, and European civil society is now working toward a European RCEM. AP-RCEM was highlighted as good practice at the UNEA-2 with the Global Major Group and Stakeholder Forum (page 18) recommending it be replicated: *“AP-RCEM creates spaces to advance the strategic issues through an engagement mechanism that is on-going, beyond official UNEP/UNEA meetings, self-organising, independent, with ownership from the bottom up that builds on good practices and includes principles of transparency, accountability, representation and inclusiveness. We should draw on the example of AP-RCEM.”*



DEMANDING ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Trade and investment policies and global economic structures impact daily on the lives of Asia Pacific women. At the same time, these frameworks and the processes that establish them are so non-transparent, unaccountable to people and so highly technical, that they are difficult to engage with. The dominance of neo-liberal agendas and the power of corporations are so insidious that even where we have seen uptake of 'Development Justice' rhetoric by some governments, we are seeing the incursion of corporations into sustainable development agendas with a growing push for 'public private partnerships'.

Illustrating our twin role in translating structural issues to grassroots women, while elevating their voices to influence national and global processes, in 2016 our members worked to build a strong movement of women with the power to challenge corporate power and advocate for economic justice.

Our cross-cutting strategy touched all our programmes as we raised awareness of the links between macro-economic policies and women's human rights. We built women's capacity to engage with trade agreements and neo-liberal frameworks at our Regional Consultation with the UN Special Procedures; participated in the People's Movement against RCEP; and promoted Development Justice through our leadership of AP-RCEM, and with FPAR researchers. Our climate justice advocacy highlighted the need for 'system change' to address climate change, and we developed a range of innovative communications resources and advocacy tools – including two analytical podcasts.

CARVING NEW SPACES TO ADVANCE FEMINIST DEMANDS

Building on our work on trade justice, corporate accountability and our role in the Women's Major Group, we brought feminist perspectives and organising to new fora: UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s 14th session and the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Respect to Human Rights. We organised WMG members to draft the first collective position at UNCTAD and successfully lobby for inclusive language on gender equality and women's rights in the final agreed text.

REFLECTING ON OUR IMPACT

Our ability to shape civil society advocacy, and influence regional and global institutions is built on the expertise of our members and our long-standing, consistent analysis on globalisation. We are proud to create and defend spaces where women can voice their demands, and inspired by the courage of our members in holding strong positions. Our members employ feminist activism in challenging unjust economic paradigms even when this exposes them to risk. Our unique contribution lies in not only carving spaces for women's advocacy but in scaffolding their participation through developing knowledge, networks and resources. We combine the analysis and experience of grassroots women with our feminist, structural critiques and methods. Most of all, we have impact because our work is genuinely driven by the women activists who make up APWLD.

FEMINIST RAPID RESPONSE

2016 saw sustained threats and prosecution of Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) and their communities. Many of our members face frequent and serious risks to their safety and security in undertaking their work, from WHRDs protesting the incursion of mining companies in a community in Thailand, to young women researchers in Philippines exposing land grabbing by multi-nationals, and activists in China who were detained when they planned to distribute leaflets on international women's day. In 2016, building on our history of solidarity with WHRDs and participation in the global WHRD coalition, we instigated a dedicated programme area to enable feminist rapid response to support WHRDs in crisis. Our membership structure, regional spread, and connections with other networks and institutions gives us a unique ability to show meaningful solidarity with WHRDs.

We brought several strategies to bear in response to threats faced by our member and WHRD Maria Chin Abdullah, chair of Malaysian civil society coalition BERSIH 2.0. Prior to the 19 November BERSIH rally, APWLD made submissions to five UN Special Mandate holders highlighting the judicial harassment and death threats faced by Maria. We were part of the international observer team for the rally, and witnessed the raid on BERSIH offices and arrest of Maria and BERSIH Secretariat manager Mandeep Singh. Our submission to and ongoing follow-up with the Special Procedures resulted in a strong joint statement to the Malaysian government and a visit to Malaysia and to BERSIH by the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly, Maina Kiai.

We also utilised social media and media engagements to highlight Maria's detention and

campaign internationally for her release, with our Twitter feed receiving its highest response all year; and articles appearing in mainstream media including the AFP/Strait Times and Bangkok Post.

After collective advocacy and global solidarity drew a sustained spotlight to her case, Maria was released on 28th November, after ten days in solitary detention.



Solidarity: APWLD held a candle light vigil to demand the release of BERSIH chairperson Maria Chin Abdullah



ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND SUSTAINABILITY

In 2016, based on our Mid-Term Evaluation and continued discussion with our membership shaping our next five-year strategic plan, we continued reflecting and expanding our programmes. We commenced our support to national members and partners to critically monitor and review Sustainable Development Goals commitments under the Feminist Development Justice programme; and our Regional Council approved the formation of a Programme Organising Committee to continue our work on trade and investment agreements building on our strong track record – Women Interrogating Trade and corporate Hegemony (WITCH) programme.

Our Regional Council meeting piloted two new elements to strengthen our members' capacity as well as seek thematic, strategic inputs from our membership to lead our work. An orientation session, led by Feminist Learning Institute organising committee, was organised to build governance members' capacity to understand APWLD's history, analytical framework (fundamentalisms, globalisation and militarism fused with patriarchy as well as APWLD's Feminist Development Justice). A pilot training module for

this session was developed and trialled, which will be updated based on the feedback. The 2nd day of the Regional Council meeting introduced a thematic/programme discussion to share new feminist knowledge and tools (e.g. Guide to Women's Tribunal, feminist analysis on trade and investment agreements), seek members' experience and feedback to conceptualise APWLD's new strategies (e.g. Global Strike).

We continued our efforts to improve our monitoring and evaluation database/system (on impacts, sub-grants, APWLD's presence at regional and international meetings, members' engagement) utilising google spread sheets. As our new strategic plan is prepared to significantly increasing the number and amount of our sub-granting, we are looking into an open source programme that might help us with data analysis, impact and accountability tracking. Our Secretariat has increased from 13 to 17 staff members from 11 countries, including a South-South Learning fellow who was selected from our member organisation in Nepal. In order to increase our capacity to respond to an external risk, especially in the context of shrinking yet increasingly hostile, undemocratic space for civil society organisations, APWLD is pursuing a registration in Malaysia.

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS

Our communications activities cut across all our programmes, assisting to build movements, generate momentum and amplify local struggles. In 2016, our Communications work specifically focused on supporting APWLD programmes by trying creative and interactive communications technologies to increase the level of our engagements, reach and influences. Our work has attracted mainstream, alternative and online media, 38 instances of news

**34% INCREASE IN
FACEBOOK LIKES
FROM 2015**



**93.7% INCREASE
IN VISITS TO OUR
WEBSITE**

**38 NEWS
ARTICLES
IN 2016**



coverage produced 16 solidarity and campaign statements, four videos and two podcasts for the first time. Social media has been actively used to support our programmes and members' advocacy work, facilitate information sharing and mobilise campaigns, solidarity actions and movement building. We experienced our highest Twitter response when highlighting the harassment and arbitrary detention of a member in Malaysia; highest Twitter reach (impression) of over 8,500 people on No RCEP Seminar Day, which resulted to Members of Parliaments (MPs) and UN Mandate Holders picking up and sharing our RCEP briefer and social media. Our website, as the centralised resource for publications and content received 93.7 percent increase in visits while we continue to engage members and partners through our mailing list and quarterly updates to our membership.

FINANCIAL NARRATIVE

In 2016, APWLD received grants and other income totaling USD 1,230,067.97. Our expenditure for the year was USD 1,004,473.74. In late 2015 we anticipated a reduction in income with development aid being redirected to refugee settlement in some countries (affecting our support from NORAD) and changed priorities from the Netherlands resulting in funds being directed to International Non-Government Organisations rather than women's rights networks. However, we were fortunate to be able to welcome two new donors to sustain our work: the Foundation for a Just Society (FJS) and the European Union through a consortium grant for Women2030 led by Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF).

We continued to receive core funding support from Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency – SIDA)

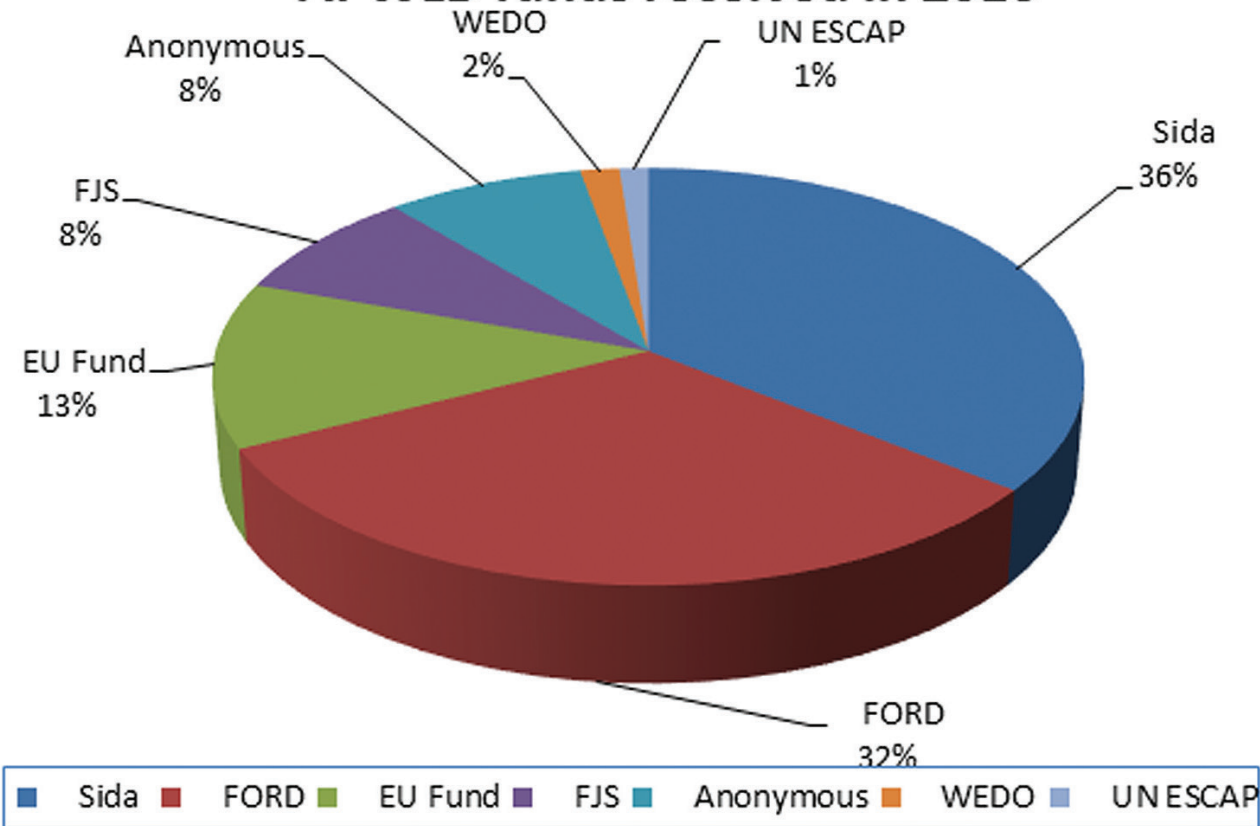
and the Ford Foundation and our new donor, Foundation for a Just Society (FJS) also provided core funding support. SIDA also generously provided additional support for our work to coordinate the Asia Pacific Civil Society Engagement Mechanism (AP-RCEM) as well as additional funds toward the end of 2016 to support the Pacific Feminist Forum, additional country reporting for Agenda2030 and preparatory work for our climate justice programme.

We continued to receive funding support from an anonymous donor for our Grounding the Global programme and we welcomed

funding from the European Union for our work on sustainable development, particularly the Feminist Development Justice programme. We also received activity-related funding for the CSO Forum and the UN Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development from UN ESCAP. Other activity funds came from the Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) for both work as the Asia Pacific organising partner for the Women's Major Group (WMG) and to support the Women's Global Call for Climate Justice.

Our income exceeded expenditure as a combined result of the early receipt of funds for activities planned in 2017 and barriers to

APWLD funds received in 2016



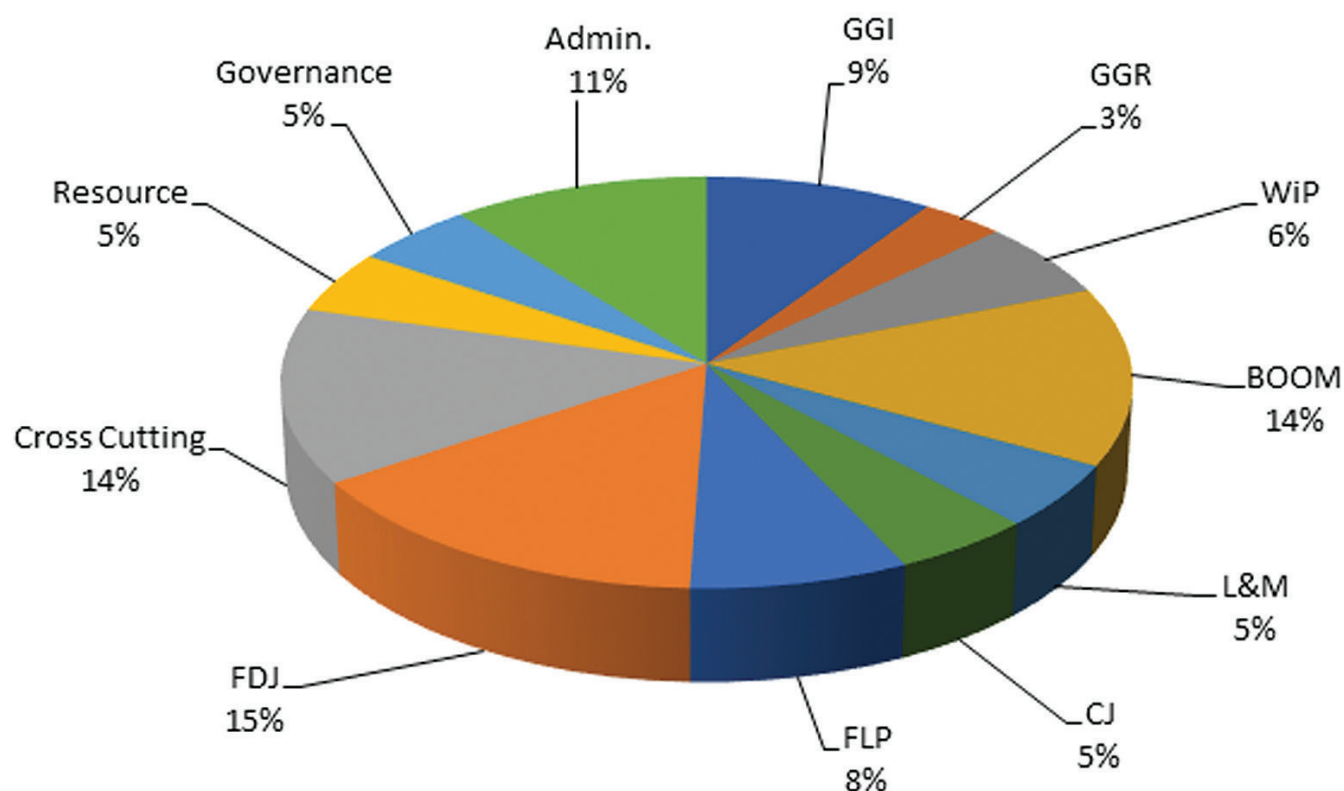
hiring new staff toward the end of 2016. Our programme costs constituted approximately 80 percent of our expenditure.

Looking forward to 2017, we anticipate a larger budget in the first year of an expanded five year plan that will see APWLD's budget grow to USD2.5 million and support greater sub-granting to our members and partners.

Our financial accounts have been audited and approved by NB Accounting who reports that our accounts have been prepared in accordance

with Thai and International Financial Reporting Standards for non-publicly accountable entities and in accordance with the terms and conditions of our donor contracts. The APWLD auditor is also requested to undertake management auditing to ensure continual improvement of finance, accounting, and systems management.

APWLD Expenditure 2016



- GROUNDING THE GLOBAL (GG)- INTERNATIONAL
- Women in Power (WiP)
- Labour-Women Organising workers (WOW)
- Feminist Law & Practice (FLP)
- Cross cutting Initiative
- Governance

- Grounding the Global (GG)- Regional
- Breaking out of the Maginalisation (BOOM)
- Climate Justice (CJ)
- Feminist Development Justice (FDJ)
- Resource
- Administration

**Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
(Association in Thailand)
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016**

	Note	In Baht		In USD	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
				(34.87)	(33.49)
Revenues :					
Grants Received	7	42,448,920.39	37,816,181.43	1,217,347.87	1,129,178.30
Interest Income	8	188,029.30	261,562.38	5,392.29	7,810.16
Other Income	9	255,520.89	510,255.52	7,327.81	15,236.06
Total Revenues		42,892,470.58	38,587,999.33	1,230,067.97	1,152,224.52
Expenses :					
Programmes					
Grounding the Global (GG)	10	4,505,176.17	6,768,947.71	129,199.20	202,118.46
Women in Power (WIP)	11	2,095,882.23	6,019,331.57	60,105.59	179,735.19
Climate Justice	12	1,703,013.90	2,446,332.38	48,838.94	73,046.66
Breaking out of Marginalisation (BOOM)	13	6,648,248.32	8,317,939.02	190,658.11	248,370.84
Feminist Law & Practice (FLP)	14	2,655,297.07	3,936,918.14	76,148.47	117,555.03
Feminist Development Justice	15	5,247,112.06	5,355,549.21	150,476.40	159,914.88
Cross Cutting Initiatives	16	4,785,518.10	4,621,574.41	137,238.83	137,998.64
Total Programmes		27,640,247.85	37,466,592.44	792,665.54	1,118,739.70
Institutional Development	17	3,451,781.55	3,830,079.40	98,990.01	114,364.87
Administration	18	3,727,227.86	3,517,819.05	106,889.25	105,040.88
Other Expenses	19	206,741.87	225,714.67	5,928.94	6,739.76
Total Expenses		35,025,999.13	45,040,205.56	1,004,473.74	1,344,885.21
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures Before Income Tax		7,866,471.45	(6,452,206.23)	225,594.23	(192,660.69)
Income Tax		18,802.93	26,156.24	539.23	781.02
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		7,847,668.52	(6,478,362.47)	225,055.00	(193,441.71)
Fund Balance at the Beginning of Year		17,559,310.19	24,037,672.66	525,637.39	751,044.92
Repayment of Unspent Fund		(52,085.04)	-	(1,493.67)	-
Gain (Loss) on Translation		-	-	(19,862.38)	(31,965.82)
Fund Balance at the End of Year		25,354,893.67	17,559,310.19	729,336.34	525,637.39



The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of these Financial Statements.

OUR NETWORKS



ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH NETWORK
A network of leading research NGOs in the Asia Pacific



Asia Pacific Treaty Initiative (APTII)

Asia Pacific Women with Disabilities United



Pacific Islands WOMEN'S CAUCUS



Commission on the Status of Women- Women's Rights Caucus (CSW)



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

Women's Major Group

Women Working Group on Financing for Development

Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) of the UNFCCC

OUR DONORS:



FORD FOUNDATION



European Union



Sida

SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY



FOUNDATION FOR A JUST SOCIETY

CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES IN 2016

JANUARY

ADA Annual Consultation
Bangkok, 9-11 January

FEBRUARY

Major Group and Stakeholder (MGS) Coordination Meeting on UNEP
Nairobi, 14 February

Second Open-ended Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (OECPR-2) UNEP
Nairobi, 15-19 February

MARCH

4th Meeting of UNESCAP Committee on Social and Development
Bangkok, 28-30 March

International Women's Day
8 March

CSW 60
New York, 14-24 March

APWWDU: Strategic Planning Meeting
Bangkok, 29-30 March

APRIL

Asia Pacific CSO Forum on Sustainable Development
Bangkok, 31 March - 2 April

Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
Bangkok, 3-5 April

UN Women Meeting with FLTP Graduates
Siem Reap, 6-9 April

MAY

SIDA Annual meeting
Bangkok, 10-11 May

UNEP Global Civil Society Forum
Nairobi, 23-24 May

UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) : Delivering Environmental Dimensions of Agenda 2030
Nairobi, 25-27 May

UNESCAP 72nd Commission Session
Bangkok, 15-19 May

Regional Council Meeting
Chiang Mai, 24-25 May

EU DEVCO Women 2030 startup meeting
Nairobi, 28-29 May

JUNE

BOOM FPAR 3rd Regional Training
Chiang Mai, 5-8 June

JULY

UN High Level Political Forum
New York, 11-20 July

Asia-Pacific Regional Symposium on National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security
Bangkok, 11-13 July

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD 14)
Nairobi, 15-22 July

Women's Caucus Strategic Planning Meeting
Kuala Lumpur, 29-30 July 2016

AUGUST

ASEAN People's Forum (APF)

Dili, 2 -5 August

APWLD's regional consultation on Economic Policy, Development Justice and Women's Human Rights

Chiang Mai, 8-10 August

DEVCO Women 2030 APWLD subgrant partner's meeting

Chiang Mai, 11 August

SEPTEMBER

UN General Assembly

New York, 3-26 September

Global South Women Forum on Sustainable Development

Kuala Lumpur, 26 - 28 September

OCTOBER

Expert Group Meeting on Enhancing Capacity to Promote E-Government for Women's Empowerment in Asia and the Pacific

Bangkok, 4-5 October

No RCEP Week of Action

10-16 October

Second session of the Open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business entities in relation to human rights.

Geneva, 24 - 28 October

NOVEMBER

UNFCCC COP 22

Morocco, 7-18 November

UNESCAP 7th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development

Bangkok, 14-18 November

Pacific Feminist Forum

Suva, 28-30 November

APWLD's Women in Power: Women Leaders Exchange

30 Nov - 2 December

DECEMBER

APWLD's Trade Union Training

Bangladesh, 1 - 4 December

Peoples General Assembly on Migration, Development and Human Rights

Bangladesh, 6 -10 December

Global Forum on Migration and Development

Bangladesh, 8-12 December

APWLD's South Asia Feminist Legal Theory and Practice (FLTP) Training

Sri Lanka, December 10-14

THE WOMEN OF APWLD

REGIONAL COUNCIL MEMBERS 2014-2016

Fatema Rashid Hasan	Bangladesh
Renu Rajbhandari	Nepal
Tahira Khan	Pakistan
Azra Talat Sayeed	Pakistan
Govind Kelkar	India
Thida Khus	Cambodia
Ivy Josiah	Malaysia
Rashila Ramli	Malaysia
Joan May Salvador	Philippines
Judy M. Taguiwalo	Philippines
Yuniyani Chuzaifah	Indonesia
Dewi Amelia Eka Putri	Indonesia
Pranom Somwong	Thailand
Ravadee Prasertchareonsuk	Thailand
Hsiao-Chuan Hsia	Taiwan
Enkhjargal Davaasuren	Mongolia
Heisoo Shin	Korea
Ranhee Song	Korea
Aizhamal Bakashova	Kyrgyzstan
Nurgul Dzhanava	Kyrgyzstan
Raushan Nauryzbayeva	Kazakhstan
Ofa-Ki-Levuka Guttenbeil-Likiliki	Tonga
Virisila Buadromo	Fiji
Noor Farida Arrifin	Malaysia
Nuthamon Koncharoen	Thailand
Kate Lappin	(ex officio)



SECRETARIAT 2016

Kate Lappin
Misun Woo
Sanam Amin
Wardarina
Marion Cabrera
Diyana Yahaya
Camille Risler
Neha Gupta
Trimita Chakma
Betty Barkha
Suluck Fai Lamubol
Punika Shinawatra
Kornvika Paoprathum
Visaline Phuntip
Ranjana Giri
Sunee Singh
Leanne Sajor
Tessa Khan
Aileen Familara
Heidi Gritsch
Kathryn Leuch





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